

SITUATION REPORT

emergency
 THAT NOBODY
 migration
 IS LEFT BEHIND
 family

COVERAGE PERIOD
 OCT 1 TO
 OCT 31, 2024

For more information scan the QR code



EVENT

Irregular migration situation in the departments of El Paraíso, Ocotepeque and Choluteca, Honduras.

LOCATION (COUNTRY, DEPARTMENT, AFFECTED AREA):

Municipalities of Danlí, El Paraíso, Alauca, Alauca border Las Manos in the department of El Paraíso; Machuca in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque and Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque and Guasaule in in Choluteca.

DELIVERY DATE

01/12/2024

MAP

IRREGULAR MIGRATORY TRANSIT BY DELEGATION



340,731

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

Data corresponds to the period from January 1, 2024 to October 31, 2024.



1,117

MIGRANTS PER DAY

5

MUNICIPALITIES



150

NATIONALITIES



48%

MEN



26%

WOMEN



26%

BOYS AND GIRLS



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CONTEXTO

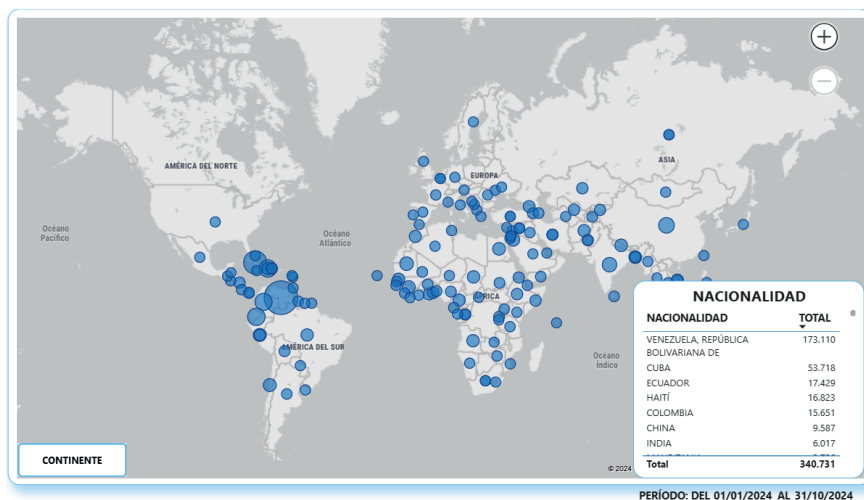
So far in 2024, 340,731 people have entered the country, with Venezuela being the country with the largest exodus, registering 173,110 migrants to date, followed by Cuba with 53,718, Haiti with 18,352, Ecuador with 17,429, and Colombia with 15,651.¹ In October, the National Migration Institute (INM) registered 28,178 entries, of which 71% are adult men and women and 29% are children.

Meanwhile, the United States announced that it will not allow people from Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti and Venezuela who arrived in the country with “Humanitarian Parole”² to extend the benefit for more than two years. More than half a million people of these four nationalities have entered the country under the program, which began in October 2022 for Venezuelans and was extended to the other three nationalities in February 2023.

In Panama, the Panamanian government announced in a press conference that it will reinforce the General Police with personnel and equipment and will maintain dissuasive measures in the face of increasing irregular migration.³ It also announced that to date 15 charter flights have been made to deport migrants to their countries of origin.

Among other issues, the presidents of Panama and Costa Rica held a meeting to address the growing migratory flow in the region.⁴ So far in 2023, more than 415,000 people have crossed into Panama, breaking a record for the third consecutive year. The challenges faced by migrants, insecurity and environmental damage have been at the center of an unprecedented meeting on the migration crisis.

Figure 1. Irregular migration flows by nationality from January 1 to October 31, 2024 in Honduras.



1 <https://inm.gob.hn/migracion-irregular.html>

2 <https://www.telemundo51.com/noticias/local/cubanos-nicaraguenses-y-venezolanos-en-limbo-migratorio-tras-medidas-de-eeuu/2592126/>

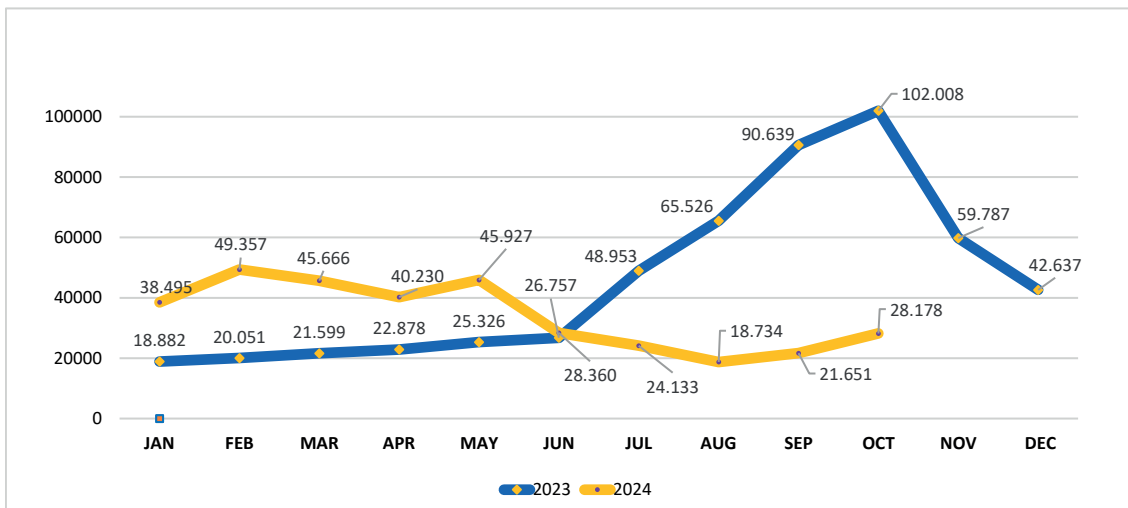
3 <https://www.prensa-latina.cu/2024/10/10/panama-refuerza-policia-y-anuncia-medidas-ante-migracion-irregular/>

4 <https://www.france24.com/es/am%C3%A9rica-latina/20231007-los-presidentes-de-panam%C3%A1-y-costa-rica-se-re%C3%BAnen-para-abordar-la-crisis-migratoria>



In Mexico, the first caravan of migrants left four days after President Claudia Sheinbaum took office, leaving from the country's southern border to Mexico City⁵. The migrants are demanding a new immigration policy following the massacre of six people committed by the Mexican Army this week.

Figure 2. Migration flow behavior through Honduras in the period 2023 - 2024.



92 nationalities. Entries correspond to the month of October 2024 headed by:

VENEZUELA
19,195

CUBA
3,786

COLOMBIA
952

HAITÍ
795

ECUADOR
651

INDIA
352

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

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), Pure Water for the World (APPM) 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 free Humanitarian Spaces located in the municipalities of Danlí, El Paraíso and Alauca in Las Manos Border, in the department of El

Paraíso, Machuca, in the department of Ocotepeque, and in Guasaule, department of Choluteca, El Paraíso and Alauca on the Las Manos Border, in the department of El Paraíso, Machuca, in the department of Ocotepeque, and in Guasaule, department of Choluteca, focusing on the sectors of Child Protection, Education in Emergencies, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition, Health and Social Protection through humanitarian monetary transfers.

⁵ <https://www.france24.com/es/am%C3%A9rica-latina/20241005-m%C3%A9xico-primera-caravana-migrante-en-el-gobierno-de-sheinbaum-parte-desde-la-frontera-con-guatemala>



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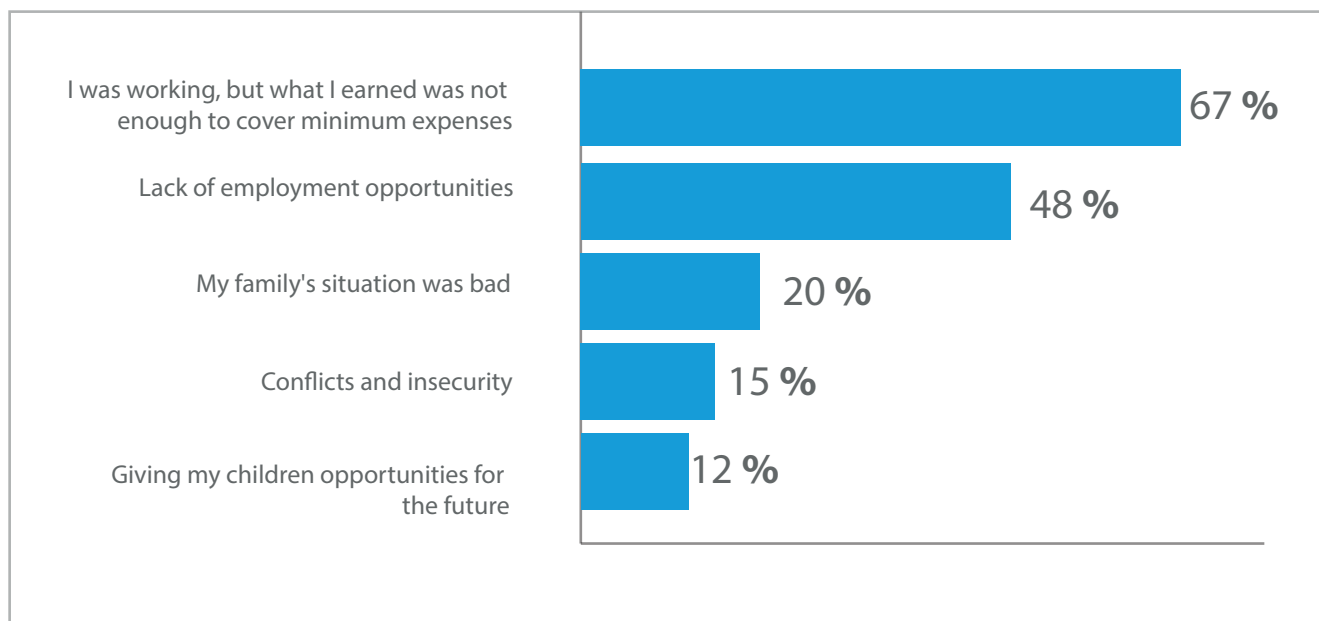
POPULATION MONITORING

In October we conducted 640 surveys of irregular adult migrants in transit at strategic points in Danlí to learn about their current situation. The responses help us to understand their specific current needs and improve the response of the Consortium LIFE.

Most of the respondents are traveling in family groups (50%), or with friends (27%). The rest of the respondents are traveling alone (mainly men), or with groups they have met along the way. Almost half of the families surveyed (41%) are traveling with children under 5 years of age.

Eighty-six percent of the people surveyed are of Venezuelan origin, and their final destination is the United States of America. The reasons for undertaking the trip are multiple, but are related to the family's economic situation:

Figure 3. Main reasons for traveling to the U.S.



Since starting the route, they have been traveling an average of 13 days to Honduras, using buses, vans and rafts, incurring approximately US\$50 in daily expenses. Although the majority of respondents reported having received some support during the trip (69%), these have focused on food and lodging at specific points.



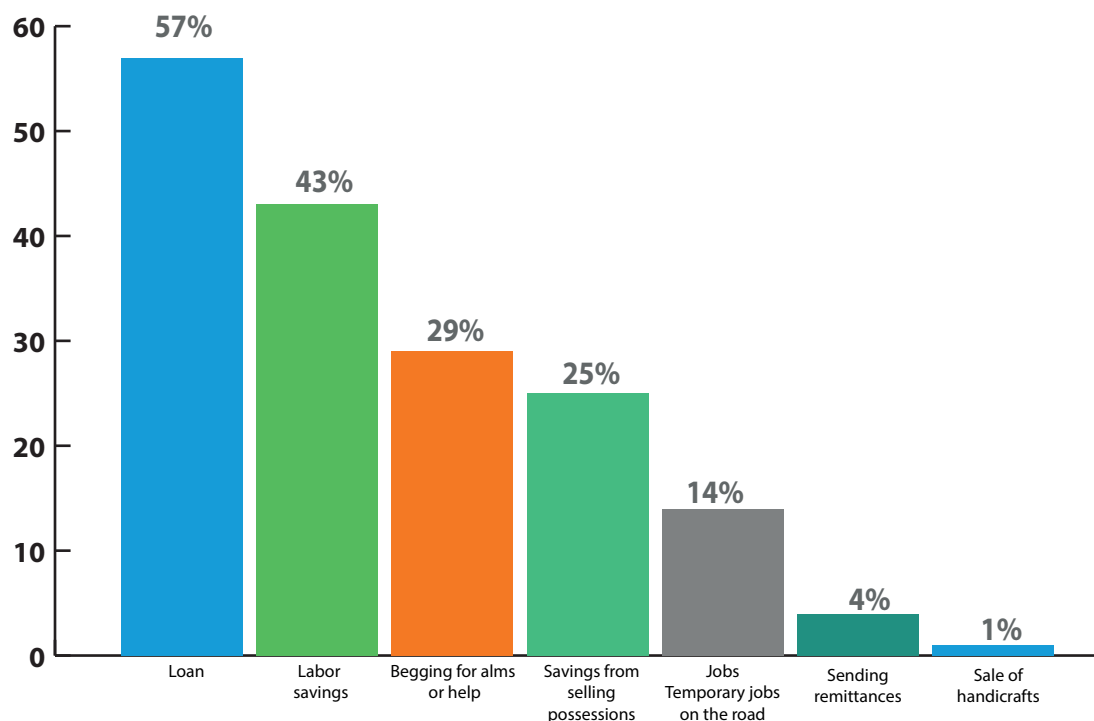
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The financing of the trip is strongly conditioned by the situation in the country of origin. Most respondents have had to borrow money to be able to travel, 43% had savings from their job or from selling their possessions (25%), but it is notable that more than a third of respondents have spent everything they had and are currently begging for alms or aid (29%) or doing temporary work on the road (14%).

Figure 4. Ways of financing the trip



Given the current situation, the Consortium LIFE has decided to prioritize the most vulnerable families, focusing especially on those traveling with children under 5 years of age, those with disabilities or illnesses, as well as pregnant and lactating women. This approach aims to ensure that these families receive the necessary financial support to be able to meet some of their needs such as food, medicines, etc.

From July to date, the Consortium LIFE has made a total of 1,138 humanitarian cash transfers to families that meet high vulnerability criteria, reflecting the ongoing effort to mitigate the hardships faced by those most affected by the situation. This support seeks to alleviate the burdens of those in the most vulnerable situations, ensuring that they can cover some emergency expenses.



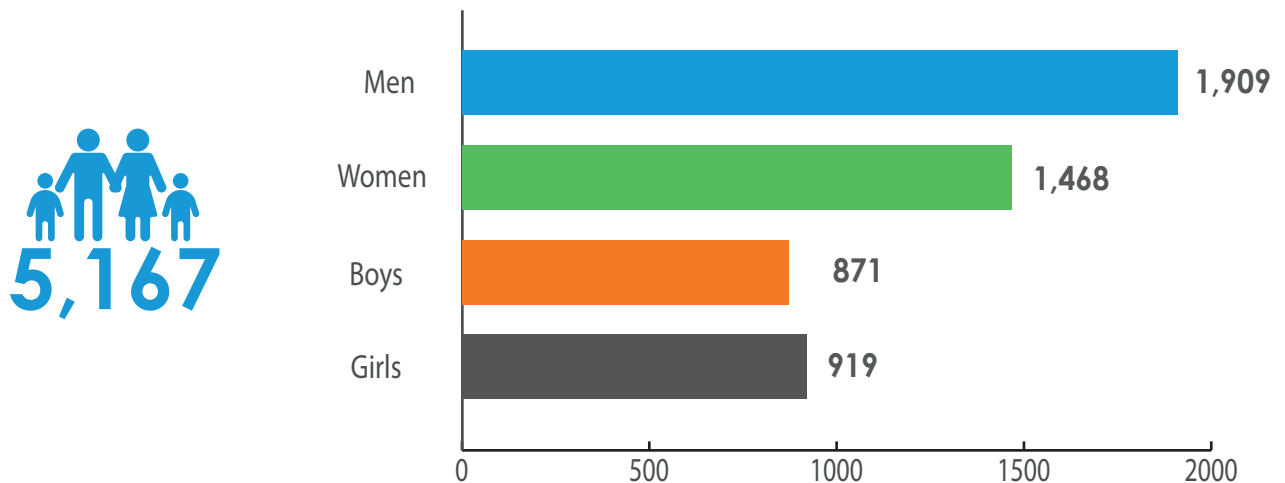
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In October, 5,167 migrants were received at the Temporary Rest and Suffering Relief Centerf (CDT-FAS) located in El Paraíso. The beneficiaries received shelter to rest, food, internet connection to communicate with their relatives in their country of origin, hygiene products for personal use and drinking water. The people who made use of these temporary lodging spaces on their migratory route were mainly women (51%), followed by men (25%), adolescents, boys and girls (24%); it is important to mention that of the total population received, 11% were children under 5 years of age.

Figure 5. Persons accessing protection services and/or activities through Temporary Rest Centers.



On the other hand, **a total of 1,850 people were assisted in the safe and friendly spaces during the month, distributed as follows:** In the El Pescadero Humanitarian Space, a total of 1,118 persons were assisted, of which 530 were adults and 588 children and adolescents; in the friendly space located in the Temporary Rest and Suffering Relief Center (CDT-FAS), 434 persons were assisted, of which 197 adults and 237 children and adolescents; and in the new friendly space located in the Center for Attention to Irregular Migrants (CAMI) in Daní, 298 persons were assisted, of which 143 were adults and 155 children and adolescents.

In addition, **305 families received Multipurpose Cash Transfers, benefiting 1,309 people,** of which 194 are children under 5 years of age, 461 between 5 and 18 years of age and 654 adults.



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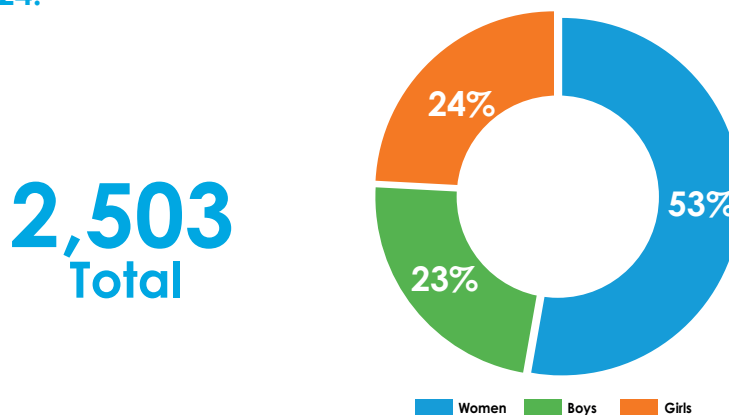
In October, on the southeastern border of Honduras, **primary health care was provided at the El Pescadero Humanitarian Space and the Las Manos border crossing point to 1,718 people, 49% of whom were women and 51% were children and adolescents.** The most common causes of consultation among the migrant population were: postural edema (36%), common colds (17%), gastroenteric syndrome (9%), intestinal parasitosis (9%), pharyngotonsillitis (7%) and other diseases (22%).

Meanwhile, on the western border, in the department of Ocotepeque, primary health care was provided to 785 women, of whom 473 are over 18 years of age and 312 adolescents. In the Machuca Humanitarian Space, the most frequent pathologies were the common cold with 23%, postural edema 18%, acute gastroenteric syndrome 13%, dermatological lesions 12%, viral pharyngitis 4%, bacterial pharyngotonsillitis 2% and acute otitis externa 1% and 28% distributed in other diseases. In addition, 40.3% (316) of the women and children and adolescents in transit presented other types of pathologies, including: trauma or contusions from falls or blows, arthralgia/myalgia, vaginal infections, urinary infections, conjunctivitis, febrile syndrome, and arterial hypertension, among others.

Also during this period, we have continued to reinforce vaccination campaigns for the child population that passes through the health centers. On the southeastern border, vaccination services were provided to 54 children, while on the western border, in coordination with the Ministry of Health (SESAL) and the support of the Agua Caliente Comprehensive Health Center (CIS), booster vaccines for the prevention of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) were applied to 5 girls between the ages of 11 and 15 years of Venezuelan origin.



Figure 6. Percentage of people receiving primary health care during October 2024.





In October, **757 children and adolescents (NNA) had access to non-formal education spaces.** Of these, 392 children received educational materials; these activities took place in safe spaces of protection in El Pescadero and the Temporary Rest and Suffering Relief Center (CDT-FAS).

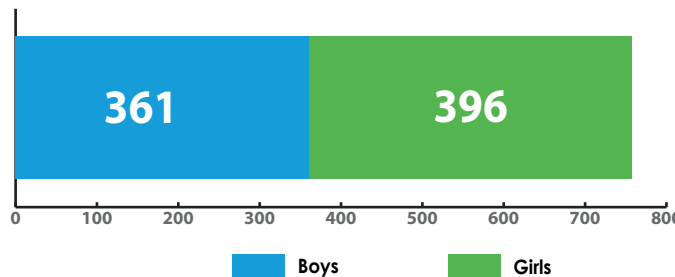
Meanwhile, **605 caregivers received socialization on the importance of education and the use of the Learning Passport platform,** so that caregivers can encourage their children during the journey to use these tools at the points where they are located.

In addition, 687 children and adolescents used the “Viajo y Aprendo” platform. This digital educational tool is part of the Educatrachos/Learning Passport platform of the Honduran Ministry of Education system. It is worth mentioning that it is used through tablets and allows children and adolescents to strengthen their knowledge in some subjects.



EDUCATION

Figure 7. Children with access to non-formal education spaces and educational materials



During October 2024, **1,485 children (NN) aged 6 to 59 months were screened for acute malnutrition, of which 492 NN were evaluated at the El Pescadero Humanitarian Space, Las Manos border, CAMI, the Danlí bus terminal and the Sagrada Familia Temporary Rest Center - Caritas.** 513 children on the western border were evaluated for acute malnutrition, of which 54% are from Venezuela, 25% from Colombia, 9% from Peru, 7% from Ecuador, 2% from Chile, 3% from Brazil and nutritional care was also provided to the host population, with 480 children evaluated, services provided in municipalities in the department of Ocotepeque.



NUTRITION



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SITUATION REPORT No. 24

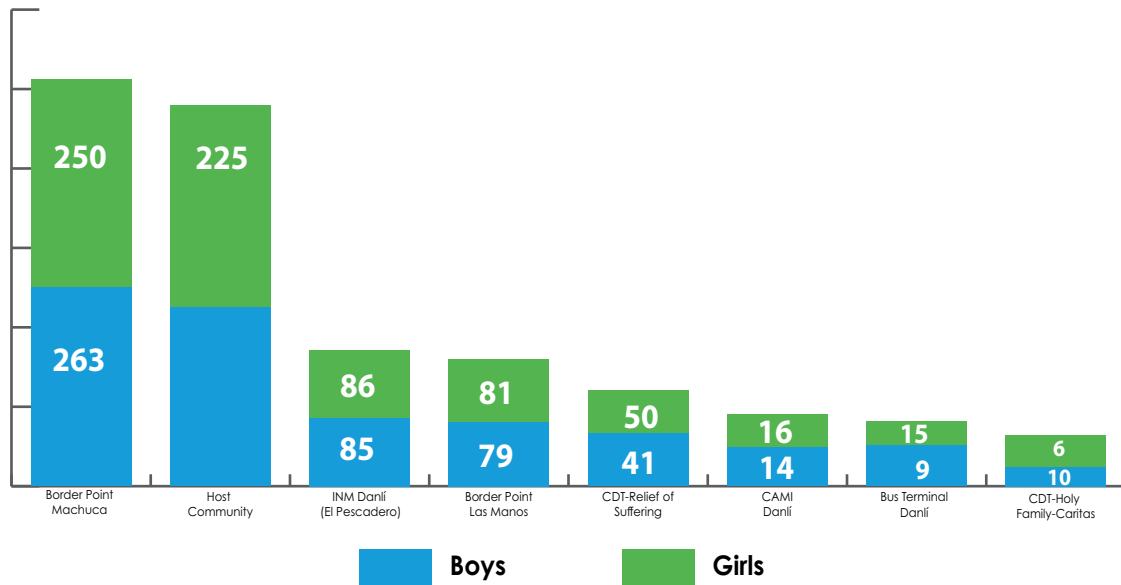
Irregular migratory situation in the municipalities of Danlí, El Paraíso, in the department of El Paraíso, Alauca, Las Manos border: Machuca in Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque, and Guasaule in department of Ocotepeque, and Guasaule in Choluteca.



Of the total number of evaluations, **40 children aged 6 to 59 months were diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and were provided with ready-to-eat therapeutic food and nutritional supplements based on corn and soy.**

On the other hand, in the nutritional evaluations, **274 pregnant and lactating women received nutritional supplements**, 126 of them attended in the different humanitarian spaces of the southeastern border of the country, department of El Paraíso, and 98 of them received attention in the western border, in the department of Ocotepeque. The same type of care was also provided in host communities in Ocotepeque to 50 women, both breastfeeding and pregnant.

Figure 8. Children screened for acute malnutrition (under 5 years of age).



In October, **25,482 migrants benefited from safe drinking water deliveries at hydration points located in the humanitarian spaces where Consorcio Life operates in the southeast and west border.** These deliveries of drinking water are made in dispensers, reusable bottles and biodegradable cups.



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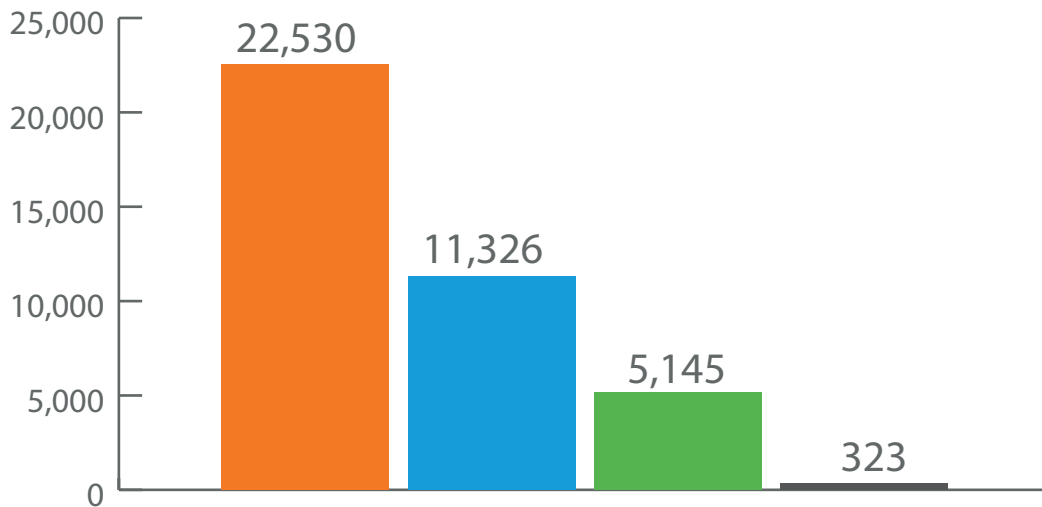


Similarly, in the Temporary Rest and Suffering Relief Center (FAS), **safe water for multiple uses was provided to 5,145 people, of which 1,898 are men, 1,461 women and 1,786 children.** Likewise, in the El Pescadero Humanitarian Space, **8,697 people made use of the safe bathroom modules for personal hygiene, hand washing, among others.** While in the Machuca Humanitarian Space, 5,625 migrants had access to the semi-permanent toilet and shower modules with safe and adequate conditions for the use of children and women.

In total, access to safe facilities was provided to **14,322 people in transit in mixed flows, 51% of whom are women, 25% men, 24% boys and girls.** These services have been essential to ensure the hygiene and well-being of the migrant population in transit.

On the other hand, through the WASH crews, solid waste management is being monitored in the El Pescadero humanitarian space. This month the biodigesters have been cleaned, and solid waste has been collected and transferred to the municipal landfill, in order to reduce sources of contamination for the people who pass daily through the different areas of attention.

Figure 9. Number of people who accessed safe water services.



25,482

People who accessed water and sanitation



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TESTIMONIAL

“WE WANT A BETTER FUTURE TOGETHER”



Alfredo and Kimberly are a young couple full of dreams and courage (their names have been changed to respect their privacy). Together, they have decided to embark on a life-changing adventure from Ecuador to Honduras, accompanied by their beloved pet, Atenea. This story of love and hope is marked by perseverance, sacrifice and an unwavering faith that drives them forward.

“It’s the first time I’ve left my country,” Alfredo shares, with a mixture of nostalgia and determination. For Kimberly, it is her second time facing the uncertainty of leaving her home. Although the challenges have been great, love and mutual support have given them the strength to overcome every obstacle. Arriving in Honduras was not easy, but they found the services provided by the LIFE-Honduras Consortium that reached out to them with: food, shelter and psychological support. **“Arriving at a shelter is like finding a haven of peace, a place where one can rest and regain strength, and also receive emotional support,”** said Alfredo.

For them, traveling with their pet is something wonderful, because they feel accompanied, and their hopes of reaching the border grow stronger every day.



The reason for their migration is not only the search for a safer place; it is a search for opportunities. **“In Ecuador, after the pandemic, the economy suffered a tremendous blow and unemployment skyrocketed,”** Alfredo explains. Insecurity has also become a constant concern. However, despite the difficulties, they have remained steadfast in their purpose.

A special source of strength for them is Athena, their mascot, who has become a symbol of love and hope. **“She’s like our daughter,”** Kimberly says with a smile. Athena has been a true support in their journey, even in the most difficult moments. **“In the jungle, she wore little slippers, when she lost them, her footprints served as a guide for other people, helping them find their way and get out of there,”** adds Kimberly, with a mixture of emotion and gratitude.

Despite the trials, Alfredo and Kimberly continue to dream big. **“Our goal is to build a better future, not only for us, but for our families in Ecuador. We want to grow as a couple and, someday, invest again in our country,”** said Alfredo. This young couple is not only looking for a decent life, but a greater purpose, and their hope is their guide.

Alfredo and Kimberly are an example of resilience and unconditional love. With every step they take, they demonstrate that, even in times of the greatest adversity, hope and effort can open doors to a future full of possibilities.



Ateana, has given company to her owners throughout this journey, a pet that has won the hearts and affection of the



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PHOTOS



Beneficiaries in Temporary Rest Centers CDT-FAS, leaving your comments or questions in the mailboxes



Families entering the CDTs, where they have access to water and sanitation, food and nutritional.



Primary health care, Punto Machuca, municipality of Santa Fe, department of Ocotepeque.



Protecting children is about creating spaces where they can play and learn, ChildFund and FAS friendly space.



Action Against Hunger team, providing nutritional care to children in mobility.



Use of sanitary module and showers, exclusively for women, girls and boys under 10 years of age in Machuca, Ocotepeque.

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