

Consortium LIFE-Honduras SITUATION REPORT

emergency
THAT NOBODY
migration
BE LEFT BEHIND
family

COVERAGE PERIOD

FROM JUNE 5th
TO AUGUST 6TH 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, AREA AFFECTED):

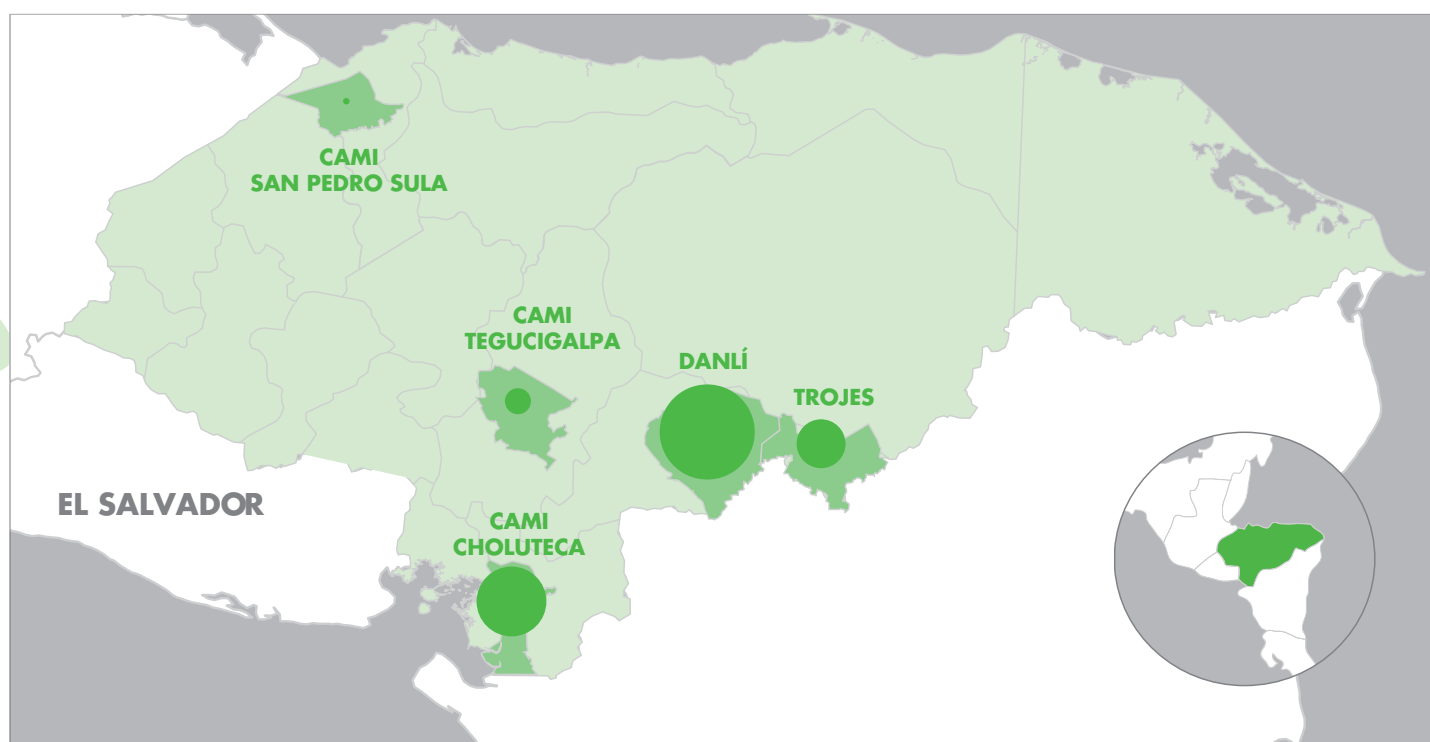
Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, El Paraíso, Department of El Paraíso, Machuca, Santa Fe. Department of Ocotepeque, Honduras.

DELIVERY DATE

**August 31th,
2023**

MAP

IRREGULAR MIGRATION TRANSIT MAP BY DISTRICT



196.120

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS
(FROM 01.01.2023 to 06.08.2023)



899

MIGRANTS PER DAY

4

MUNICIPALITIES



117

NACIONALITIES



60%

MEN



23%

WOMEN



17%

BOYS AND GIRLS



CONTEXT

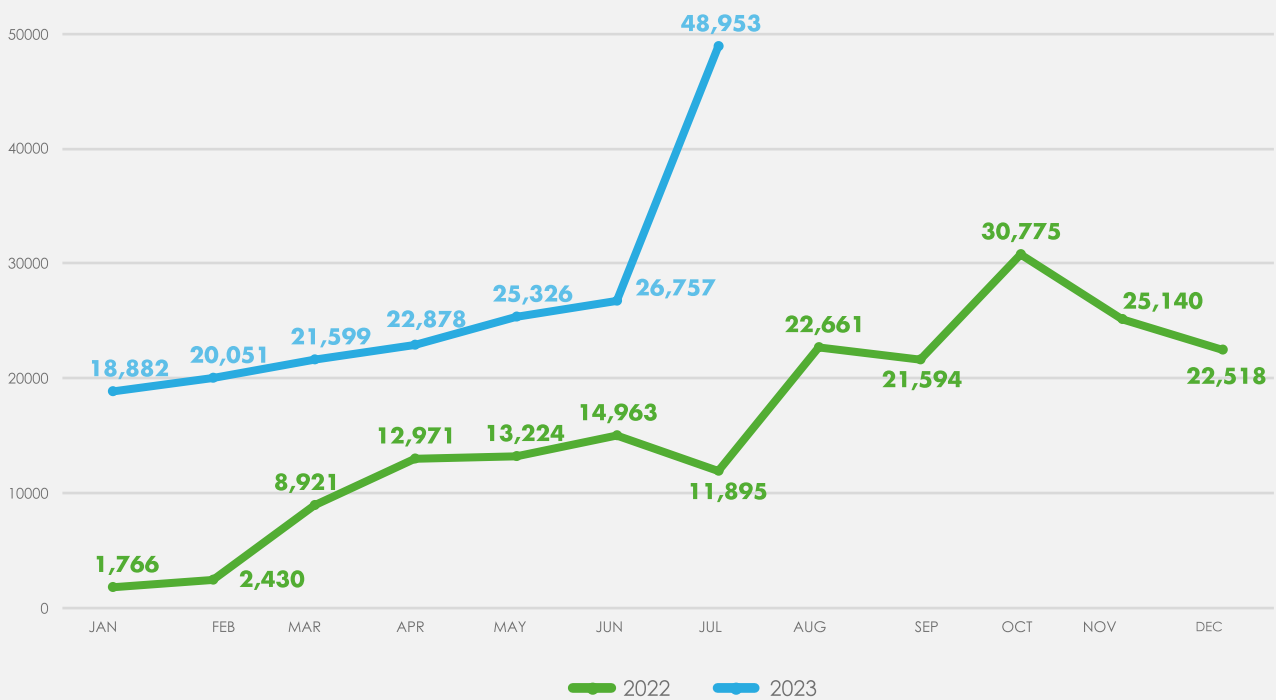
Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced significant changes in their migratory patterns. The political crises, the violence and increase in the cost of living have generated displacements of people who transit from south to north, heading to the United States. Among the largest migratory flows, those from Venezuela, Cuba, Ecuador and Haiti stand out, as well as large numbers of people moving from the Northern Triangle of Central America.

Honduras has become a transit territory for migrants coming from other continents and/or from South America and the Caribbean, who decide to venture on a migratory route that exposes them to numerous risks along their journey to the North. Between January 1, 2022, and August 06, 2023, 384,978 people have transited through Honduran territory, after entering irregularly. These figures include 137,304 Venezuelans, 92,950 Cubans, 50,537 Ecuadorians, 31,300 Haitians, 6,887 Colombians and 6,858 Chinese among more than 140 nationalities.



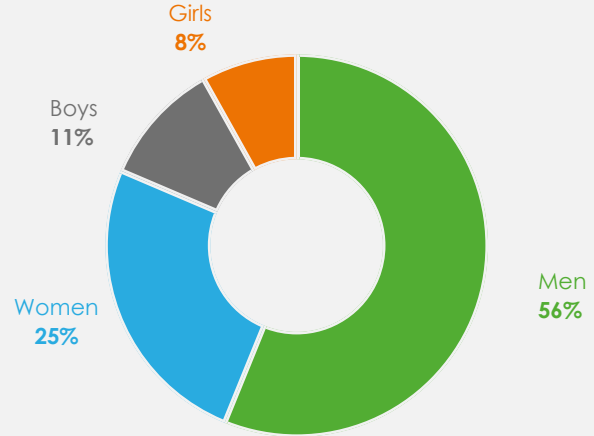
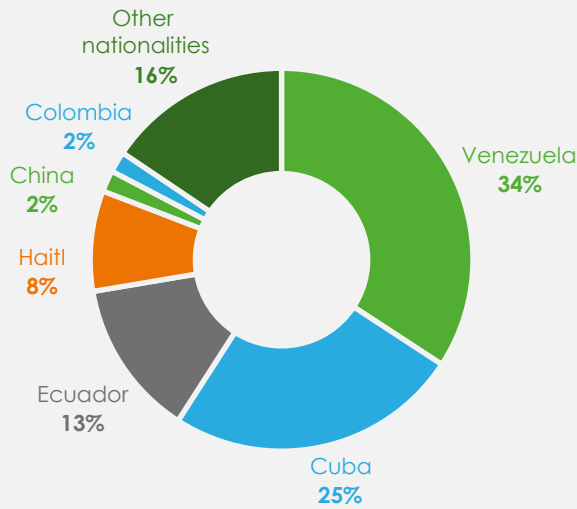
Educational activities in the vicinity of the INM delegation, Danlí.

IRREGULAR MIGRATORY FLOW BETWEEN 2022 AND 2023 IN HONDURAS





DISAGGREGATIONS BY GENDER AND AGE, AND NATIONALITY



The migratory situation on the southern border of Honduras reaches unprecedented figures. The overall number of irregular entries for Honduras reported so far in 2023 by the authorities of the National Migration Institute¹ exceeds by 20 times the amount of income in the same period of 2021 and triples that reported in 2022.

On July 2023, 48,953 people entered Honduran soil, four times more than in the same period of 2022, when 11,895 people were registered. The incomes are dominated by Venezuelans (25,050), Cubans (6,271) and Ecuadorians (6,116), followed by Mauritians (2,036), Haitians (1,558), Senegalese (1,398), Chinese (980) and Colombians (954).

The reasons for this increase in migration are diverse and vary in each case, the most common are fleeing

discrimination, conflicts or violence in their countries of origin and/or improving their quality of life.

It is estimated that the irregular income will experience a noticeable increase during 2023.

From January 1 to August 6, 2023, 196,120 people have illegally entered the southeastern border of Honduras in search of a better and safer life in the United States. On August 3, the 2022 income figure had already been exceeded, reaching 190,395 people. During this period, an average of 26,970 people from 117 nationalities has entered per month, which is equivalent to 899 per day. In 2022, the National Institute of Migration (INM), counted 188,858 people in mobility through Honduran territory.

117 nationalities, migrant INFLOWS are dominated by :



¹ <https://inm.gob.hn/migracion-irregular.html>

<https://www.laprensa.hn/premium/flujo-migratorio-honduras-aumentaro-300-mil-ingresos-2023-NC14618335>



Origin of people who entered Honduras in 2023 illegally



It is important to note that these figures correspond to irregular entries registered by the migration authorities, but a large number of migrant entries are not reflected in official statistics. This poses a significant challenge to the humanitarian community, which is also faced with the reduction of funds to provide assistance in the face of an increase in people on the move at the southeastern border of the country.

THE HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGE OF SERVING FOR A GROWING POPULATION ON THE MOVE, WITH DWINDLING RESOURCES

The migration situation in Honduras has become increasingly challenging. In the first quarter of 2022, civil society organizations requested the Honduran state to declare an emergency due to the paralysis of thousands of migrants in an irregular situation at the Honduran southern border, due to the collection of a fine and the increase in people from different countries trying to reach the United States. The situation required a humanitarian response to provide food, shelter, medical and nutritional care, as well as transportation to extremely vulnerable mobile people.

Since July 2022, the LIFE-Honduras Consortium has been a humanitarian, intersectoral and results-based management response program, which has managed to save the lives, alleviate suffering, promote dignity and reduce the social and economic impact of hundreds of thousands

of migrant families.

The LIFE Consortium involves the planned, coordinated and monitored actions of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Action against Hunger, Pure Water for the World, ChildFund, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Suffering Relief Foundation (FAS), to address the most pressing humanitarian needs of families on the move.

The coordination scheme between the partners of the LIFE Consortium and the humanitarian network, which has a permanent monitoring mechanism for the results and the migration situation, has made it possible to adapt its intervention and coverage to the extent that the demand for care has increased.

This has allowed the LIFE Consortium to provide



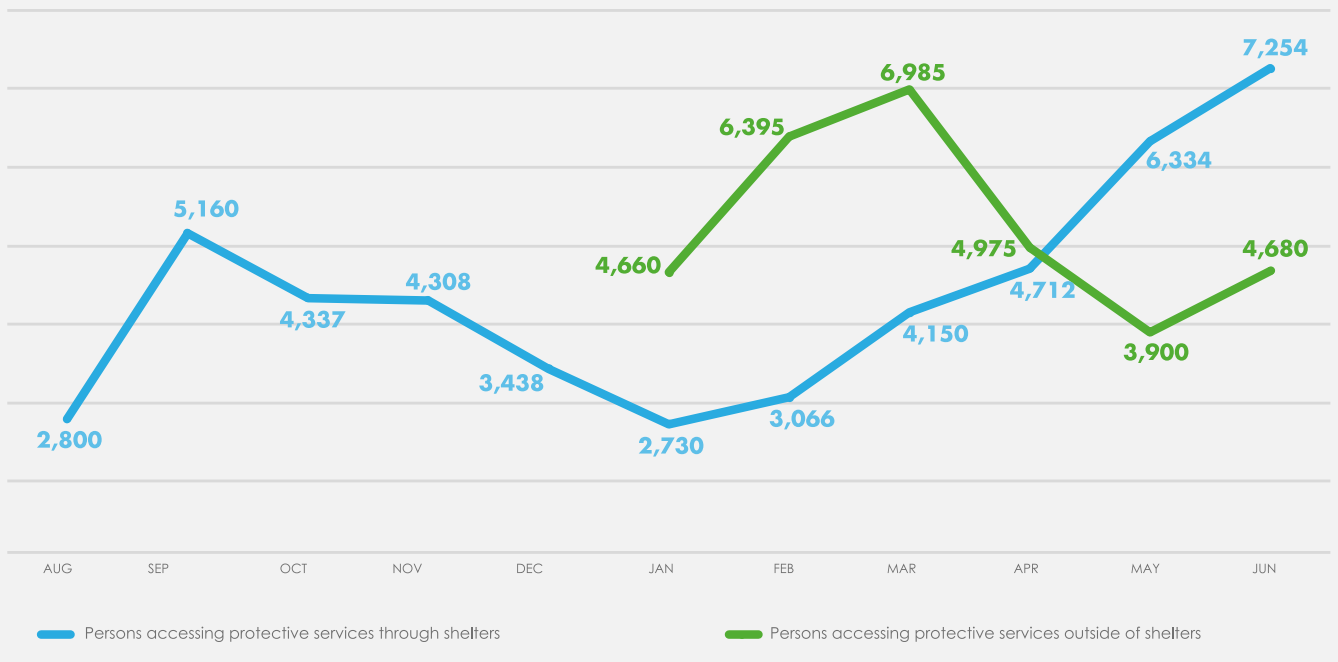
initial care in the municipalities of Choluteca, in the homonymous department, in the Central District, as well as in Trojes and Danlí, in the department of El Paraíso. The LIFE Consortium has also managed to adapt to the growing demand for care and has been able to expand its coverage to the municipality of El Paraíso and at the bus terminal in La Machuca, municipality of Santa Fe in the department of Ocotepeque.

The LIFE Consortium is responsible for the administration and operation of the Temporary Rest Center for Families in Human Mobility in Trojes and provides humanitarian assistance at the Temporary Rest Center "Relief of Suffering" in Paradise. In the CDTs and other critical areas, such as the Internal Control Center and the

Irregular Migrants Attention Center (CAMI) of Danlí, it provides family protection services, through multipurpose monetary cash transfers for families at extreme vulnerability and risk; and violence prevention.

"This rest center (CDT-Trojes) has really been the best shelter we've gotten so far, although it's only one day and we have to fight to stay another day, but this day they've given us here for my opinion is one of the best (since they started the trip)," says Julio César, a Venezuelan migrant, who is traveling with his wife Eglis - who has an amputated leg - and their three youngest children.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ACCESSING PROTECTION SERVICES UNDER THE LIFE CONSORTIUM

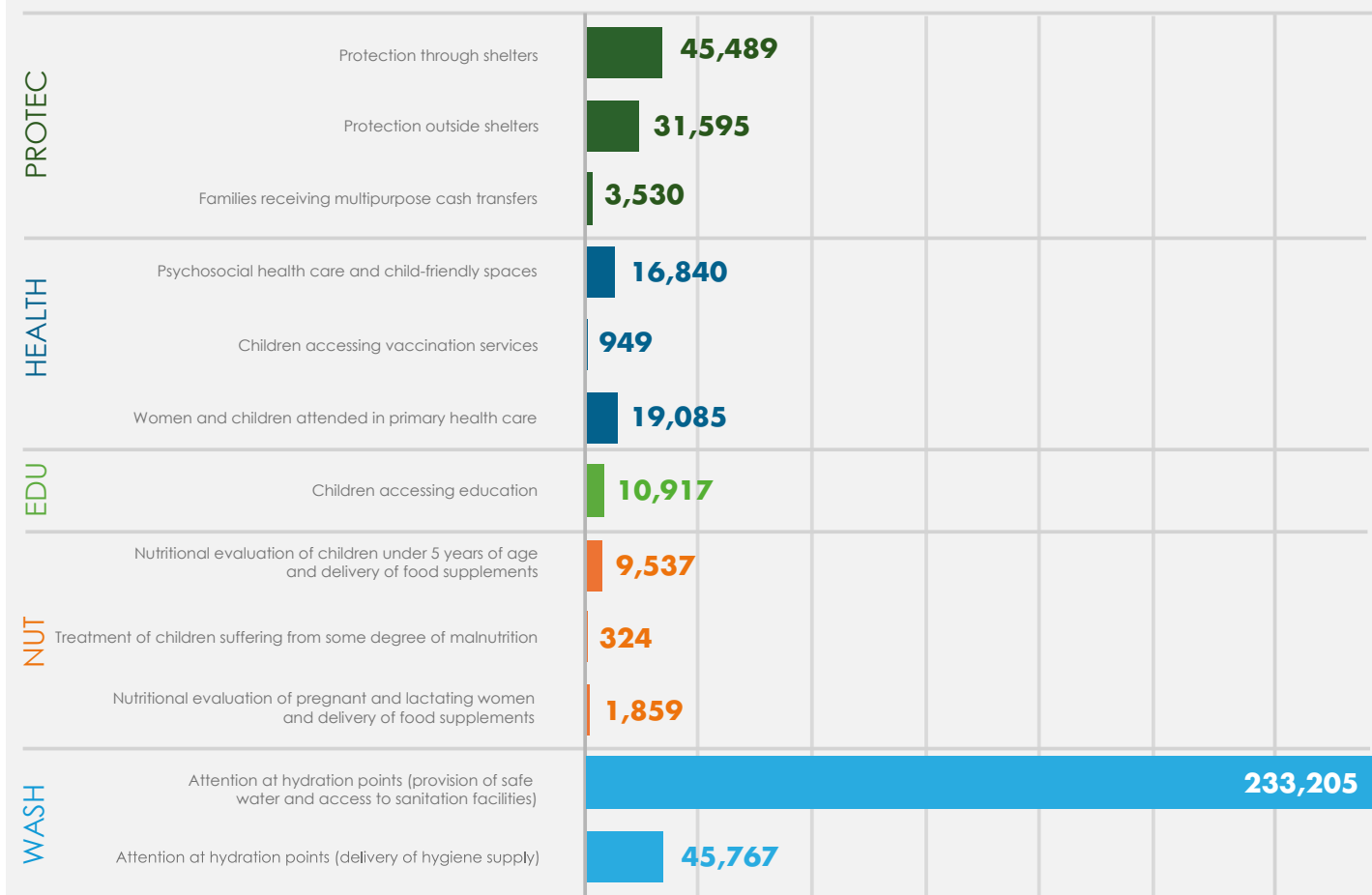


In addition, within the framework of the LIFE-Honduras Consortium, other attention related to education has been provided, through learning modalities in the contexts of mobility, health, nutrition and WASH (Water, sanitation and hygiene). Within each sector, we have summarized the main interventions in the following graph:





NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LIFE CONSORTIUM (MAIN INDICATORS) - AUGUST 2022-JULY 2023



The Honduran Congress has renewed for the third time the immigration amnesty² that exempts people who enter the country illegally from a fine of more than \$250. The new deadline was extended until January 1, 2024. This measure seeks to avoid the accumulation of irregular migrants in border areas such as Danlí and Trojes.

It is important to note that, despite the measures promoted by the United States Government to reduce the number of irregular migrants from Venezuela, Cuba and Haiti, the official figures reported in Honduras indicate that these three groups are still in the top 5 nationalities that have

that country as a migration destination.

Liriana García, 24, is walking north with her 2 children and her husband. She tried to apply for the humanitarian parole, and although they did not get help from her relatives she decided to emigrate by the irregular route. **"I tried and I had no response from my relatives who are there. That's why I never issued the application with the program."** Like them, 82,221 Venezuelans have entered Honduras so far this year.

People on the move crossing Honduras face extremely difficult conditions. This is the case of

²<https://proceso.hn/amplian-ammistia-migratoria-hasta-el-1-de-enero-de-2024/>





Nilson Córdoba who entered Honduras after walking for days from Colombia, where he had emigrated from his native Venezuela. *“I entered through Nicaragua, it’s difficult because all this is a business, migrants are seen as a dollar sign, everything is with payment. In Costa Rica, the passage is free, there is support, but there are thousands and thousands of people who attend”.*

Many people travel on foot for long distances, exposing them to a lack of food, clean water and shelter. The lack of access to basic services and adequate medical care aggravates their vulnerability and exposes them to health and safety risks.

“We left on February 6, the journey began, but when we arrived in the Darien jungle... just

remembering makes me want to cry, it’s ugly, I wouldn’t do it again, nor do I wish anyone what we lived, carrying our children, seeing dead people, going hungry, drinking water from the river, because there’s no more, it’s sad,” says Jackeline Cedeño, a native of El Naranjal Canton in Ecuador.

The year 2023 has stood out for the increase in the flow of families in mobility with minors, coming from various nations such as Ecuador, India, Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Uzbekistan. These are in addition to the already existing flows of Venezuelans, Cubans and Haitians. Many of the Ecuadorian and Haitian children arrive in Honduras in delicate nutritional conditions, underlining the urgency of providing them with special care.

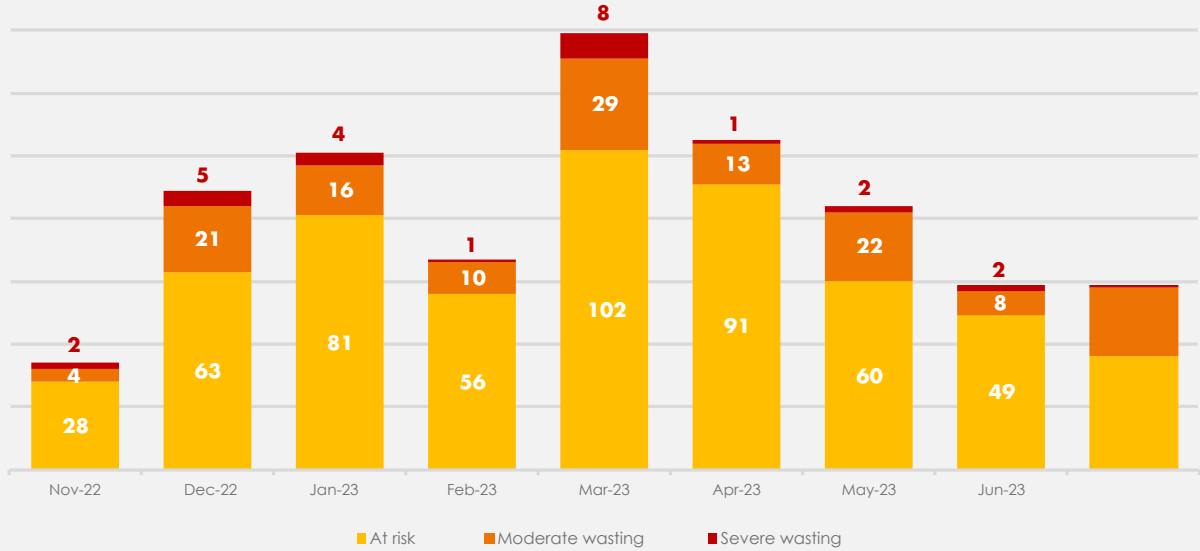


Primary health care in the vicinity of the INM delegation, Danlí.



Until December 2022, the number of children arriving at the border with some degree of malnutrition barely reached 1%, with rates of between 4 and 5% of children at risk. However, since the month of December there has been an increase in the cases of children with some degree of malnutrition, especially in the months of December 2022, March, May and July 2023:

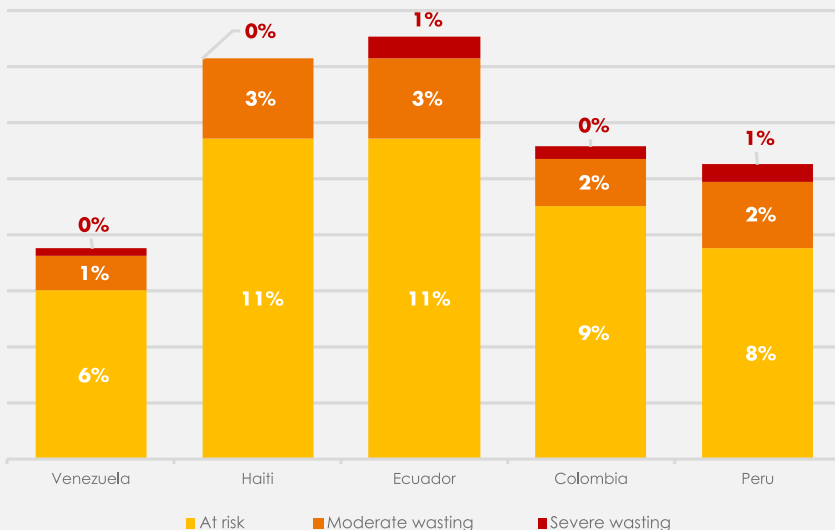
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVALUATED WHO HAVE SOME DEGREE OF MALNUTRITION (MEASURED BY MUAC)



MUAC- Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
DAM: Moderate acute malnutrition
DAS: Severe acute malnutrition

The observed cases of malnourished children are directly related to their origin: families traveling from Venezuela (the majority until the end of 2022) did so under more favorable nutritional conditions than families traveling from Haiti or Ecuador.

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN EVALUATED WHO HAVE SOME DEGREE OF MALNUTRITION (MEASURED BY MUAC), BY NATIONALITY:



MUAC: Mid-Upper Arm Circumference

DAM: Moderate acute malnutrition

DAS: Severe acute malnutrition

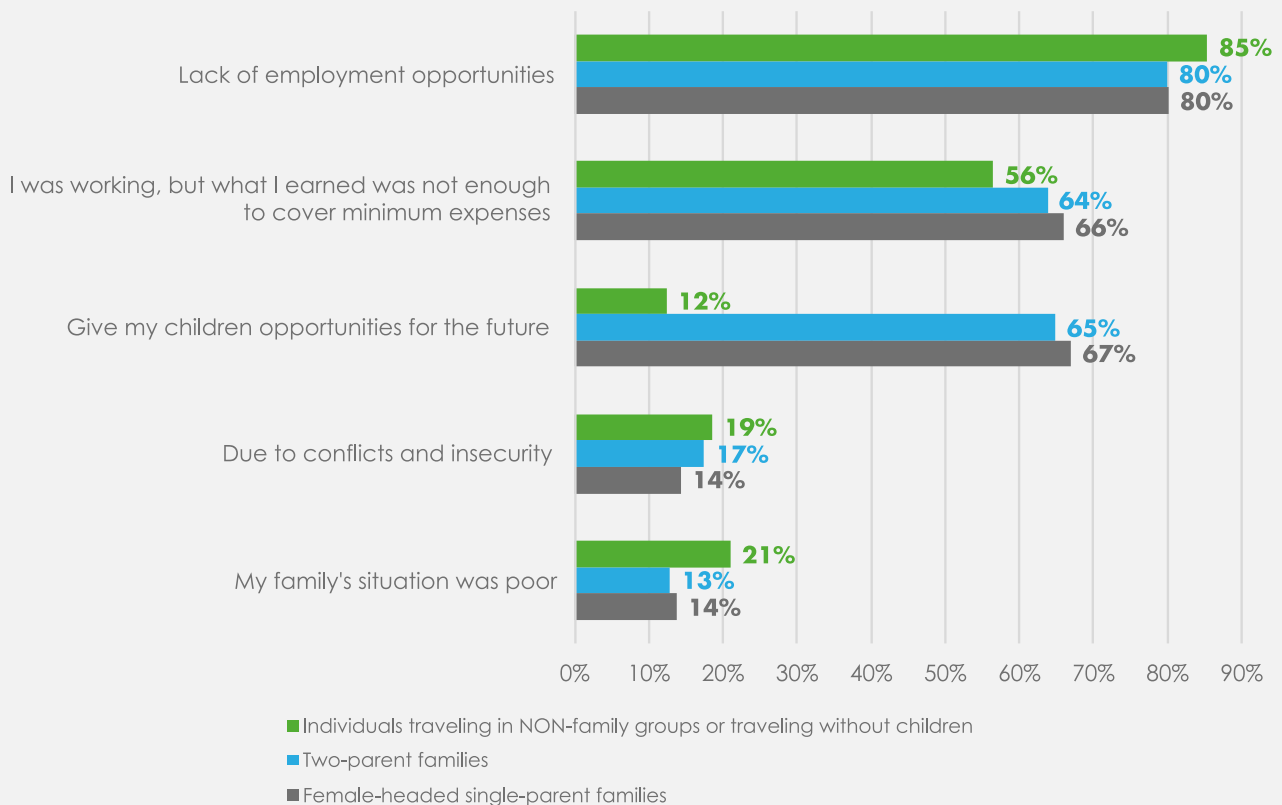




The lack of protection and support increases the chances that migrants will become victims of organized crime networks (abuse, violence, extortion and trafficking). The study "[Lived experiences of migrants in transit through Honduras with a special look at childhood](#)", carried out on the southern and eastern border of Honduras, showed that **"the 'coyotes' stalked the migrants outside the Migration delegation and told them that the police would deport them if they went to the Temporary Rest Centers. Instead, they offered to take them to hostels run by them, where they speculate on the price of the room and expose them to risks such as overcrowding, since they charge \$5 for a mat shared with other migrants."**

Women who travel alone with minors show a greater vulnerability, either because of their gender status, because they are fleeing a situation of domestic violence or because of the lack of social capital during their journey. Lisairy, originally from Venezuela, is traveling with her three children. He comments that on a bus in which they were traveling to Honduras, he was diverted to another place that was not the point of the Las Manos border. He points out that they wanted to leave them somewhere else so that they would have to take another bus and thus scam them with the payment.

MAIN MOTIVATIONS FOR TRAVELING, ACCORDING TO FAMILY GROUP



According to Lisairy, the most difficult thing he has had to face is the high cost of safe conduct in Nicaragua, of \$150 per person, for them a total of \$600, which left them with no money to continue. **"Without any consideration even though I'm a single mom."**





CONSORTIUM RESPONSE

- **45,489 PEOPLE BENEFICIED** on protection through shelters
- **31,595 PEOPLE BENEFICIED** on protection outside shelters
- **3,530 FAMILIES BENEFICIED** receiving multipurpose cash transfers
- **16,840 PEOPLE BENEFICIED** on psychosocial health care and child-friendly spaces
- **949 CHILDREN BENEFICIED** accessing vaccination services
- **19,085 WOMEN AND CHILDREN ATTENDED** in primary health care
- **10,917 CHILDREN BENEFICIED** accessing education
- **9,537 PEOPLE BENEFICIED** on nutritional evaluation of children under 5 years of age and delivery of food supplements
- **324 CHILDREN RECEIVED** treatment of children suffering from some degree of malnutrition.
- **1,859 PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN BENEFICIED** on nutritional evaluation of pregnant and lactating women and delivery of food supplements
- **233,205 PEOPLE BENEFICIED** on attention at hydration points (provision of safe water and access to sanitation facilities)
- **45,767 PEOPLE BENEFICIED** on attention at hydration points (delivery of hygiene supply)



Delivery of multipurpose cash transfers to pregnant and lactating women suffering from acute malnutrition, near the INM Danlí.



Sanitary Module in Carlos Roberto Reina Temporary Rest Center.

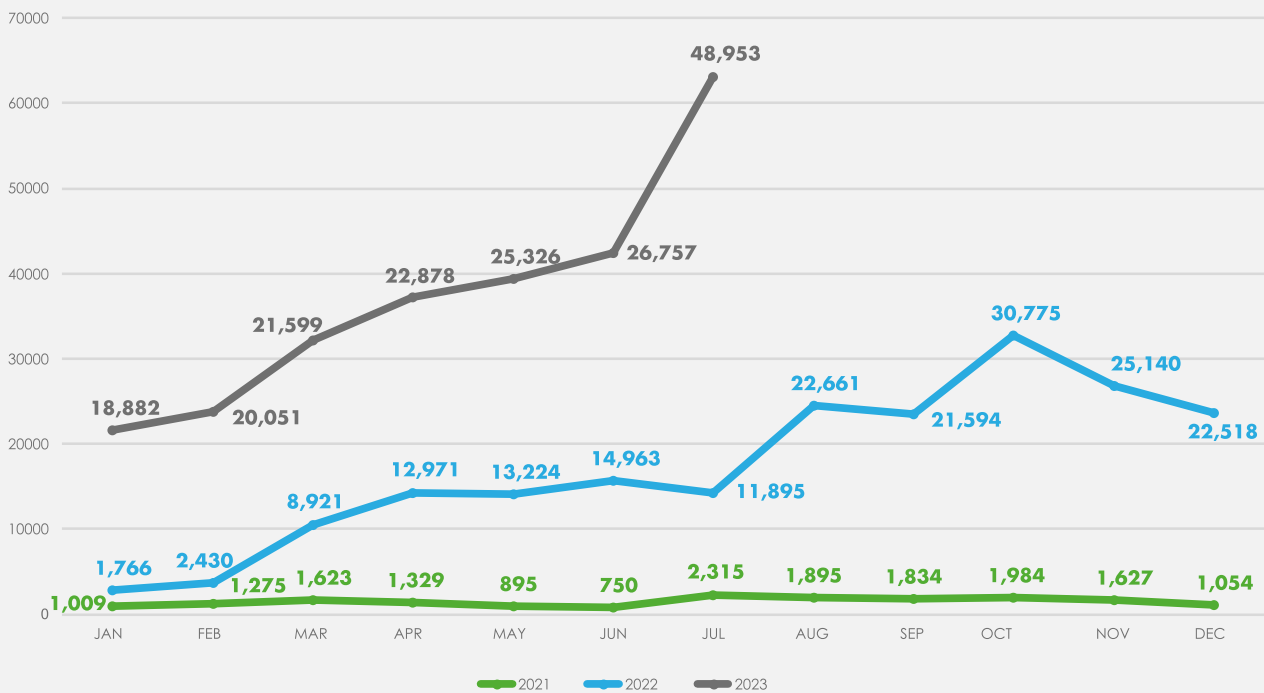


URGENT CALL TO ACTION

The current situation in Honduras requires an immediate and coordinated response due to the increasing number of people moving through the country. It is likely that, in the coming months, this flow will be even greater than that observed

in July. The Local Southeast Border Team, composed of 28 humanitarian and civil society organizations, has conducted a critical analysis of the response capacity in the municipalities of Danlí, Trojes, Choluteca and El Paraíso.

**IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOW IN HONDURAS 2021-2023
(NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MIGRATION OF HONDURAS)**



The results of this exercise show that civil society organizations and public institutions run the risk of seeing their response capacities overwhelmed in the absence of additional efforts and support to meet needs that are growing with the increase in the number of migrants in transit.

lack of adequate shelter has led to some people being forced to spend the night in public places, exposing them to various protection risks. Despite the existence of a well-equipped shelter such as CAMI Danlí, demand far exceeds the capacity currently available.³

During same period, the capacity of lodging and essential services in the border municipality of Trojes has been reduced due to the closure of two temporary shelters: the Carlos Roberto Reina Municipal Center and the Pastoral Center. Although for some weeks there was a decrease in the flow of people through this area, currently the

At the La Machuca terminal, in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque, a border area in the western part of the country, the situation is equally critical due to the high transit of people between Honduras and Guatemala. The availability of goods and services is insufficient to meet the 15 to 35 buses arriving daily at the Agua

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/honduras/cluster-de-proteccion-equipo-local-de-frontera-suroriental-capacidad-de-respuesta-agosto-y-septiembre-2023>





Caliente border. The main humanitarian needs focus on water supply, sanitation and hygiene, with an urgent need for toilets and toilet and hydration points. The steady increase of people on the move in the face of the current decrease in available budgets will impact the coverage, diversity and quality of humanitarian assistance that needs to be provided. This entails risks and significant shortfalls for people on the move, especially women, children, sick and disabled

people. The difficulty in providing adequate protection increases the risk of these people becoming victims of abuse, violence, trafficking and extortion.

For all these reasons, we at the LIFE Consortium endorse our commitment to maintain our efforts to guarantee essential humanitarian services that ensure the survival and protection of hundreds of thousands of people in vulnerable situations.



Socioemotional activities in friendly space near by the INM delegation, Trojes.