

STATUS REPORT

STATUS REPORT N° 3 - MIGRATORY SITUATION, HONDURAS

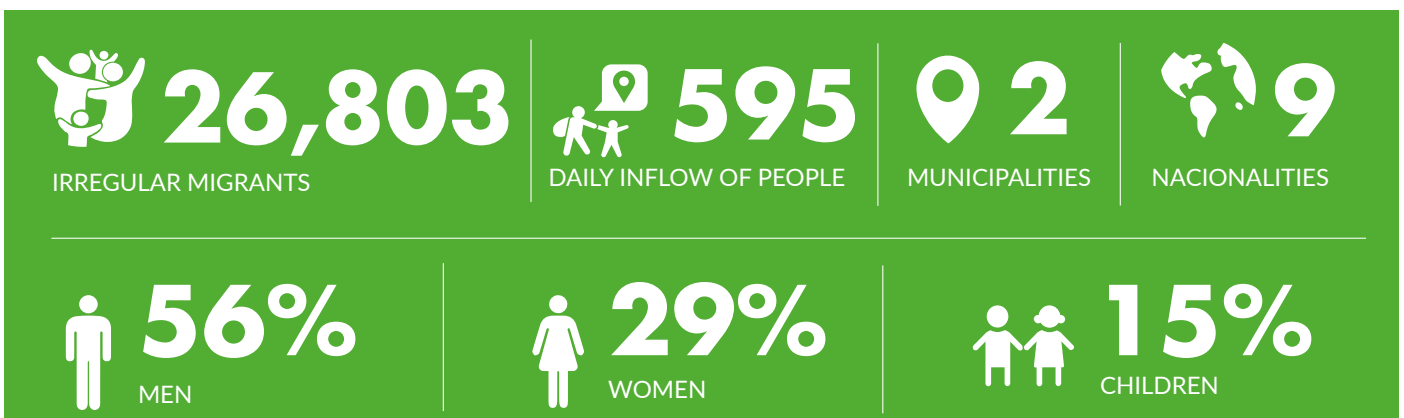
STATUS REPORT N°	3
EVENT	IRREGULAR MIGRATORY SITUATION IN EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS
LOCATION	Municipalities of Trojes and Danlí, El Paraíso department, Honduras
COVERAGE TIME	Since April, 26th to May, 29th of 2022
DELIVERY DATE	15/06/2022



MAPA



Fuente: ESRI y UN World Map
Este mapa es sólo para fines ilustrativos. Los límites y nombres que figuran en este mapa, así como las denominaciones utilizadas en el mismo, no implican su aprobación o aceptación oficial por parte de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones.





BACKGROUND



Mixed migratory flows in transit through the southern border of Honduras have not ceased. Since the beginning of the year, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), **the main access points used are illegal access points in the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes,** department of El Paraíso and through Choluteca.



It is estimated that an average of 595 migrants in transit entered through the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes daily in the last 45 days. **These constant flows continue to overwhelm the reception capacities of authorities and communities** at border points.



It is expected that if the legal battle over Title 42 in the U.S., which **would allow migrants crossing the border to apply for asylum**, is resolved, there will be a considerable increase in migrants in transit.



As of May 29, of this year, according to statistics from the National Migration Institute (INM), **37,892 irregular migrants in transit have entered Honduras**, mostly of Cuban, Venezuelan, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Angolan, Senegalese, Brazilian, Nicaraguan and Cameroonian origin, among others.



A group of migrants in transit enters the Pastoral Center in the municipality of Trojes, El Paraíso.



1. ANALYSIS OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION, IMPACT AND LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS



The migratory situation on the southern border of Honduras continues to present a **challenge for government authorities and the organizations that make up the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)**, due to the constant increase in the number of migrants in transit, 97% of whom arrive in Honduran territory through illegal access points in the municipalities of the southern border, particularly through the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes, in the department of El Paraíso. **The entry of irregular migrants led to the declaration of a humanitarian emergency in the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes.**



Between March 14 and May 29, **an average of 595 irregular migrants in transit per day were registered entering through the southern border**, an increase of 95 people per day with respect to the [previous situation report](#). However, the departmental office of the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) estimates the flow of migrants to be between 800 and 1,000 people per day. INM data show that the **highest irregular population is of Cuban nationality (approx. 52%) followed by Venezuelan (23%)**. There is also a great variety of nationalities (Ecuador, Haiti, Angola, Senegal, Nicaragua, Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Bangladesh).



Thirty percent of the people who enter Honduran territory irregularly apply to take the test that exempts them from paying the administrative fine because they are economically vulnerable. To this end, the INM has reinforced the Danlí delegation with technical personnel. However, according to the IOM, **the INM decided the last week of May that the vulnerability test will only be applied to families composed of parents and children**, which excludes grandparents, uncles, aunts, uncles, cousins or other relatives. According to authorities, this is due to the fact that they have detected that many migrants warn others on how to act before immigration officials in order to be exempted from the administrative sanction.



Once they obtain permission to transit through the territory in a period of no more than five days, migrants must leave the country through any of the illegal access points with the Republic of Guatemala, since the payment of the fine or the acquittal of the U\$210 does not regularize their migratory situation. **The value of the administrative fine stipulated in the Regulations of the Immigration Law is equivalent to the payment of half a minimum wage.**



At the beginning of May, the Honduran Congress approved an amnesty decree for a period of three months, from the payment of the fine and the right to a safe-conduct for persons entering Honduran territory irregularly, but this has not entered into force since it has not been published in La Gaceta, the official journal. In this regard, the UN Resident Coordinator in Honduras, Alice H. Shackelford, urged its prompt publication so that migrants may continue on their route to the United States.



Although INIM announced the transfer of its headquarters in Danlí to a location in Zarzales with better physical conditions to attend to migrants in transit, this has not happened, so **the precariousness of the attention continues.**



Hundreds of migrants in transit through the offices of the National Migration Institute in Trojes every day to apply for a safe-conduct or request proof that exempts them from paying the administrative fine and thus continue on their migratory route.



ACTIONS CARRIED OUT BY ACTION AGAINST HUNGER

An Action Against Hunger operations base was set up in the municipality of Danlí from where, as of April 20, we began response operations with funds from SIDA (Swedish Development Cooperation Agency), which will allow us to serve 12,510 direct beneficiaries and 31,500 people indirectly. The beneficiaries of the project are migrants in transit in 2 reception centers, in the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes and focuses on 4 main sectors: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Food Security, Emergency Shelter and NFI and Protection. In the context of this emergency, **we are part of the HCT coordination with representation in the protection cluster and the southern border emergency sub-cluster, WASH cluster, nutrition cluster and recently also integrated in the shelter cluster (CCCM).**

Additionally, we have initiated actions in partnership with UNICEF that enable access to nutritional services for 250 children under five years of age, and counseling services to at least 290 caregivers of children under two years of age in transit in shelters in Danlí and Trojes.

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER RESPONSE



2. IDENTIFIED NEEDS

1. Food kit
2. Medical care
3. Toiletry kit for shelter centers
4. Hygiene and prevention kit
5. Biosecurity kit
6. Water for consumption
7. Drinking water in shelter centers
8. Vector control in shelter centers
9. Mats
10. Improved physical facilities in shelter centers
11. Better use of space in shelter centers
12. Dining area and laundry area
13. Training on shelter centers management issues
14. Improved solid waste management
15. Kitchen equipment for shelter centers
16. Cooking utensils for shelter centers
17. Psychological care
18. Reestablishment of contact with relatives
19. Distribution of printed material with information and orientation for migrants with a multicultural approach (3 languages)
20. Awareness-raising campaign for the local host population
21. Safety and security measures in the facilities



3. INTERVENTION AREAS



NUTRITION

- Nutritional supplementation for children from 6 to 59 months of age
- Nutritional screening through MUAC
- Nutritional education to parents of children from 0-23 months old
- Delivery of nutritional supplements (Incaparina)
- Counseling on healthy eating to pregnant women



WATER, SANITATION AND HIGYENE

- Hygiene kits differentiated by sex and age
- Toiletry kits for shelter centers
- Water for consumption
- Drinking water in shelter centers
- Improve solid waste management
- Repair and minor maintenance in WASH



PROTECTION

- Distribution of printed material with information and orientation for the population in transit with a multicultural approach (3 languages).
- Awareness campaign for the local host population.



HOUSING, ACCOMMODATION AND NFI

- Cooking utensils for shelter centers



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Distribution of food kits according to age nutritional requirements
- Nutritional care

HOPE MOTIVATES MIGRANTS TO CONTINUE CROSSING BORDERS

Thursday afternoon is about to fall in the city of Trojes, southern border of Honduras, under a threatening rainy sky, and the Haitian migrant, Jean Jaques Phanieri, waits to enter with his family to the Catholic Pastoral Center in Trojes, like dozens of other migrants who have come to ask for lodging to spend the nights of the weekend waiting for the following Monday the Migration office to attend them to process a safe conduct that allows them to continue their journey to the northern border to cross to Guatemala.

Jean Jaques, a 25 year old pre-university student, is traveling with his wife, who is 8 months pregnant, and their 9 year old girl.





The lack of employment, the political problems in their country and the high level of violence have forced this family to make the decision to look for an option to have a better life and ensure a better future for their daughter and unborn child. **In order to make the journey, Jean Jaques resorted to loans, sold some items from his house and promised to pay when he got a job** in the United States.

To get to Honduras, this family had to go through a long journey that has taken more than a month since they left Haiti by plane to São Paulo, Brazil, then continued by bus to Bolivia where they were victims of highway robbery. They managed to continue their journey through Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and then crossed on foot the difficult stretch through the dangerous Darien jungle in Panama, where the rains, mud, mosquitoes and lack of food almost prevented them from continuing.

“The passage through Ecuador and Costa Rica have been the fastest and without charging the migrants, but when we passed through Nicaragua we were delayed almost a week because the government charges U\$150 for each person, no matter if they are children, or pregnant or elderly” lamented the young man. Now Jean Jaques is hopeful that the Honduran government will not charge him U\$200 for safe conduct.

The crowds in shelter center continues

The crowds in the reception centers on the southern border of Honduras continue due to the scarce personnel that Migration has to carry out the registrations. In addition to this, the Executive will not ratify the temporary amnesty for the collection of the administrative sanction approved by the Congress, so the charge is maintained for all persons who have not been exempted after passing the vulnerability interview.

The demand in the shelters is high. Panheri and her family were unable to enter the Catholic Pastoral Center in Trojes, since it is open from Sunday to Wednesday. While it is functional, it manages to accommodate between 60 and 80 people daily in a large room with mats, without dividing spaces for families with children, men and women. However, it does have sanitary facilities properly marked and divided by gender.



The hall of the Catholic Pastoral Center in Trojes operates from Sunday to Wednesday and has the capacity to receive up to 80 people.

Action Against Hunger has provided this center with purified water for the consumption of the people being sheltered and in the next few days will deliver food kits under the auspices of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The center, however, does not have a kitchen, so handmade stoves have been provided and food is prepared in the open air.

In this context, Phanieri and his family, who travel with light, sporty clothes, two waterproof backpacks with hygiene items and bottled water, sports shoes worn out by the arduous and long walk, **have found solidarity and company of other migrant families, young people or mothers who travel from cities in South America and Africa, to have food, serum and some basic medicines.**

Jean Jaques hopes that his wife can cross the Mexican border so that their baby can be born in the United States and become a U.S. citizen. Now that he is in Honduras, this migrant is aware of the dangers that lie ahead on the route to Mexico and the Rio Bravo, but he does not lose heart, he prays silently every night and has confidence in God that he will achieve his dream so that his family will have better living conditions.



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