

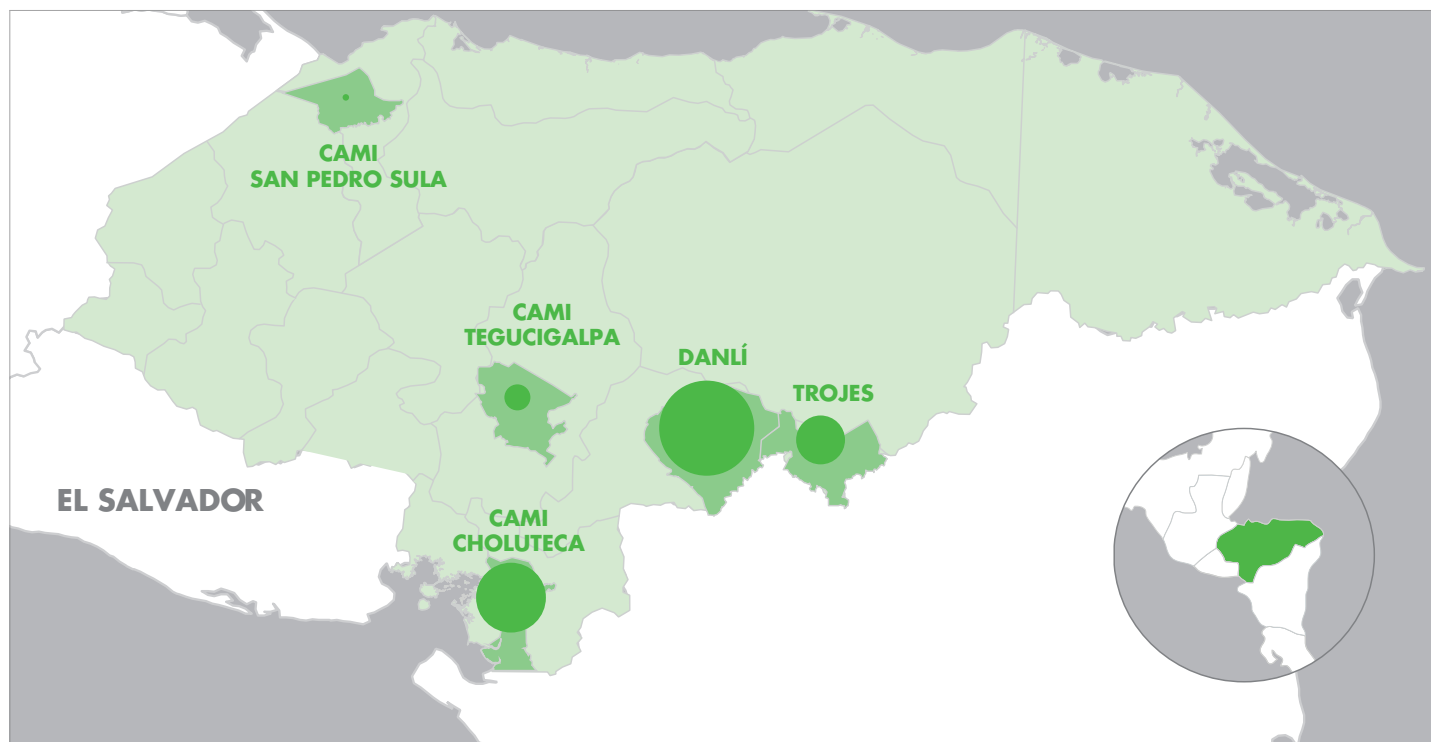
emergencia
QUE NADIE
migración
SE QUEDE ATRÁS
familia

SITUATION REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| SITREP N° | 5 |
| EVENT | Irregular migratory status on the southern border Honduras |
| LOCATION (COUNTRY, REGION, AFFECTED AREA) | Municipalities of Trojes, Danlí, Departament El Paraíso, Choluteca, Departament of Choluteca and Central District, Departament Francisco Morazán, Honduras. |
| COVERAGE TIME | From December 1th 2022 to January 6th 2023 |
| DELIVERY DATE | 01/18/2023 |

MAP

IRREGULAR MIGRATORY FLOW BY DELEGATION



192.547

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS



708

MIGRANTS PER DAY

3

MUNICIPALITIES



9

NACIONALITIES



53%

MEN



27%

WOMEN



20%

CHILDREN

CONTEXT



On January 5, the U.S. [Department of Homeland Security](#)¹ (DHS) announced new border control measures aimed at ending Title 42.



These measures seek to **reduce irregular migration and, in the case of people fleeing humanitarian crises**, to open a way for them to legally enter the United States in an orderly and safe manner, avoiding organized crime networks.



Thus, the DHS established [new processes for Cubans, Haitians and Nicaraguans](#), following the model stipulated in October 2022 for Ukrainians and Venezuelans, which in practice eliminates the possibility of entering that country by land without a passport and visa. The United States will allow the monthly entry of 30,000 migrants of these nationalities, who must pass a **rigorous security check, have a complete vaccination schedule and meet public health requirements**, in addition to having a sponsor to provide financial support at destination.



The inclusion of Cubans, Haitians and Nicaraguans among the new U.S. immigration provisions offers a new difficulty for irregular migrants of these nationalities who are already in migratory transit to that country, since **their journey will be slowed down due to the fact that the new immigration measure will prevent them from entering by land or water**, extending the time of stay in transit countries such as Honduras.



On the other hand, Honduras approved the [extension of the migratory amnesty](#)² until June 1, 2023, which **exempts irregular migrants from paying the administrative penalty of USD240 (L 6,434.72)**.



The lack of shelters in the border municipalities of Danlí and Trojes continues to be one of the main challenges facing the institutions and humanitarian actors present in the area. The Temporary Rest Center (TRC) "Jesus is Alive", with a capacity to accommodate 200 people, is scheduled to close on January 15, after the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Alice Shackelford, obtained a 15-day extension, while the first stage of the new Francisco Paz Integral Center for Attention to Irregular Migrants, of the National Migration Institute (INM) in Danlí, which will have temporary facilities with a capacity to accommodate 100 people per night, is completed.



Migrants in transit queue outside the INM in Trojes, El Paraiso on January 1, 2023.

¹ <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2023/01/05/el-departamento-de-seguridad-nacional-continua-preparandose-para-el-fin-del-titulo>

² <https://criterio.hn/amplan-amnistia-migratoria-hasta-junio-de-2023-pero-tomara-vigencia-hasta-ser-publicada-en-la-gaceta/>



According to the INM, during 2022 and up to January 6, 2023, **192,547 people entered Honduras through unauthorized points on the border** with Nicaragua.



Of this figure, the majority were of Cuban nationality (74,737), followed by 55,444 Venezuelans, 25,207 Ecuadorians, 12,269 Haitians, 2,560 Colombians, 2,306 Indians, 2,010 Dominicans, 1,686 Afghans, 1,586 Brazilians and 1,488 Angolans. **Fifty-three percent are men, 27% women and 20% boys and girls.**



From December 1, 2022 to January 6, 2023, **reported entries through unauthorized points throughout the country³ were 26,207 people**, with the majority entering through the municipalities of Trojes (10,680) and Danlí (9,764). In this period, 47% of migrants in transit were men, 28% were women and 25% were children.

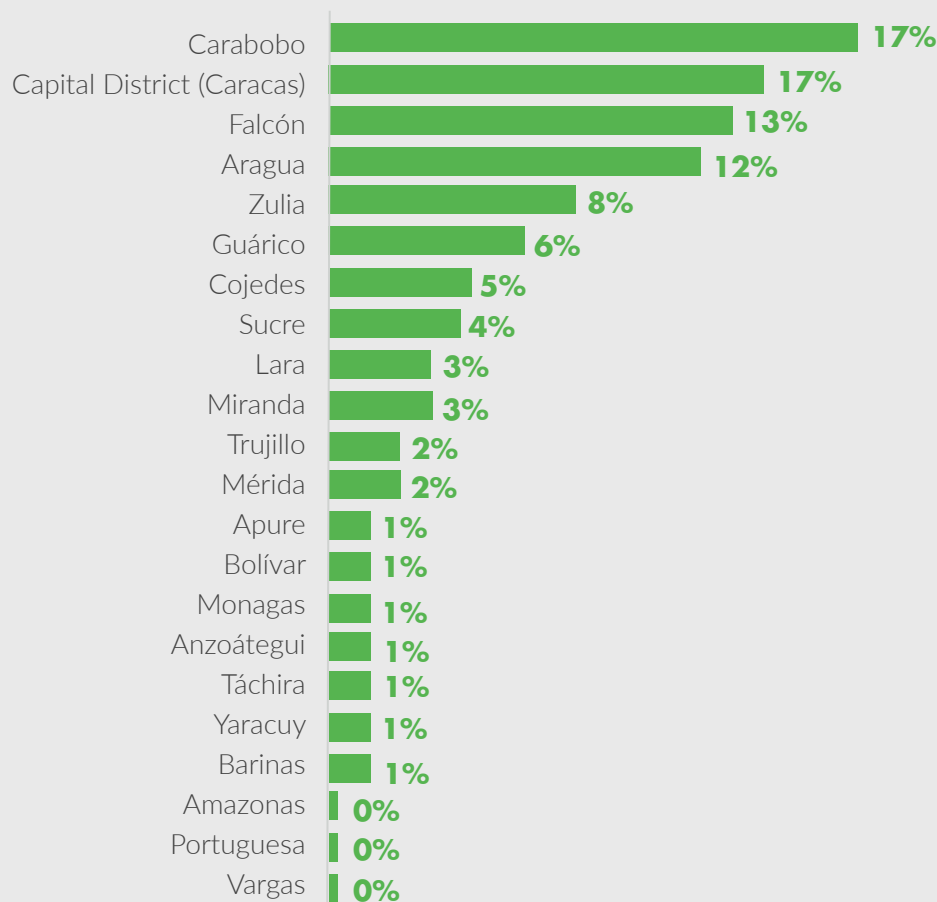
MONITORING OF THE POPULATION IN TRANSIT

On December, we launched an initiative to monitor the situation of the Venezuelan migrant population in Tegucigalpa, in order to determine the humanitarian impact of the U.S. legislative change affecting their form of entry.



To this end, between December 1 and 15, **we conducted 302 surveys in the streets and shelters** of the Honduran capital. The most significant results are shared below.

ORIGIN BY STATE



³ <http://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>



94% of those surveyed had the United States as their final destination.



73% of the respondents had been in Honduras between 4 and 15 days, so the Honduran laissez-passer would have expired.



Ninety-seven percent consider that they will wait in Honduras until they can reach their final destination.



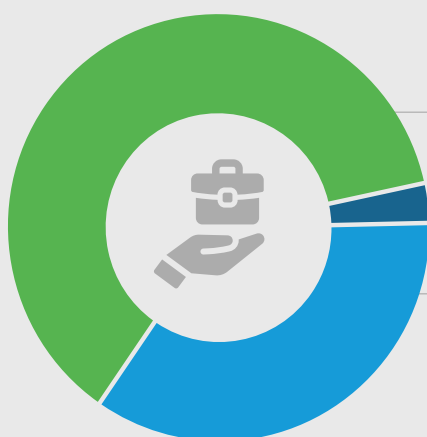
Of the total respondents, 40% are men and 60% are women. In both cases, the average age is 32 years old. **40%** are traveling with their families.



The average family size is 3 persons, with one minor. In **82%** of the cases, it is a child under 5 years old.

It is important to note that the methodology for conducting the survey considers mainly surveying family groups, traveling with children under 5 years of age, and family groups led by women. The male/female response rate does not imply that there are more men than women in this situation.

LIVELIHOODS IN TEGUCIGALPA



62% Begs on the streets

3% Has a formal job

35% Has an informal job (street sales)

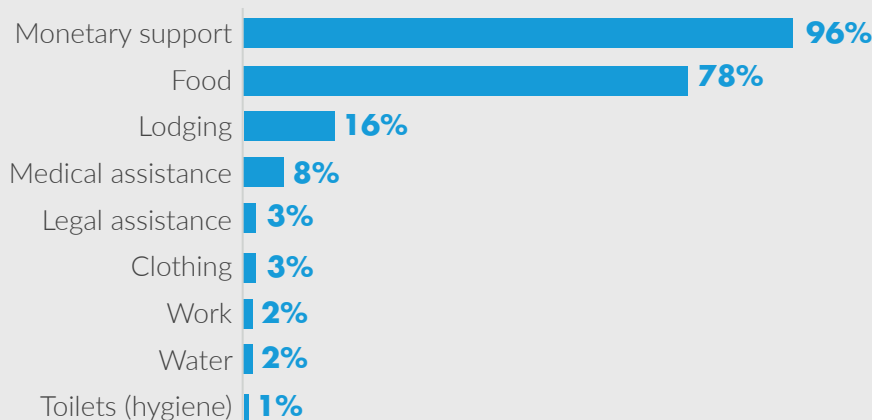


Thirty-eight percent of those surveyed are sleeping on the streets, so they consider that access to toilets and showers is very limited. When they get money they go to sleep in hotels, as they cannot find a place in the shelters set up in the capital.



Fifty percent of the children fell ill during the last week, mainly from colds and diarrhea. Only 8% of the families have had access to medical assistance since they have been in Tegucigalpa.

MOST URGENT NEEDS



CONSORTIUM RESPONSE

The **LIFE-Honduras Consortium**, formed by Action Against Hunger, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Pure Water for the World, the ChildFund, 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.

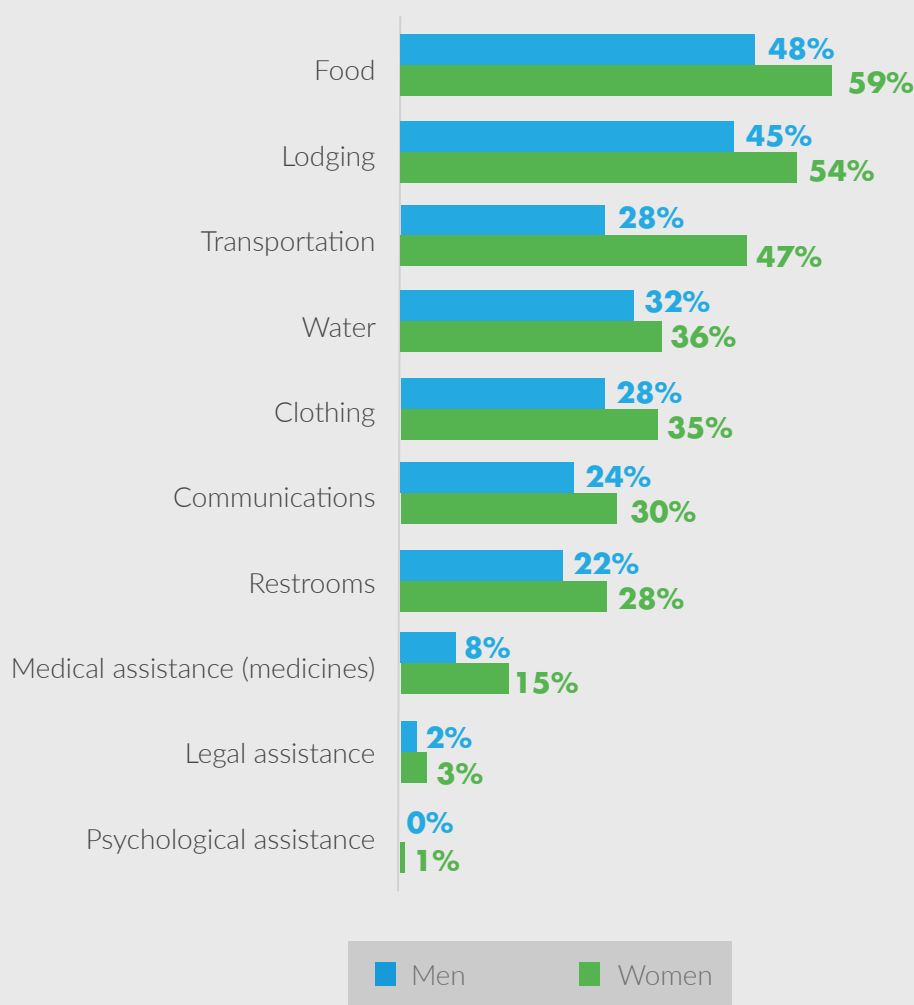


CHILD PROTECTION

In December, we continued to respond to the most vulnerable families that arrive at the Temporary Rest Centers (TRC). We have provided food and lodging to more than 1,700 people in the CDT for Migrant Families of the LIFE Consortium in Trojes, where we have also provided clothing and footwear to children and adults. Likewise, we continue with the psychosocial support activities through activities for children and adolescents housed in the CDT-Jesús Está Vivo, in Danlí. **We also provided access to Wi-Fi so that beneficiaries can contact their families.**

In December, **we delivered 139 monetary transfers to vulnerable families**, mostly led by women, reaching a total of almost 450 people.

TRANSFER DESTINATION





Life-Honduras Consortium Staff providing health care to families in Trojes.



HEALTH

We continue to provide primary care in the vicinity of the INM Office in Danlí and Trojes. This month, in addition, **a mobile unit began operating to attend to emergencies in the two municipalities**. In the month of December, we have provided psychosocial care to more than 6,800 people in Danlí and Trojes. In the CDTs, 1,000 people have been able to access primary care and medicines have been delivered. **We have also vaccinated more than 150 children** and carried out early stimulation activities with more than 2,100 children.



NUTRITION

On a weekly basis, **we continue to deliver ready-to-eat food kits to migrants in transit who are staying at the CDTs**. This month we have evaluated almost 300 minors and also delivered nutritional supplements. In December, we identified 27 children with malnutrition. **Two of the children were referred to health services because they were in a serious situation**. We also worked with the fathers, mothers and caregivers of the youngest children, providing infant and young child feeding counseling. In December, we evaluated more than 170 pregnant and lactating women, and gave food supplements to each of them.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In December, **we continued to run hydration points in different municipalities where migrants transit, delivering 600 ml bottles of water to almost 25,000 people**.

We continued to provide water to the CDTs of Choluteca, Danlí and Trojes, reaching more than 7,000 people, and we have provided more than 3,000 people with personal hygiene supplies, including menstrual hygiene.

During the month of December **more than 13,000 people made use of sanitation services** in the CDTs of Choluteca and Tatumbla, while in the Trojes CDT it is estimated that 2,500 people have benefited.





1



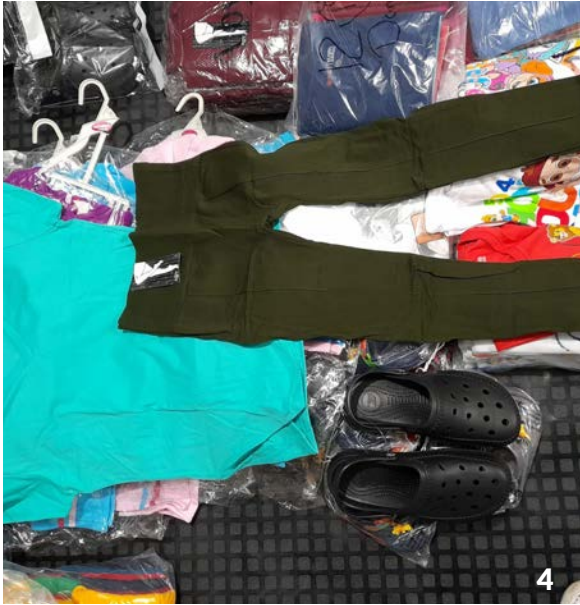
2



3

1. Integral Center for the Attention of Irregular Migrants Francisco Paz, of National Migration Institute, located in Trojes, El Paraíso.
2. Delivery of bunk beds at the Carlos Roberto Reina Center.
3. Beneficiary of ready-to-eat food kit at the CDT - Jesús is alive.





4



5



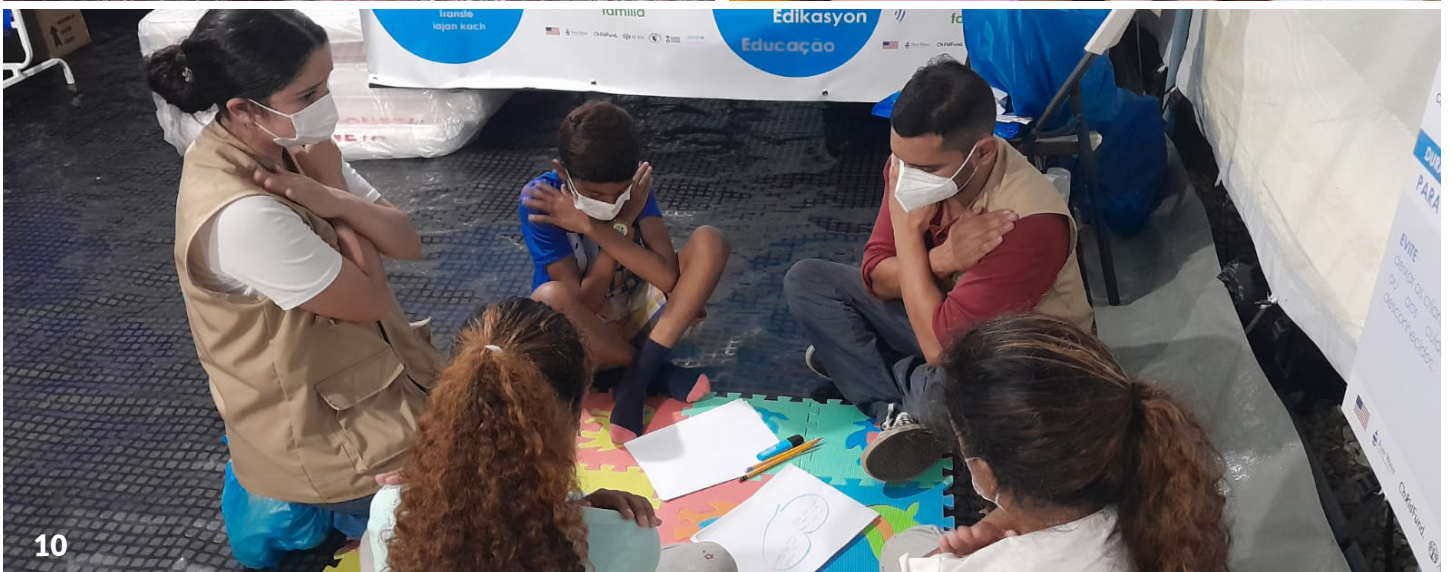
6



7



8



10

4. Clothing and footwear for beneficiaries of the Temporary Rest Center.
5 y 6. A boy and a girl receive changing rooms at the Temporary Rest Center.
7. Psychological care at the CDT Jesús is alive.
8. Playful activities in child-friendly spaces for children in Danlí.
9. Socioemotional activity in a friendly space at the Trojes CDT.

