

Mixed Movements Monitoring

Honduras | February 2025



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Highlighted figures



11,768

Total Irregular Entries
January to February 2025



87,852

Total Irregular Entries
January to February 2024



69

Total number of
different nationalities
who entered Honduras
irregularly in 2025

Irregular Entries February 2025



43%

Women
and girls



57%

Men
and boys



81%

Adults

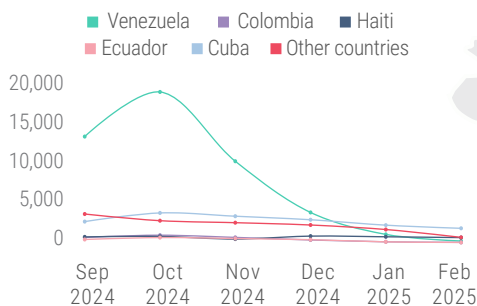


19%

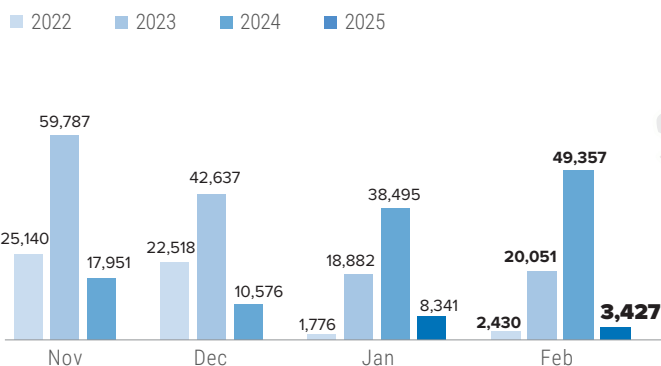
Children and
adolescents
(under 18 years)

Nationalities

These **5 nationalities** represent **80%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in February 2025.



Irregular entries November - February



The migration amnesty was introduced in August 2022, and therefore, before that, many people on the move did not register with the National Migration Institute (INM) to avoid paying the fine for irregular entry, so the figures are lower in 2022.

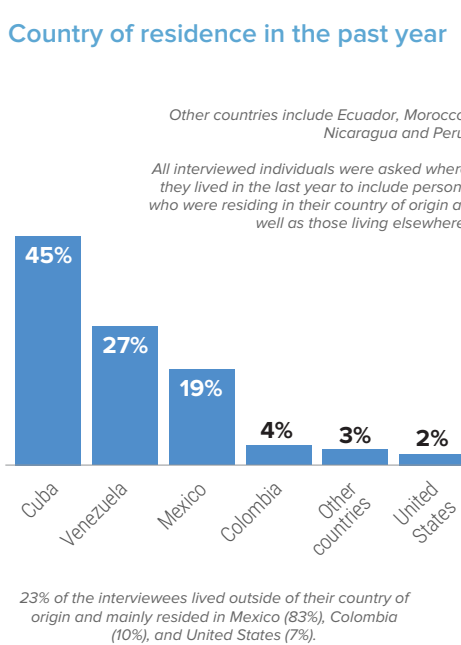
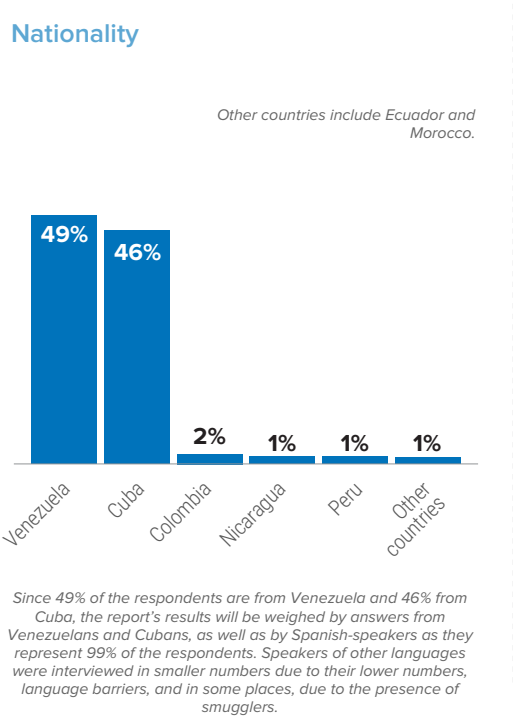
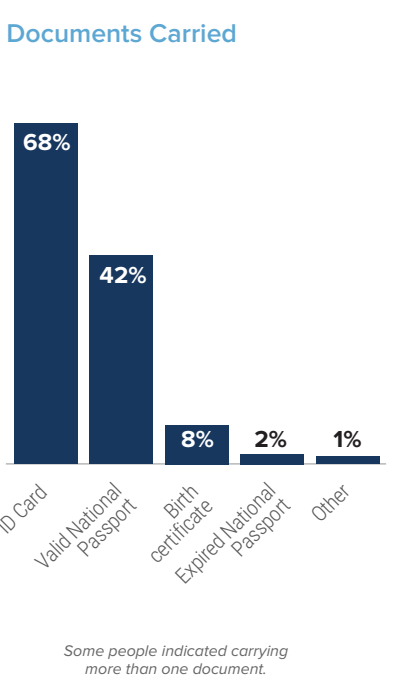
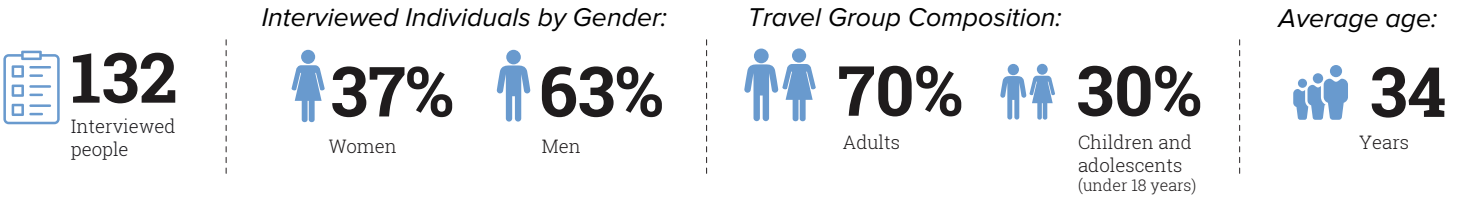
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

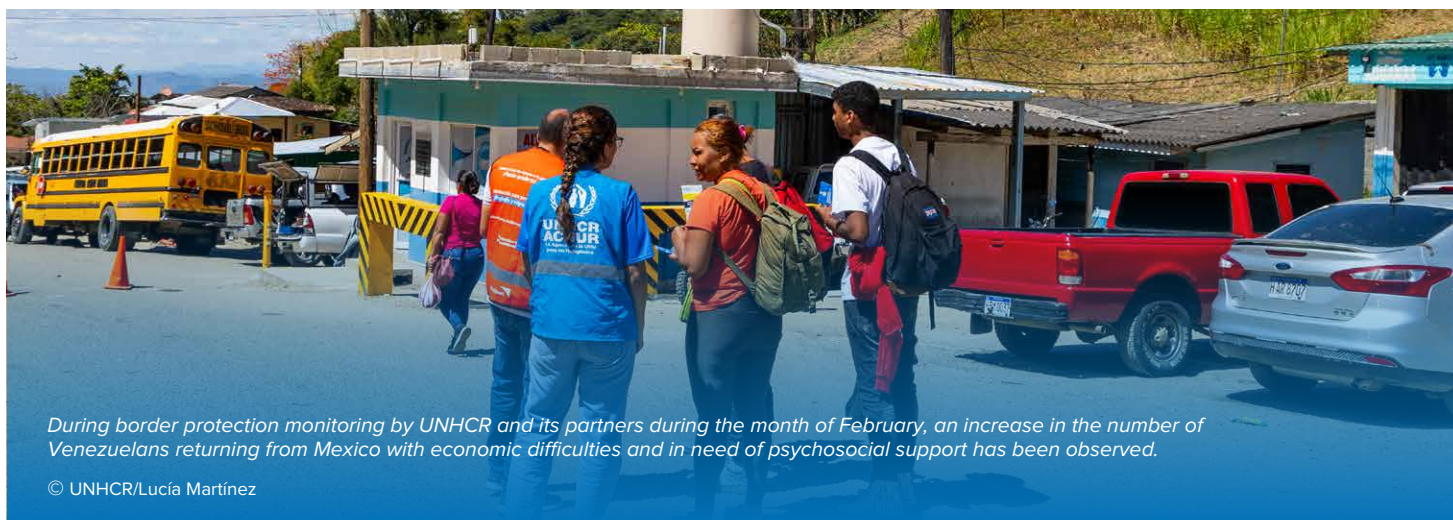
Highlights February

- 1 In February 2025, **3,427** refugees and migrants on the move entered Honduras according to INM, which is a **decrease of 59%** compared to the previous month.
- 2 Additionally, in comparison to the previous month, there have been **decreases of 82% in the number of people from Ecuador, 79% from Venezuela, 66% from Colombia, 56% from Cuba** (despite ranking first in entries this month) **and 27% from Haiti**.
- 3 **At least 26%** of the individuals in mixed movements interviewed reported having **international protection needs** because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution.
- 4 **52%** of the people reported having suffered some form of **mistreatment or abuse during their journey** from their country of origin or last residence to Honduras. **17%** stated that they suffered mistreatment or abuse **at the border or within Honduras**.
- 5 **The main needs** of refugee and migrant children and adolescents, according to their caretakers, are **access to food (45%), clothing (42%), medical assistance and medicines (24%), and educational or safe spaces for children (13%)**. In addition, **54% did not have access to education** for at least a month or more.

Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

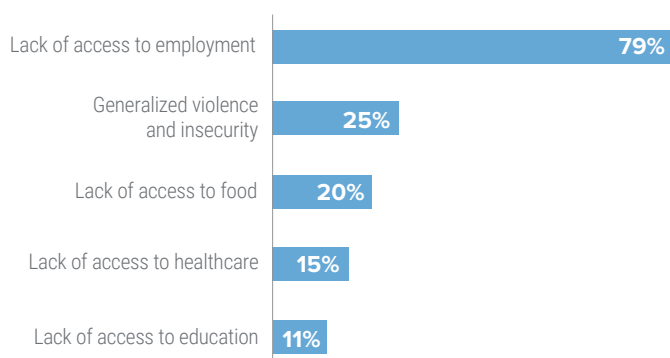
UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF collect monthly information on the **profiles and vulnerabilities, as well as humanitarian and protection needs** of refugees and migrants who enter Honduras through the border with Nicaragua and transit through the country towards the border with Guatemala. The information is compiled 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.





Push factors

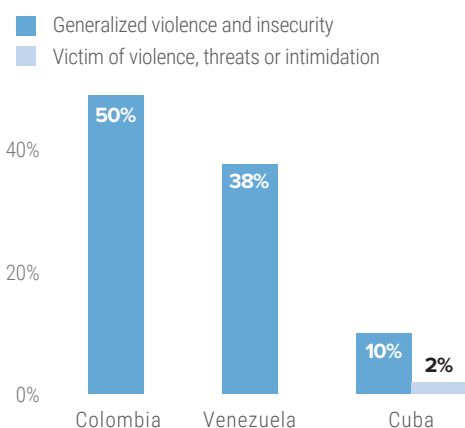
Reasons for leaving country of origin



Other reasons (3%) include victims of violence and natural disasters.

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

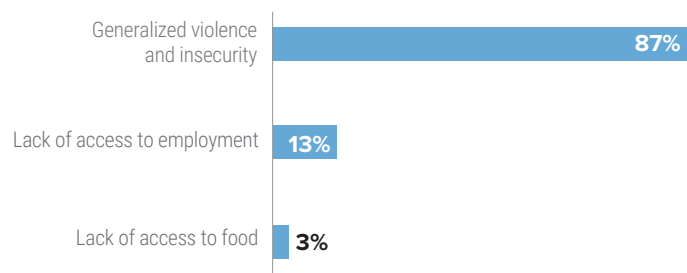
Violence-related reasons for leaving country of origin by nationality



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. For Colombia, only two people were interviewed.

Reasons for leaving country of habitual residence

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



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.



100%

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



↑ 75% Northbound **↓ 25%** Southbound

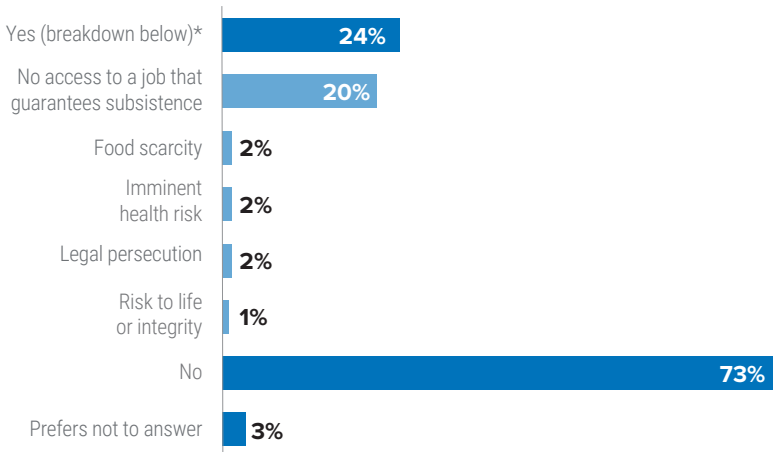
67% of the interviewed individuals reported the United States as their intended final destination. Additionally, 20% indicated Venezuela as their intended final destination, 8% Mexico, 2% Chile, 1% Panama, 1% Costa Rica, and 1% Colombia.



In February, 98% of the people in transit through Honduras entered through the department of El Paraíso (Las Manos and Trojes border) and 2% through Choluteca.
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Return risks

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 3).

At the same time a significant percentage of people indicated that they would encounter risks if they had to return to their country, including food scarcity, imminent health risk, and legal persecution. 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?



52%

answered yes.

Of these persons, 64% reported fraud, 33% theft and 7% physical assault.

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



17%

answered yes.

Of these persons, 48% reported fraud, 43% theft and 13% extortion.

Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment during the journey and in Honduras.

Protection concerns

5% of the individuals or families were observed as having specific protection needs. Of these:



17%

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



33%

Physical disability



17%

Elderly persons



33%

Pregnant and/or lactating women



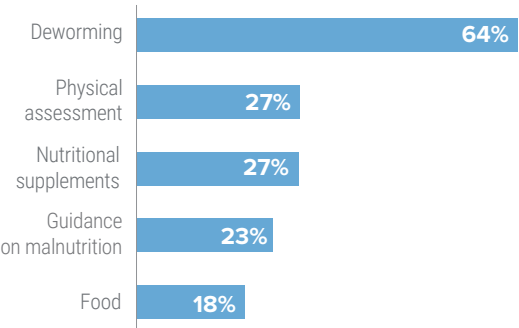
17%

Single parent traveling with children

Children and adolescents on the move

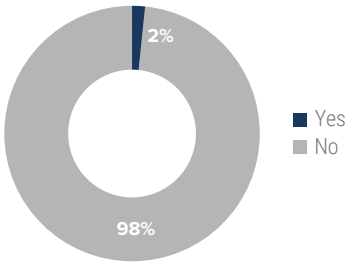
Since the start of your journey:

Which humanitarian aid services has the child under 5 years traveling with you received?



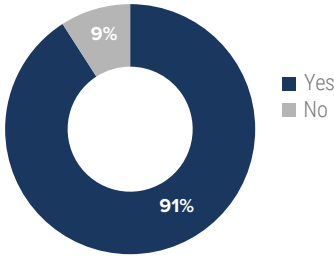
*Ages 0 months to 5 years

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



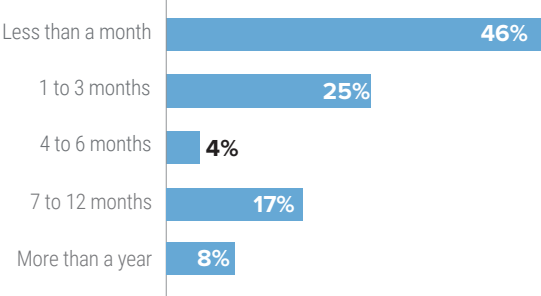
*Ages 0 months to 17 years

Do the children under 5 years traveling with you have a complete vaccination schedule?



*Ages 0 months to 5 years

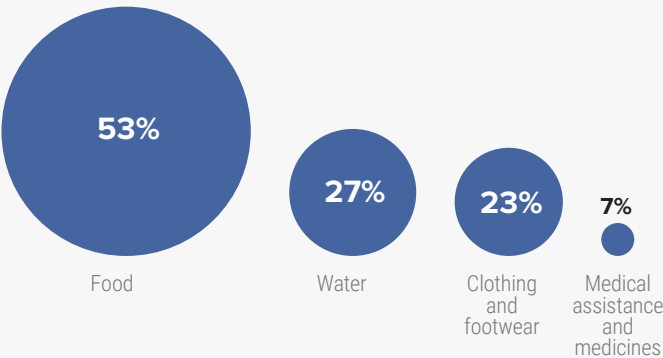
How long has the child or adolescent not received an education?



*Ages 6 to 17 years

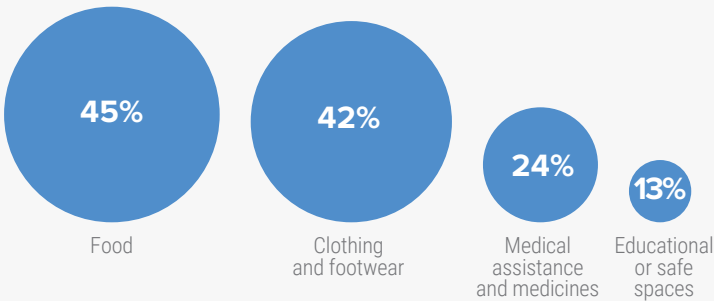
Main needs

Travel Group's Main Needs



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

Childrens' and Adolescents' Main Needs According to Their Caretakers

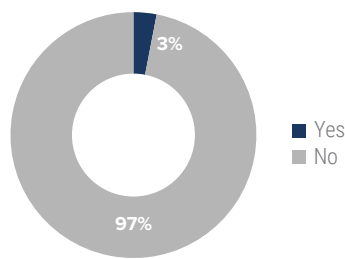


*Ages 0 months to 17 years

Other main needs reported: food supplements and vitamins, psychological support, weight and height assessment, and recommendations on child or adolescent feeding.

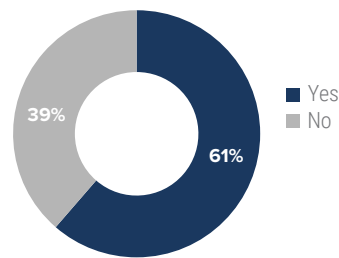
Access to asylum

Have you previously applied for asylum?



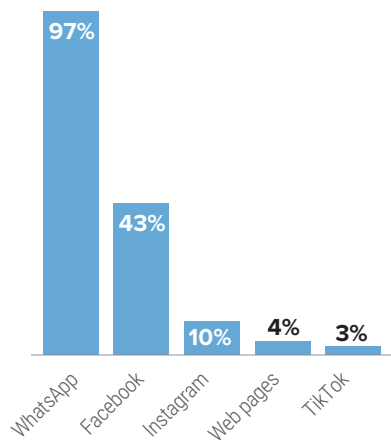
The individuals previously applied in Colombia, Mexico and the United States.

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



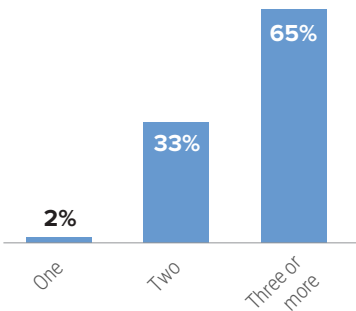
Access to information and food

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



Many people indicated using various digital platforms.

How many meals did you eat yesterday?



Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 5 and 28 February 2025.
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