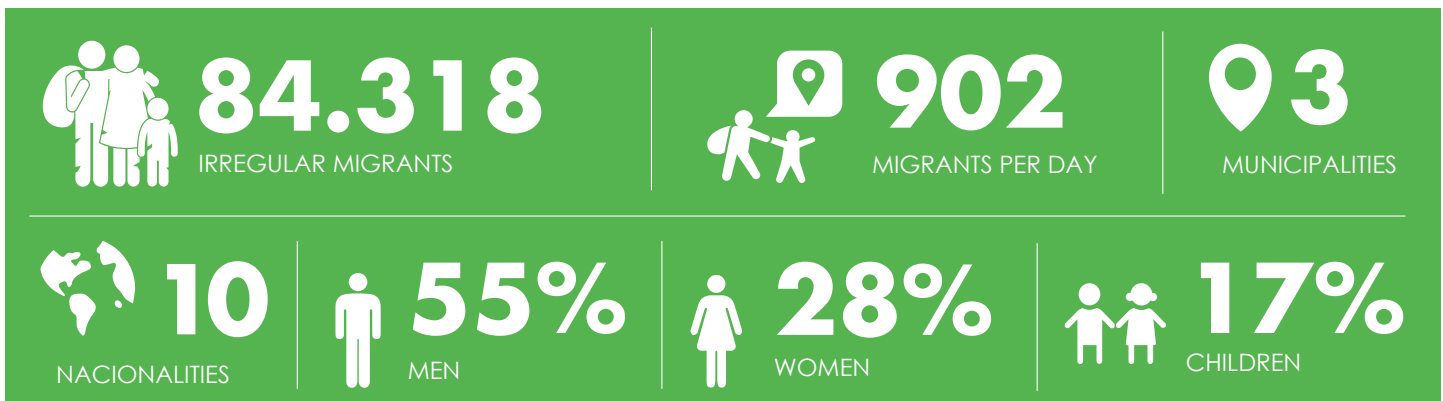
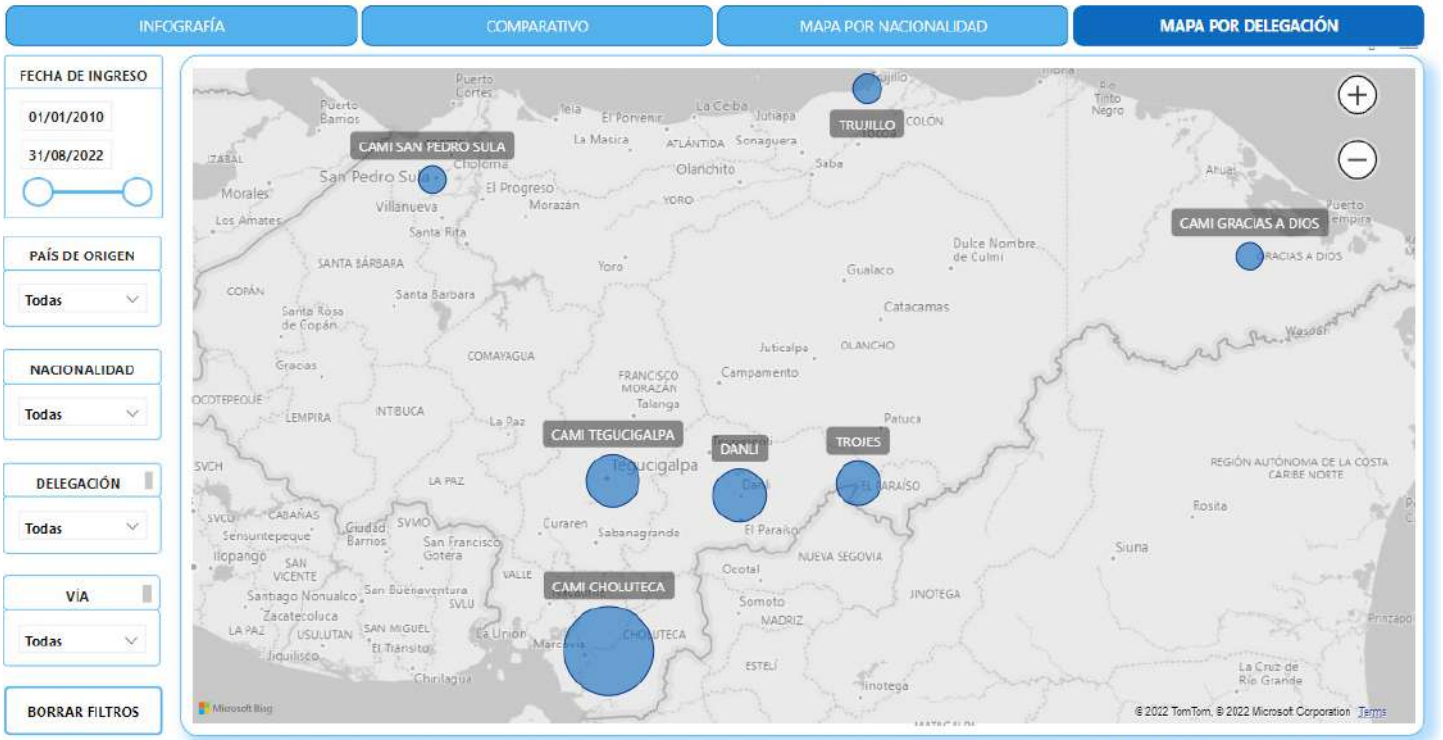


# SITUATION REPORT

<b>SITUATION REPORT LIFE HONDURAN CONSORTIUM</b>	1
<b>EVENT</b>	Irregular migratory situation, South border, Honduras
<b>LOCALIZATION (COUNTRY, REGION, AFFECTED AREA)</b>	Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, departament El Paraíso, and Choluteca, departament of Choluteca, Honduras
<b>COVERAGE TIME</b>	Since August, 1th to August 28th of 2022
<b>DELIVERY DATE</b>	31/08/2022

## MAP

### IRREGULAR MIGRATORY FLOW BY DELEGATION



# CONTEXT



Honduras continues to be a transit territory for temporary migrants coming from other continents and/or mainly from South America or the Caribbean, who decide to venture on a migratory route that exposes them to risks throughout their journey to the North. According to the [National Migration Institute](#), between January 1 and August 25, 2022, **84,762 persons entered Honduras irregularly**.



Of the total number of people reported by the INM, 83,623 entered through unauthorized points in Danlí (40,100) and Trojes (25,031), better known as blind spots, both located in the border department of El Paraíso, in the south of the territory. Similarly, some 18,048 people entered through Choluteca, department of the same name. Of the total number of irregular migrants, **28% are women, 55% are men and 17% are children**.



INM statistics show that **the largest number of irregular migrants who entered between August 1 and 25 came from Venezuela (8,588)**, Cuba (5,839), Ecuador (1,304) and Haiti (683), followed by India (336), Colombia (246), Dominican Republic (221), Nepal (190), Bangladesh (143) and Brazil (112).



From August 1 to 25, 18,952 irregular migrants entered through the municipalities of Danlí, Trojes and Choluteca, an average of 978 people per day. **If this increasing trend of migrants continues by the end of 2022, the number could exceed half a million people in irregular transit** through Honduras.



On August 3, the legislative decree that exempts migrants who enter Honduras irregularly from paying the administrative fine of approximately US\$236 went into effect, but despite this, there continue to be reports of illegal charges. However, **the amnesty benefited thousands of migrants who were placed in a situation of greater vulnerability**, especially those who travel in extremely precarious economic conditions, forcing them to apply the economic vulnerability test, which further delayed the time of stay in the country.



In this context, **humanitarian aid actions for the migrant population in transit that enters through the southern border of Honduras become essential to alleviate the precariousness** with which they transit the territory, after facing various obstacles during their migratory route.

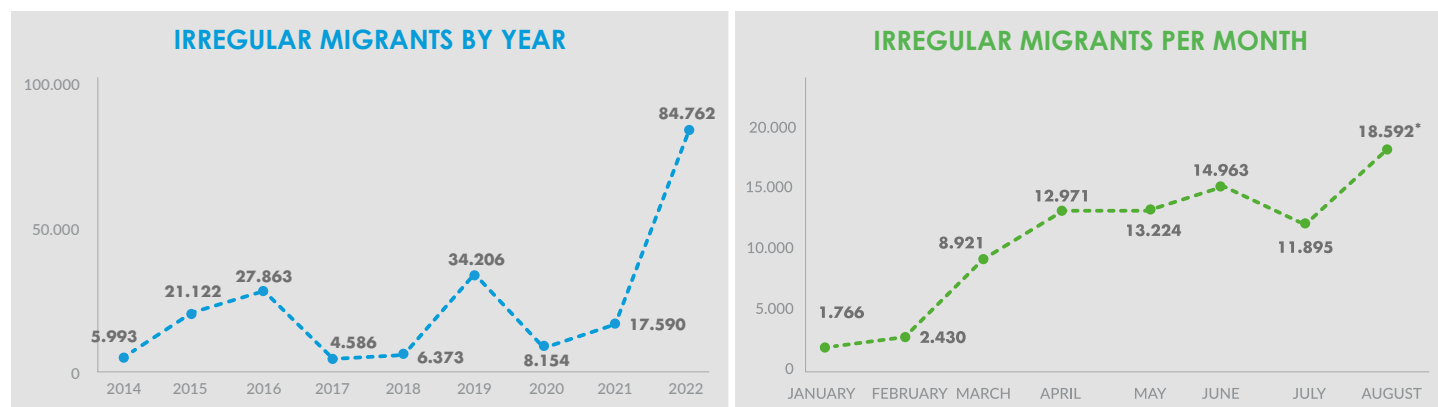


Migrants in transit receive food kits from Action Against Hunger at the Jesús está Vivo shelter in Danlí, Honduras. Photo: Gonzalo Höhr Zamora.



# ANALYSIS OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION, IMPACT AND LIKELY DEVELOPMENT

The migration crisis at the southern border of Honduras reaches numbers never recorded since its beginning in 2018. **The number of irregular entries to Honduras reported between January 1 and August 25, 2022 (84,592 entries) by migration authorities exceed by 8 times the amount recorded in the same period last year.**



\*Report date: August 25th, 2022



**The irregular entries recorded by the INM from August 1 to 25 (18,592) was a record number since the migration crisis began in 2018.** This represents an average of 978 irregular migrants per day managed through the 3 offices in the southeast of the country: Danlí, Trojes and Choluteca. This exceeds the highest figure that occurred in June this year with an average daily entry of 680 migrants. The main cause of this increase in the migratory flow, in part, is due to the limitations of movement generated by the protests and road closures in Panama in mid-July. **The increased flow, which began on July 25, has not yet ceased.**



In fact, the massive flows from Latin American countries do not stop and the case of Cuba stands out. **So far this year, 178,000 Cubans have entered the United States**, most of them beginning their journey after landing in Nicaragua.

INM data show that the irregular population has increased greatly in terms of the **variety of nationalities, reaching 69 different nationalities.** The highest is Venezuelan nationality (approximately 46%) followed by Cuban (31%).



With the entry into force last August 3th of the amnesty to the administrative **sanction of US\$236 imposed on irregular migrants for entering through unauthorized border points**, persons entering Honduras in this manner only require a safe-conduct called "migratory sanction" which is given to them at the migration offices (Trojes, Danlí, Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Choluteca) to advance on their way with freedom of movement for 5 days.



Due to the saturation of irregular migrants, **the INM offices in Trojes facilitate their transfer in buses on a daily basis.** They have even sent 10 buses with irregular migrants daily in August.



To enter Honduras regularly, all countries except those that make up the CA-4 (Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras itself) require a consular visa, which poses difficulties, so **they resort to the guidance of the so-called "coyotes" who take them through irregular border entrances or "blind spots".**





In the case of the CA-4 countries, they share a Central American Agreement on free mobility, which exempts them from consular visas. For this reason, **large groups of Nicaraguan migrants have been identified entering Honduras as excursions with the same objective of reaching the United States.**



In the department of El Paraíso, it is common to see groups of migrants in transit, mostly walking in the towns and cities, in front of the migration offices in Trojes and Danlí or at the doors of the few temporary rest centers (CDT). **Most irregular migrants have traveled long distances of weeks and months in very harsh conditions and require humanitarian assistance.**



## TEMPORARY RESTING PLACES AND PROTECTION FOR MIGRANTS

- The four Temporary Resting Centers monitored by the LIFE Consortium have doubled their capacity so as not to leave migrants in transit outside, however, in August, **the number of migrants sleeping on the street has increased.**
- **Danlí's capacity to host migrants who require it in Temporary Rest Centers free of charge is a maximum of 200 people** and this will end with the closing of the Jesus is Alive Center on December 31, which will leave this municipality without shelter spaces.
- In the municipality of **Trojes there was only the Pastoral Social with a capacity for 70 people**, which is open from Sunday to Wednesday only, and prioritizes families with children. Recently the Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families was inaugurated with the support of the LIFE-Honduras Consortium led by Action Against Hunger and UNICEF and integrated by 4 other NGOs. This space will accommodate 70 people.
- Finally, among the humanitarian actors present in the municipality of Trojes, another temporary shelter space is being prepared by the mayor's office, called multipurpose room "Carlos Roberto Reina", which will accommodate another 70 migrants. Even so, given the **growing and sustained demand, more spaces with more attention will be necessary.**



Temporary Rest Center in Trojes



## FOOD SAFETY AND NUTRITION

- The distribution of food kits in the shelters has **doubled from 100-150 kits per day in Danlí to 250**.
- In Trojes, the demand in the **Pastoral's rest center has also reached up to 125 people** when its capacity is 70.
- From a daily attention of between 15 and 10 children in Danlí and Trojes, **up to 34 children per day are being nutritionally evaluated in each place**.



Delivery of ready-to-eat food in Trojes by FAS.

## HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL CARE

- A **large increase in migrants with infectious**, gastrointestinal and dermatological diseases has been detected.
- There has been a serious case of leptospirosis that resulted in the death of a migrant. A case of **Hepatitis A has appeared in one of Temporary Resting Centers**.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- The **delivery of water to shelters and hydration points** (near the INM offices) **has doubled**. From a consumption of 5 gallon of water per week it went to 60, and from 2 cisterns to 3 for general use in the CDT of Danlí. In Migration, from 300 bottles of 500ml of water, 600 have been required daily.
- In the CDT Monseñor Guido Charbonneau, in Choluteca, **the water supply has increased by 90%**. The shelters have required more cleaning and maintenance.
- There has also been an **increase in waste generation and open defecation in the cities**.
- The focus of the migratory emergency is expanding to places that were not considered before, and **there has been an accelerated growth in the number of migrants demanding attention**.



A group of migrants leaves the facilities of the National Migration Institute (INM) in Danlí. Hundreds of migrants in transit crowd the INM offices every day to process a safe-conduct or request proof that exempts them from paying the administrative fine and thus continue their migratory route. Photo: Gonzalo Höhr Zamora.

# CONSORTIUM'S RESPONSE

The **LIFE-Honduras Consortium**, formed by Action Against Hunger, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Pure Water for the World, the Child Fund, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Relief from Suffering Foundation (FAS), has initiated its emergency response activities covering the sectors of child protection, education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition and Health



## CHILD PROTECTION

In August, we fed and housed more than 2,000 people at the Temporary Rest Centers in Danlí and Trojes. Demand continues to grow, so we are implementing improvements in other respite centers to increase capacity and including psychology professionals to work with children and adolescents in the centers.

With the opening of the new Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families in Trojes, we expect to provide food and lodging for 70 people per day. This is not enough, as the demand is approximately 200 people per day.



## HEALTH

We have everything ready to set up mobile clinics in Danlí and Trojes. We are now providing primary care outside the office of the National Migration Institute in Danlí and Trojes. We are coordinating primary care with the nutrition sector to evaluate children and pregnant and lactating women who are doing paperwork. We are coordinating with the Health Region of El Paraíso to implement vaccination actions for children under 5 years of age.



## NUTRITION

We have evaluated more than 300 children under 5 years of age, in order to refer cases of Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition, depending on the severity, we are giving nutritional supplements and nutritional counseling to their caregivers. We also evaluate pregnant and lactating women, and in all cases, they are given protein-based fortified drink shakes, and a talk is held with them about nutrition, breastfeeding and danger signs.



## WASH

In order to supply drinking water to the entire population, a hydration point has been set up at the National Migration Institute in Trojes. At this point, we have gone from giving 300 bottles of water to 600 daily, reaching more than 5,000 people in the last month. We have also worked giving water in the Temporary Rest Centers in Danlí, reaching more than 3,000 people in this municipality.

In Choluteca, we are delivering 40 barrels of water weekly to the Caritas Center so that the people who stay overnight in the center ensure the minimum daily amount of drinking water. In Trojes, we have delivered more than 1,300 basic hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene kits for adolescents and women.

