Mixed Movements Monitoring
Honduras
July 2024

Families on the move have access to temporary shelter and food assistance in spaces run by civil society organizations with the support of UNHCR on the southern border of Honduras.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Highlights of the month

272,168

refugees and migrants entered, registered and transited through Honduras between January and July 2024 according to the National Migration Institute (INM). **An increase of 48% in comparison to the same period in 2023.**

In July 2024, **24,133 refugees and migrants** entered Honduras according to INM, which is a decrease of 15% in comparison to the previous month. While the arrival of **Venezuelans decreased by 11% and Cubans by 45%**, the entries of **Haitians increased by 55%** from June to July.

97% of the persons who **entered Honduras in July did so through the department of El Paraíso,** while **3% entered through Choluteca.**

At least **34%** of the individuals in mixed movements interviewed by UNHCR and its partners reported **having international protection needs** because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution.

43% of the interviewed persons **reported travelling with somebody with specific protection needs**, including survivors of violence, pregnant and/or lactating women, persons with disabilities, critical or chronic medical conditions, elderly persons, among others.

Official Data

Total Irregular Entries 2023:

545,043

Total Irregular Entries January to July 2024:

272,168

Total number of different nationalities who entered Honduras irregularly in 2024:

111

Irregular Entries July 2024:

38% Female

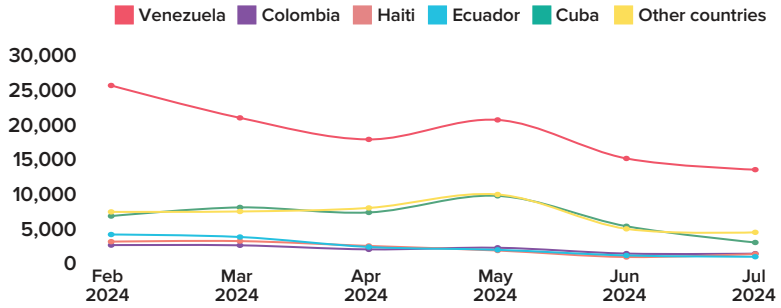
62% Male

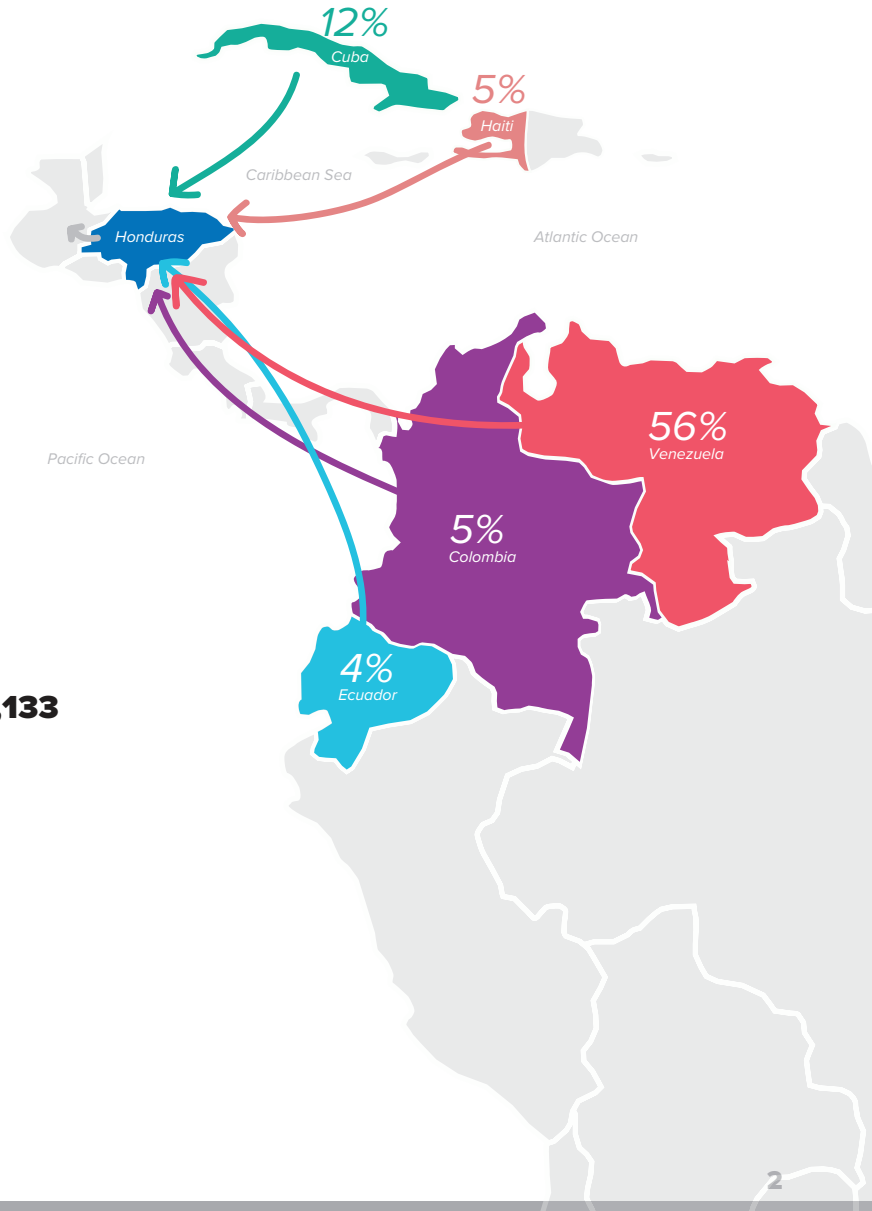
72% Adults

28% ↑3% Children and adolescents

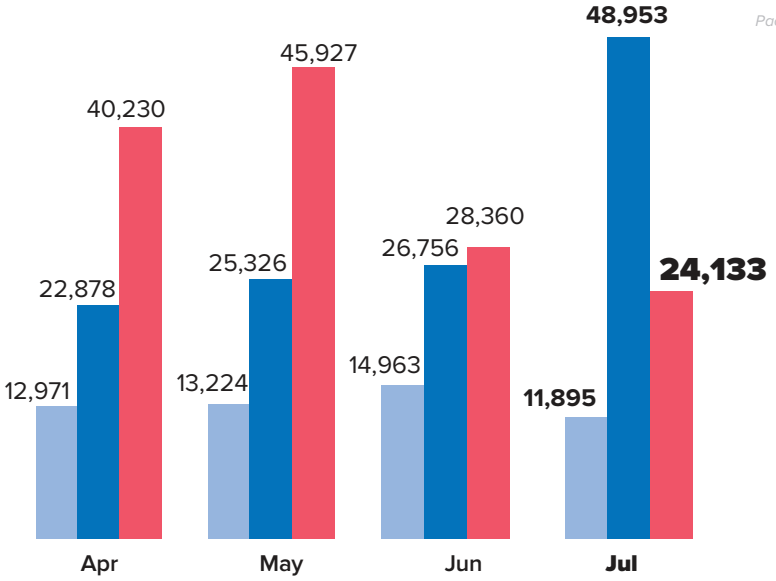
Nationalities:

*These **5 nationalities represent 82%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in July 2024.*





Irregular entries April - July:



Note: the migratory amnesty was introduced in August 2022 and so before that, many persons on the move did not register with INM in order to avoid paying the fine for irregular entry, therefore figures are lower in 2022.

Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

*UNHCR, the UN Agency for Refugees collects monthly information on the **profiles, vulnerabilities and protection needs** of refugees and migrants who enter Honduras through the border with Nicaragua and transit through the country towards the border with Guatemala. The information is compiled through individual interviews conducted at the main hotspots throughout Honduras, with a focus on the entry and exit borders. The preliminary results presented here are indicative only and should not be interpreted as representative of the total population of refugees and migrants who are part of mixed movements.*

Interviewed Population Data

191
Persons interviewed

Interviewed Individuals by Sex:

51% Female
48% Male
1% Non-binary

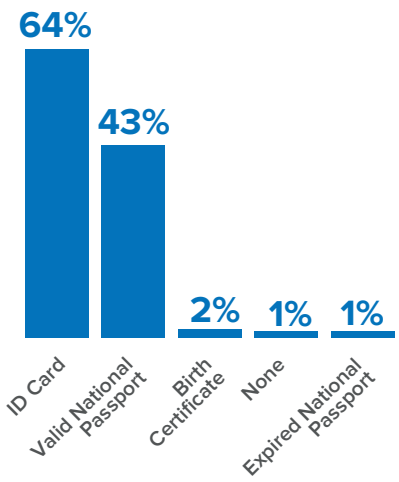
Average age:

34
Years

Travel Group Composition:

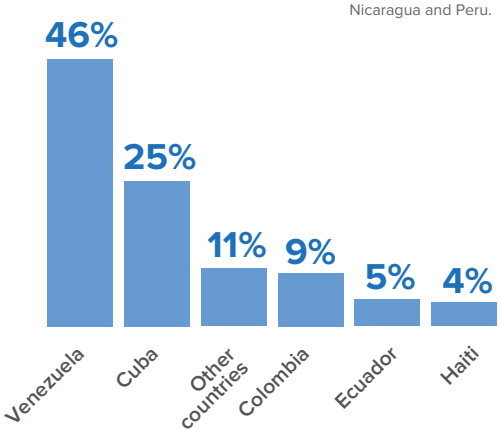
73% Adults
27% Children and adolescents

Documents Carried



Nationality

Other countries include Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Peru.

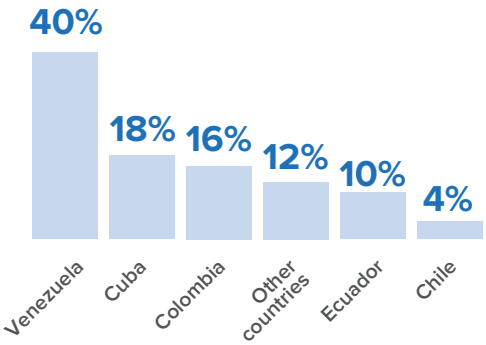


Note: since 46% of the respondents are from Venezuela, the report's results will be mostly weighed by answers from Venezuelans, as well as by Spanish-speakers as they represent 92% of the respondents. Speakers of other languages were interviewed in smaller numbers due to their lower numbers, language barriers, and in some places, due to the presence of smugglers.

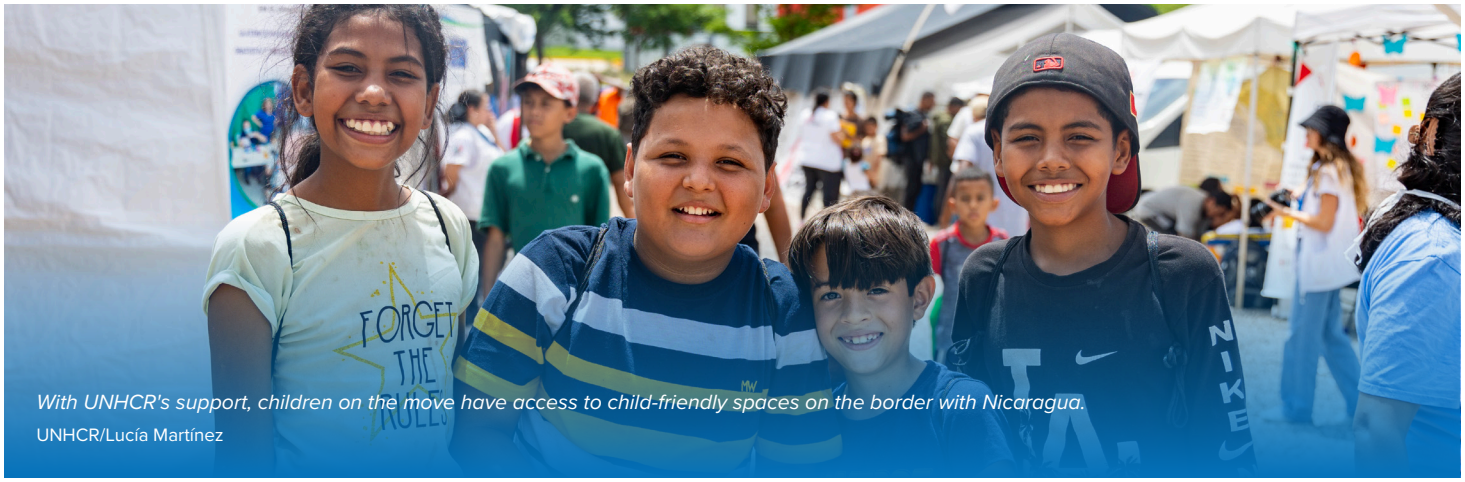
Country of residence in the past year

Other countries include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua.

All interviewed individuals were asked where they lived in the last year to include persons who were residing in their country of origin as well as those living elsewhere.



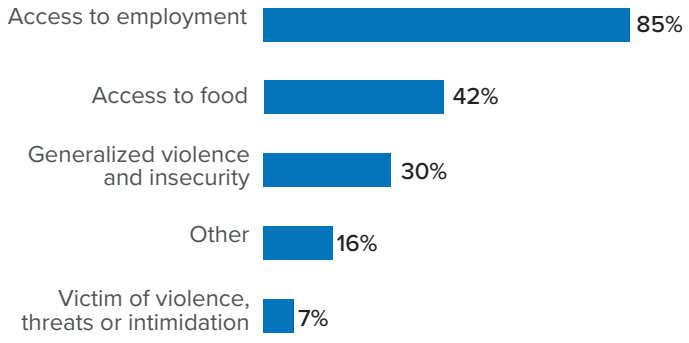
12% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin and mainly resided in Colombia (35%), Chile (23%), Peru (18%), Ecuador (9%), Costa Rica (5%), Brazil (5%), and Argentina (5%).



With UNHCR's support, children on the move have access to child-friendly spaces on the border with Nicaragua.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Push factors

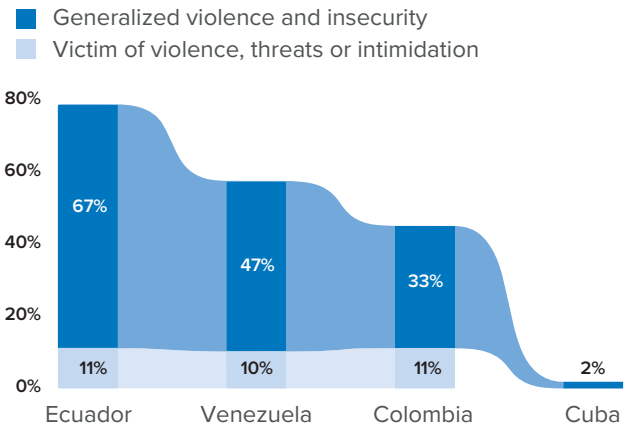
Reasons for leaving country of origin



Other reasons include the political situation and limited opportunities.

Some people indicated various reasons for leaving their country of origin.

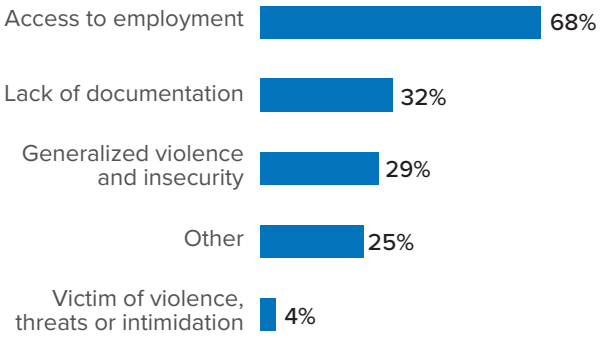
Violence-related reasons for leaving country of origin by nationality



Note: as evidenced in the previous graph, there are several reasons why the persons left their countries of origin, including those related to violence and economic opportunities. This graph only shows the percentage of individuals by nationality who indicated fleeing their country due to violence-related incidents.

Reasons for leaving country of habitual residence

(only includes those who were living outside their country of origin in the past year)



Other reasons include to improve quality of life and to reunite with family.

Some people indicated various reasons for leaving their country of residence.

86%

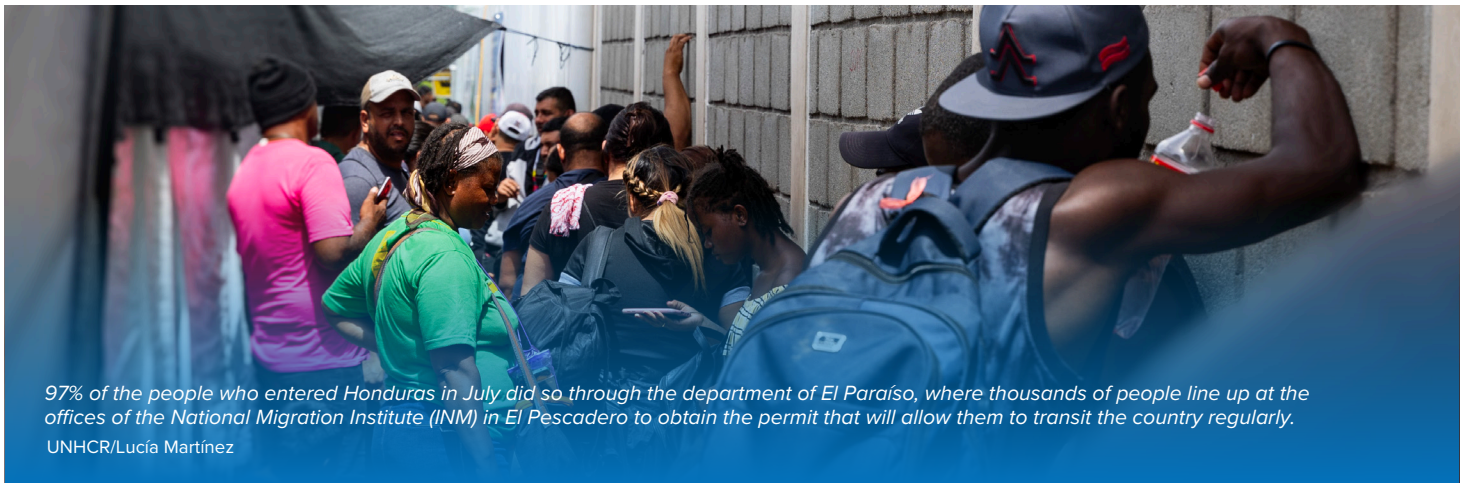
of the interviewed individuals **left their country** of origin/residence **less than four weeks ago.**

99%

reported an intention to **stay in Honduras for less than a month** (usually, less than a week) to continue their journey to their destination.

98%

of the interviewed individuals reported the United States as their intended final destination. Additionally, 1% indicated Canada and 1% indicated Mexico as their intended final destination.

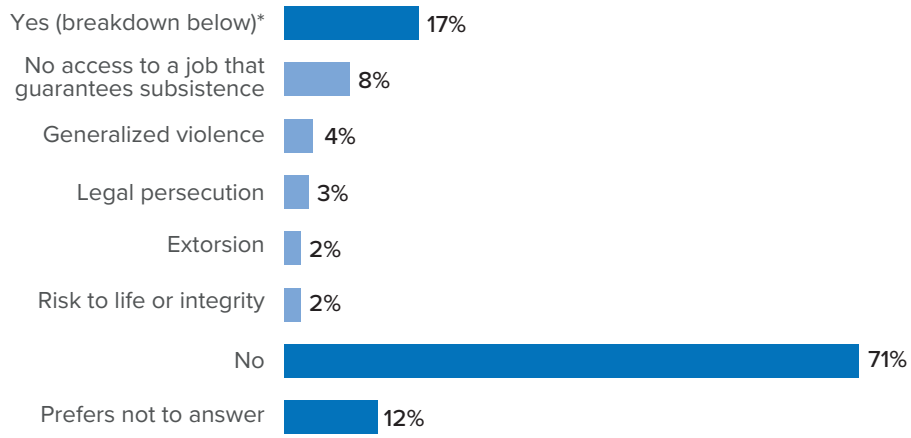


97% of the people who entered Honduras in July did so through the department of El Paraíso, where thousands of people line up at the offices of the National Migration Institute (INM) in El Pescadero to obtain the permit that will allow them to transit the country regularly.

UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Risks of return

Would you encounter any risks if you had to return to your country of origin?



Some persons indicated that they would face several risks if they had to return to their country of origin.

The majority of respondents reported limited access to employment as the main reason for leaving their country of origin (see page 4). At the same time a significant percentage of people indicated that they would encounter risks if they had to return to their country, including generalized violence, legal persecution, extorsion and life risk. In other words, even if people left their country for employment reasons, it does not mean that they would not face other risks if they had to return to their country of origin.

Another important factor to take into account is that people in mixed movements with protection needs tend to not disclose a lot of information about the reasons that forced them to flee their country of origin.

Did you experience any mistreatment or abuse during the journey?

42% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 80% reported theft, 30% fraud and 9% threats.

Did you experience any mistreatment or other forms of abuse at the border or within Honduras?

19% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 83% reported theft, 14% fraud and 3% threats.

Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

Protection Concerns

43% of the interviewed individuals reported traveling with somebody with specific protection needs, of these:

88% Survivors of violence in their group (sexual, physical, or psychological)

10% Pregnant or/and lactating women

1% Single parent traveling with children

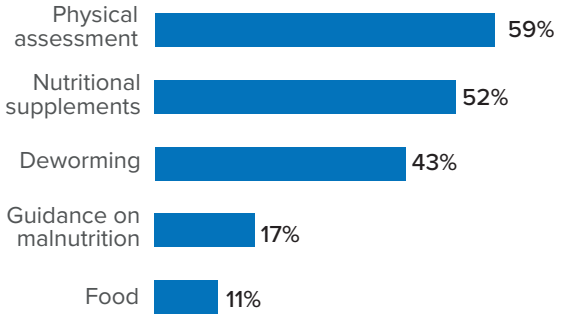
1% Critical or chronic medical condition

2% Disability: physical (2%)

Children and Adolescents On the Move

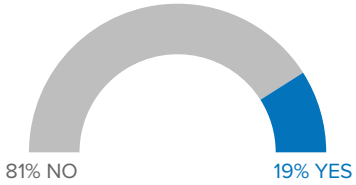
Since the start of your journey:

Which humanitarian aid services has the child traveling with you received?



*Ages 0 months to 5 years

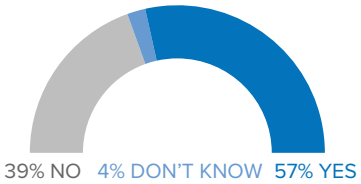
Has any child or adolescent in your group been separated from their parents or legal guardian?



*Ages 0 months to 17 years

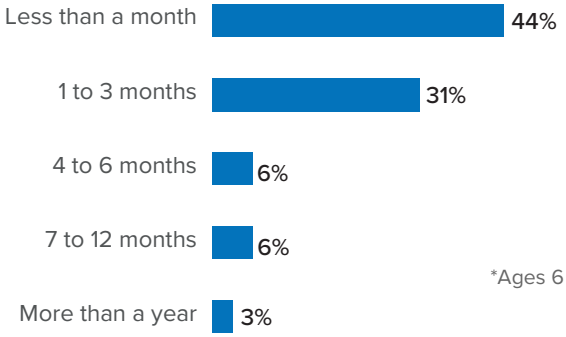
This question was only asked to the 83 persons who indicated travelling with family members.

Do the children traveling with you have a complete vaccination schedule?



*Ages 0 months to 5 years

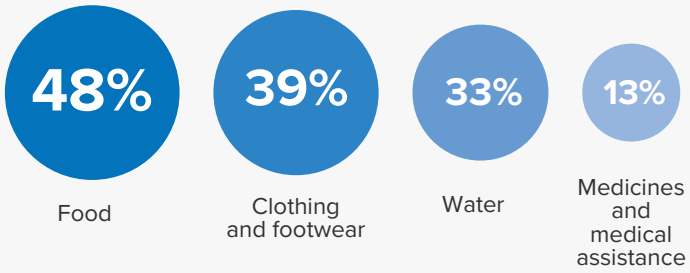
How long has the child or adolescent not received an education?



*Ages 6 to 17 years

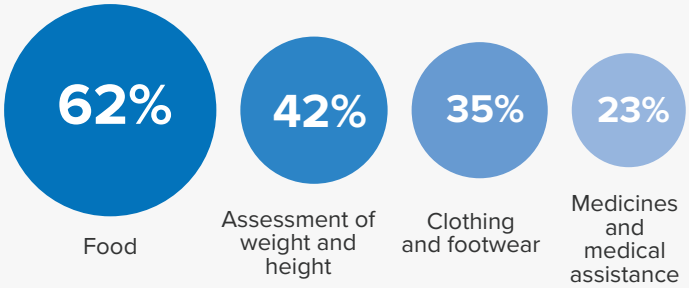
Main needs

Travel Group's Main Needs



Other main needs reported by persons on the move include: information on protection and migratory alternatives, internet and telephone access, shelter, food and items for children, and legal assistance.

Childrens' and Adolescents' Main Needs



*Ages 0 months to 17 years

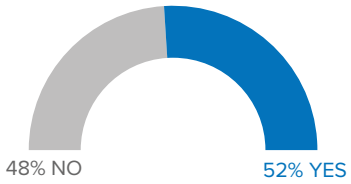
Other main needs reported: food supplements and vitamins, psychological support, educational or safe spaces, and recommendations on child or adolescent feeding.

Access to asylum and programs implemented by the United States Government

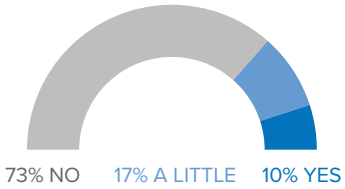
Have you previously applied for asylum?

The individuals previously applied in United States, Costa Rica and Panama.

Have you been informed of the opportunity to seek asylum in Honduras?

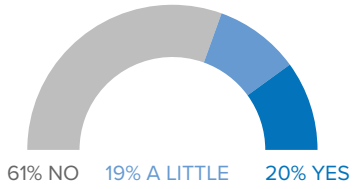


Are you aware of the United States Government's Parole Program?



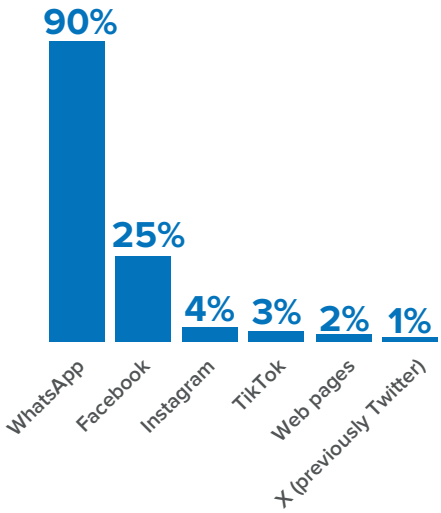
Only citizens of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela were asked this question, as the parole program only applies to these nationalities.

Do you know how the United States Government's CBP One application works?

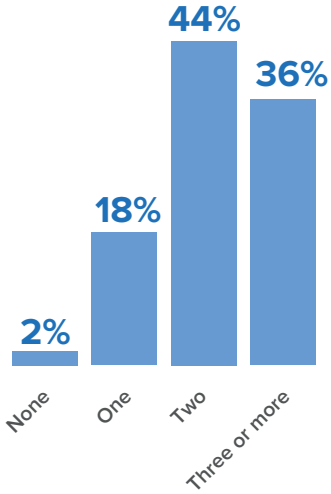


Access to information and food

Which digital platforms do you use to get information during the trip?



How many meals did you eat yesterday?



UNHCR and its partners have humanitarian and information spaces at strategic locations along the route to minimize protection risks.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

UNHCR ACNUR
La Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados

UNHCR Honduras
Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 1 and 12 July 2024.
Feedback: Sara Naama, Associate Information Management Officer, naama@unhcr.org
Marco Baumgartner, Associate Protection Officer, baumgarm@unhcr.org

For up-to-date information on the situation of mixed movements in the Darien crossing that impacts flows in Honduras, **please click here.**

UNHCR thanks the contributions of donor countries such as

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*As of July 2024