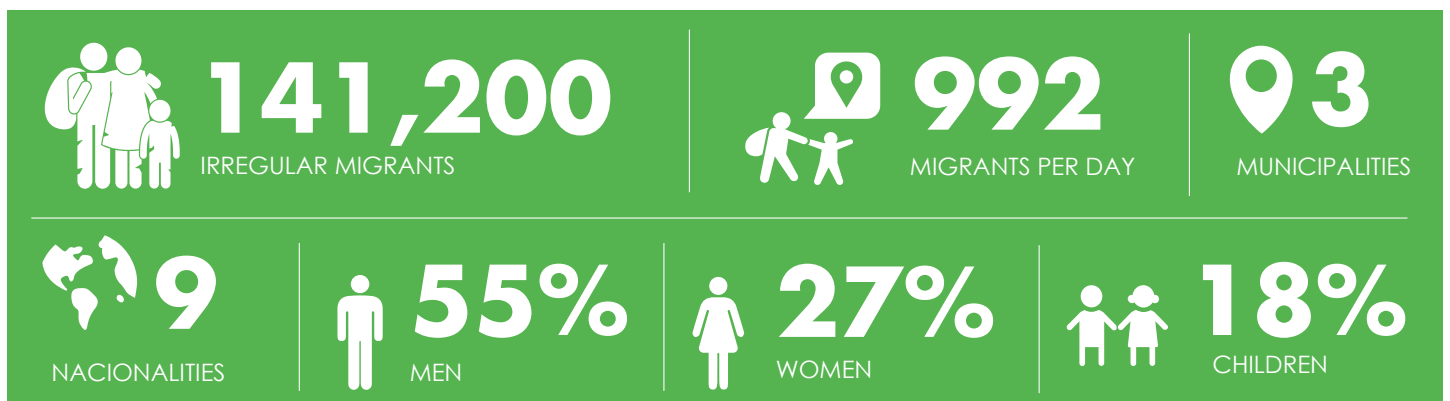
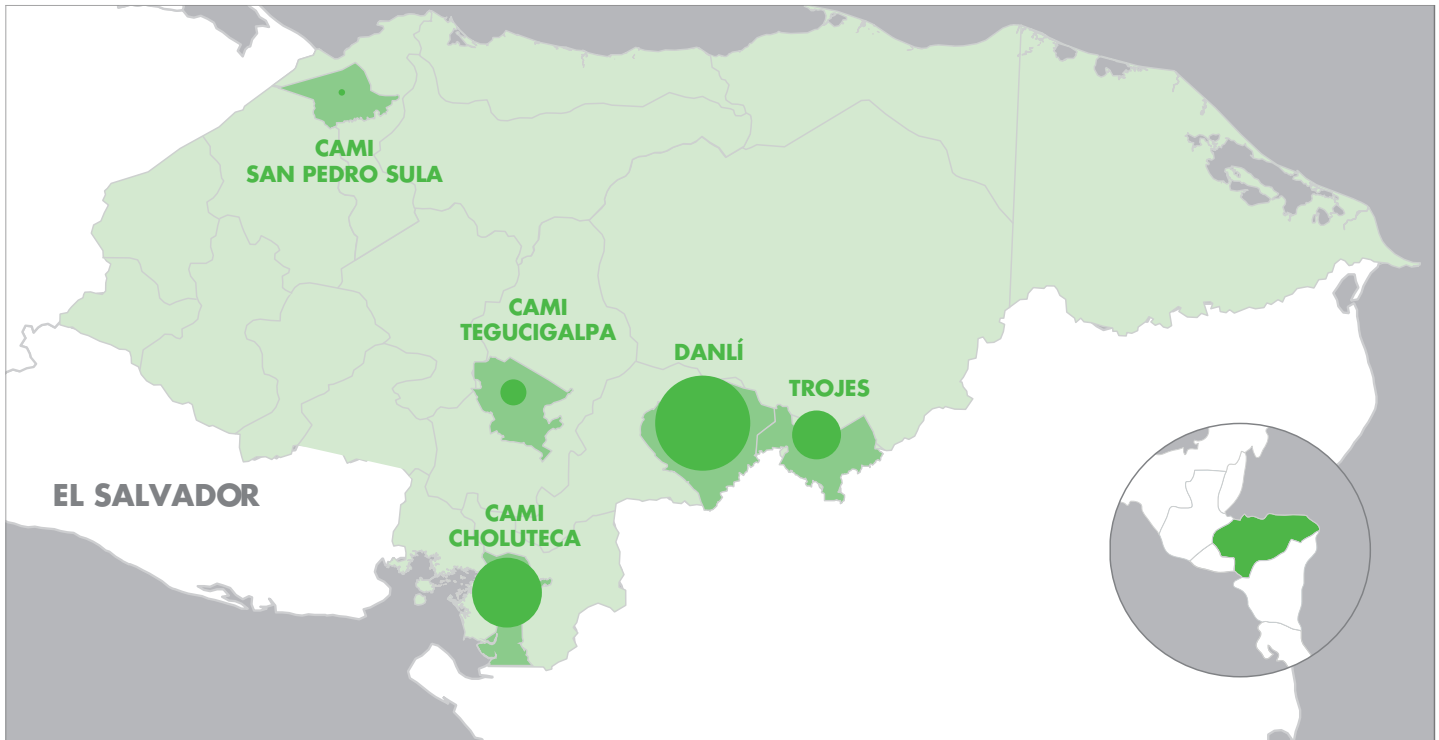


# SITUATION REPORT

<b>SITREP N°</b>	3
<b>EVENT</b>	Irregular migratory status on the southern border Honduras
<b>LOCALIZACIÓN (PAÍS, REGIÓN, ÁREA AFECTADA)</b>	Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, Department of El Paraíso, Choluteca, Department of Choluteca and Central District, Department Francisco Morazán, Honduras.
<b>PERIODO DE COBERTURA</b>	From 29th September to 31st October of 2022
<b>FECHA DE ENVÍO</b>	05/11/2022

## MAP

### IRREGULAR MIGRATORY FLOW BY DELEGATION



# CONTEXT



**Venezuelan migrants crossing Central America on their way to the US** have begun to assimilate the changes in the rule applied since October by the US government, which in practice eliminates the possibility of entering the US country by land without a passport and visa.



**This modification in their migratory options leads to a decrease in the number of Venezuelans arriving at the southern border of Honduras**, but at the same time generates great uncertainty among those who have been left halfway; some are considering returning to Venezuela, others are making time in transit countries such as Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico, which represents a new challenge to ensure their protection and humanitarian care, while there are also those who have the will to move forward and reach the US border.

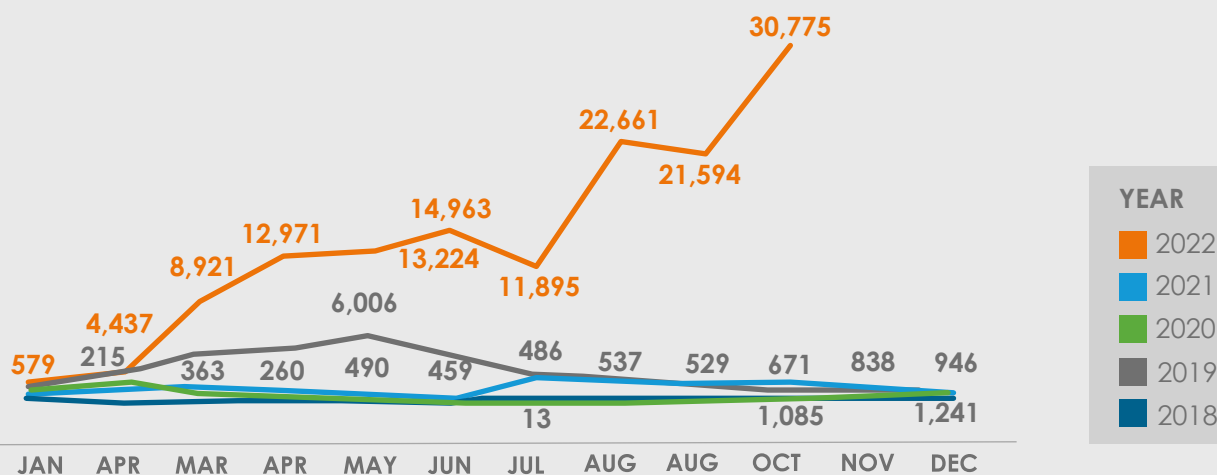


From the beginning of 2022 until last October 31, the [National Migration Institute](#) (INM) of Honduras has registered the irregular entry of **141,200 migrants between January 1 and October 31**, of which 35% come from Venezuela (49,404).



Between October 1 and October 31, 2022, **30,775 people entered irregularly, a daily average of 992 people**, of which 13,151 entered through unauthorized points in the Nicaraguan border municipalities of Danlí and Trojes (9,054 people), and Choluteca (7,532 people). Fifty-four percent are men, 25% women and 21% children.

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS BY MONTH AND YEAR



Of the total number of migrants in irregular transit who entered in October, **14,027 came from Venezuela**, 5,793 from Ecuador, 5,290 from Cuba, 1,856 from Haiti, 723 from Colombia, 429 from the Dominican Republic, 354 from India, 272 from Afghanistan and 254 from Nicaragua. Venezuelan citizens who are now unable to enter the U.S. are expected to stay longer on Honduran soil, which will imply greater demand for humanitarian assistance services (housing, food, health, water and sanitation, among others).



The National Human Rights Commissioner ([CONADEH](#)), **issued an alert and urged to guarantee safe routes for migrants** where they can access protection in case they require it.





# MONITORING OF THE MIGRANT POPULATION



602 Persons surveyed



Temporary Rest Centers and Migration offices in **Danlí and Trojes.**



FROM 1st to 31st OCTOBER 2022

## Origin

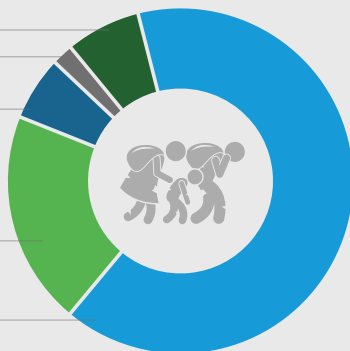
7% other Nationalities

2% Haiti

6% Colombia

20% Ecuador

65% Venezuela

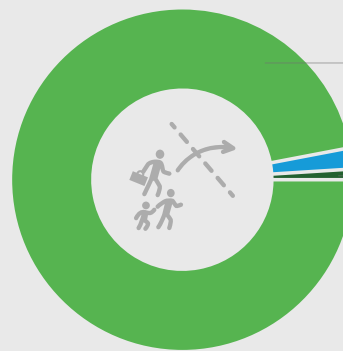


## Destination

97% have the USA as their final destination

2% are returning to Venezuela

1% are going to Guatemala or Mexico



In addition, 9% are traveling with a guide, and an additional 3% will hire a guide in Mexico or Guatemala.

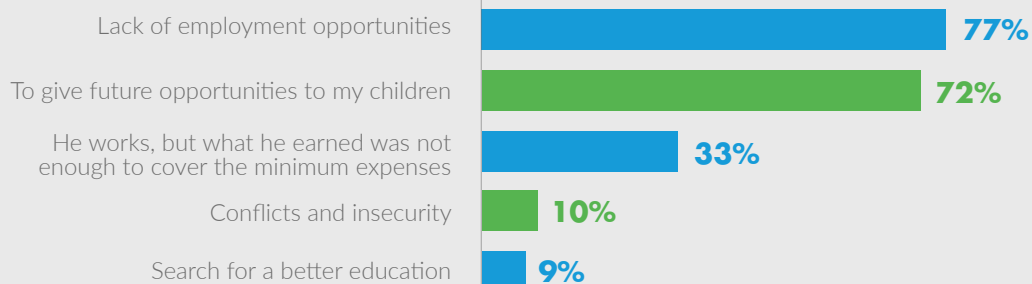
83% Women  
17% Men



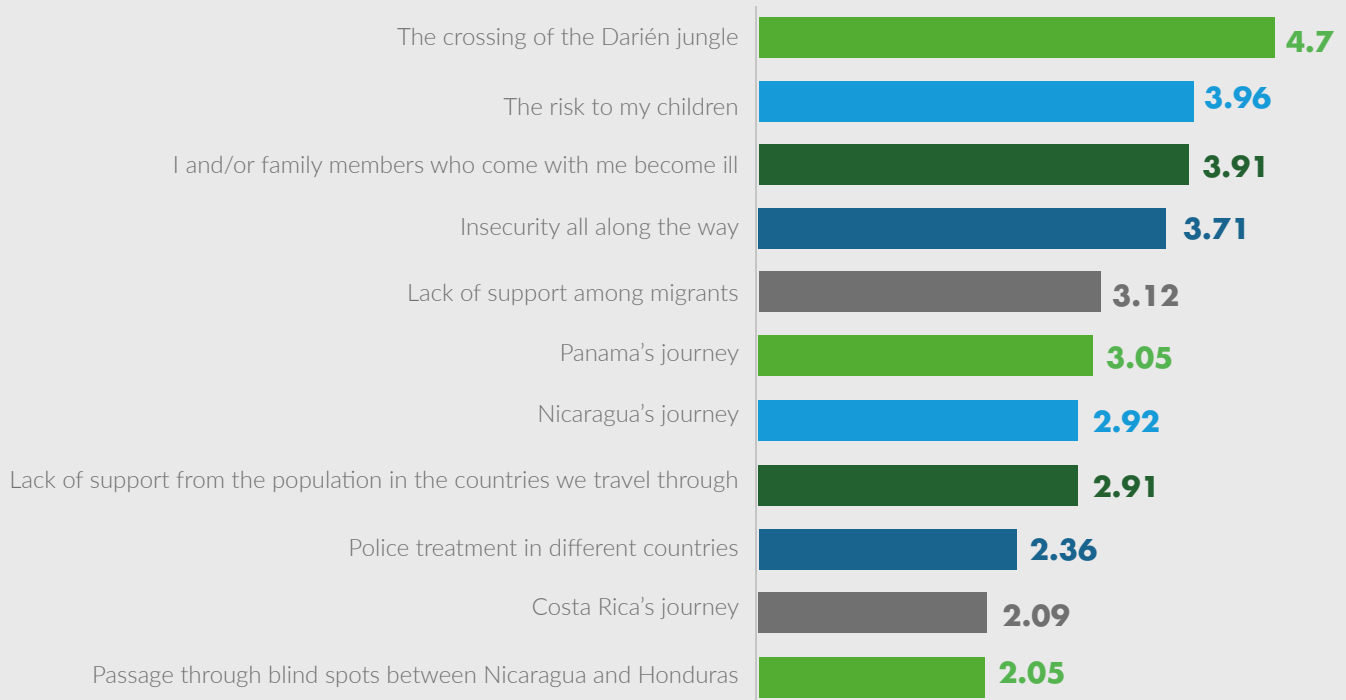
30 years old is the average age

On average, family groups are made up of 3 people: one adult and two minors. **7% of families travel with a person with a disability.**

## Main reasons for travel:



### Main difficulties in the crossing

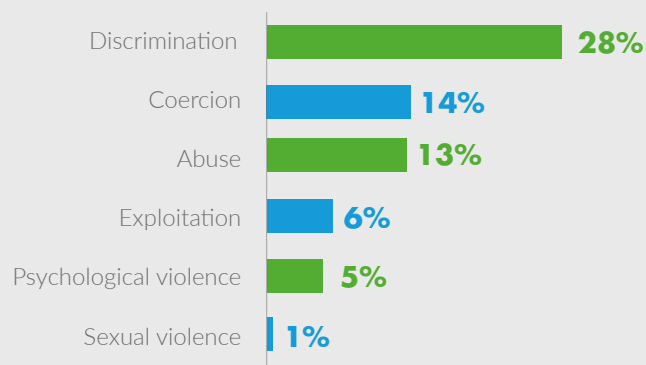


1 is not difficult at all and 5 is very difficult

- **95%** of respondents consider the trip dangerous or very dangerous.
- **97%** of respondents went hungry along the way.



**50% of the respondents faced any of these situations during the journey:**



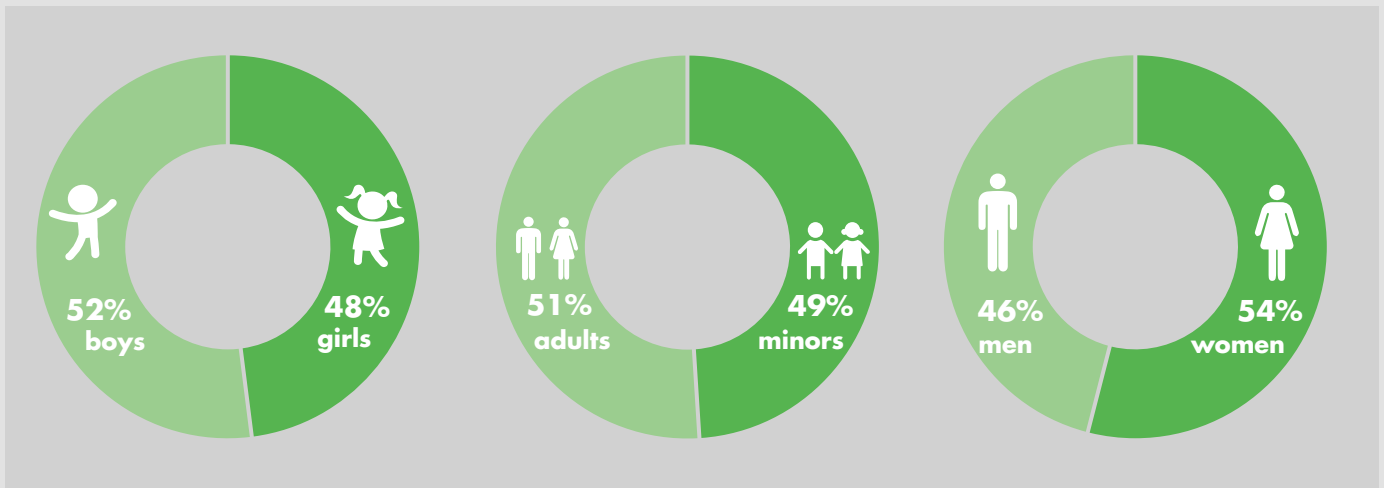
# COMNSORTIUM LIFE RESPONSE

The **Consortium LIFE-Honduras** 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), is continuing its emergency response activities in the areas of Child protection, Education, Water, Sanitation and hygiene, Nutrition and health.



## CHILD PROTECTION

In the month of October, we have provided food and lodging to more than 4,100 people at the Temporary Rest Centers in Danlí and Trojes. With the opening of the Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families in Trojes, we have ensured that 70 people per day **(28% women, 26% boys and 23% girls)** do not spend the night on the streets, and have access to food in the morning and afternoon.



We have initiated a rapid response for the most vulnerable families who arrive at the Temporary Rest Centers. In the month of October, **we have given monetary transfers of USD 150, to 256 families headed mainly by women traveling alone with their sons and daughters.**



## HEALTH

We continue to provide primary care outside the Office of the National Migration Institute in Danlí and Trojes. In the Temporary Rest Centers, **we have assisted more than 1500 people in psychosocial and mental health support, more than 900 in primary care, vaccinated more than 80 children, and carried out early learning activities with more than 140 children.**



## NUTRITION

**We have evaluated almost 700 children under 5 years of age in order to be able to refer cases of Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition.** We are giving differentiated nutritional supplements to children who are at risk of malnutrition or at some degree of malnutrition. We evaluated 90 pregnant women and gave them protein-based nutritional supplements.







**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

We continue to run hydration points in different municipalities where migrants transit, **delivering 500ml bottles of purified water to more than 35,000 people in October.** At some points we have installed portable latrines to improve sanitation conditions, and we delivered hygiene kits to the most vulnerable population.

We continued to provide water to the Temporary Rest Centers in Choluteca, Danlí and Trojes, and **we provided personal hygiene kits to more than 4,500 people in October.** We installed portable latrines in the Temporary Rest Centers in order to improve conditions in some centers where the number of toilets installed was not sufficient to meet the current demand.



1 and 2. Migrant women in transit after receiving a baby sling at the Temporary Rest Center in Danlí, Honduras.  
3. Temporary Rest Center.  
4. Project staff providing nutritional care to migrant families at the Temporary Rest Center in Trojes, Honduras.

