

# SITUATION REPORT

**emergency**  
 THAT NOBODY  
**migration**  
 IS LEFT BEHIND  
**family**

COVERAGE PERIOD  
**FEBRUARY 1 TO**  
**FEBRUARY 29, 2024**

For more information scan the QR code



**EVENT**

Situation of mixed migratory flows in the departments of El Paraíso and Ocotepeque, Honduras.

**LOCATION (COUNTRY, REGION, AREA AFFECTED):**

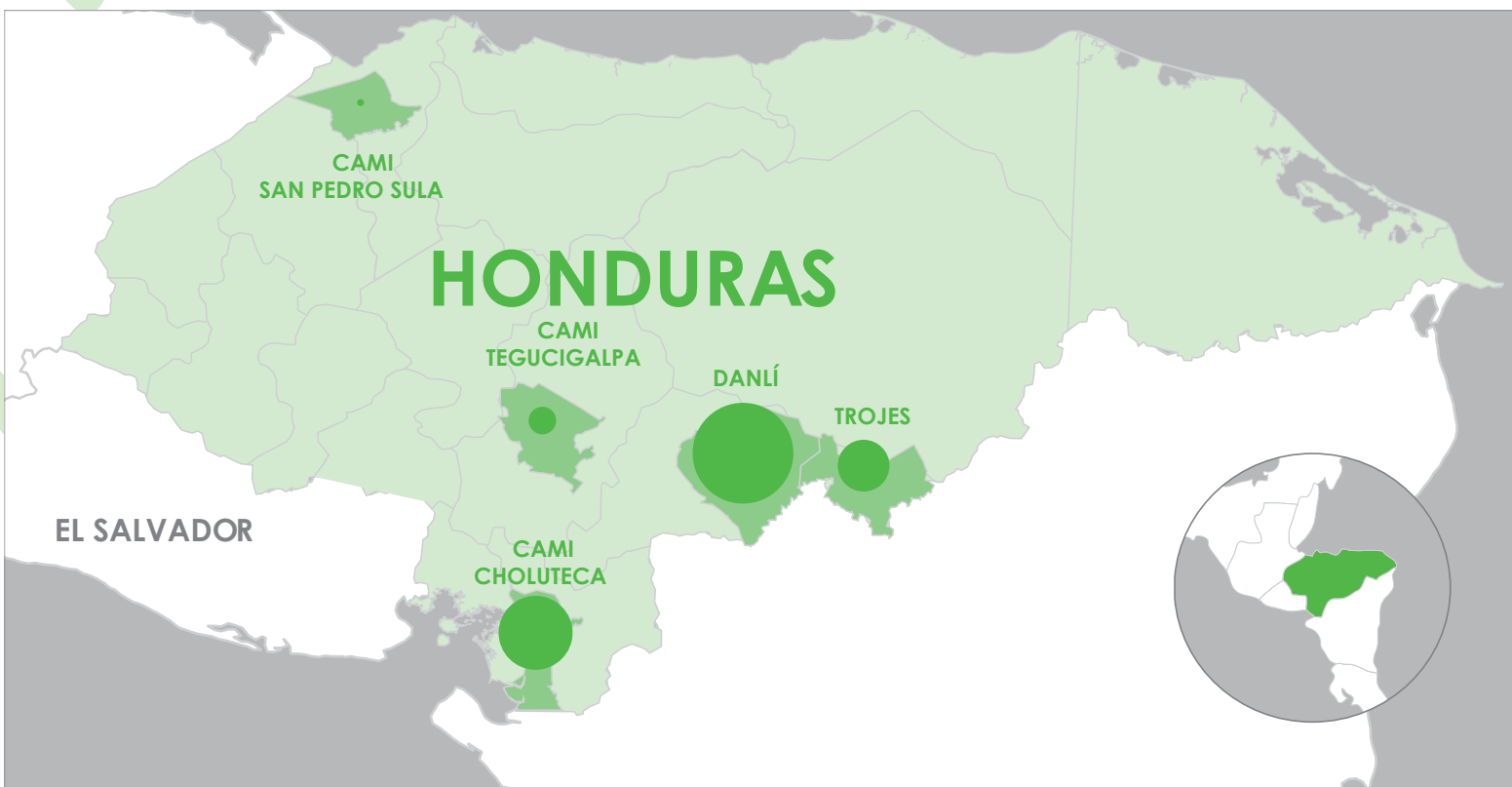
Honduras, Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, El Paraíso, department of El Paraíso; La Machuca in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque

**DELIVERY DATE**

20/03/2024

**MAP**

**IRREGULAR MIGRATORY TRANSIT BY DELEGATION**



**87,852**

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS  
 Data corresponds to the period from January 1 to February 29, 2024



**1,464**

MIGRANTS PER DAY

**5**

MUNICIPALITIES



**135**

NATIONALITIES



**50%**

MEN



**26%**

WOMEN



**24%**

GIRLS AND BOYS



# CONTEXT

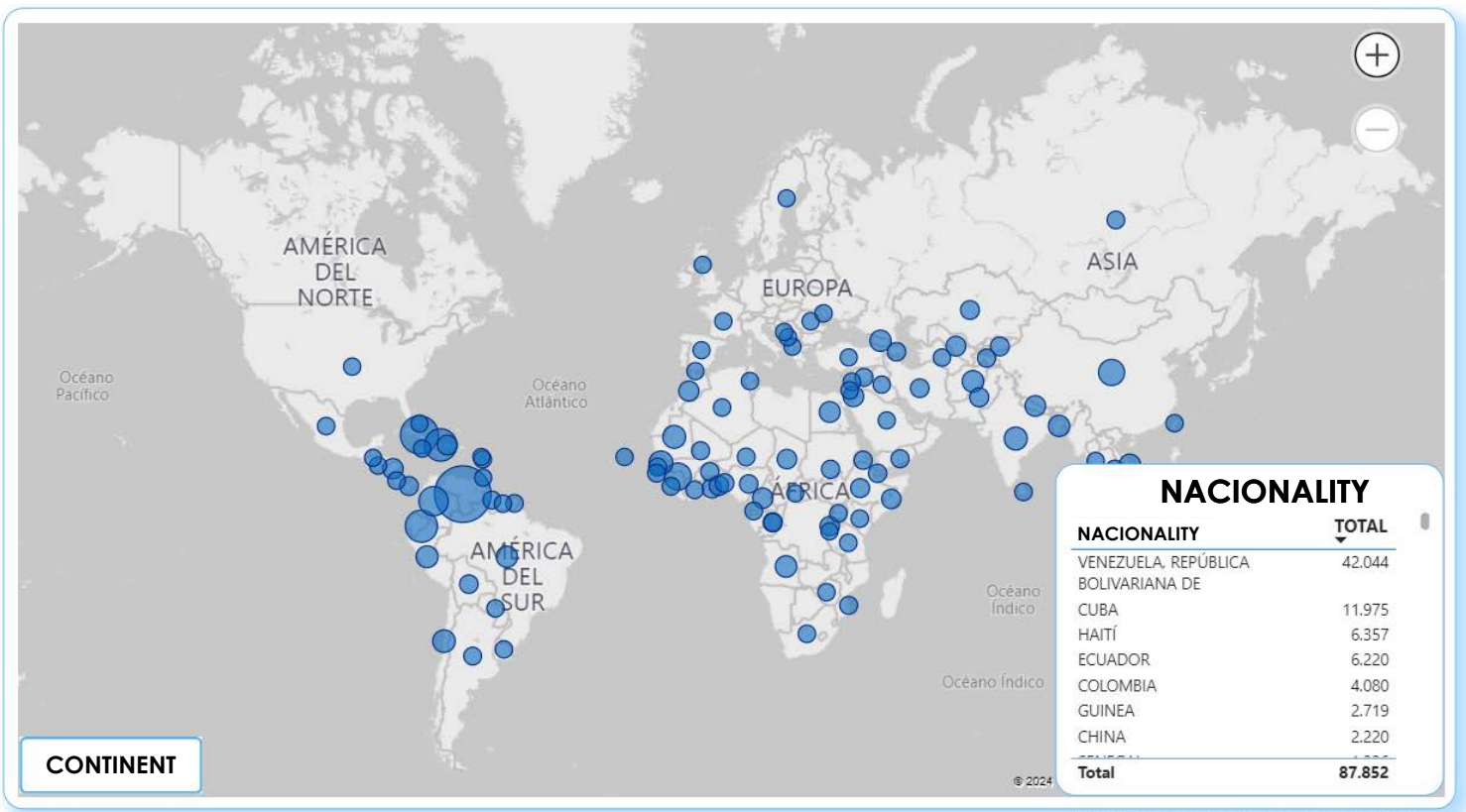
The number of irregular migrants arriving through Honduras on their way North continues to grow steadily in a context of increased restrictions on their entry into the United States. The US government expanded its visa restriction policy for air, land and maritime transport operators that facilitate charter flights for migrants seeking to reach the United States.

The measure was announced on February 21 and replaces the 3C policy adopted in November 2023 on Nicaragua regarding charter flights, and targets owners, executives and senior officials of air, land and maritime transportation companies that provide services intended to be used especially by persons

intending to migrate irregularly to the United States. At the same time, the United States, Mexico and Guatemala pledged on February 28 to deepen their cooperation to address irregular migration following a round of ministerial-level talks in Washington. The three countries are expected to announce the creation of an operational cell to jointly address migration issues.

The meeting comes at a time when U.S. President Joe Biden is considering executive action to restrict the ability of immigrants to apply for asylum at the U.S. southern border if they have crossed irregularly.

**Figure 1. Irregular migration flows by nationality during 2024**





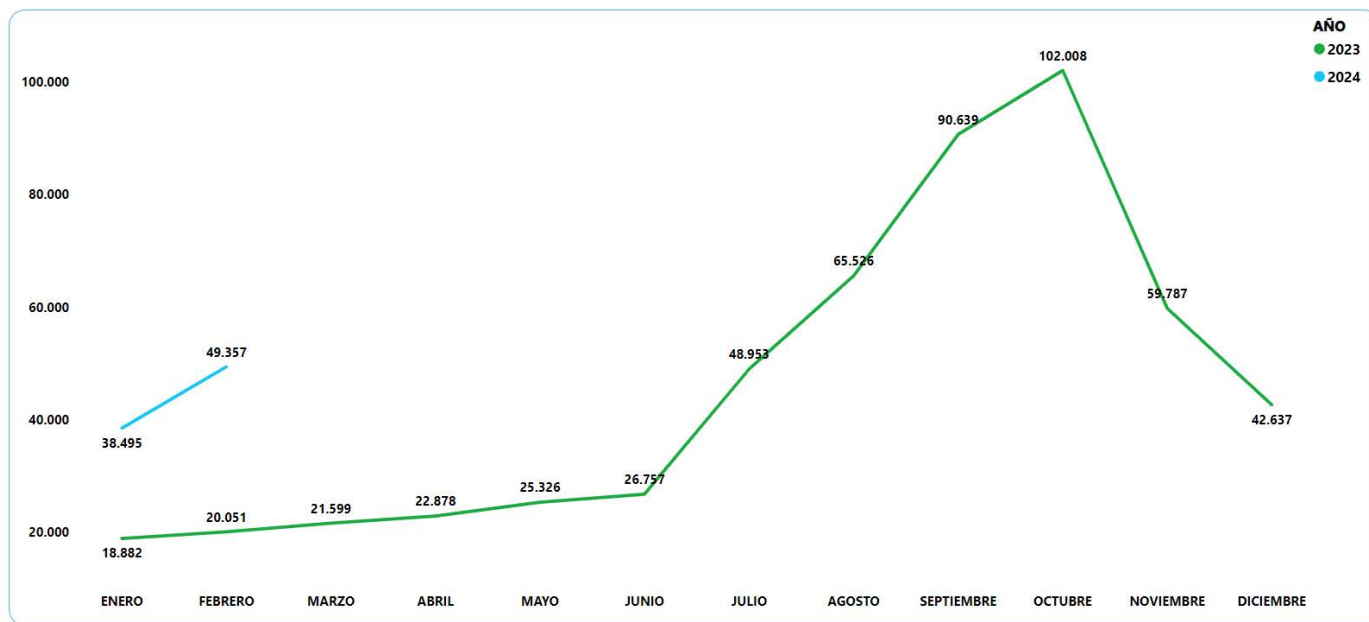
During February, the National Migration Institute (INM) issued permits to move around the country 49,357 people, 22% more than the previous month and 21% more than February 2023. Venezuela continues leading the number of migrants reporting this period 25,657 people registered by the INM, followed by Cuba with 6,735, Ecuador 4,063, Haiti 3,031, Colombia 2,527. These are followed in number by Guinea and China, (931 and 865 respective-ly), among other countries.

In face of the growing migratory flow of the increasing migratory flow, the departmental delegate of the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) in El Paraíso, William Alvarado, warned of a possible collapse of the country's institutions if preventive measures are not taken because the the increase in the irregular flow of migrants and warned that the response groups of the nation-al institutions must be activated.

The CONADEH representative urged the authorities to speed up the delivery of the Francisco Paz Irregular Migrant Attention Center (CAMI) in Danlí, which was expected to be operational in January of this year, and stressed that they continue to receive complaints about the high cost of public transportation fares.

From January 1 to February 29, 2024, 87,852 people entered Honduran territory irregularly through the southeastern border. Of these, 50% were men, 26% women and 24% children. The most of these entries were made through internal control points in Danlí (52,987) and the Center for Attention to Irregular Migrants, CAMI, (20,846), the Internal Control Center in Trojes (10,514), the CAMI in Choluteca (3,455) and the CAMI in Tegucigalpa (33) and San Pedro Sula (17).

**Figure 2. Irregular migrant flows by month and year 2023 - 2024**



## SITUATION REPORT No. 17

Irregular migratory situation in the municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, El Paraíso, in the department of El Paraíso; La Machuca in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque.

Consortium LIFE-Honduras

emergency  
THAT NOBODY  
migration  
IS LEFT BEHIND  
family

4

135 nationalities. Revenues correspond to January 2024 and are dominated by:



\*Figure corresponds to the period from February 1 to February 29, 2024.

## CONSORTIUM RESPONSE

The Consortium LIFE-Honduras formed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Action Against Hunger, ChildFund, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Relief from Suffering Foundation (FAS), maintains its emergency response to people in mobility in Temporary Rest Centers (CDT) and

humanitarian assistance points located in Danlí, Trojes, El Paraíso, and La Machuca, in Ocotepeque, focusing on the sectors of Child Protection, Education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition, Health and Social Protection through Multipurpose Cash Transfers (TMM).

In February, **6,206 people received care in the Temporary Rest Centers supported** by the Consortium LIFE-Honduras with food services (breakfast and dinner), free internet access and cleaning products. In the Migrants Family Temporary Rest Center (MF-TRC) located in the municipality of Trojes, 538 services were provided.



At the Temporary Rest and Suffering Relief Center (CDT-AS), **5,668 services were provided, of which 2,494 were provided with resources contributed by UNICEF.** through the Consortium LIFE-Honduras, and 3,174 services were provided through the coordination of resources with other international cooperation agencies.

Likewise, during this period, **120 families in extremely vulnerable situations received economic support**, through Multipurpose Cash Transfers, benefiting **363 people, of which 90 were children under 5 years of age, 80 between 5 and 18 years of age and 193 adults over 18 years of age.**



ChildFund.



Red Humanitaria Honduras

unicef  
para cada infancia



In February, **2,429 people, including child and adult population, received primary health care.** Children were treated for acute respiratory infections 50%, acute gastroenteric syndrome 34%, skin lesions 4% and other diseases 12%.



## HEALTH

In the adult population, 38% were treated for acute respiratory infections, 17% for **acute gastroenteric syndrome, 18% for postural edema and 26% for other pathologies.**

It is important to mention that respiratory problems and traveler's diarrhea are diseases that most affected the migrant population receiving health assistance in the centers implemented by the Consortium **LIFE-Honduras**. Also through the health component, in February, 60 infants received the application of vaccines (pediatric COVID-19, vaccine to prevent tetanus and diphtheria (TD), measles, rubella and mumps vaccine (MMR) and Oral Poliovirus Vaccine (OPV).

During this period, **549 children and adolescents participated in recreational spaces** that include a series of educational tools to meet their needs, ranging from reinforcement of logical-mathematical and reading and writing skills to stimulation of psychomotor skills.



## EDUCATION

It is also worth mentioning that **551 children and adolescents accessed the digital platforms through the tool "Viaje y Aprendo"** (I Travel and Learn), with this educational platform children and adolescents can enrich their knowledge using tablets that show different learning lessons.

In February **740 mothers, fathers and caregivers participated in socialization activities about importance of education** and the use of the platform, these people were reached with awareness messages, from the integrity that family structures provide, ensuring that parents remain attentive to the benefits of education for children and adolescents.







In February, **1,270 children aged 6 to 59 months received nutritional care**, of which **726 were screening in Danlí, in El Paraíso, and 544 in Machuca, Ocotepeque**, on the border between Honduras and Guatemala.

During these evaluations, **41 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 4 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were identified**. Of these, 29 were diagnosed by professionals in the National Migration Institute (NMI) of "El Pescadero" in Danlí, while the remaining 16 were diagnosed in Machuca, Ocotepeque. It is important to note that all cases received micronutrient supplements and were referred for medical evaluation.



In this month, **249 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition and received micronutrient tablets**. Of these, 67 were pregnant and 182 were breastfeeding.

In the southeastern border, in the evaluations of pregnant and lactating women, **18 were detected with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (AMD), 6 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and one at nutritional risk**. All of them were referred to the medical care space for more specialized care and to begin immediate treatment.

Figure 3. Number of children assisted to detect Acute Malnutrition



668

Girls aged 6 to 59 months screened for Acute Malnutrition



602

Girls aged 6 to 59 months screened for Acute Malnutrition





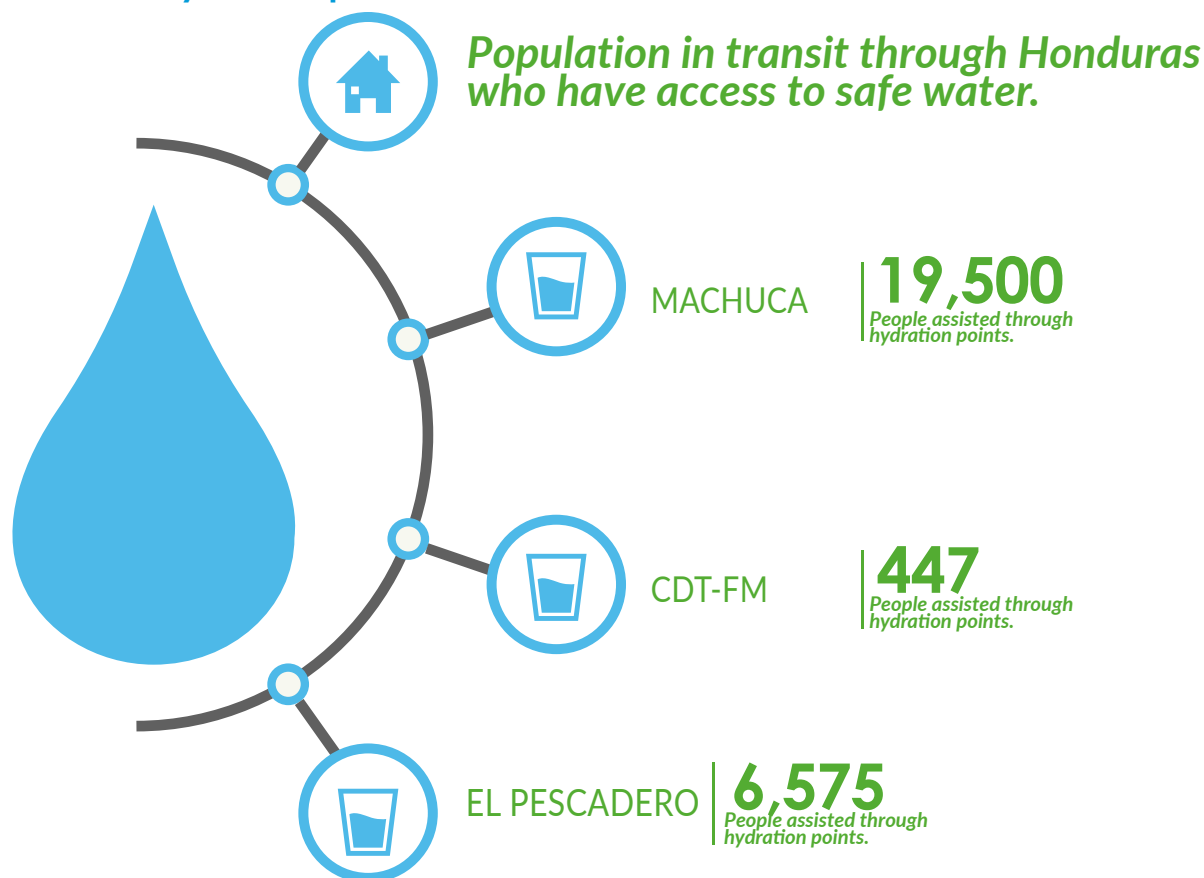
In February, at the Machuca hydration point in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque, **33,402 migrants had access to safe water in 500 ml bottles or refill bottles** or refill their water bottles to continue their journey. These services reached 17,911 migrants, 75% of whom were adults, mainly of Venezuelan origin.



Meanwhile at the hydration point located at the INM of "El Pescadero", where the humanitarian aid spaces operate, **15,101 people had access to the same services offered in Machuca**. In Trojes, 390 people had access to safe water for drinking and personal hygiene through the Temporary Rest Centers.

**7,159 people received critical personal hygiene supplies, including basic goods such as toothbrushes**, toilet paper, men's and women's deodorant, sanitary napkins, antibacterial gel, soap, among others. Of the total, **6,738 people were assisted in "El Pescadero" in Danlí, and the rest in the CDTs of Trojes, Machuca and CDT-AS**.

**Figura 4. Beneficiaries reached with safe water delivery and access to sanitation facilities at hydration points.**





# TESTIMONIAL

## Roxerly Marquez: We have to move forward



Together with her three children, Roxerly has managed to reach territory Honduran in less than 20 days.

Roxerly Marquez, a young Venezuelan woman, lived for some time in Colombia before deciding to emigrate to the United States, accompanied by her three young children, her partner and six months pregnant. **"It is very hard to make this decision, but we do it for our children so they can have a better future, it is very difficult not to have income for a decent life for the family"**, she exclaimed.

During their journey, which included the Darien jungle, they sustained themselves mainly with canned food. **"We have to keep going. Food is scarce and there are few resources, but here we are in Honduras, confident that we will soon reach the United States"**, she emphasized.

The solidarity of some people along the way was vital. **"There are many good people who to help us on the road, one travels faster alone, but with children it is very difficult because the road is very dangerous, you find everything, it is a very tiring trip"**, said Roxerly.

Roxerly, only 23 years old, says that poverty in her country of origin was one of the main reasons for leaving it. Her greatest strength lies in seeking a decent life for her family. **"We still have two more countries to cross, I am very grateful for the support we received in Honduras, my children came with health problems and here we are waiting for them to be assisted"**, explained Roxerly.

The road has not been easy: **"The road is quite ugly, and sometimes we have to drink contaminated water to survive on foot, which has caused us some stomach illnesses"**, said Roxerly.



Roxerly's children received nutritional assistance as well than her because of her pregnancy.







## Carolina Medina: Leaving home is difficult



Carolina Medina began her journey in search of the American dream 23 days ago.

Carolina Medina, 48, undertook a difficult journey accompanied by her daughter-in-law and her two granddaughters, Paulina and Victoria González, when she left her native country, Venezuela, due to the insecurity caused by crime. **"Since I received that paper with threats I did not think twice to flee the area. It is not a choice we would like to make, but we have no other alternative"**, he explained.

**"In my country I had my little house and my animals, but they began to threaten me to ask me for money and the amount was too much and I could not pay it, so I had to flee"**, said

Carolina, who emphasizes that leaving her home and her country has been the hardest decision she has ever made.

**"This decision has been hard for me. We grabbed a few things and started our route. The Darien is hard, a risky journey, you have to climb, swim, climb huge mountains, you have to go at a slow pace to maintain safety and not get desperate, because we had to go through this jungle with two little girls"** said Carolina.



## SITUATION REPORT No. 17

Irregular migratory situation in the municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, El Paraíso, in the department of El Paraíso; La Machuca in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque.

Consortium | LIFE-Honduras

emergency  
THAT NOBODY  
migration  
IS LEFT BEHIND  
family



10



The girls began to present health problems a few days after arriving in Darién.

Together with her daughter-in-law, they managed to reach the Honduran territory where they received medicines for themselves and nutritional supplements for the girls. **"We have been treated very well in Honduras, we take with us a good image of the good care we received when we arrived here, because this country has been one of the best in providing assistance** she said.

Carolina reports that during their journey through the jungle, they were intercepted by a group of people who usually assault migrants. Fortunately, they did not suffer physical violence, but they were asked to hand over a sum of money. **"They asked us for U\$5 per person and that was all, they did not check our backpacks like other people, we managed to cross this jungle in three and a half days"**.

**"We slept in the middle of the jungle for three days. The girls got sick with fever and diarrhea, because we consumed whatever we found along the way, since in some places there are no adequate hygienic conditions to prepare food"**, she said.



They received humanitarian aid in the tents located in El Pescadero, in Danlí.



ChildFund.







# PHOTOS



Migrant population receiving medical assistance in Agua caliente, in department of Ocotepeque.



Supply of safe drinking water to the population in mobility through Honduras.



Delivery of hygiene supplies for personal hygiene of migrants



Migrant population waiting to be registered at the Temporary Rest Center at Fundación Alivio del Sufrimiento in the municipality of El Paraíso.



Nursing mother receiving nutritional assistance in the tents from El Pescadero, in Danlí, in El Paraíso.



From the Consortium LIFE-Honduras, provides nutritional assistance to infants from 6 to 59 months of age.



Red Humanitaria Honduras

