

# SITUATION REPORT

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

COVERAGE PERIOD  
**APRIL 1 TO**  
**APRIL 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):

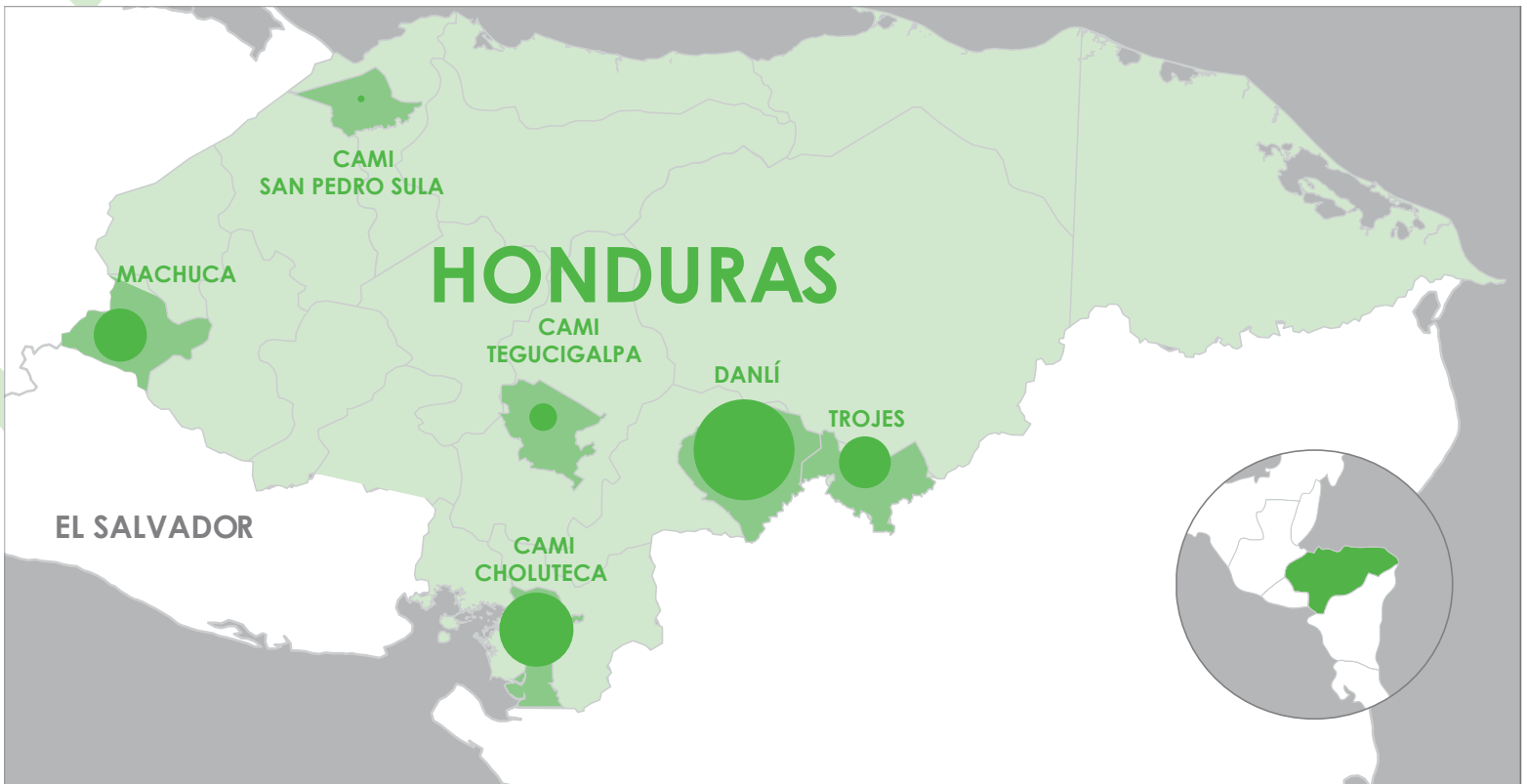
Honduras, Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, El Paraíso, department of El Paraíso; Machuca in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque

## DELIVERY DATE

24/05/2024

## MAP

### IRREGULAR MIGRATORY TRANSIT BY DELEGATION



**173,748**

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

Data corresponds to the period from April 1 to April 30, 2024.



**1,436**

MIGRANTS PER DAY

**4**

MUNICIPALITIES



**120**

NATIONALITIES



**49%**

MEN



**26%**

WOMEN



**25%**

BOYS AND GIRLS



ChildFund.



Red Humanitaria Honduras



para cada infancia

# CONTEXT

The migratory emergency continues to affect Central American countries, with a growing numbers of people in transit to the North. In the first four months of 2024, 173,748 irregular migrants have already been registered according to the National Migration Institute (NMI), a figure that represents more than double the number of entries compared to those reported in the same period of 2023, when 83,040 people entered Honduras irregularly.

While irregular migration continues to increase in the region, the United States seeks to streamline its systems to prevent it, having recently passed several laws aimed at curbing the entry of irregular migrants, particularly in the states of Florida, Texas and Alabama.

In addition, the United States and Mexico will implement immediate action on the issue of illegal border crossings. The presidents of both nations have expressed their commitment to

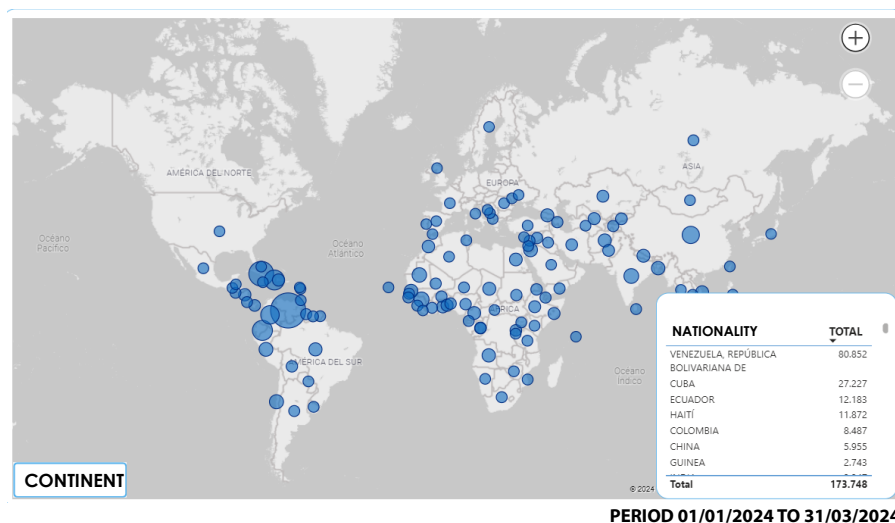
promote initiatives to address the root causes of migration throughout the Western Hemisphere.

In this regional context, the government of Colombia is processing the regularization of more than 600,000 migrants, mostly from Venezuela, which will allow them to stay and work legally in the country.

Meanwhile in Panama, the idea of closing the Darien gap to South American migrants, for security reasons, put forward by the winning presidential candidate José Raúl Mulino, has gained momentum. “We are going to close Darien and we are going to repatriate all these people as appropriate, respecting human rights,” said Mulino.

This jungle has become one of the most important routes for irregular migration, just in 2023 more than 520,000 people crossed, including 113,000 children and adolescents.

**Figure 1. Irregular migratory flow by nationality from January 1 to April 30, 2024**



- <https://www.laprensa.hn/usa/panorama/estados-leyes-medidas-antiinmigrantes-eeuu-GG18969852>
- <https://www.redlatinastl.com/noticia/inmigracion/823>
- <https://latamnews.lat/20240430/cerrar-el-tapon-del-darien-llevaria-los-flujos-migratorios-hacia-regiones-mas-inhospitas-1150046173.html>



# SITUATION REPORT No. 19

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

Consortium LIFE-Honduras

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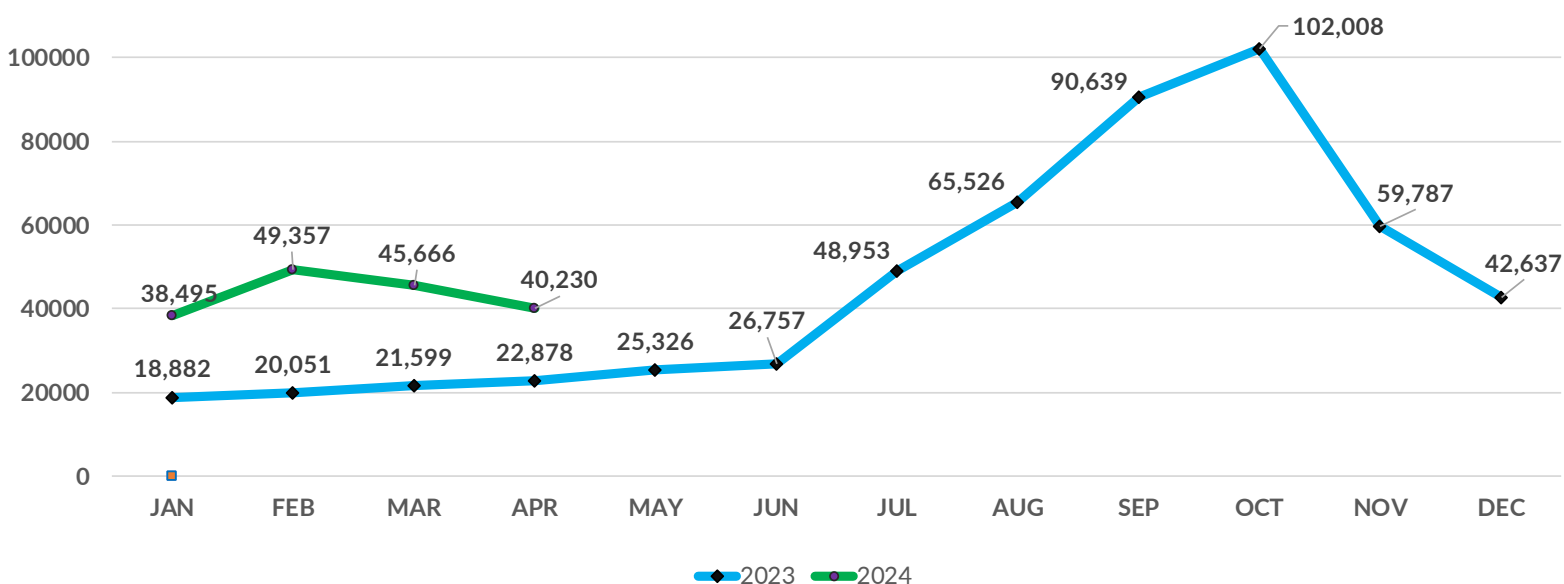


In the first four months of 2024, an average of 1,436 migrants per day entered the country through the Las Manos border, seeking to continue on to Guatemala and Mexico, with the idea of reaching the United States. Most of the migrant come from South America, Africa and The Caribbean.

migrant entries that are not captured in any type of registration or statistics. Achieving an estimate of this migratory group represents a significant challenge for the humanitarian community.

It is important to note that these figures are official and refer to irregular entries that have been registered with the migration authorities; however, there is a significant number of

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



## 120 nationalities. Entries correspond to April 2024 and are dominated by:

 VENEZUELA <b>17,843</b>	 CUBA <b>7,261</b>	 CHINA <b>2,543</b>	 HAITÍ <b>2,407</b>	 ECUADOR <b>2,259</b>	 COLOMBIA <b>1,909</b>
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\* figure corresponds to the period from april 1 to april 30, 2024.



ChildFund.

ADRA

FAS

ACCIÓN CONTRA EL HAMBRE

Red Humanitaria Honduras

unicef para cada infancia



# 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 transit in Temporary Rest Centers (TRC) and attention points

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

In April, protection services were provided through safe and friendly spaces in shelters located in the municipalities of Trojes and El Paraíso. **At the Relief from Suffering Temporary Rest Center (RS-TRC) in El Paraíso, 3,367 people were assisted**, 44% of whom received direct benefits from the Consortium **LIFE-Honduras** resources and the rest with funds from other partners.

Meanwhile, at the Migrants Families Temporary Rest Center (MF-TRC), **in Trojes, 540 people received assistance during this period. Of these, 216 are men, 89 are boys, 80 are girls and 155 are women.** In the TRC, the people in transit receives a safe place to rest, food, access to water and sanitation, hygiene supplies, and free internet connection to maintain communication with their families in their countries of origin.



The Multipurpose Cash Transfers **benefited 70 families in extreme vulnerability, totaling 238 people.** Of this total, 24% are children under 5 years of age, 28% between 5 and 18 years old and 48% adults. Notably **58 families were benefited in the Humanitarian Space in "El Pescadero"**, next to the NMI Interior Control Delegation, in Danlí, El Paraíso, and 12 families in the Temporary Rest Center Relief from Suffering.

**Figure 3. Beneficiaries reached with MPCA during April**



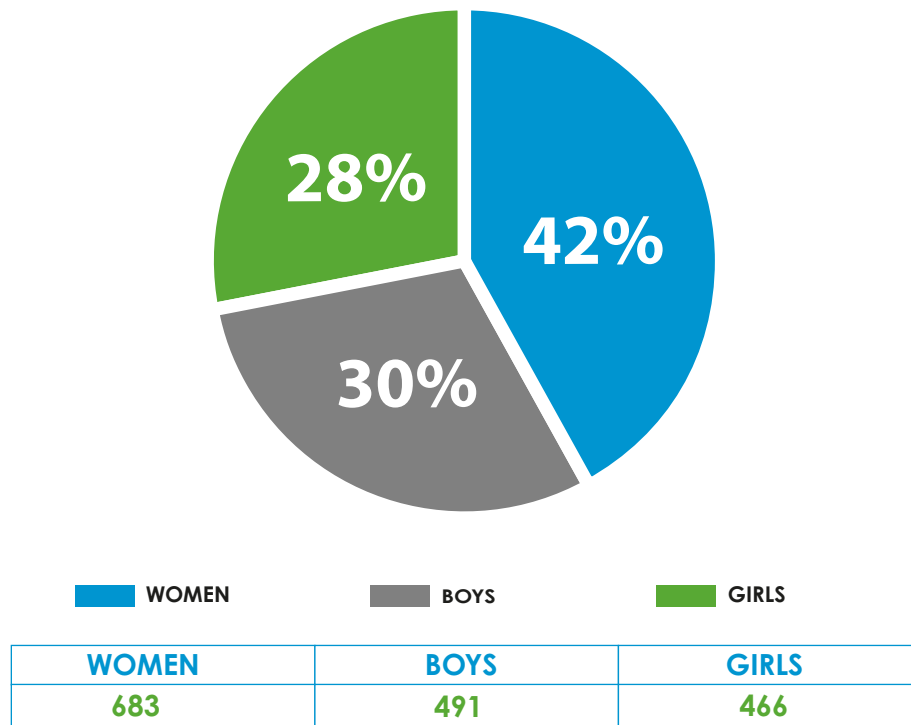


In April, **1,640 people in conditions of mobility received primary health care**. At the Machuca border point, located in the municipality of Santa Fe, Ocotepeque, primary health care was provided to 260 women and 271 children and adolescents. In this humanitarian space, the most common pathologies among the children and adolescents are acute respiratory infections (62%), acute gastroenteric syndrome (27%), dermatological lesions (4%) and other pathologies (7%).



Meanwhile, in the Humanitarian Space of “El Pescadero” in Danlí, department of El Paraíso, **medical services were provided to 1,109 people, of which 686 were children and adolescents, and 423 to adults**. Upper respiratory illnesses were the main causes of consultation (35%) and diarrhea with or without blood were the second cause of consultation (24%). 70% of population treated were of Venezuelan origin, 12% Colombian, 6% Ecuadorian and the rest of other nationalities.

**Figure 4. Health care provided to children, adolescents and women in April 2024.**





**EDUCATION**



Educational materials play a key role in the learning of children and adolescents (NNA). In April, **412 Children and Adolescents were attended in the educational spaces located in the tents of “El Pescadero” next to the facilities of the National Migration Institute (NMI), in Danlí.** In this space, they had access to didactic tools, such as booklets and worksheets which helped reinforce logical-mathematical and reading-writing skills. These materials were well-received among the children, who could refresh their basic knowledge in these subjects.

In the friendly spaces, children and adolescents also take advantage of their time using digital platforms through the tool “Viajo y Aprendo” (I travel and learn), which is inserted in the Educatrachos educational system, a method that has allowed them to use tablets.



**NUTRITION AND  
FOOD  
ASSISTANCE**



During this period **140 pregnant women and nursing mothers received nutritional supplements consisting of micronutrients in tablets and fortified corn and soya-based drinks.** In the Humanitarian Space of ‘El Pescadero’, 16 pregnant women were evaluated, 3 of whom were diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Ninety-four nursing mothers were also evaluated, 9 of them were diagnosed with MAM. Meanwhile, in Machuca 30 women were treated and all received nutritional supplements.

In April, **769 migrant children aged 6-59 months, were screened for acute malnutrition.** In the south-eastern zone, 524 children were evaluated, 269 were girls (51%) and 255 boys (49%). The data indicate that 30 children assisted belonged to an indigenous or Afro-descendant group, and 5 had some type of disability like such as paralysis, autism or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Meanwhile on the western border, in the humanitarian space of Machuca, **131 girls and 114 boys were screened using the Weight/Height and Middle Arm Circumference (MUAC) indicator.** 43% were of Venezuelan origin, 30 per cent Colombian, 13 per cent Ecuadorian, 9 per cent Peruvian and 5 per cent Chilean.

In April, 22 infants between 6 and 59 months presented symptoms of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). When the appetite tests were positive, therapeutic food was provided according to UNICEF guidelines established in Honduras. It should be noted that one infant

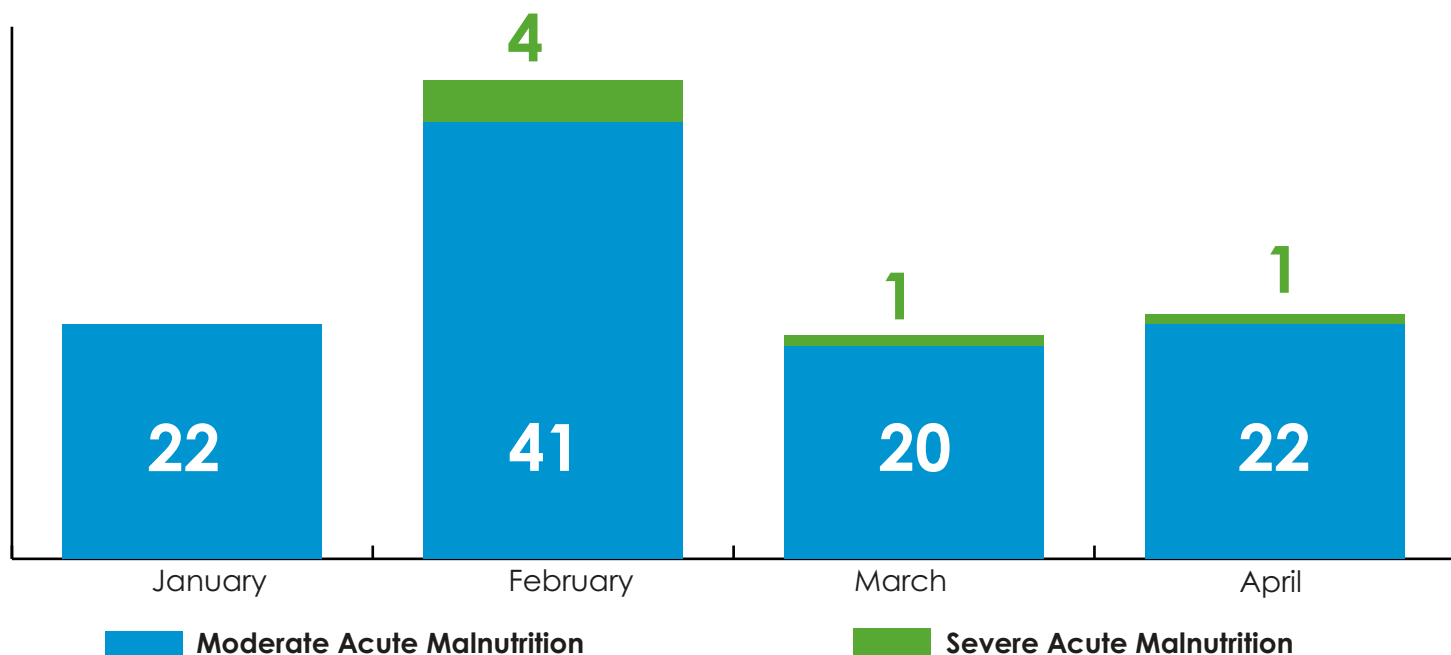






was diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and was referred to the health center for treatment by ChildFund medical staff. A monthly trend is maintained in the number of children diagnosed with a degree of malnutrition (see figure 5), with the exception of February, which was the month that doubled the number of children with some degree of malnutrition (MAM or SAM).

**Figure 5. Detection and supplementation of children with a degree of malnutrition (January-April 2024).**



In April, **23,768 migrants in transit through Honduras received safe water services for drinking and personal hygiene.** In Machuca alone, in the municipality of Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque, **5,355 people in transit accessed safe water through water dispensers, filling bottles and in biodegradable cups.** Of the total number of people served, 53% were men, 32% women, 6% girls, 9% boys.

At the hydration point located in the Casita de Higiene in “El Pescadero”, **17,928 people in transit had access to safe water and personal hygiene services. The majority of the population at this point was of Venezuelan origin (50%), Colombian (20%) and other nationalities (30%).**



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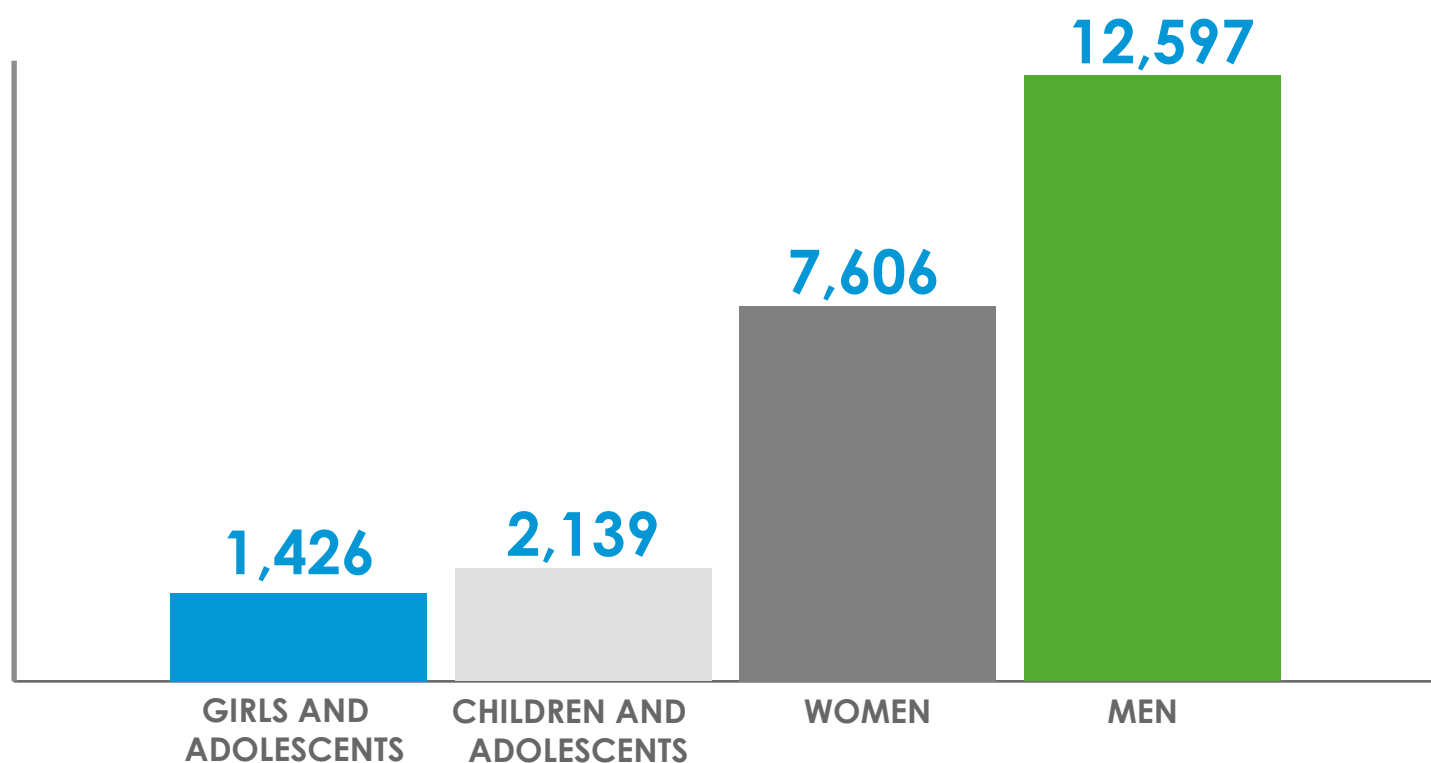
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15,459 migrants made use of portable toilets, both in Machuca, department of Ocotepeque and in “El Pescadero” in Danlí, department of El Paraíso and in the Trojes Temporary Rest Center.

Figure 6. Beneficiaries reached with safe water delivery and hydration points by April 2024.



23,768

Total



ChildFund.



Red Humanitaria Honduras







## TESTIMONIAL

### "I've had a hard time, I almost lost my son."

A few weeks ago, Alejandra, whom we have decided to name this way to protect her identity, made the decision to leave her country in South America, due to the economic situation and ventured to seek new horizons. **"I am a single mother with two children, and in my country there was no work and I had to come to give a better future to my little ones, who need me,"** says Alejandra.

Although she worked as a cook, Alejandra points out that her salary was not enough to support her household of three, **"It was not enough to cover all the expenses of the house; you earn little and everything is very expensive"**. The 23-year-old is traveling with her children, a boy and a girl.

On the way, she met a person with whom she befriended and sometimes helped with with the youngest child. **"I have gone through difficult times, I was about to lose my son, because the river took him, after my kangaroo broke, my baby was swept away by the current, thank God several people who came with us ran to rescue him, managed to grab him and**

**pull him out. This caused my little one to become ill with a high fever,"** the young woman said.

When she arrived in Honduras, her son showed advanced signs of malnutrition. **"He had a high fever, was vomiting, and was not eating anything. When he was evaluated, they told me he was malnourished and this worried me,"** Alejandra said. **"I am very grateful for the support they have given me here in the tents (Humanitarian Space 'El Pescadero). They have given me medicines for my children and supplements for my son to gain weight, I have received good care and I feel very happy for all the support they have given us.'**

After the risky migratory journey Alejandra says: **"I do not recommend that you come, but if you do, do not risk your children, because it is hard to see your children in danger. You have to be very brave and entrust yourself to God, I travel with my two children, because I had no support from anyone in my country, and I made the decision to go ahead with my children",** says the young woman.



Alejandra and her children received care at "El Pescadero". ©Angel Nolasco \_ Action Against Hunger







## PHOTOS



Care of girls and boys for the detection of symptoms of malnutrition in the Humanitarian Space in Machuca, in the west of the country.



Migrant population submitting their Questions, Suggestions and Feedback (PQR) in our mailboxes at the Temporary Rest Center for Relief of Suffering (CDT-AS), in El Paraíso



From the nutrition component, evaluations are carried out to detect Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition.



Dinner at the Temporary Rest Center, Relief from Suffering in El Paraíso.



A panoramic view of the Humanitarian Space "El Pescadero" in Danlí, where the migrant population can be seen waiting to receive free humanitarian services.



The Consortium LIFE-Honduras Friendly Spaces are available to serve Children and Adolescents (NNA) in transit.

