

Consortium LIFE-Honduras

SITUATION REPORT

emergency
THAT NOBODY
migration
BE LEFT BEHIND
family

COVERAGE PERIOD:
APRIL 3RD
MAY 3RD, 2023

For more information scan the QR code



EVENT

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

LOCALIZATION (COUNTRY, REGION, AFFECTED AREA):

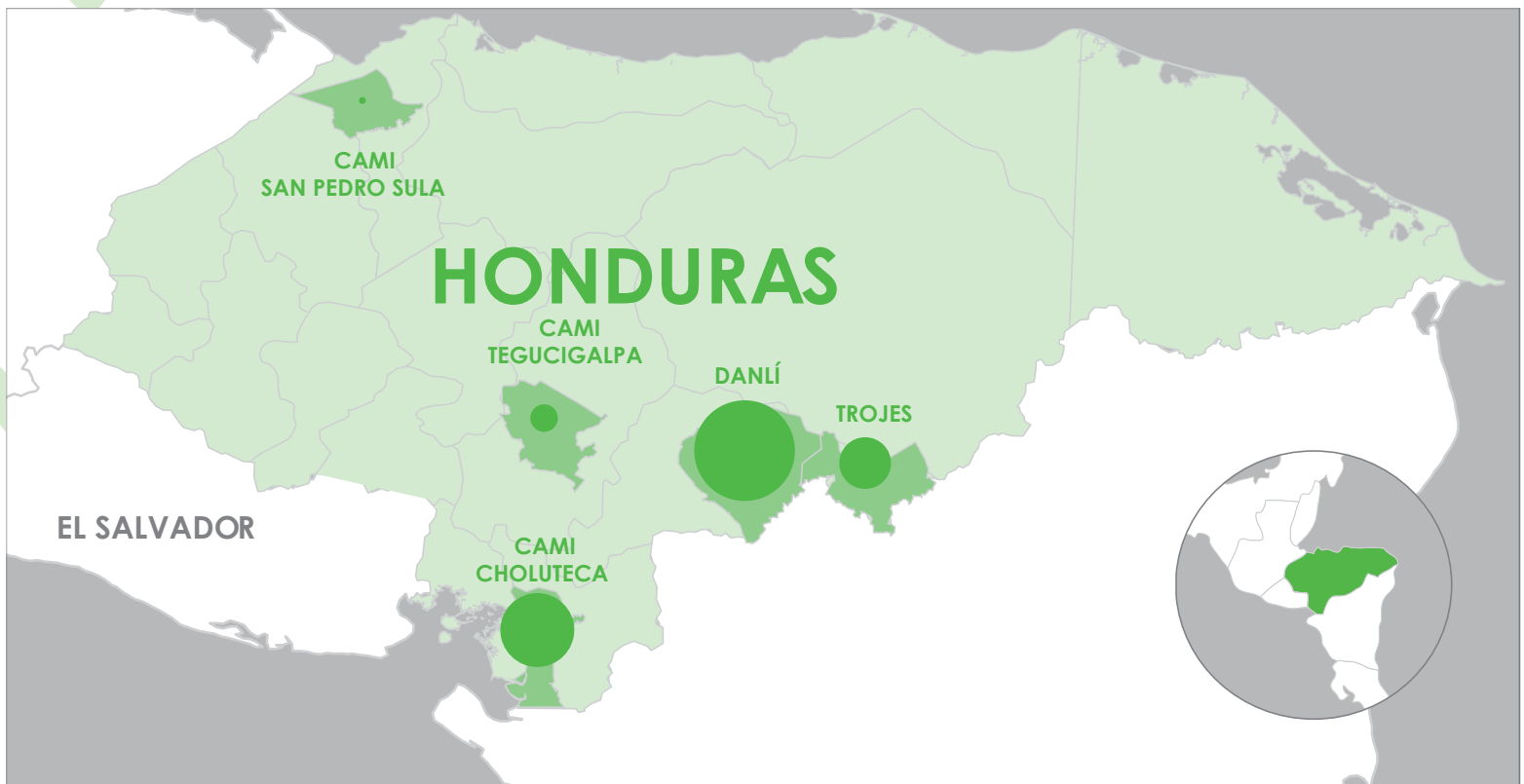
Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí and El Paraíso, Department of El Paraíso, Choluteca, Department of Choluteca, Central District, Department of Francisco Morazán and Machuca, municipality of Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque, Honduras.

DELIVERY DATE

07/06/2023

MAP

IRREGULAR MIGRATION TRANSIT MAP BY DISTRICT



86.808

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

Data corresponds to the period from January 1 to May 3, 2023



706

MIGRANTS PER DAY

4

MUNICIPALITIES



85

NACIONALITIES



58%

MEN



23%

WOMEN



29%

GIRLS/BOYS



CONTEXT

The United States (US) government announced new immigration measures¹ as Title 42 expires on May 11, stressing that this does not mean that the border "is open". On the contrary, once Title 42 expires, Title 8 immigration regulations will be applied, which allow for the expeditious processing and removal of persons who arrive at the U.S. border in an irregular manner.

This will mean that they will no longer be eligible to apply for asylum under the lawful channels circumvention regulations and includes a ban on re-entry for at least five years, as well as possible criminal prosecution for repeated attempts to enter irregularly. With all of this, the US government hopes to discourage the flow of migrants arriving at the Mexican border.

The measures announced by the US also include the expansion of legal migration channels or family reunification permits (parole) by adding Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Colombia. In addition, the existing parole processes for Cuba and Haiti will be modernized.

The expansion of legal migration channels includes the creation of regional processing centers in Guatemala and Colombia that will handle between 5,000 and 6,000 applications per month to facilitate access to legal channels. They will also implement an anti-smuggling campaign targeting criminal networks in the Darien jungle. In the first four months of the year, more than 127,000 irregular migrants traveling to the US arrived in Panama² after crossing the dangerous Darien jungle, six times more than in the same period in 2022, according to official figures.

The announcement of changes in US immigration regulations has led to an increase in the number of migrants crossing the Central American region heading north; in the last month the Temporary Rest Centers for migrants located in the municipality of Danlí (near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border) have experienced a considerable increase in demand.

From January 1, 2023 to the closing date of this report, 86,808 people have arrived in Honduras irregularly, 330% more than in the same period of the previous year, and if the trend continues, the number of people crossing Honduras this year would easily exceed a quarter of a million people. Between April 3 and May 3, 2023, official records show that 25,800 people crossed the border points in southeastern Honduras. Of these, 9,218 were registered at the offices of the National Migration Institute (NMI)³ in Trojes , 8,296 at the INM in Danlí, 5,697 at the Center for Attention to Irregular Migrants (CCIM) in Danlí, 2,571 at the CAMI in Choluteca and 18 at the CAMI in Tegucigalpa.

It is important to note that the above figures are official and correspond to irregular entries that have been registered with the migration authorities. However, there is a large number of migrant entries that are not registered in any official statistics. Estimating the magnitude of this migratory group is a major challenge for the humanitarian community.

¹ <https://hn.usembassy.gov/es/el-gobierno-de-ee-uu-anuncia-nuevas-medidas-de-gran-alcance-para-gestionar-la-migracion-regional/?twclid=26x5x0m6g7hfqffthzinzz1r6>

² https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/crisis-migratoria_se-sextuplica-cifra-de-migrantes-que-cruzan-dari%C3%A9n-y-llega-a-127.000-este-a%C3%B1o/48480492

³ <https://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>





IRREGULAR MIGRATORY FLOW BY NACIONALIDAD



Of the total number of registered border crossers during this period, 48% are Venezuelans (12,416), followed by Haitians (10%), Ecuadorians (8%) and Cubans (6%).

A total of **85 different nationalities*** were recorded crossing during this month, with the following in recurrence: Chinese (937), Uzbeks (856), Colombians (772), Senegalese (589), Indians (473) y Ghanaians (297).



** data corresponds to the period from April 3 to May 3, 2023..*



View of the migration checkpoint at "Machuca" in Ocotepeque.





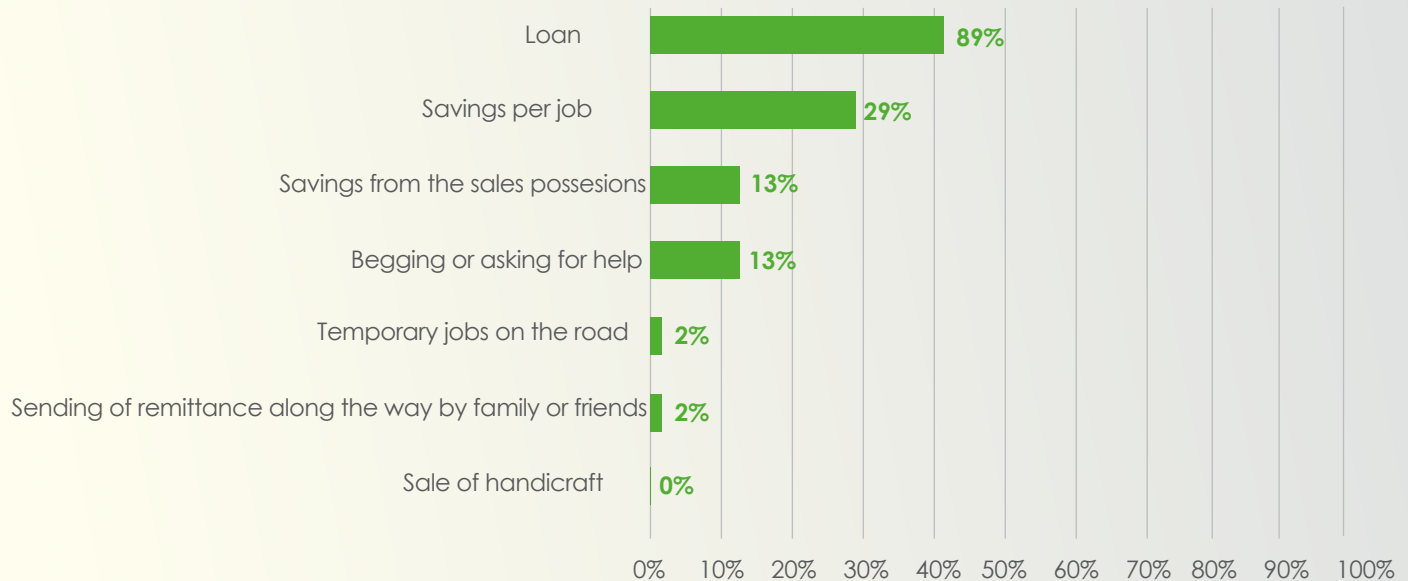
MONITORING MIGRANT POPULATION

During this period, **we conducted 551 surveys** of the population in transit at the Trojes and Danlí borders. Of these, 68% were women and the remaining 32% were men. The most common nationality is Venezuela (79%), followed by Colombia (10%), Haiti (7%) and Ecuador (3%). Despite the changes in US immigration policy, 93% of those surveyed will continue on their way to the US, Mexico or Canada (the preferred destination being the USA). Only 7% of those surveyed consider that they will wait in Honduras to continue.

On average, respondents have been traveling for almost a month (26 days) and most of them have had to take out loans to be able to start their journey, or have spent the savings they had along the way:



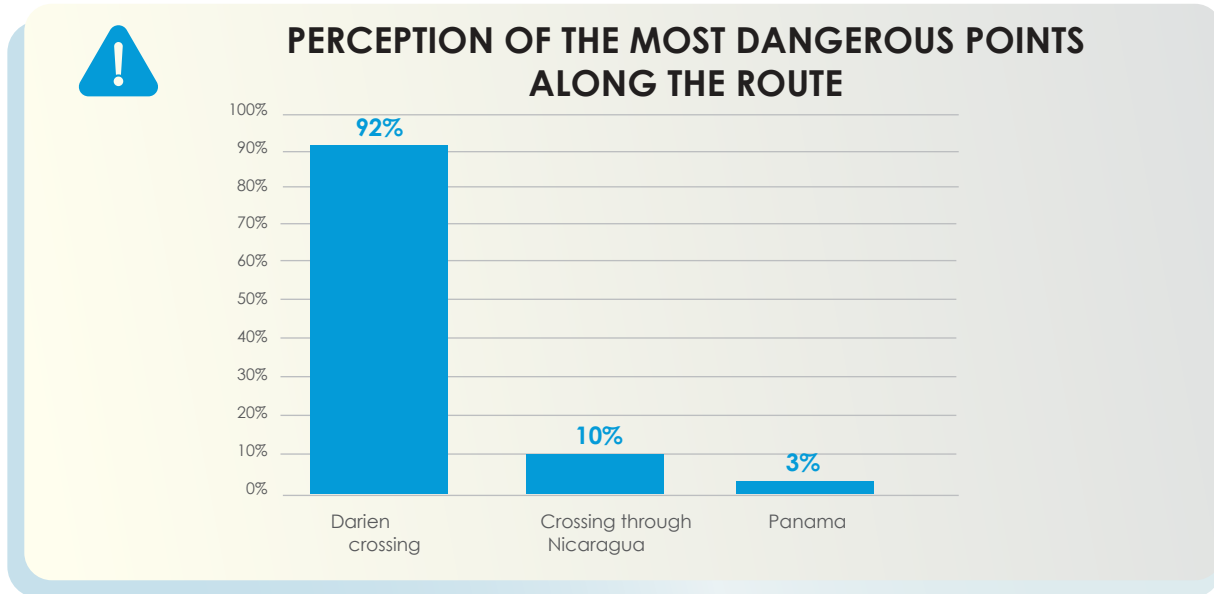
FORM OF FINANCING OF TRIP



Therefore, one of the main needs of the population in transit is monetary support to continue paying for transportation that will allow them to reach their destination and pay off the debt they are incurring.

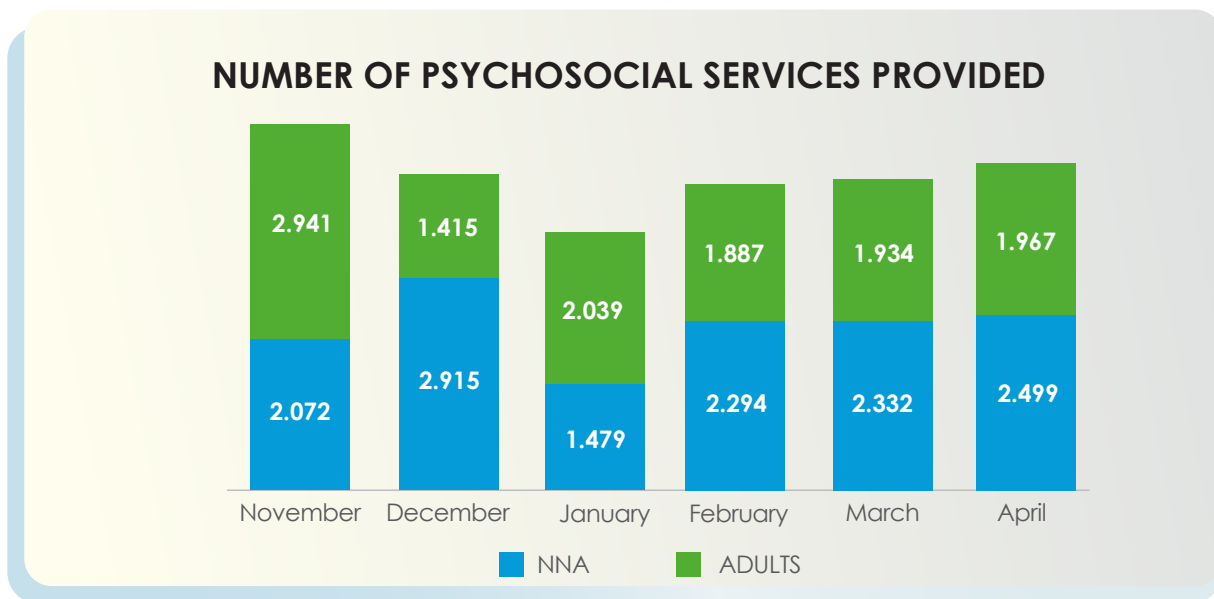


73% of those surveyed considered the journey from their place of origin to have been dangerous. The percentage increases to 83% when asking family groups. When women traveling with children are specifically surveyed, 87% respond that the way has been dangerous. The points considered most dangerous are the Darien jungle, the border with Nicaragua and the crossing with Panama. It is important to note that at this point in the journey they still have to cross Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico:



24% of those surveyed believe that the next part of the journey will be more dangerous. Through people, family and friends going further afield, respondents estimate that illegal charges in Mexico and Guatemala, arrests, and drug trafficking in Mexico mean that crossing the Darien jungle will not be the most dangerous part of the journey.

From the Consortium LIFE-Honduras, we are reinforcing psychosocial care for children and adults, with an average of 4,300 visits per month, of which more than half are for minors, a figure that has been increasing since January:





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).

During the reporting period, we continued to provide assistance to families in transit in El Paraíso (Alivio del Sufrimiento Temporary Rest Center) and Trojes (Consortium LIFE-Honduras Rest Center for migrant families), **bringing the total number of assistance to more than 4.400**. These centers provide not only temporary lodging, but also two meals (breakfast and dinner) wifi connection, access to WASH services, change of clothes, nutrition, educational, medical and psychosocial care, and transportation services on the Las Manos-El Paraíso-Danlí route. All humanitarian services provided by the Consortium to migrant families are completely free of charge. During this period, **there has been a notable increase in the number of migrants staying overnight for more than one night, bringing the figure to 1.000 people** (almost a quarter of the total number of people assisted). In addition, meal times (dinners) have been provided to almost 5,000 people who spent the night at the Center for the Attention of Irregular Migrants (CAMI) in Danlí.

Psychosocial care has also been provided in El Paraíso, Danlí, Trojes and Tegucigalpa, reaching almost 5,000 people, 56% of whom were under 18 years of age. These interventions are carried out through a model of SMAPS (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies) units, made up of a social worker, a psychologist and a community facilitator, which provide a safe space of protection and resilience to families in transit. In these spaces, protection kits have also been provided to almost 250 minors and 151 women and girls. .

The protection centers also serve to identify the most vulnerable families and provide them with a cash transfer to enable them to continue on their way. Families accessing this support can be referred from the nutrition, health or protection services of the Consortium LIFE. In this period, 875 families were reached, more than 2,700 people, mostly associated with single-parent families or large families. The preferred destination given to these transfers continues to be the purchase of food and the payment of transportation to continue the journey. Some 42 families also reported having used the transfer for the purchase of medicines.

We have integrated a new health team in El Paraíso to attend to people who stay overnight at the Alivio del Sufrimiento Temporary Rest Center, with an upward trend of more than 40 daily visits to the center. We also provide cash transfers to people when they need to buy medicines. In addition, **we continue provide humanitarian services humanitarios in Ocotepeque, Choluteca, Danlí and Trojes, reaching more than 5.200 people during this period.** We are preparing our teams to be able to start counseling on Child Development Care, so that health personnel can instruct caregivers in transit.



PROTECTION



HEALTH





EDUCATION



We have provide **comprehensive services in Educational Spaces to more than 1.100 children and adolescens in migratory transit** in Danlí, Trojes and Tegucigalpa, with activities that promote reading and writing, intentional play activities that reinforce motor skills and laterality, activities with logical-mathematical reinforcement components, accompanied by the text **“My Traveling Notebook” that are delivered with light educational kits (colors, pencils, short stories, word searches, coloring pages, mandalas, among others) to children and adolescents according to age groups and educational level.** The peculiarity of the contents found in the traveling text is that it allows fathers, mothers or caregivers to accompany their children to continue with their learning process during their migratory transit.



NUTRITION AND ALIMENTARY ASSISTANCE



During this period, we have carried out nutritional diagnoses on almost 2,000 children under two years in Choluteca, Ocotepeque, Tatumbra, Danlí and Trojes. Of these, almost 50 children have required specific attention because they were suffering from some degree of malnutrition and have been referred to the cash transfer process and to specialized medical attention. In addition, **we have nutritucionally evaluated mor than 750 pregnant and lactating women** who have been given food supplements, slings to carry their babies, and counseling to primary caregivers on breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



We continue provide water and sanitation at the Temporary Rest Centers in Choluteca, Danlí, El Paraíso and Trojes, and at the main meeting points for migrants, such as the National Migration Institutes or bus stations, providing bottled water at different hydration points. **This assistance has reached more than 30.000 people** during the period covered by this report. In addition, **we have provided differentiated hygiene kits to almost 7.000 people at these points.**

We continue to improve sanitation infrastructure at various humanitarian hotspots to ensure that migrants in transit have dignified access to WASH services during their journey through our country.



CONSORTIUM LIFE CARE FIGURES (AUGUST 2022-APRIL 2023)

Since August, we have been providing assistance in the protection, health, education, nutrition and WASH sectors, accompanied by cross-cutting approaches such as protection from sexual abuse, feedback systems and communication campaigns. The data of attentions until April 25, 2023 are as follows:



PROTECTION

21.195	Persons who have accessed services through shelters
23.015	Persons who have accessed services outside of shelters
38.239	Children and parents who have received psychosocial care
3.110	Families who have received multipurpose cash transfers



HEALTH

12.885	Girls, boys and women who have received primary health care
759	Girls and boys who have received vaccinations



EDUCATION

7.956	Girls and boys who have had access to formal and non-formal education
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NUTRITION

5.525	Nutritionally assessed girls and boys receiving nutritional supplements
225	Girls and boys in a state of malnutrition who receive supplements and are referred to medical services
1.277	Pregnant and lactating women receiving nutritional supplements



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

28.818	People who have had access to safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene
186.047	People who have had access to safe water for drinking at hydration points
31.733	People who have received hygiene kits
116.894	People who have had access to decent sanitation



PHOTOS



Nutritional care tent for children under 5 years of age, pregnant women and infants, in the vicinity of INM in Trojes.



Nutrition team at Trojes provides dietary counseling to mothers, fathers and primary caregivers.



Providing nutritional assistance to children in transit at the point of care in Machuca, municipality of Santa Fe, Ocotepeque.



Since 6:20am the Consortium LIFE-Honduras has been providing free transportation to migrant families in transit from CDT Alivio del Sufrimiento in El Paraíso to the offices of the National Migration Institute (INM) in Danlí.



A migrant in transit uses the mailbox for questions, complaints and suggestions at one of the hydration points.



The educational spaces have made it possible to provide comprehensive services to children and adolescents in transit in Danlí, Trojes and Tegucigalpa.





TESTIMONY



Liriana García and her two children receive nutritional care in the vicinity of the National Migration Institute in Danlí.

The journey of Liriana and her family in search of a better destiny

Liriana García, 24 years old, walks north with her two children and her husband. They have been doing it from Ecuador for two months, although they are Venezuelan. They decided to emigrate to have a better future, especially for their children.

"I come with my husband, we are Venezuelan, we were living 4 years in Ecuador and we come from there, my oldest son is Venezuelan, my youngest son is from Ecuador".

The decision to emigrate was not easy, says Liriana, on the contrary *"it was a bit complicated, because leaving our family is hard. It was a difficult decision for both of us"*.

They left with USD 100 in their pockets, the amount they managed to raise to emigrate. They had never intended to travel to the United States by legal means, but decided to try *"when they put the benefit of traveling when one had relatives in the United States"*.





TESTIMONY

They were unable to get family support in the U.S.

However, Liriana points out that, although they tried to apply for humanitarian parole, they did not get help from their relatives. *“I tried and got no response from my relatives there. That’s why I never applied for the program”.*

According to her, the journey from Ecuador to Honduras *“has been complicated, because right now everything is money and we don’t have the resources to keep going”*, says Liriana and adds that the hardest thing for her family has been *“getting sick, because we can’t continue like this”*.

Her two children got sick with diarrhea and vomiting in the migrant camp in Panama, where she says the food was bad for them. *“Mostly because of the food they gave us in the camp. And there we lasted a certain amount of time”.*

The entry into force of Title 8 means the risk of deportation for migrants who cross the U.S.-Mexico border irregularly. But this does not stop Liriana and her family. She says they will continue their journey.

Transfer used to buy food

Although Liriana and her family did not ask for shelter in the Temporary Rest Centers (CDT), because they carry their own camping equipment, her two children received medical and nutritional care from the Consortium LIFE-Honduras in the vicinity of the National Migration Institute (INM) and were also given a cash transfer.

The money will be used, according to Liriana, *“to buy food for the children, because we have not eaten anything and to be able to continue moving forward if it is enough”.*

Liriana advises migrants *“to think it over, if they come without money, better not try, because it is very complicated. Many say that it is possible, but if they can leave with a little more money than they have planned, it is better”.*

