

SITUATION REPORT

emergency
THAT NOBODY
migration
BE LEFT BEHIND
family

COVERAGE PERIOD:
MARCH 2ND
to APRIL 2ND, 2023

For more
information,
scan the
QR code



EVENT:

Irregular migration situation in El Paraíso and Choluteca, Francisco Morazán and Ocotepeque Honduras.

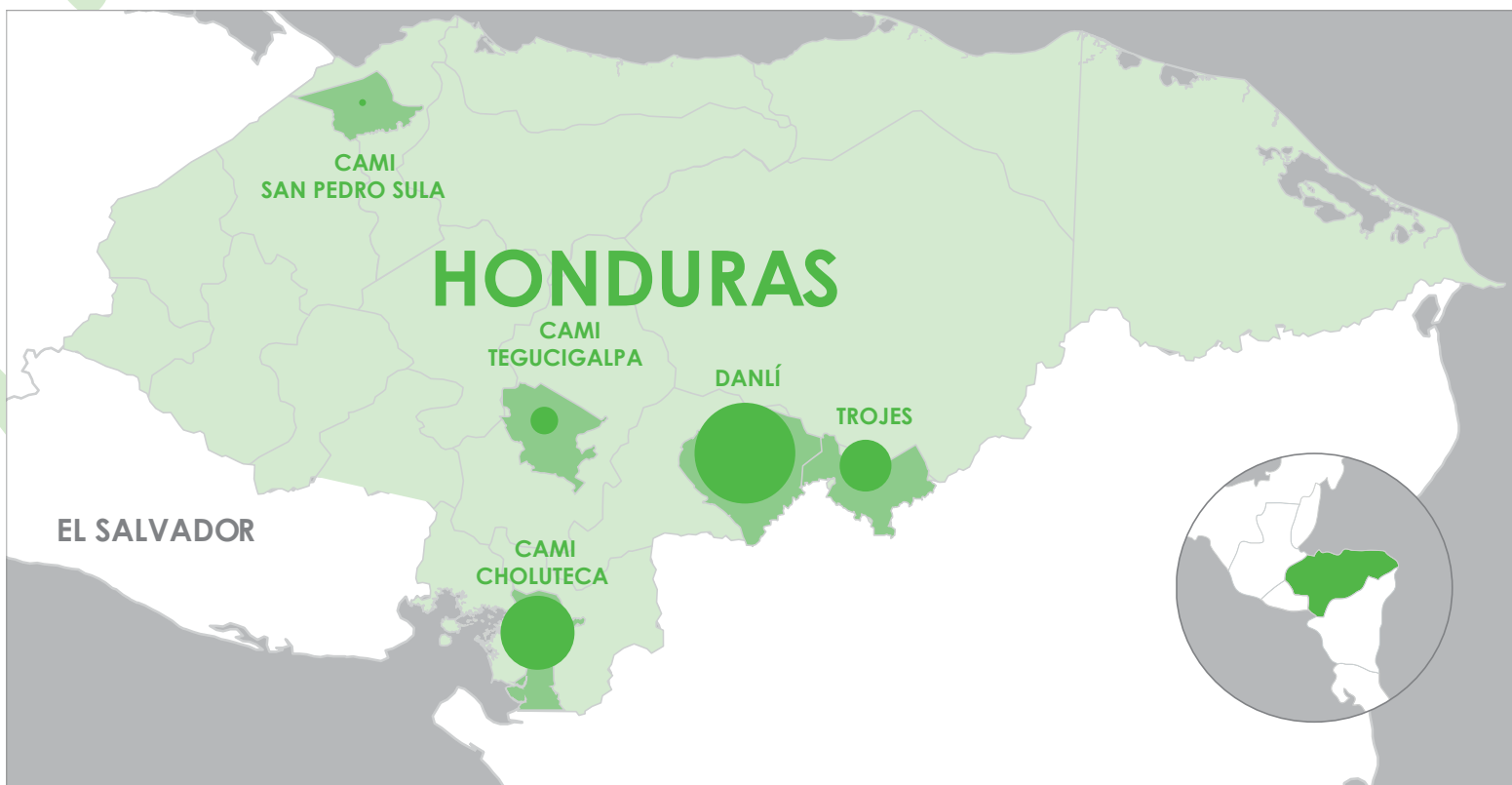
LOCATION (COUNTRY, REGION, AFFECTED AREA):

Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, El Paraíso, Department of El Paraíso, Choluteca, Department of Choluteca, Distrito Central, Department of Francisco Morazán, Machuca, Department of Ocotepeque, Honduras.

DELIVERY DATE

05/05/2023

MAP IRREGULAR MIGRATION TRANSIT MAP BY DISTRICT



61,008

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS
Data corresponds to the period
from January 1 to April 2, 2023



663

MIGRANTS PER DAY

3

MUNICIPALITIES



104

NATIONALITIES



57%

MEN



23%

WOMEN



20%

GIRLS / BOYS

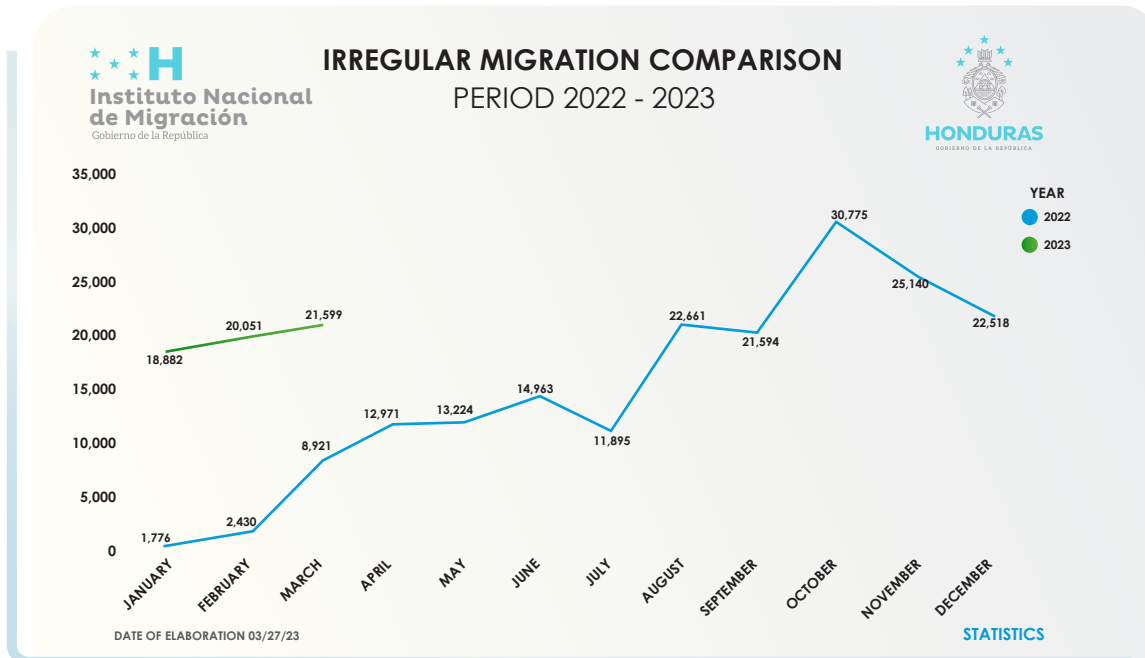


CONTEXT

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) warn of the worrying increase in people who cross the Darién jungle - the dangerous jungle that marks the border between Panama and Colombia - in search of protection and opportunities. According to the figures of the Panamanian authorities, in the first quarter of 2023, the record number of more than 100,000 people has been reached crossing the Darién, six times more than those who arrived in the same period of 2022. The authorities estimate that , if the trend continues, the year 2023 could close with the crossing of more than 400,000 people¹.

On February 25, 2023, the Government of Panama temporarily suspended transportation from Darien jungle to the border with Costa Rica, after two accidents that claimed the lives of 96 people and the questions arisen in the media about government's security management. This caused a decrease in the flow of migrants crossing the Honduran border in the week of February 25, and a strong increase in the following weeks, which was stabilized in the third week of March.

From January 1, 2023 to the closing date of this report, 61,008 people have arrived to Honduras irregularly. The comparative analysis with the year 2022 shows that, if the trend continues, the increase in people who would cross the country in 2023 would exceed 300,000 people. Only between March 2 and April 2, 2023, and with the mobility restriction in Panama, 21,365 people crossed through the border posts in southeastern Honduras: 7,791 people registered at the NMI offices in Trojes, 6,465 at the NMI of Danlí, 4,978 in the Care Center for Irregular Migrants -CCIM- of Danlí, and 2,099 by Choluteca. The remaining people (33) were registered by the authorities in other parts of the interior of the country. It is important to note that these figures are official and refer to irregular entries that have been recorded before the immigration authorities, however, there is a significant number of migrant entries that is completely unrelated to any type of record or statistics. Achieving an estimate of this migratory group represents a notable challenge for the humanitarian community.



¹ <https://mire.gob.pa/estrategia-regional-para-una-migracion-segura-buscan-panama-ee-uu-y-colombia/>
<https://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.htm>





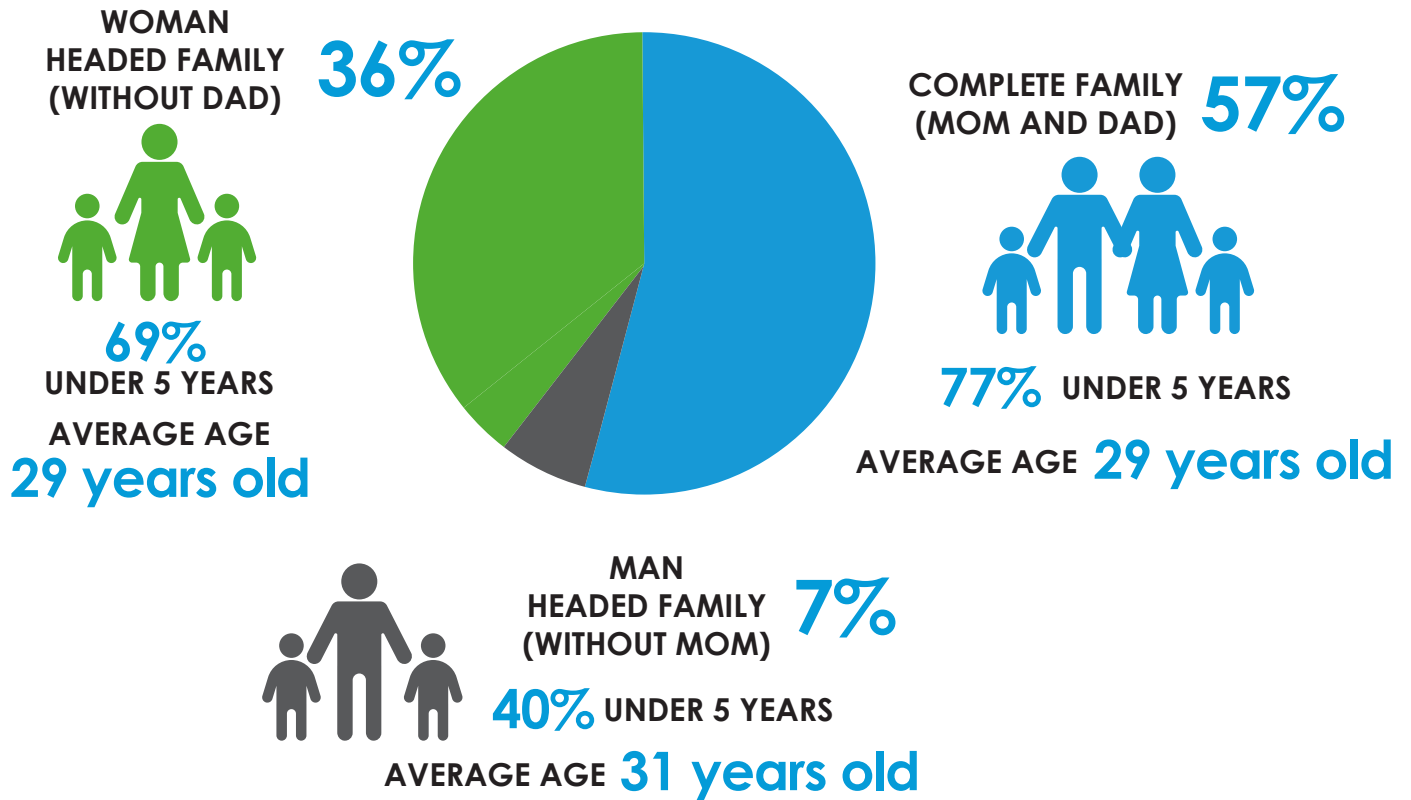
Of the irregular entries registered, 42% of the people who crossed during March were of Venezuelan nationality (9,055) followed by people of Haitian (2,965) and Ecuadorian (2,380) origins.

A total of **80 different nationalities** are registered crossing during this month, being the following in recurrence Hindus (830), Cubans (763) and Chinese (829).



MONITORING MIGRANT POPULATION

In March **we have carried out 512 surveys** of people who were at the border points and nearby enclaves of Danlí and Trojes. In total, we have surveyed 152 men and 360 women, with an average age of 30 years. Of the total number of surveys carried out, 33% were carried out on people traveling in family groups, and the remaining 67% on people traveling without any other family member, either with friends, acquaintances or alone. In family groups, we have prioritized interviewing families headed by women, who traveled without men, to find out the level of risks and needs to which those types of families are exposed:



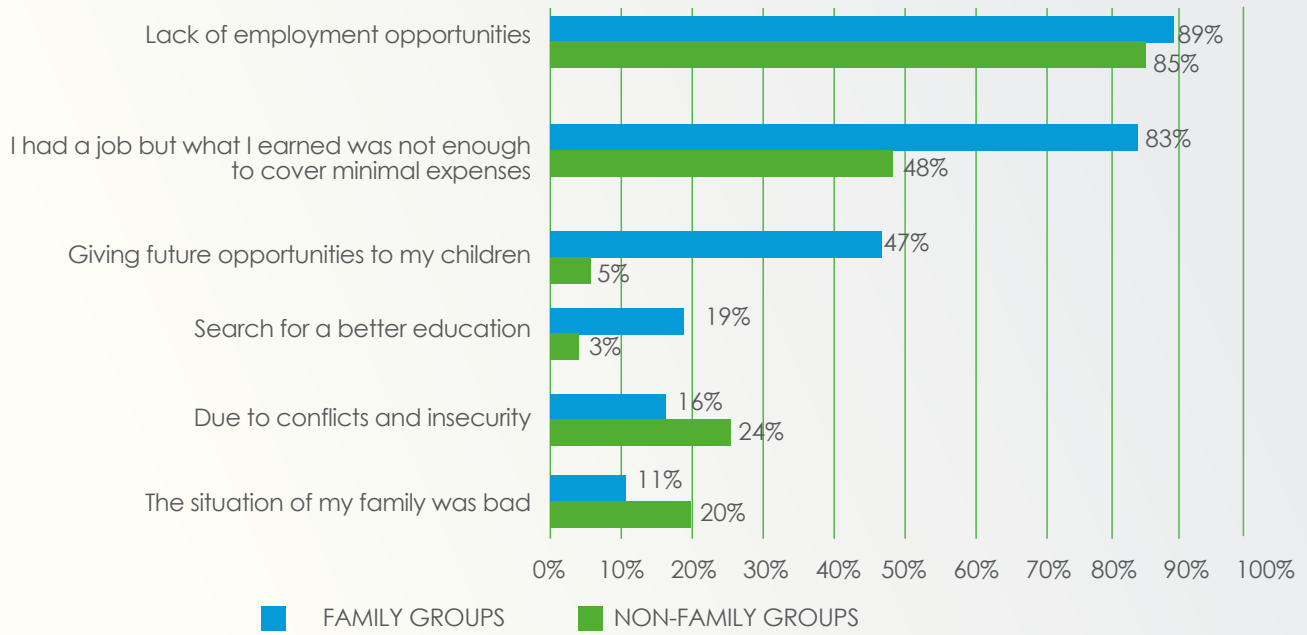
While men who travel with children do so accompanied by another family member and only with one child, women travel, on average, with two children, of whom 69% are under 5 years of age. In addition, they are younger and have a lower educational level than men.

The motivations of men and women to reach their final destination (USA) are different, although the majority of the population, state as the main reason the lack of employment opportunities in their country. However, differences can be seen between people who travel in

family groups, among whom close to half of those refer to the need to give their children opportunities for the future, and people who travel alone. In this case, almost a quarter indicate that conflicts and insecurity are one of the main reasons for migrating:

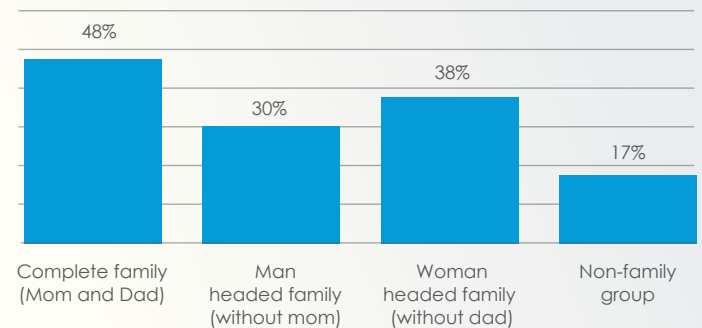


MAIN REASONS TO TRAVEL



Almost half of those surveyed (48%) have had to request a loan to make the trip. Other frequent sources of funding are saving from work (25%) and savings from selling possessions (17%). The percentages are very similar between men and women.

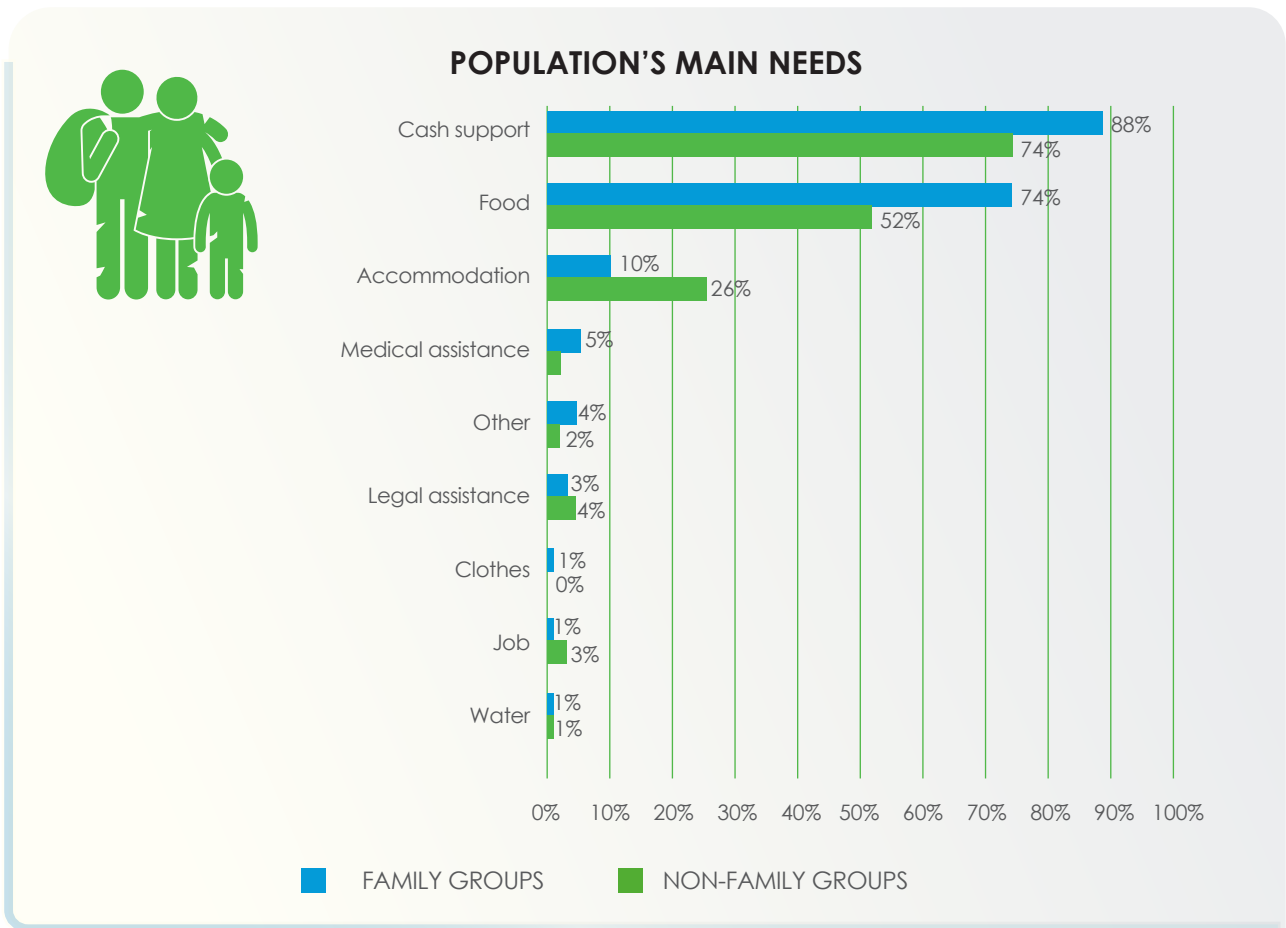
4% of those surveyed are asking for money on the way to be able to finance the trip. 22% of women have hired a person who will guide them during the trip, compared to 32% of men who have done so. Regarding the difference by family groups, it can be seen that it is mostly the two-parent family groups that hire guide (or "coyote") services:





Differences are also observed in the way of communicating in order to continue the way. While non-family groups prefer to communicate through social networks, family groups communicate through calls with relatives who are ahead of them, or who have already made the trip before. This is related to networks along the way, since 44% of family groups have a relative who lives in the country they want to reach, a percentage that decreases to 17% in non-family groups.

Despite the fact that travel conditions are different in family groups (more vulnerable) than in non-family groups, the main needs of the groups are the same: cash support, food and lodging, although in different proportions:



CONSORTIUM RESPONSE

The Consortium LIFE-Honduras made up of Action Against Hunger, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Pure Water for the World, ChildFund, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Foundation for "Relief of Suffering" (FAS), continues to provide an emergency response to these populations in Danlí, Trojes, Choluteca, El Paraíso, Distrito Central, Machuca, Ocotepeque, focusing on the sectors of child protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, health and protection through Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPCA)



Food is served at the "Relief of Suffering" Temporary Rest Center, El Paraíso.

During this period, temporary accommodation, breakfast and dinner, internet access and other complementary services have been provided to migrants in transit at Temporary Rest Centers (TRC) in Trojes, Choluteca and El Paraíso, reaching almost 3,500 people during this time. We have provided the most vulnerable groups with a cash transfer. **In total, we have reached 483 families, who traveled with their sons and daughters under 5 years of age.**

On March 1, we began supporting for migrants at the "Relief of Suffering" Temporary Rest Center, located in El Paraíso. For this, we have built and enabled differentiated areas within the center. In it, we offer temporary rest, food, internet connection, clothing, quilts and blankets, and integral protection for families in the center. **During this period, we provided humanitarian assistance to 1,343 people.**

Attentions in Trojes have remained high, however, since the second week of March it has been decreasing as it has been increasing in Danlí due to the entry of migrant families through uncontrolled points near the Las Manos border. Everything indicates that the number of arrivals that require support in Danlí will continue to rise. In Trojes, the demand for accommodation in the Temporary Rest Center (TRC), administered by the Consortium, exceeds its capacity by approximately 16% (77 people) most of the week. Therefore, we have provided bunk beds and mattresses to the TRC Carlos Roberto Reina in Trojes, in order to increase coverage in the municipality, so that altogether 120 beds can be offered to spend the night to as many migrants as they pass through this border town.



Psychosocial support for women, men, boys and girls in the TRC.

Psychosocial health interventions this month exceeded **4,200 people**, through Friendly and Safe Mobile Spaces for children and their families. These mobile spaces arrived at the border area of Las Manos due to the high flow of migrants observed in the last weeks of March. In this safe space, cases of individuals and families in a situation of extreme economic precariousness have been identified. In these situations, after due verification of each case, assistance is offered through cash transfers, managed through local savings and credit cooperatives.

The Consortium LIFE-Honduras continues to deliver humanitarian cash transfers to migrant families that are referred from the different services and humanitarian assistance provided by the Consortium partners, after pre-identifying that they meet some of the vulnerability and criteria. During this period, **483 families (1,670 people)** have been reached, of which 251 were attended in Trojes and 232 in Danlí. The busiest days are Mondays and Tuesdays, generally due to the accumulation of irregular migrants waiting for the

weekend to be registered at immigration offices. Since the beginning of 2023, 1,229 migrant families in highly vulnerable situations have benefited.

Something relevant was that from March 11 to March 13, a large number of migrants entered Honduras through Las Manos and Trojes, who were held for several days at the border between Panama and Costa Rica due to lack of public transportation. Panamanian authorities suspended transportation between borders due to the abovementioned traffic accidents. **The sudden entry of highly vulnerable migrant families at the southern and southeastern borders increased the demand for humanitarian assistance during the week of March 13 and 20**, which shows the interrelationship between the different borders of the region.



Delivery of Multipurpose Cash Transfers to the most vulnerable migrant families.



HEALTH



Primary health care exceeded 2,800 people in this period, noting that the main illnesses of the population in transit are the common cold and acute gastroenteritis. Other causes of consultation are tension headaches, low back pain and trauma, postural edema and insect prurigo. In the pediatric population, the main conditions are the common cold, acute gastroenteritis, insect prurigo and others such as acute external otitis or intestinal parasitism. **We have vaccinated 82 boys and girls against measles and poliomyelitis.** The nursing team has continued with vaccination support with regard to reinforcements of the Oral Poliovirus Vaccine (OPV) and Triple Viral (SRP) to the population under 5 years of age during March. **In the municipality of Trojes, 34 children were vaccinated with a booster of OPV, 30 children with SRP, while in the municipality of Danlí, 35 doses of SRP and 30 doses of OPV were applied to children under 5 years of age.**



EDUCATION



During this period, educational sessions have continued to be provided through mobile educational spaces installed in the vicinity of the Danlí and Trojes delegations from Monday to Friday and through a shift role at Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families (TRCMF) the Trojes, from Monday to Sunday. During March, care continued at the IMCC-Francisco Paz Irregular Migrant Care Center in Danlí-, where there are toolboxes containing basic materials for the implementation of educational sessions, as well as furniture suitable for both boys and girls, plus electronic devices. **In total, we have worked with 1,353 boys and girls in this period.**

NUTRITION AND
ALIMENTARY
ASSISTANCE

We have provided hot meals to almost 7,000 people including children, adolescent girls, and adults at the Irregular Migrant Care Center -IMCC- in Danlí. **We have evaluated more than 750 children**, noting that malnutrition rates continue to rise. 14% had signs of acute malnutrition and we referred 52 cases to health services. All the boys and girls received nutritional supplements to prevent their situation from worsening. **We have also carried out a nutritional evaluation of more than 190 pregnant or lactating women.** All women received micronutrients and fortified beverages. In March we began providing nutrition care in Choluteca, Ocotepeque and Tegucigalpa, **evaluating 98 boys and girls**, and providing supplements to almost half of them, as they showed signs of malnutrition.

WATER,
SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
(WASH)

We have **delivered safe water to more than 30,000 migrants in transit**, for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene through water tankers, or individual bottles. This service has materialized in the hydration points of Trojes, El Paraíso and Danlí, Choluteca, el Triunfo and Tatumbula. In March we have also started delivering bottled water to a shelter in Tegucigalpa, and Ocotepeque.

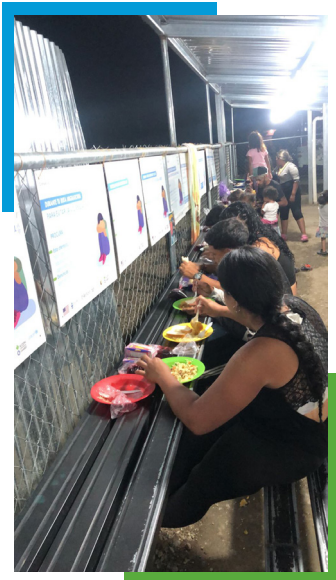
We delivered more than 5,400 hygiene kits to the same number of migrants among women, girls, boys, and men at the aforementioned TRCs and hydration points. 21,000 people made use of safe and appropriate sanitation services in this period.



PHOTOS



Nutritional assessment of children under 5 years of age around the Trojes National Institute of Migration.



Dinner time at the "Relief of Suffering" Temporary Rest Center.



Free Resting spaces at the TRCMF, Trojes



Free WiFi zone and phone charging outlets at the TRCMF, Trojes.





Waiting line to enter the "Relief of Suffering" Temporary Rest Center.



Suitcase and baggage inspection.



Nutritional assessment for migrant children under 5 years old.



Sanitary modules for migrant people transiting through Honduras (Guasaule, Choluteca)



Application of vaccines NMI, Danlí.



Educational and friendly space TRC Trojes.

TESTIMONIALS



Eglis and Julio César (husband)
Venezuela.

TRC, Trojes

Eglis: This is strenuous, it's hard, I haven't seen my mom for two years, it's hard to be so far away.

Julio César: We have been together for 11 years, we have 3 children, one is 12, one is 8 and the youngest is 6, we travel together. The biggest challenge is to carry my wife because of her disability. When we entered the jungle we were in a very large group, but since I was carrying her on my back, they left us alone and we also had to take care of the children, we went through the most dangerous places dragging her, and the rest, I carried her on my back.

Eglis: My children said me: "Mommy we are tired" but we had to continue.

Julio César: Up to now, this rest center has been the best shelter we have found, although we can only stay one day and then we have to try to stay another day, but this day that they have given us here is, in my opinion, one of the best we've had.

Eglis: They asked us to fill out a paper to find out what we thought of the shelter, we started talking with César about it and, honestly, we couldn't complain about anything. This shelter is well kept, beautiful, clean, we think it is super, and the food, great!