

# SITUATION REPORT

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

COVERAGE PERIOD:  
FEBRUARY 1 TO  
MARCH 1, 2023

For more information, scan the QR code



## EVENT:

Irregular migration situation in El Paraíso and Choluteca, Honduras.

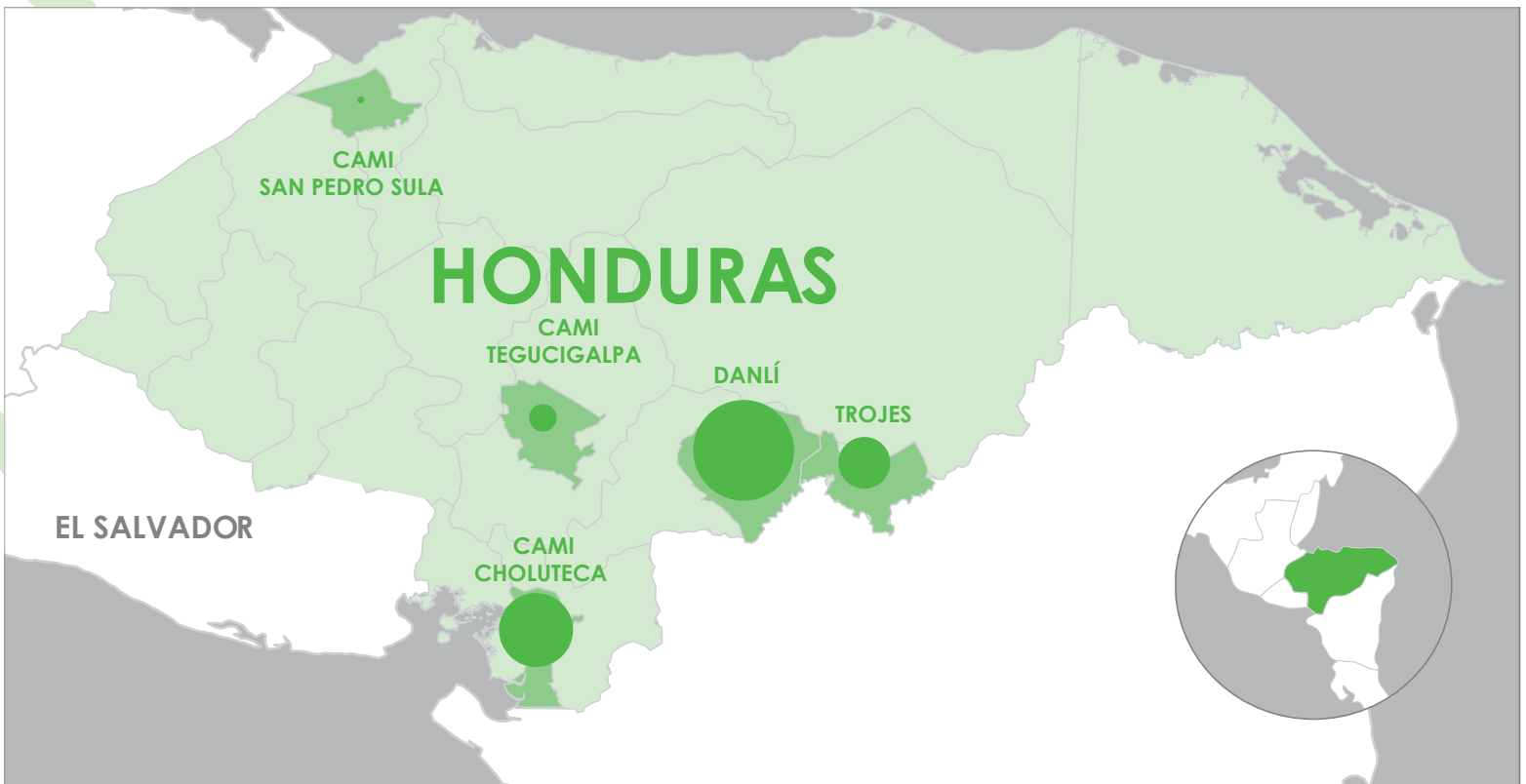
## LOCATION (COUNTRY, REGION, AFFECTED AREA):

Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, Department of El Paraíso, Choluteca, Department of Choluteca and Central District, Department of Francisco Morazán, Honduras.

## SENDING DATE

12/03/2023

## MAP IRREGULAR MIGRATION TRANSIT MAP BY DISTRICT



**19,712**

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS



**821**

MIGRANTS PER DAY

**3**

MUNICIPALITIES



**84**

NATIONALITIES



**54%**

MEN



**24%**

WOMEN



**22%**

GIRLS / BOYS



# CONTEXT

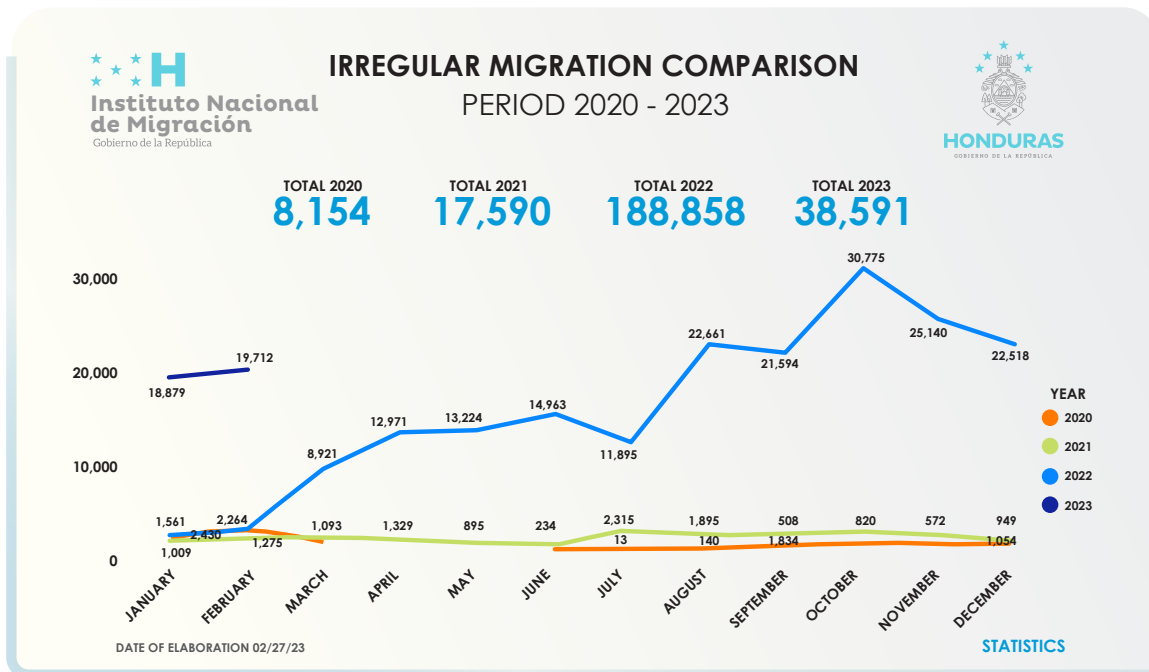
The US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has reported that a total of 68,327 migrants - Haitian (14,629), Cuban (11,337), Nicaraguan (7,029) and Venezuelan (35,332) entered the United States under the new humanitarian program known as Parole, as of March 1\*, 2023. The program, initially launched in October for Venezuelans, was expanded in early January as part of a new strategy to deter the illegal crossing of borders and now allows immigrants from Haiti, Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela to live and work in the US for two years.

According to CBP, the number of encounters with migrants of these nationalities at the US Southwest border has decreased by 95% since the program was expanded. As of January 5, 2023, the average number of weekly encounters was 1,231, while, as of January 31, it was an average of 59, according to the authorities.

The maximum number of migrants that can enter the country under this conditional program is 30,000 per month, according to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

However, the number of irregular migrants arriving at the southeast border continues to increase. According to data from [the National Institute of Migration of Honduras](#), **between January 1 and February 24, 38,591 people entered the country, of which 19,712 people did so between February 1 and 24, through Trojes (11,139), Danlí (6,819), Choluteca (1,703), Tegucigalpa (45) and San Pedro Sula (6).** This figure is slightly lower than the one registered in August 2022 when 22,661 irregular migrants entered and 35% higher than the figure reported by the INM in January 2023 when 18,879 people in an irregular situation arrived in Honduras.

\*The statistical series of the National Institute of Migration included in this SITREP goes up to February 24, 2023.



Most of the migrants that are entering Honduras come from:

- ECUADOR 5,085**
- VENEZUELA 4,595**
- HAITI 3,840**
- CUBA 632**
- CHINA 631**
- INDIA 518**

- COLOMBIA 474**
- ANGOLA 431**
- UZBEQUISTAN 420**

AMONG OTHERS **3,086**

Honduras decreed an immigration amnesty that exempts people who enter the territory irregularly from paying an administrative penalty of US\$240. **This expires on June 1, 2023.**

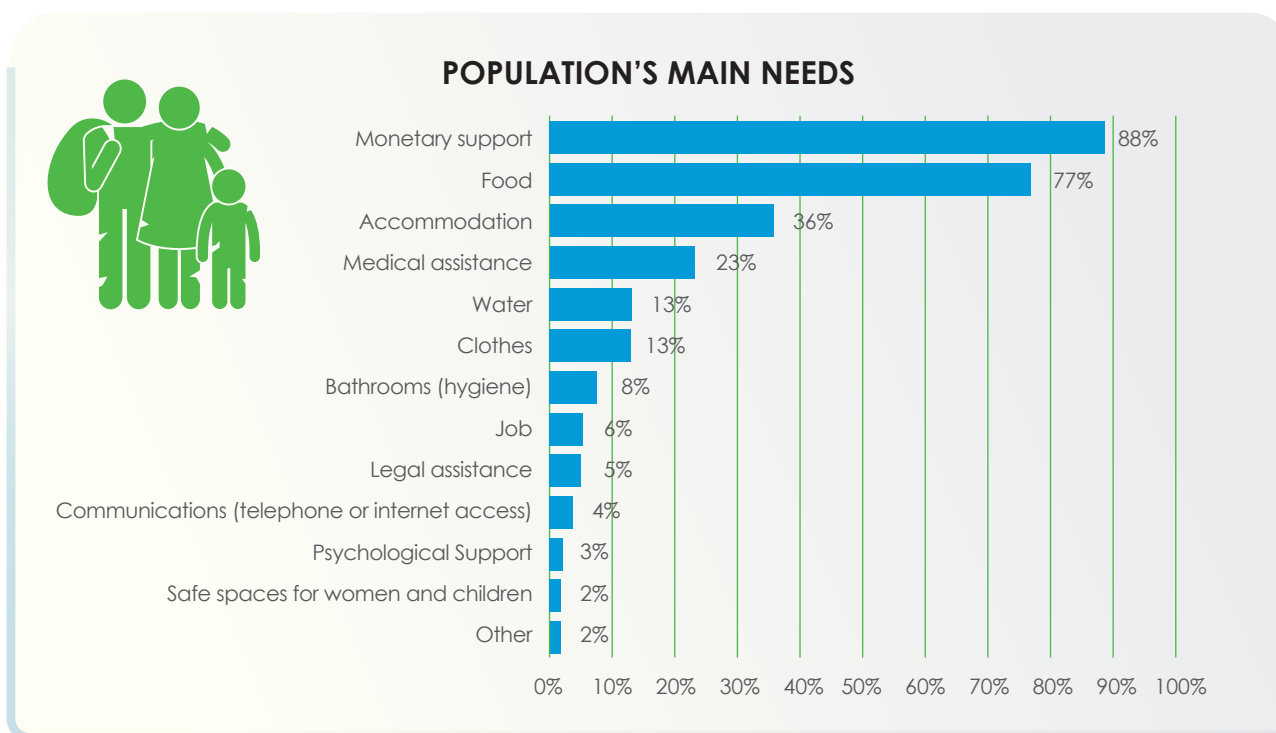




# MIGRANT POPULATION MONITORING

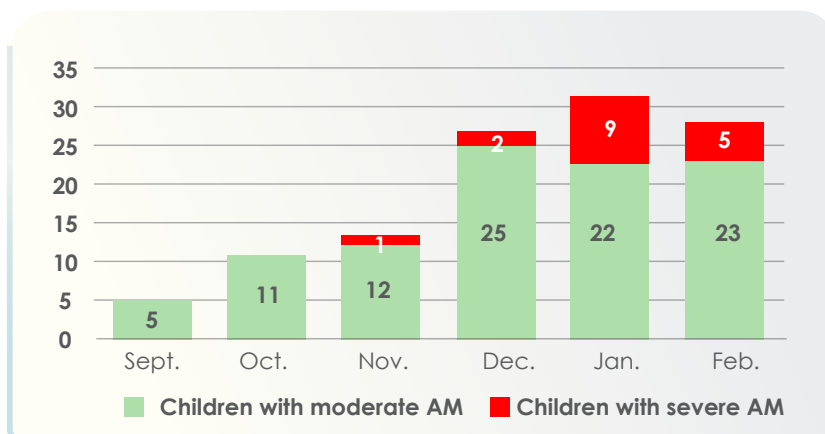
Since September 2022, we have delivered more than **1,750 multipurpose cash transfers that have supported** the most vulnerable population in transit, reaching almost 6,500 people. Most of these are single-parent families headed by women with children under 5 years of age.

On average, these families had been traveling for more than 30 days, and had spent their savings: a third of the families had to sell all their possessions in their place of origin, and 15% are asking for charity to continue on their way. After crossing Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the families have spent their few savings, and their greatest need is to get money to continue the route:



In addition, since December 2022, a greater number of boys and girls have arrived in conditions of malnutrition, mainly Haitians and Ecuadorians, whose families are prioritized to be able to provide the monetary transfer:

Number of cases identified with acute malnutrition (AM) and boys and girls at risk of malnutrition



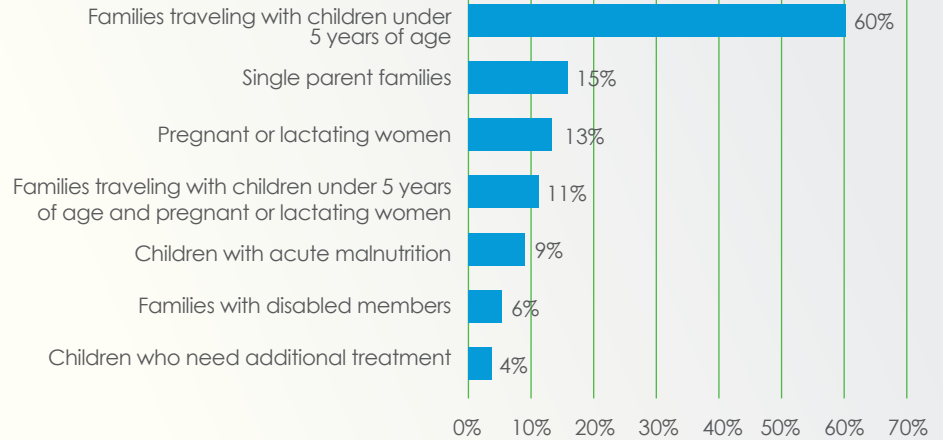


In this way, we have been able to prioritize the families that would receive the cash transfer, which are those traveling with children under 5 years of age, single parents, headed by women, or pregnant women.

Since January 2023, we are also prioritizing families with boys and girls in some degree of malnutrition, and other conditions of vulnerability:



**TYPES OF FAMILIES THAT RECEIVED CASH TRANSFERS**

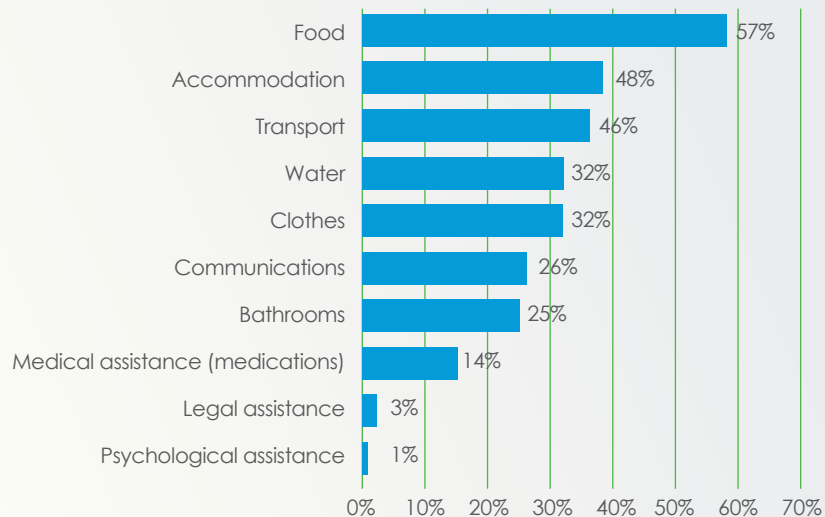


Families are prioritizing the purchase of food, the payment of accommodation and the payment of transportation to cross the country, with the cash transfer received. Although the LIFE Consortium is providing free assistance to these families with two meals, one night's lodging, purified water and sanitary services, showers, internet connection for

communications, medical and psychological assistance, the families need support to be able to mobilize and continue on the path, so the delivery of multipurpose cash transfers fills a need that is currently not being covered by any other organization in the region:



**USES FOR THE CASH TRANSFER**





## CONSORTIUM RESPONSE

The LIFE-Honduras Consortium made up of Action Against Hunger, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Pure Water for the World, ChildFund, the Adventist Agency for Development and Assistance Resources (ADRA) and the Foundation for Relief of Suffering (FRS), continues to provide an emergency response to these populations in Danlí, Trojes and Choluteca, focusing on the child protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and health sectors.

In February, temporary accommodation, breakfasts and dinners, internet access and other complementary services have been provided to migrants in transit at the Trojes and Danlí Temporary Rest Centers, reaching almost 3,000 people. We have provided the most vulnerable families with a cash transfer, reaching 400 families, most of them single-parents, traveling with their

sons and daughters under 5 years of age, families with pregnant or lactating women and families with someone with a disability or diagnosed with chronic diseases that require specialized medical treatment.

We have improved the security of the facilities at the Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families (CDFM) in Trojes, with the installation of a metal gate at the rear of the center. We have reinforced 30 metal bunk beds in the CDT Carlos Roberto Reina. The Consortium has conditioned and equipped a pavilion at the Relief of Suffering Hospital, in El Paraíso, for the operation of a Temporary Rest Center and humanitarian assistance with capacity for more than 120 people, which has begun to receive migrant families from the border Las Manos since February 2023.



Beds and bathrooms in the Relief of Suffering Hospital in El Paraíso.



Psychosocial health interventions in February reach 4,100 people providing Mobile Friendly and Safe Spaces for children and their families. These mobile spaces arrived at the border area of "Las Manos" at the end of February due to the high flow of migrants observed in recent days. These mobile teams are available to attend Danlí, Las Manos, El Paraíso and wherever required according to the eventuality of the emergency. Primary health care reached 2,700 people in this period, observing that the main illnesses of the population in transit are: **colds, gastroenteritis, postural edema, and insect prurigo. We have vaccinated 193 boys and girls against measles and poliomyelitis.**





EDUCATION

We have reached 800 boys and girls through mobile educational workshops, and they have been given an educational kit adapted to their age.



Migrant boys and girls carrying out educational activities in the vicinity of the NIM delegation in Trojes.



NUTRITION  
AND FOOD  
ASSISTANCE

We provide hot meals consisting of dinners and breakfasts to more than 7,300 people, including children, adolescent girls, and adults in the Temporary Rest Centers in Trojes, and in the "Francisco Paz" CAMI in the city of Danlí, administered by the NIM and in the outskirts of the National Institute of Migration of Trojes.

More than 700 boys and girls were evaluated, noting that malnutrition rates continue to increase. 17% had signs of malnutrition that were confirmed in 28 boys and girls in Danlí and Trojes, whom we have referred to health services. All children under 5 years of age received nutritional food supplements, in addition to the delivery of fortified drinks with protein and vitamins made from corn and soybeans to prevent their situation from worsening. We have also carried out a nutritional evaluation of almost 200 pregnant or lactating women, observing a high rate of pregnant women and lactating women at nutritional risk (7%), and two of them were referred to health services because they were in a situation of acute malnutrition. All pregnant and lactating women received micronutrient tablets and nutritional supplements.

We deliver safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene through water tanks, or individual bottles to migrant adults and minors in transit at the hydration points in Trojes and Danlí, in El Paraíso; in Choluteca and El Triunfo, in Choluteca and Tatumbula, in Francisco Morazán. We delivered 35,640 600 ml bottles of water to rehydration points, benefiting 17,820 people.

We distributed more than 4,000 hygiene kits to the same number of migrants among women, girls, boys and men in the Temporary Rest Centers and hydration points in Trojes and Danlí, in El Paraíso; in Choluteca and El Triunfo, in Choluteca and Tatumbula. Some 33,500 people made use of safe and appropriate water and sanitation services in this period. Of these, 28,000 were at transit points in El Paraíso, Choluteca and Francisco Morazán.

Progress is being made in strengthening the sanitary module at the rehydration point of Guasaule, El Triunfo, where a basin with a capacity of 12 barrels is being built and a septic tank is also being built.



WATER,  
SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE



# PHOTOS



Migrants in transit wait to be attended at the National Migration Institute in Trojes and Danlí.



Lines of migrants in transit to enter the CDT for Migrant Families (CDFM) in Trojes.



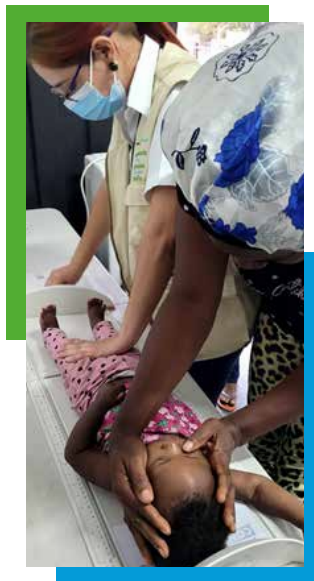
Humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries in the CDT for Migrant Families in Trojes.



Care for infants in friendly spaces on the Las Manos border.



Promoting hand washing to girls and boys, CDT "Carlos Roberto Reina" of Trojes.



Part of nutritional evaluation (weight and height) of infants at the CAMI "Francisco Paz" in Danlí.



Migrant families housed in the Relief of Suffering CDT, in El Paraíso.



At all service points, the Consortium has placed mailboxes to receive questions, complaints and recommendations from migrant families.





## TESTIMONIALS



### Franny Yosmary Schorboth Tera

Lara State, Venezuela.

I left Venezuela on February 12 of this year. It has been a very difficult journey, walking through the Darien jungle for 3 days is hard, then crossing the river to reach the lodge in Panama. **Sleeping in the jungle is scary, it's scary, I don't recommend anyone to make that trip**, there is a lot of danger, what motivated me to travel like that was to find a good job, because the situation in my country is not good.



### Nilson Córdoba

Táchira, Venezuela.

I entered through Nicaragua, it is difficult because all this is business, people see us as a dollar sign, everything is to be paid. In Costa Rica the passage is free, there is support but there are thousands and thousands of people they must take care of. I lived in Colombia for many years, I worked buying and selling cars and motorcycles, it was a good business to make a living. I decided to leave Colombia because, as in Venezuela, there are many armed groups, I had problems and for security reasons and taking care of my life, I had to leave. **I travel alone, I do not recommend this trip because we are not physically, economically and emotionally prepared.**



### Jackeline Cedeño

Cantón El Naranjal, Ecuador.

I am traveling with my 3 children, a 10-year-old, an 8-year-old, and a 5-month-old baby, my husband, and my stepfather. The economic situation is hard there, you only earn enough to eat, for the rest you have to find other ways. We left on February 6, that's when the journey began, but when we reached the Darien jungle... **just thinking about it makes me want to cry, it's ugly, I wouldn't do it again, nor would I wish what we experienced on anyone**, loaded with our children, seeing the dead, going hungry, drinking water from the river, because there is no more, it is sad.