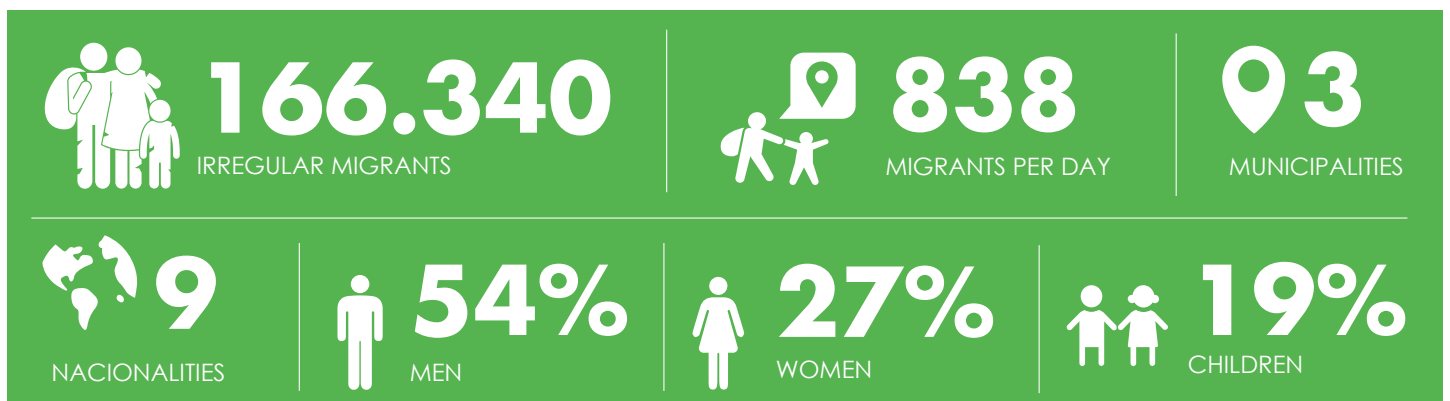
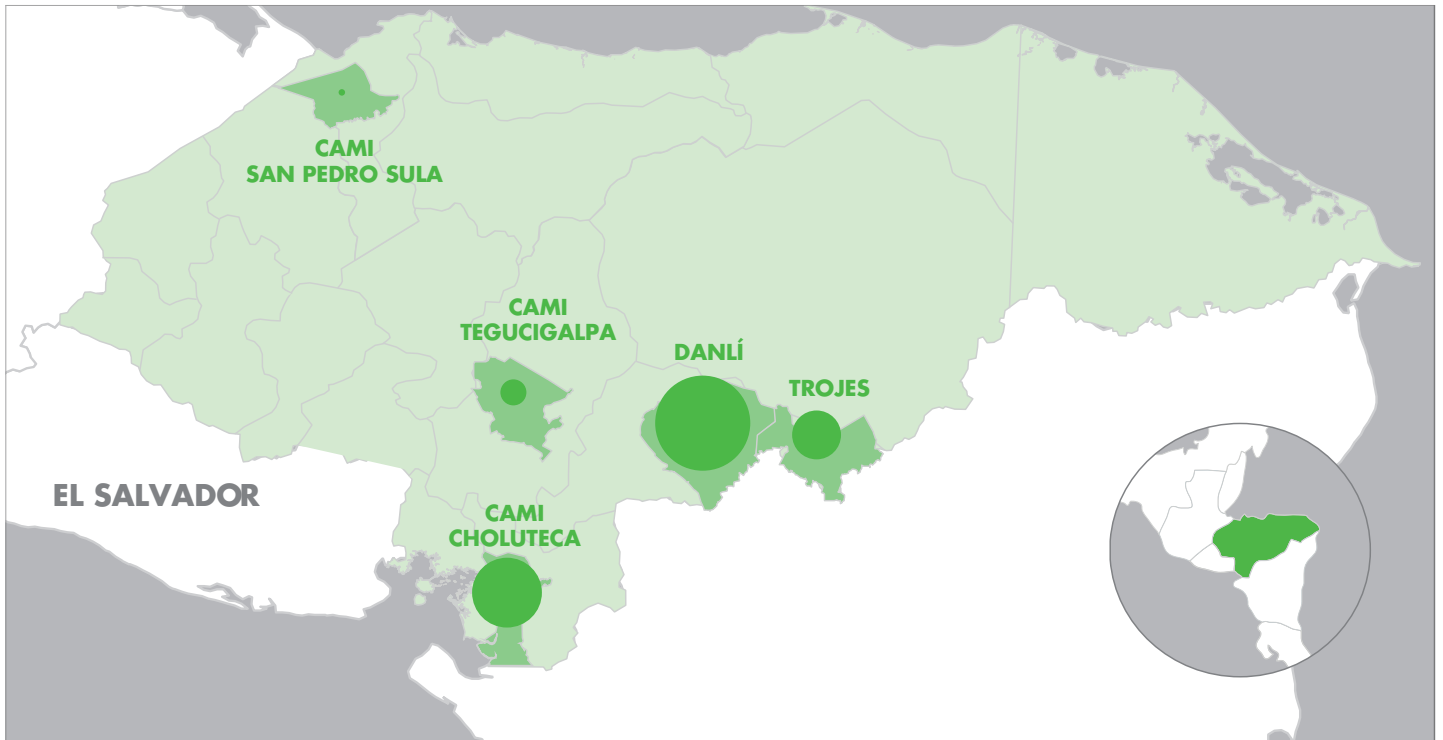


SITUATION REPORT

SITREP N°	4
EVENT	Irregular migratory status on the southern border Honduras
LOCATION (COUNTRY, REGION, AFFECTED AREA)	Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, Department of El Paraíso, Choluteca, Department of Choluteca and Central District, Department Francisco Morazán, Honduras.
COVERAGE TIME	From November 1th to November 30th of 2022
DELIVERY DATE	05/11/2022

MAP

IRREGULAR MIGRATORY FLOW BY DELEGATION



CONTEXT



The National Congress of Honduras approved the extension of the migratory amnesty until June 1, 2023, which took effect after its publication in La Gaceta on November 28 and which exempts migrants in irregular transit through Honduras from paying the administrative penalty or safe-conduct of approximately USD240 (L 6,434.72).



The measure was applauded by the United Nations representative in Honduras, Alice H. Shackelford. The Honduran Legislative had approved an amnesty that expired on November 30, which **allows migrants who enter irregularly to avoid paying the fine charged by this Central American country.** The amnesty has helped to reduce waiting times at the southern Honduran border where irregular entry occurs.



Figures from the [National Migration Institute](#) (INM) show that so far in 2022 (January 1 - November 30) **there has been an irregular entry of 166,340 people** through the southern border. Of the total number of entries in 2022, the largest number (66,579) came from Cuba, followed by Venezuela (54,160), Ecuador (17,968), Haiti (8,999) and Colombia (2,278).



The INM report details 72,065 people entering through Danlí, 49,910 through Trojes, 39,706 through Choluteca, 4,412 through Tegucigalpa and 247 through San Pedro Sula.

In the last month (November 1-30), the INM notes the irregular entry of 25,140 persons through the aforementioned points.



The INM **identifies a decrease in the entry of Venezuelans, which could be attributed to the new immigration regulation applied by the United States** since October, which eliminates the possibility of entering its territory by land or water, if the person does not have a passport and visa. In the month of November, the INM confirms that 3,756 Venezuelan citizens entered in an irregular manner, 125 per day.



In November, the National Institute of Migration highlights **the majority entry of Cubans (9,219), Ecuadorians (5,130), Venezuelans (3,756), Haitians (2,858),** Afghans (545), Colombians (400), Brazilians (368), Dominicans (379) and Indians (350). Of these, 46% are men, 30% women and 24% children.



The entry of migrants through the southern border of Honduras continues to be constant, **according to November figures, at an average of 838 daily,** so humanitarian aid actions for this population will continue to be vital to help address the many constraints they face on their way to North America.





Migrants wait for attention at the Migration office in Trojes.

MONITORING OF THE POPULATION IN TRANSIT

Since September, we have conducted surveys of people in transit in the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes.

Main Objective

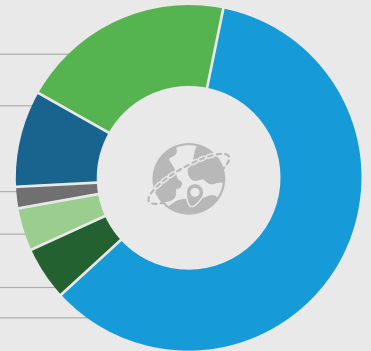
The objective of these surveys was to learn about their migratory history and their perception of their journey.



reaching **1.673 surveys** by November 30, 2022.

NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENT

- 20% Ecuador**
- 9% Haiti**
- 2% Cuba**
- 4% Colombia**
- 5% other Nationalities**
- 60% Venezuela**



GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

82% Women
18% Men



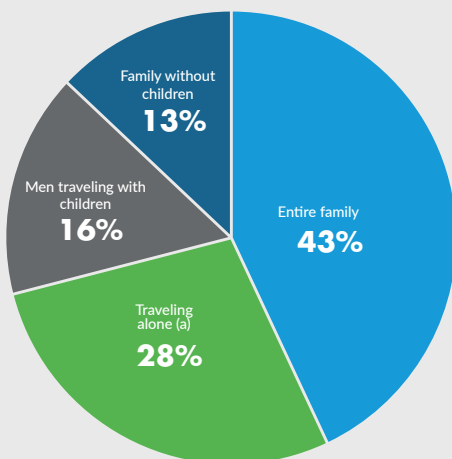
The average age is **29 years old.**



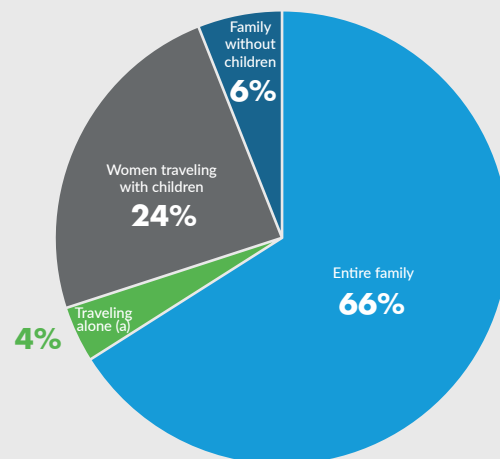
The form of travel for each gender is different: women travel with their families, while men are more likely to travel alone.

Family groups are made up, on average, of two children, one of whom is under 5 years old.

MEN



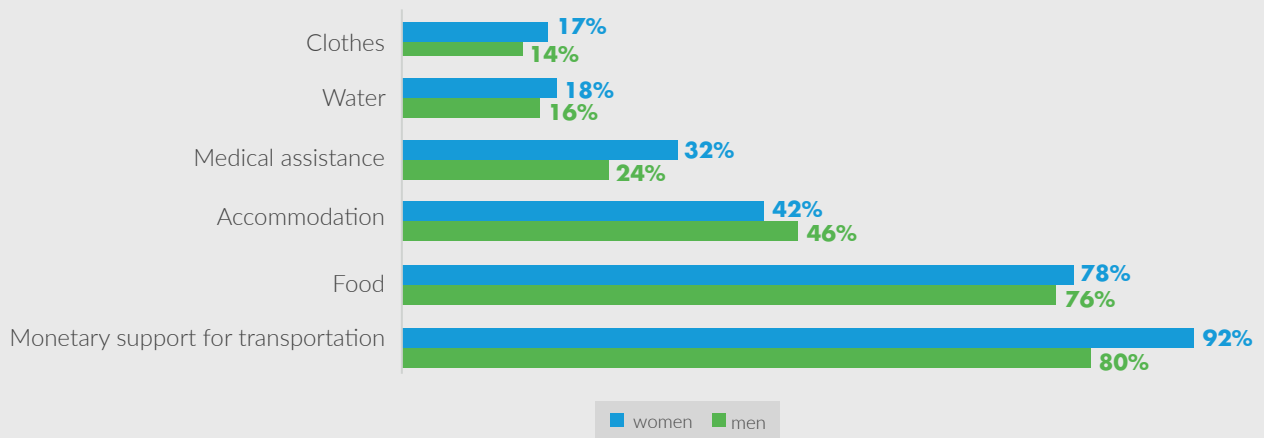
WOMEN



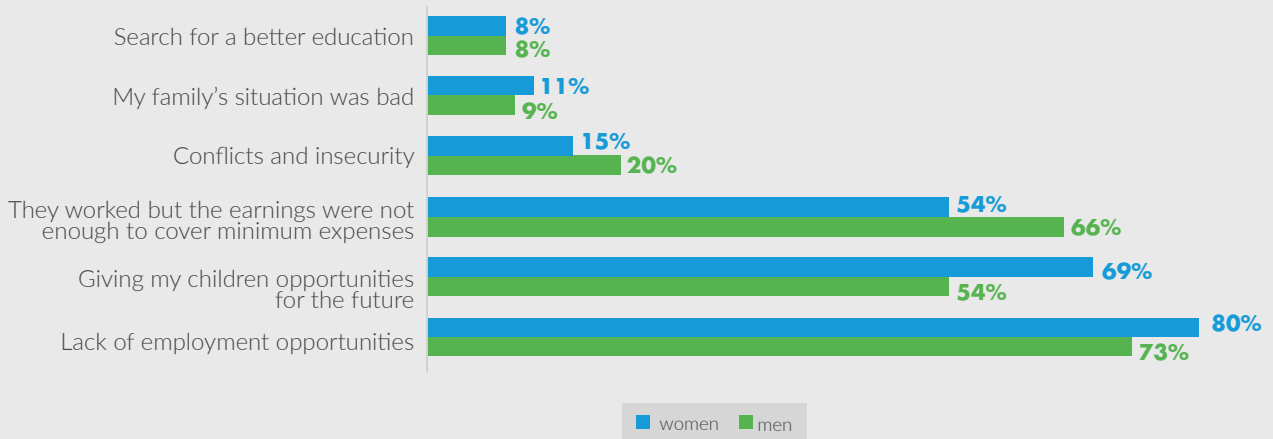
Under the **LIFE-Honduras Consortium**, we have assisted families that were highly vulnerable because they were traveling with children under 5 years of age, pregnant women, people with disabilities or the elderly.

The survey shows that, in general terms:

- Family groups headed by women are more vulnerable than family groups headed by men.
- In the case of women, they have a higher proportion of children under 5 years of age (82% compared to 72% of men traveling without female companions), and a higher proportion of pregnant women in their family group (6% compared to 3% of men traveling without female adults) and therefore, the needs felt are different:



Women have different motivations for traveling than men, although the majority of women and men consider the economic factor to be the most important, as well as the need to provide their sons and daughters with opportunities for the future:



In order to pay for the trip, they have had to sell all their possessions in the country of origin (36%) and spend the savings they had (21%). 19% of respondents are begging for alms along the way.



Technicians and specialists from Consorcio Life-Honduras delivering kits at the Temporary Rest Centers.



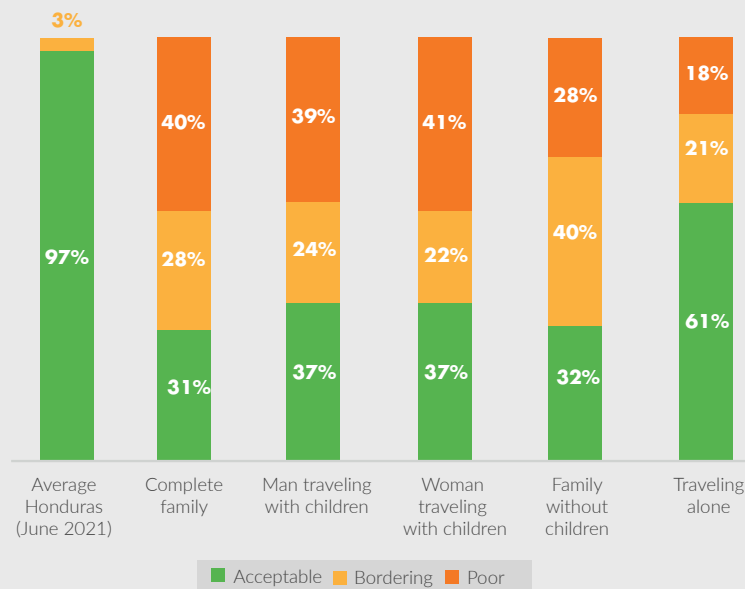
95% consider the journey to have been dangerous or very dangerous, and 99% went hungry along the way.

- This has an impact on the observed rates of moderate acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, which stands at 1.4% and with 9.2% of children at risk of malnutrition.
- It also has an impact on the food security of families in transit: on average, more than 64% of respondents had poor or borderline food consumption during the journey.
- The following graph shows the proportion of families whose food consumption during the trip does not reach 2,100 kcal per day (borderline and poor consumption), compared to the averages observed for the population of Honduras in a food security survey conducted by Action Against Hunger in July 2021.¹



It can be observed that it is the family groups that travel with children that have the lowest acceptable consumption rates, but any person who is migrating will decrease the quantity and quality of food during the trip, which places them in food insecurity:

CONSUMO DE ALIMENTOS



¹ Survey conducted by Action Against Hunger in the ECHO-DP project (August 2022).

CONSORTIUM RESPONSE

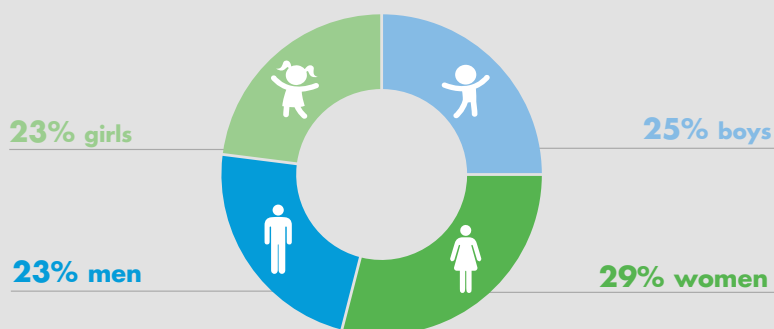
The **LIFE-Honduras Consortium**, formed by Action Against Hunger, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Pure Water for the World, the Child Fund, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Relief from Suffering Foundation (FAS), is continuing its emergency response activities in the areas of child protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and health.

In November, we have provided food and lodging to more than 1,500 people in the Temporary Rest Center for Migrant Families of the **LIFE-Honduras Consortium** in Trojes. The characteristics of the beneficiaries prevail: **types of families, children accompanied by their parents, people with disabilities and pregnant women, with a significant number of children under 1 year of age and pregnant women.**

We have initiated rapid response for the most vulnerable families arriving at the Temporary Rest Centers. In the month of November, we have given monetary transfers of USD 150 to 711 families headed mainly by women traveling alone with their sons and daughters. In total, **more than 2,200 people have benefited, mostly of Venezuelan, Ecuadorian and Haitian origin:**



CHILD PROTECTION



HEALTH

We continue to provide primary care in the vicinity of the Office of the National Migration Institute in Danlí and Trojes. In the month of November, we have provided psychosocial care to more than 8,700 people in Danlí and Trojes. In the Temporary Rest Centers, **we have attended 1,600 people in primary care and delivered medicines if necessary, such as trimethoprim and oral rehydration salts**, vaccinated more than 260 children, and carried out early learning activities with more than 1,300 children.



NUTRITION

We have evaluated more than 700 children under 5 years of age in order to refer cases of Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition. During the month of November, we have found a greater number of cases of acute malnutrition, and a greater number of children at risk of malnutrition. We are giving differentiated nutritional supplements to children who are at risk of malnutrition or at some degree of malnutrition. **We evaluated 88 pregnant women and gave them micronutrients in tablet form.**





WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

We continue to run hydration points in different municipalities where migrants transit, delivering bottles of water to almost 35,000 people in November. At some points we have installed portable latrines to improve sanitation conditions, and we delivered hygiene kits to the most vulnerable population, benefiting the same number of people.

Also we continued to provide water to the Temporary Rest Centers in Choluteca, Danlí and Trojes, and **we provided personal hygiene kits to more than 3,200 people in November.** We installed portable latrines in the Temporary Rest Centers in order to improve conditions in some centers where the number of toilets installed was not sufficient to cover the current demand, and we took care of their daily cleaning to ensure the best conditions.



1



2



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1. Drinking water hydration points.
2. Delivery of ready-to-eat food kits.
3. Delivery of water bottles to migrants in transit.
4. Water tanks installed in Temporary Rest Centers.





5



6



7



8



9



10

5, 6 y 7. Children attended in friendly spaces for socialization.
8. Surveys of migrant population in transit.
9. Vaccination of migrant children in transit
10. Woman receiving a money transfer while her husband was waiting in line at Immigration to obtain a safe conduct.

