

SITUATION REPORT

emergency
THAT NOBODY
migration
IS LEFT BEHIND
family

COVERAGE PERIOD
MARCH 1 TO
MARCH 31, 2024

For more information scan the QR code



EVENT

Irregular migration situation 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

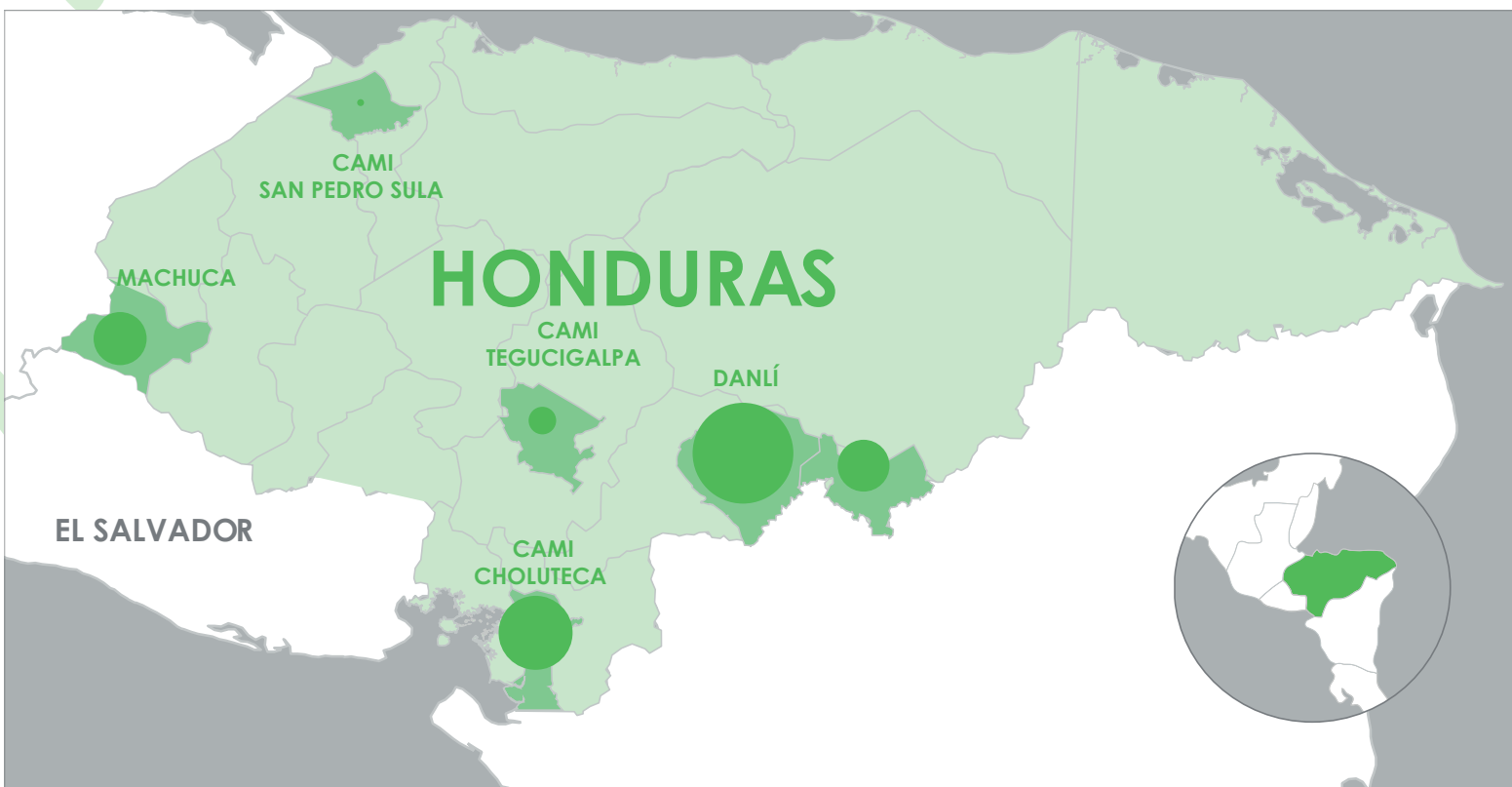
DELIVERY DATE

30/04/2024

https://consorciolifehonduras.org/es_es/

MAP

IRREGULAR MIGRATORY TRANSIT BY DELEGATION



133,518

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS
Data corresponds to the period from March 1 to March 31, 2024.



1,467
MIGRANTS PER DAY



4
MUNICIPALITIES



116

NATIONALITIES



49%

MEN



26%

WOMEN



25%

BOYS AND GIRLS



Red Humanitaria Honduras





CONTEXT

Irregular migration through Honduras continues to increase, even surpassing the number of migrants entering Panama through the Darien jungle. In the first quarter of 2024, according to the National Migration Institute (NMI), 133,518 people arrived in Honduras irregularly, 120% more than the same period last year. That is 25% more than those who crossed into Panama from the Darien.

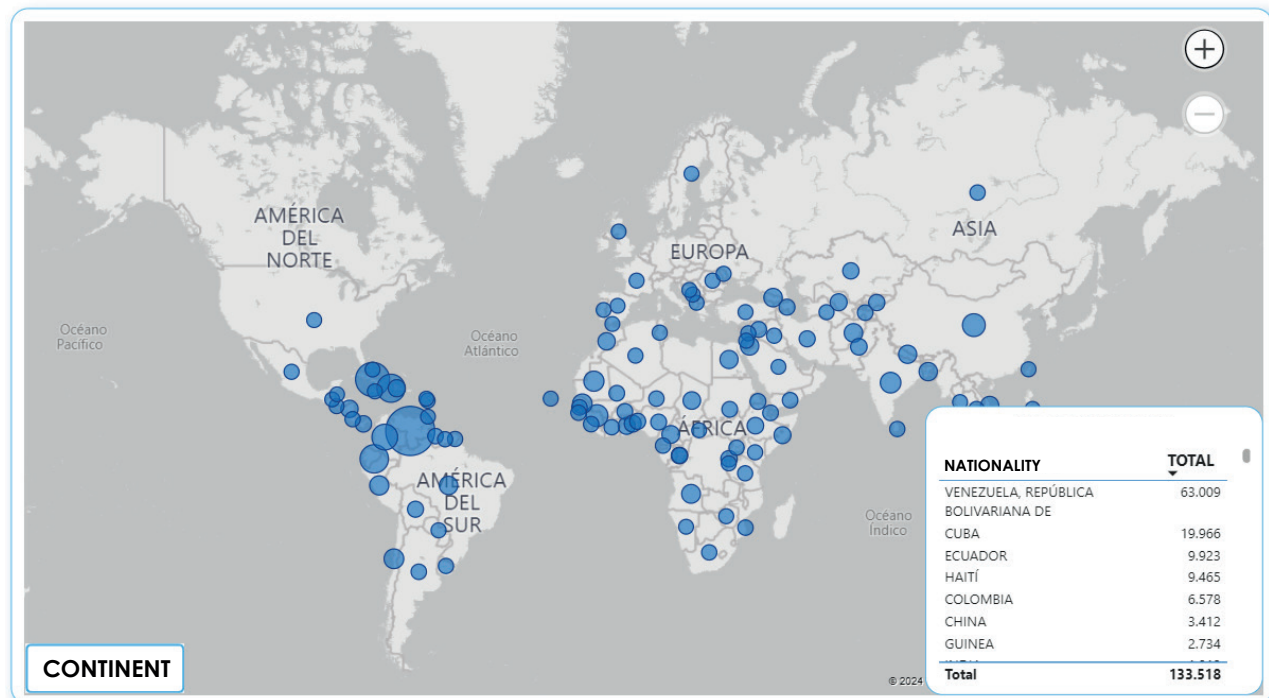
Of all those who crossed southeastern border of Honduras, 49% are men, 26% are women, and 25% are minors. Venezuelan people continue to lead the number of registrations at NMI offices, with 63,009 registrations to date. They are followed by Cubans with 19,966, Ecuadorians with 9,923, Haitians with 9,465 and Colombians with 6,578. Other countries, such as China, Guinea and India are also represented, although in smaller numbers.

The increase in the number of requests by Haitians for legal movement permits is due to the crisis in their country, which led the United Nations to request urgent measures to address the situation in that nation.

In March, 45,666 people entered Honduras in mobility. According to INM statistics, 48% of these were men, 27% women and 25% children. Most of them entered through Danlí (27,817 through the INM checkpoint and 10,867 through the Center for Attention to Irregular Migrants -CAMI-), 5,649 through the Trojes checkpoint, 1,318 through the CAMI in Choluteca and 15 through the CAMI in Tegucigalpa.

Venezuelans continued to lead with 20,965 people, followed by 7,991 Cubans, 3,703 Ecuadorians, 3,108 Haitians, 2,498 Colombians and 1,192 Chinese. India, Mauritania, Chile and Peru follow in smaller numbers.

Figure 1. Irregular migration flow by nationality during march 2024



PERIOD 01/01/2024 TO 31/03/2024



SITUATION REPORT No. 18

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

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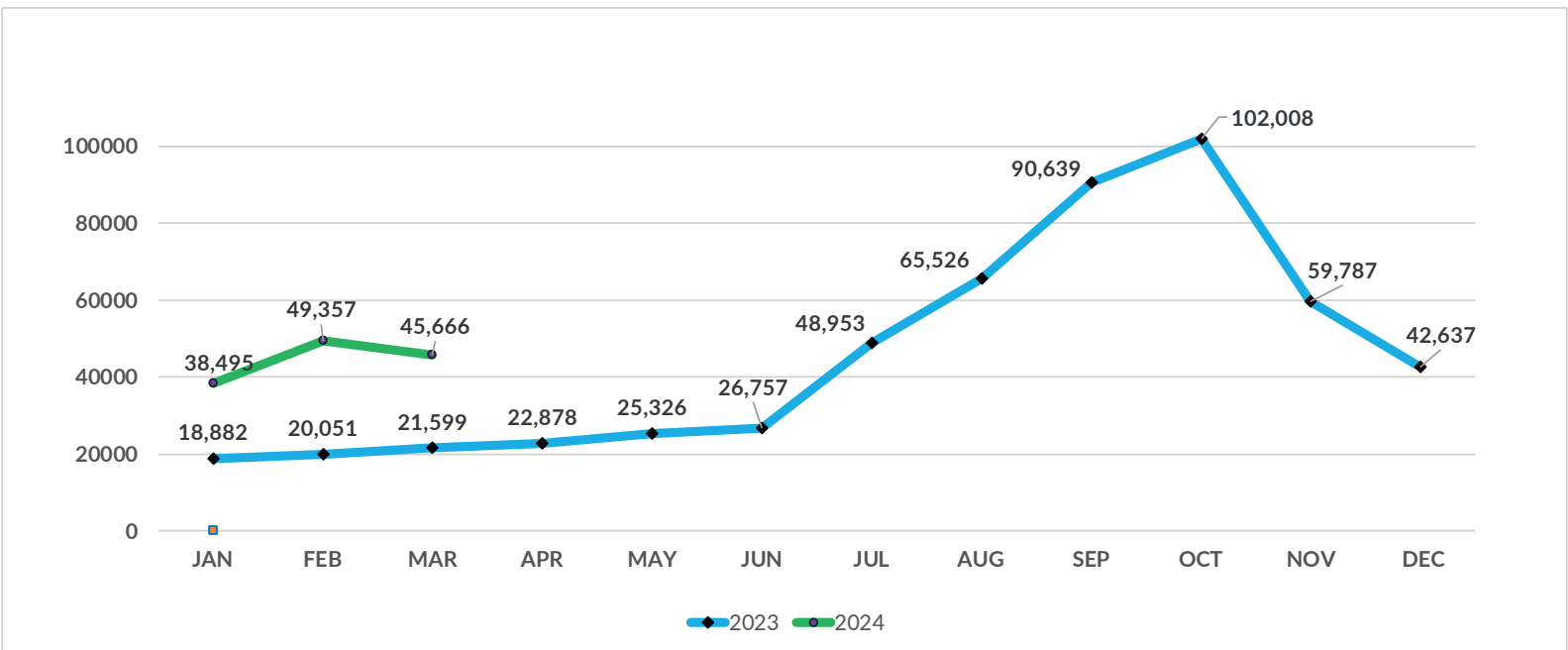
In Panama, the Migration Service (SNM) reports that at least 100,000 irregular migrants have crossed the Darien jungle from Colombia in less than three months. Although the numbers are lower than in Honduras, the jungle crossing is dangerous, especially for women, who face increasing sexual violence.

The Organization of American States (OAS) presented in Panama a guide to address these cases, with a gender approach, while

organizations in the border area provide comprehensive medical care to victims.

According to figures from Médecins Sans Frontières in 2023 they treated 676 people who suffered sexual violence, however in January 2024, 120 more cases of sexual violence were reported than in 2023.

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



116 nationalities. Revenues correspond to march 2024 and are dominated by:



VENEZUELA
20,965



CUBA
7,991



ECUADOR
3,703



HAITÍ
3,108



COLOMBIA
2,498



CHINA
1,192

* figure corresponds to the period from March 1 to March 31, 2024.



ChildFund.





MIGRANT POPULATION MONITORING

Between February and March 2024, 758 migrants in transit entering through the southeastern border of Honduras were surveyed. Respondents were male (32%) and female (68%) with an average age of 31 years.

The predominant nationality of the respondents was mainly Venezuelan (80%), Colombian (8%), Ecuadorian (7%) and the rest of other nationalities (4%). During this period, 38% traveled with their family, 25% traveled alone, 22% with friends and

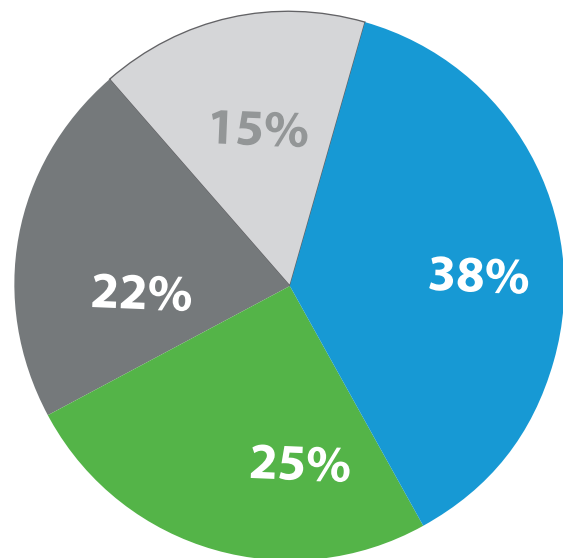
15% said they traveled with people they met during the trip.

Of those who traveled on the migratory route with their family, 48% did so with their entire family (mother and father), 26% were families headed by the mother, 2% of the families were headed by the father and 24% by another type of family unit.

Figure 3. How people are traveling along the migratory route



758 PERSONS SURVEYED

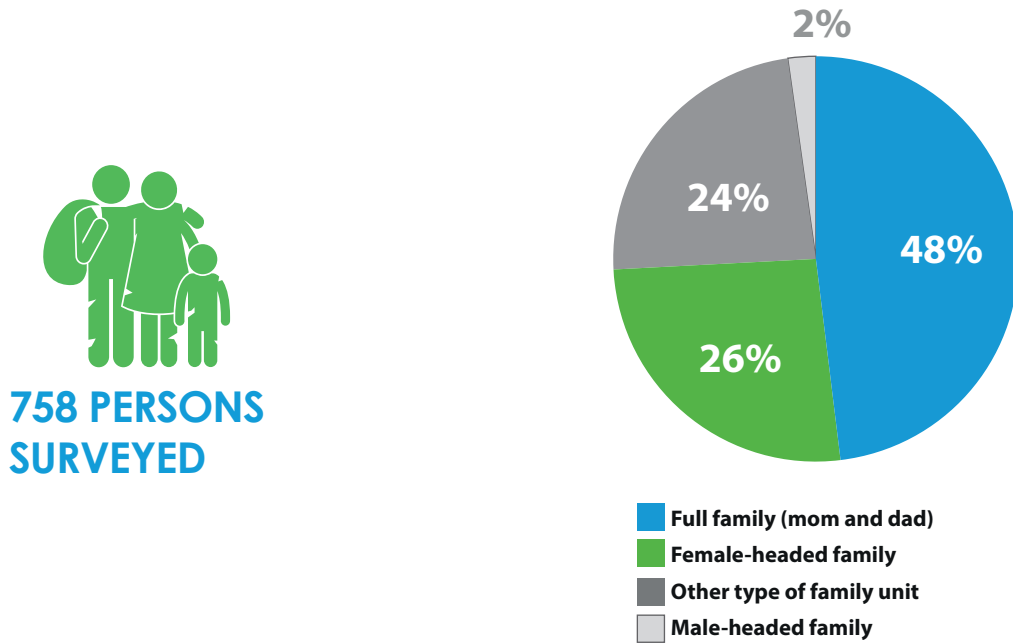


- With family
- Alone
- With my friends
- With people I do not know





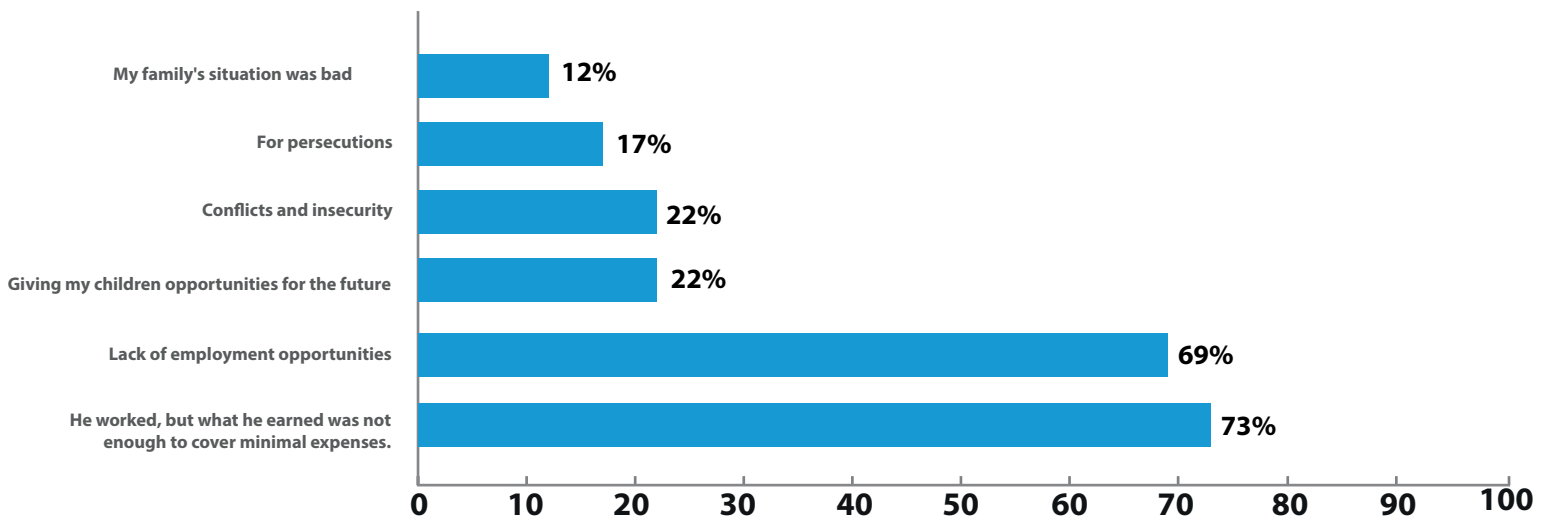
Figure 4. Types of families traveling on the migration route



The reasons for leaving their countries of origin and migrating are diverse for people in mobility. Among the three most relevant are 73% attributed to economic reasons, especially the salaries they earned were not enough to support the whole

family, followed by the lack of employment opportunities in their countries (69%), and another reason is the search for better opportunities for their sons and daughters (22%).

Figure 5. Main reasons that prompted people to migrate from their country of origin.





CONSORTIUM'S RESPONSE

The Consortium **LIFE-Honduras** formed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Action Against Hunger, ChildFund, Adventist Development and Relief Resources Agency (ADRA) and the Relief from Suffering Foundation (FAS), continues to respond to the migratory emergency by assisting people in mobility in Temporary Rest Centers (CDT) and attention points located in Danlí, Trojes, El Paraíso, in the department of El Paraíso, and Machuca, in the

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

In March 2024, the Consortium **LIFE-Honduras** provided accommodation in Temporary Rest Centers (TRC) to people in mobility in mixed flows, who were provided with dinner and breakfast, internet service for communication with their families in their countries of origin and personal hygiene products.

At the Temporary rest Center (TRC), "Relief from Suffering" located in El Paraíso, **1,597 people were assisted. Of this total, 286 are boys and 234 girls under 18 years of age, 627 men and 450 women over 18 years of age. Meanwhile, at the CDT for Immigrant Families located in Trojes, 915 people received care, mostly (617 people) adults accompanied by minors (298 people).**

It is important to highlight that through the Multipurpose Monetary Transfers (MMT component), **108 out of 396 families who were in situation of extreme vulnerability were assisted.** 99 families were assisted in the Humanitarian Space located next to National Migration Institute internal control delegation in "El Pescadero", Danlí and 9 families received this benefit in the at the Temporary Rest Center "Relief from Suffering".





During March, **1,448 women, children and adolescents received primary health care, of which 173 women and 229 girls and adolescents were attended in Machuca, near the border between Honduras and Guatemala.** Meanwhile, 1,046 migrants were assisted at the "El Pescadero" facility in Danlí. Of these, 634 were adolescent women and 412 were women over 18 years of age.



HEALTH



The most frequent pathologies in children and adolescents were acute respiratory infections (51%), acute gastroenteric syndrome (36%), dermatological lesions (4%) and other pathologies (9%). Meanwhile, among the adult population, the most frequent pathologies are acute respiratory infections with 35%, acute gastroenteric syndrome 20%, postural edema 19% and other pathologies 26%.

In infants aged **0 to 4 years, the main causes of consultation are skin conditions with 52%, the common cold of viral origin represents 27% and acute diarrhea with or without blood, 18% and other pathologies, 3%.**



EDUCATION



"Viajo y Aprendo" (I travel and learn) continues to be an educational support tool for migrant children and adolescents in transit through Honduras. This tool has managed to attract the attention of children, specifically the math activities and games that develop life skills. For this reason, in March, **445 children and adolescents made use of the digital platform "Learning Passport".**

Likewise, **446 children had access to non-formal education spaces. In this friendly space they can use the facilities to play and learn.** The children receive educational materials and different didactic tools such as booklets and worksheets, with which we seek to reinforce their logical-mathematical and reading-writing skills.



During this period, **1,483 children aged 6 to 59 months were treated for acute malnutrition, with the support of nutrition techniques.** In the care centers located in the southeastern border (Danlí and El Paraíso), 664 infants were evaluated, of which 332 were girls and 332 were boys. Fifty of these children belonged to an indigenous or afrodescendants group. During these evaluations 20 boys and girls were diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 1 girl with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).



Similarly, at the Machuca, Agua Caliente, **353 boys and 466 girls aged 6 to 59 months were screened to diagnose acute malnutrition. During these evaluations, 2 boys and 2 girls were diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).** All children diagnosed in the western and southeastern border received therapeutic food and were subsequently referred for medical evaluation in the health centers of the Consortium **LIFE-Honduras.**

In addition, **203 pregnant women and nursing mothers received nutritional supplements after being evaluated for malnutrition.** Of the total number of women attended, 161 were evaluated at the "El Pescadero" facilities in Danlí and 42 in Machuca, in the municipality of Santa Fe, Ocotepeque.



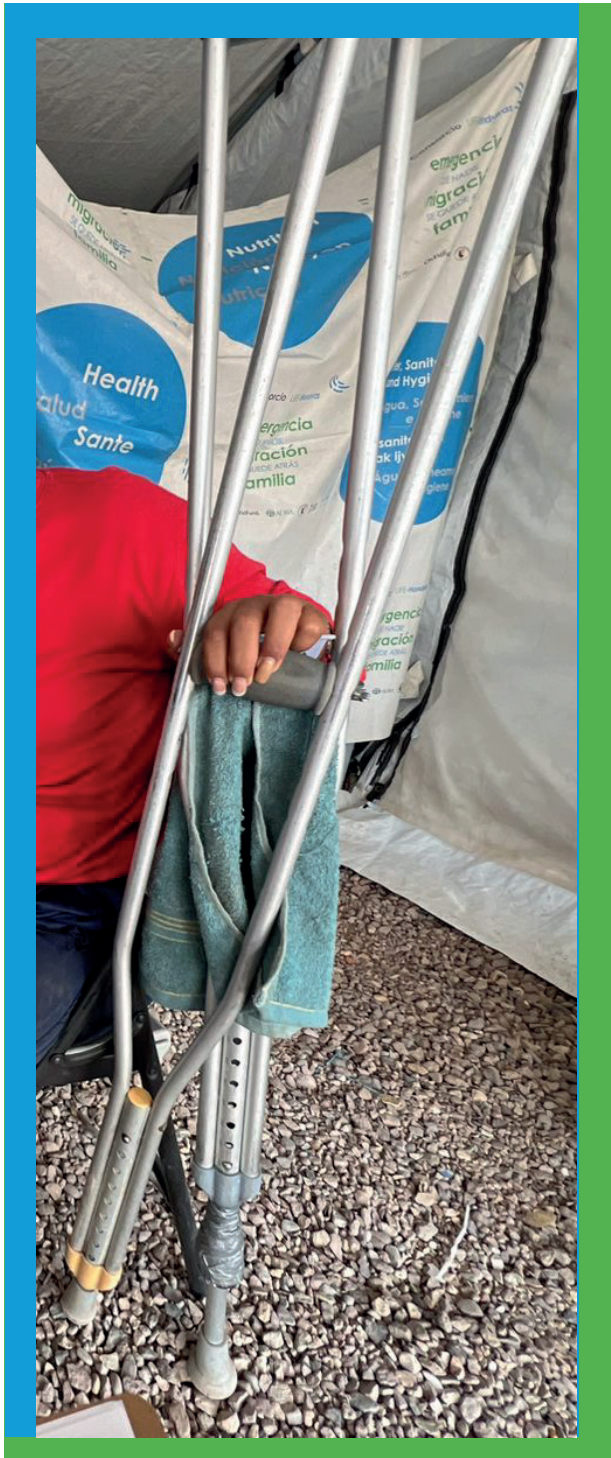
In this component, **26,928 people made use of personal hygiene facilities in this period; 867 beneficiaries in the Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families (TRC-MF) in Trojes,** 208 in the public restroom module adjacent to the TRC-MF, 8,453 in the facilities of "El Pescadero", in Danlí, El Paraíso and **17,400 in the point of care in Machuca, Santa Fe. Most of the beneficiaries who used these services came mainly from Venezuela, Haiti, Colombia, Ecuador, among other nationalities.**

In the municipality of Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque, in March 2024, **17,875 people in transit were provided access to safe drinking water through water dispensers.** Also benefited 7,887 people in mixed movements, and in the Temporary Rest Center (CDT) of Trojes, 614 people were assisted in this same service.



TESTIMONIAL

“We are going forward with all the attitude in the world, our goal is to get there.



Elizabeth, a woman from South America, decided to travel with her daughter to the United States. They began their journey in mid-March, **“putting everything in God's hands,”** she says.

“It's been many days since I started this adventure, because I see it like this, I never imagined that I would be in this situation”, she says.

Elizabeth points out that it has been very difficult for her to cross the jungle because she uses crutches. She says that when she began her journey, she came with a large group of people, but many of them moved away because she was moving slowly. **“Very few people stayed with me to keep me company, I was even about to fall and some strangers who came behind helped me climb a steep mountain”**, she recalls.

She is trying to reach the United States in order to apply for asylum. Arriving in Honduras has been a relief for her, since taking care of her daughter and herself is not easy, **“I am grateful to God, I was not a victim of assaults or abuse, we managed to get out of the jungle safe and sound,”** she emphasizes.

When they arrived in Honduras, they were attended to at one of the response centers of the Consortium **LIFE-Honduras** and the Humanitarian Network. **“I feel very grateful for the treatment we have received, you know that I thought there were no more places like this on my way, but when I arrived I was very well attended. Honduras and Costa Rica have been the countries where we have been treated with much respect and I personally have been prioritized the attention for my current condition. The truth is that they are angels for us migrants and they do their work with love, thank you very much for that”**, she said, while holding her crutches.

Elizabeth, has made it to Honduras with her 4-year-old daughter.





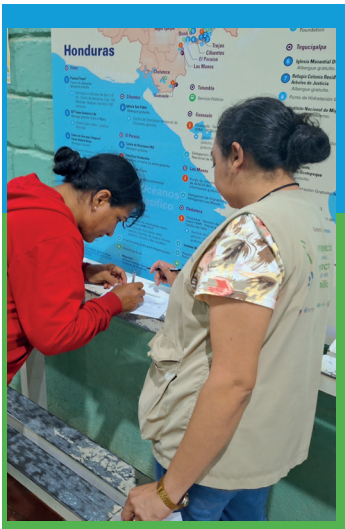
PHOTOS



Nutritional attention to children in Machuca, in the municipality of Santa Fe, Ocotepeque.



Migrant boys and girls arrive in Honduran territory with diverse conditions, for which they receive primary care in health from the Consortium LIFE-Honduras.



Protection technicians provide support to beneficiaries at the TRC.



People in migratory transit make use of the sanitary facilities and have access to safe water (WASH component) of the Consortium LIFE-Honduras.



Friendly Spaces allow to deliver protection messages to children and adolescents through playful activities.



From the Consortium LIFE-Honduras, we continue to provide nutritional care to lactating and pregnant women.