

HIGHLIGHTS

IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOWS

An irregular migration flow is understood to be the number of international migrants who arrive (enter) or depart (exit) a country during a period established irregularly through unofficial crossing points. These data are a dynamic measure for counting the number of people who cross a border and include those migrants who cross one or more times in a set period.

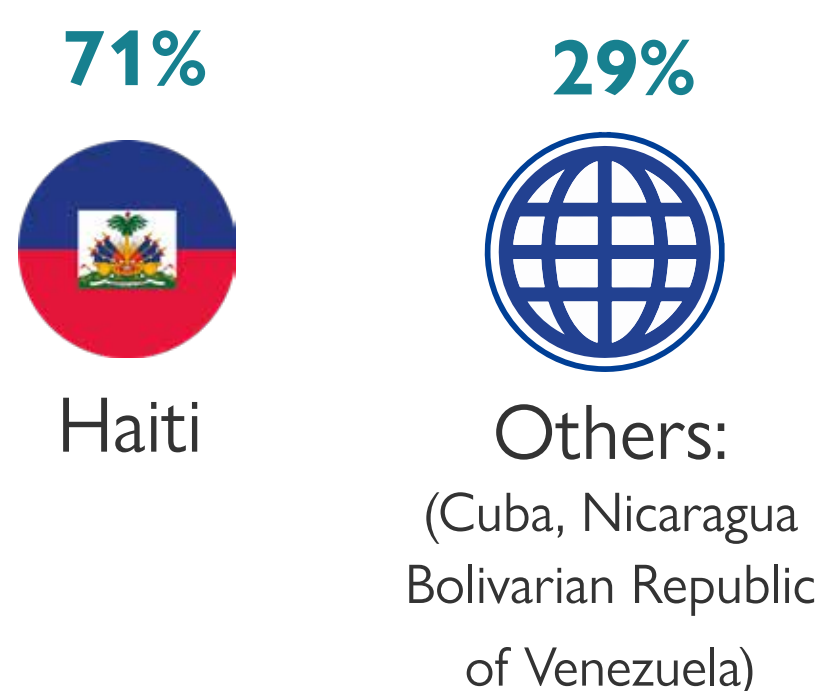
The data collected show the perception of key informants, so the data is interpreted as averages and general estimates of the situation.

The key informants collected information for the border locations of Agua Caliente, Corinto, El Amatillo, El Florido and Guasaule. However, quantitative data on entries were collected only for Guasaule.

The key informants collected information for the border locations of Agua Caliente, Corinto, El Amatillo, El Florido and Guasaule. However, quantitative data on exits were collected only for Agua Caliente.



NATIONALITIES



NATIONALITIES



Source: Key informants

STRANDED POPULATION



The key informants did not identify any stranded persons.

Sources: 7 Key informants interviewed.

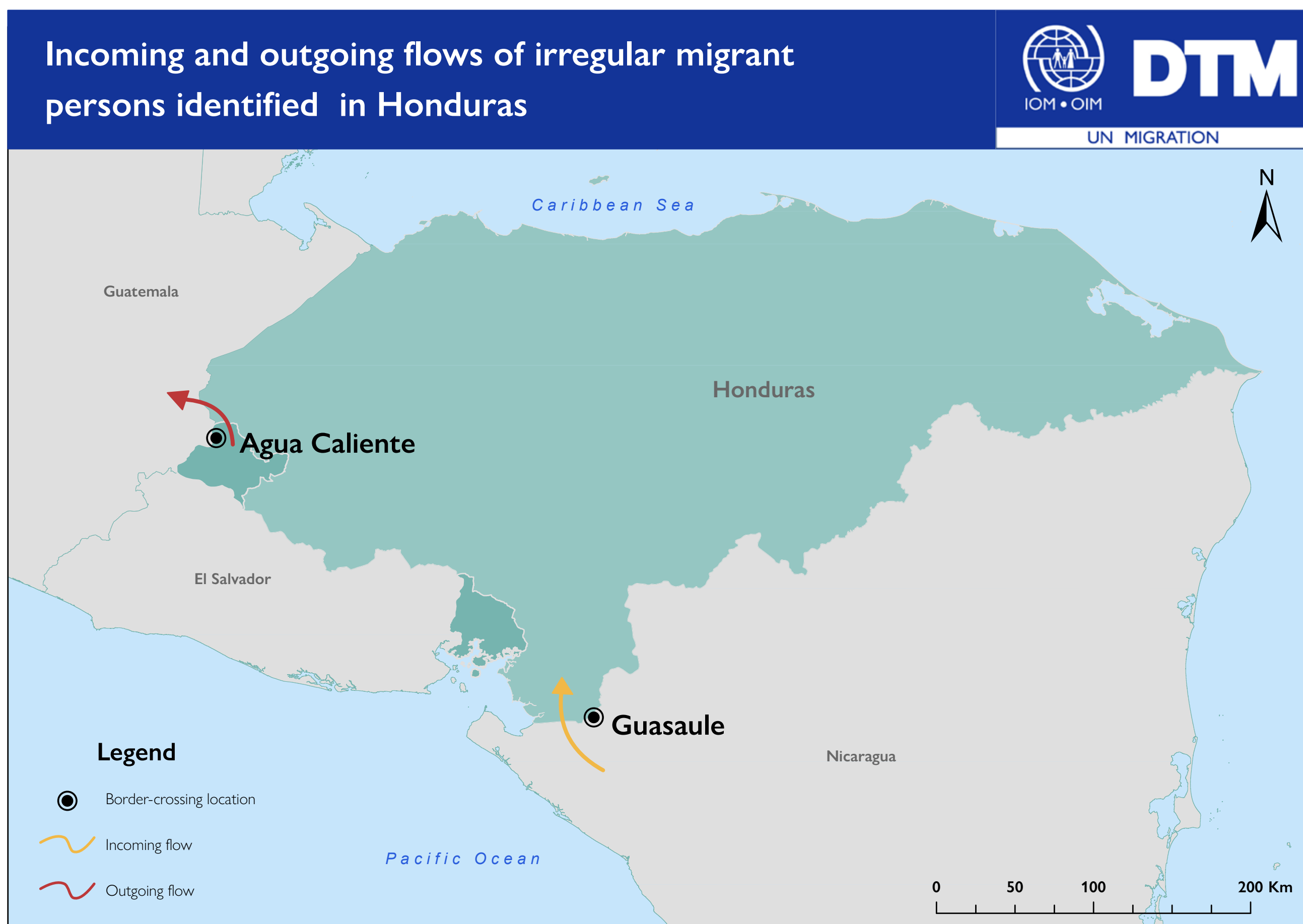
The DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix), through the sub-components flow monitoring and mobility tracking, is a methodology whose purpose is to quantify and analyse trends in migration flows and the presence of migrants in specific localities during a specific period. Data were collected through interviews conducted remotely with strategically selected key informants. Information from the following sources was used: Casa del Migrante, Ocotepeque; Office for Children, Adolescents and Families – DINAF; National Office for Border Police Services – DNSPF; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights – OHCHR – in Honduras; Municipal Unit for Assistance to Returned Migrants – UMAR; Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Honduras; and “Voz de América”. The interviews were conducted in July 2021.

The data collected are either the result of systematic records of field observations or observations of migration control actions or reflect the perception of the interviewed key informants. In both cases, estimates

could be biased due to the difficulty to estimate irregular migration flows that have not been recorded by the relevant authorities. In addition, significant discrepancies exist between the estimates of the population flows provided by the different key informants, both in quantitative and qualitative terms, and the available information does not enable judging the quality of the data provided. Therefore, the results from this report are general approximations of the situation.

For the data on estimations of nationalities, the total number of entries of migrants recorded at each location during the round is considered, thus estimating the maximum numbers by nationality, location and current round. The data are represented in a bar graph based on 100%. This allows us to see all nationalities reported by the key informants for the round. In this case, the maximum numbers consider the maximum number for each case, nationality and location.

LOCATION



Note: This map is for illustrative purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

SITUATIONAL CONTEXT



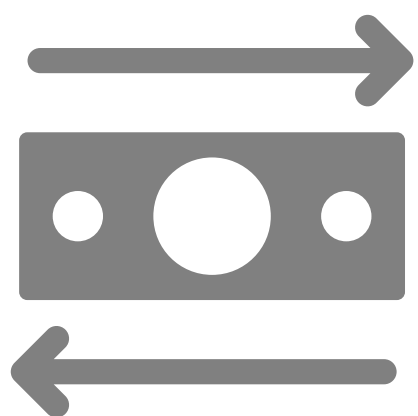
Street sales of face masks. Northern Central American countries (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) © IOM 2020



For this round, the key informants reported an increase in the number of migrants in transit from Haiti, Cuba and African and Asian countries at the border with Nicaragua. These migrants, particularly those from Haiti and Nicaragua, expressed that they were migrating mainly for economic, political and social reasons. According to the information provided by the interviewed persons, an increase is expected in the number of migrants who will transit through the country in the coming months.



The number of Nicaraguan migrants has increased. However, these migrants are entering and exiting Honduran territory regularly. Up to 3 buses with foreign nationals cross the southern border of Honduras. These persons are tourists and fulfil the requirements of the National Institute of Migration for exiting the territory in a regular manner.



The flow of Honduran migrants travelling toward North America remains constant. The interviewed persons stated that most of the Honduran migrants express a desire to migrate for economic reasons, as they do not have a job in their country of origin. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant economic impact on Honduras, as have hurricanes ETA and IOTA, leading to an increase in unemployment rates. The key informants stated that migrants are rural populations and are aged 18-35 years.

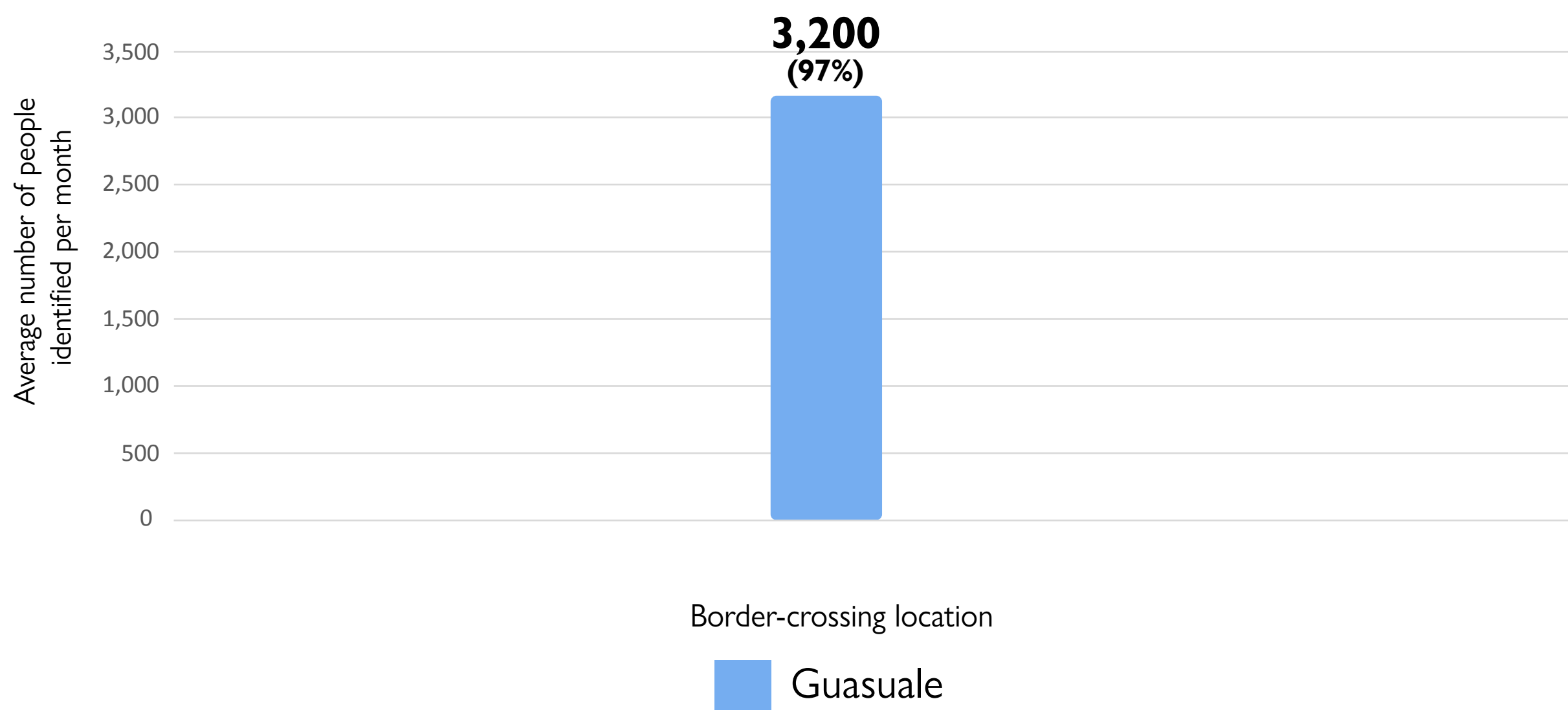


According to the Consular and Migration Observatory of Honduras (CONMIGHO), 5,645 Honduran migrants returned to the country in May and 4,511 in June 2021, most of them returning from Mexico. These data are provided as a reference and reflect the situation at the borders, as they represent irregular and regular flows of migrants who entered the country through the northern border.

¹ Consular and Migration Observatory of Honduras. Comparativo Hondureños Retornados 2015-2021. (Tegucigalpa, 2021) Available at: www.conmigho.hn/retornados-2021/#&gid=1&pid=1

INCOMING MIGRATION FLOWS

Monthly approximation of migrants entering irregularly per border crossing location (june, 2021)



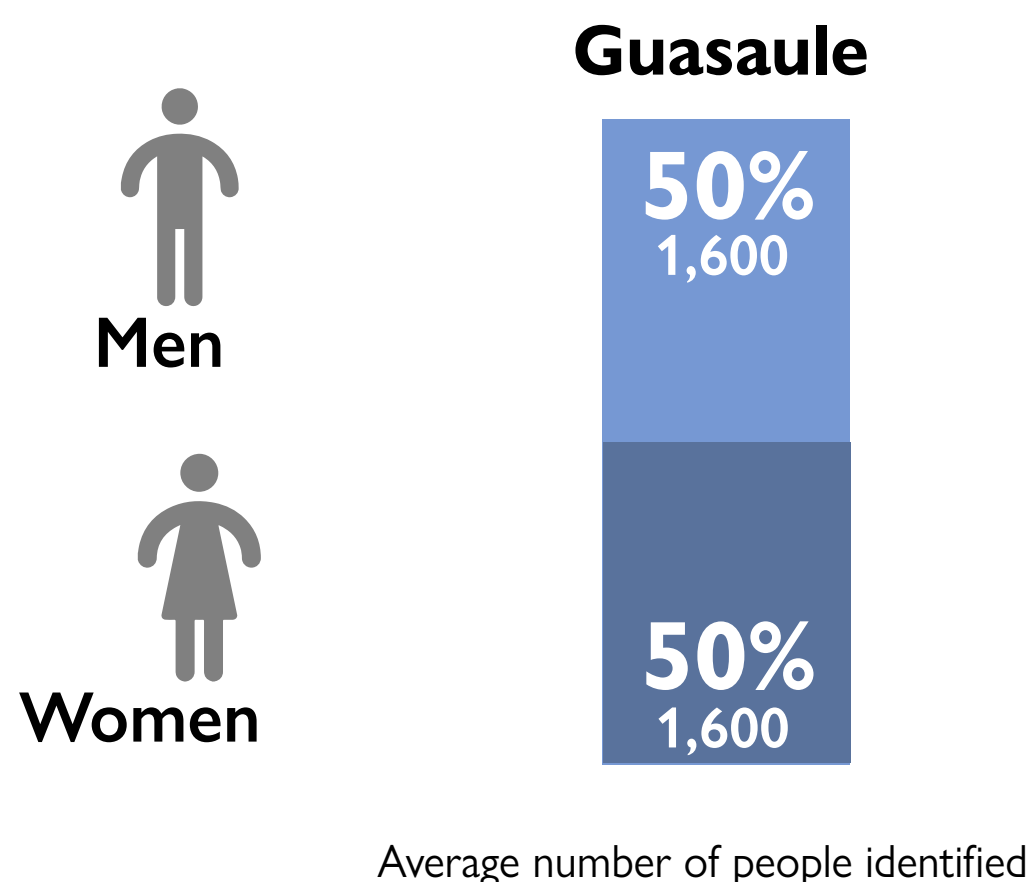
Source: Key informants

Regarding incoming migration flows, the data provided by the key informants show that in June the majority of migrants entered Honduras through the Guasaule border crossing, with 3,200 entries.

Of the persons who entered the country, 50 per cent were male. With regard to persons in vulnerable situations, limitations of the field staff persist regarding their ability to identify differentiated profiles. Thus, the key informants provided approximate quantitative data according to their capacities.

Despite the limitations, it was identified that accompanied boys, girls and adolescents are the largest category of migrants in vulnerable situations, with 59 were boys, girls, and adolescents under 17 years of age. This population group accounts for 2 per cent of the migration flows and entered the country through the Guasaule border crossing.

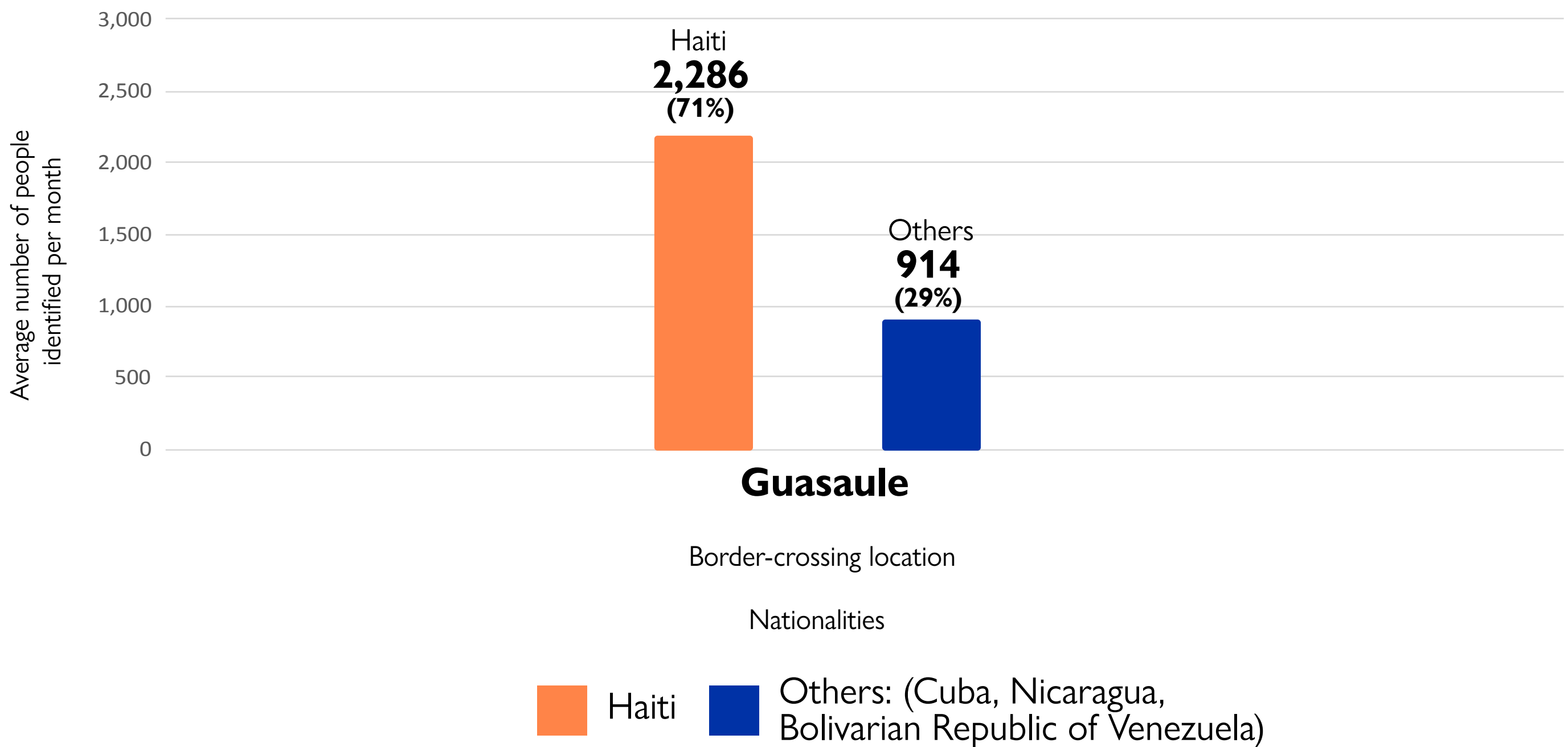
Approximation of migrants entering irregularly by gender and per border crossing location (june, 2021)



Source: Key informants

INCOMING MIGRATION FLOWS

Approximation of migrants entering irregularly by nationality and per border crossing location (june, 2021)



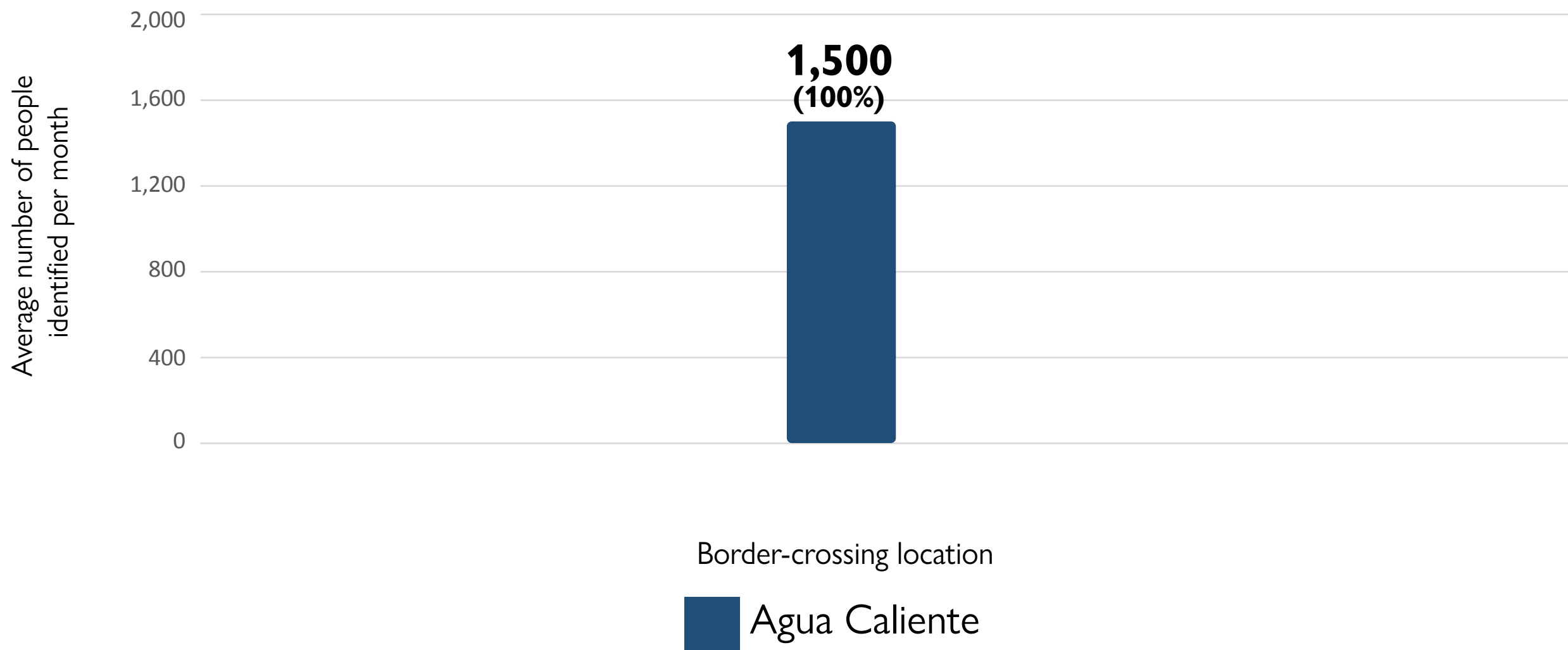
Source: Key informants

The incoming flow was divided among five nationalities, with a greater flow of people from Haiti. There were also nationals from Cuba, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Nicaragua. Haitian nationals, as well as those from Venezuela, Cuba and Nicaragua, entered mainly through Guasaule, forming a migratory flow in transit to North America.

Regarding the reasons for migrating of the persons in transit through Honduras, they stated that they had left their countries of origin seeking new socioeconomic opportunities. Furthermore, they mentioned that they were victims of political conflict and violence in their countries of origin.

OUTGOING MIGRATION FLOWS

Monthly approximation of persons leaving irregularly per border crossing location (june, 2021)



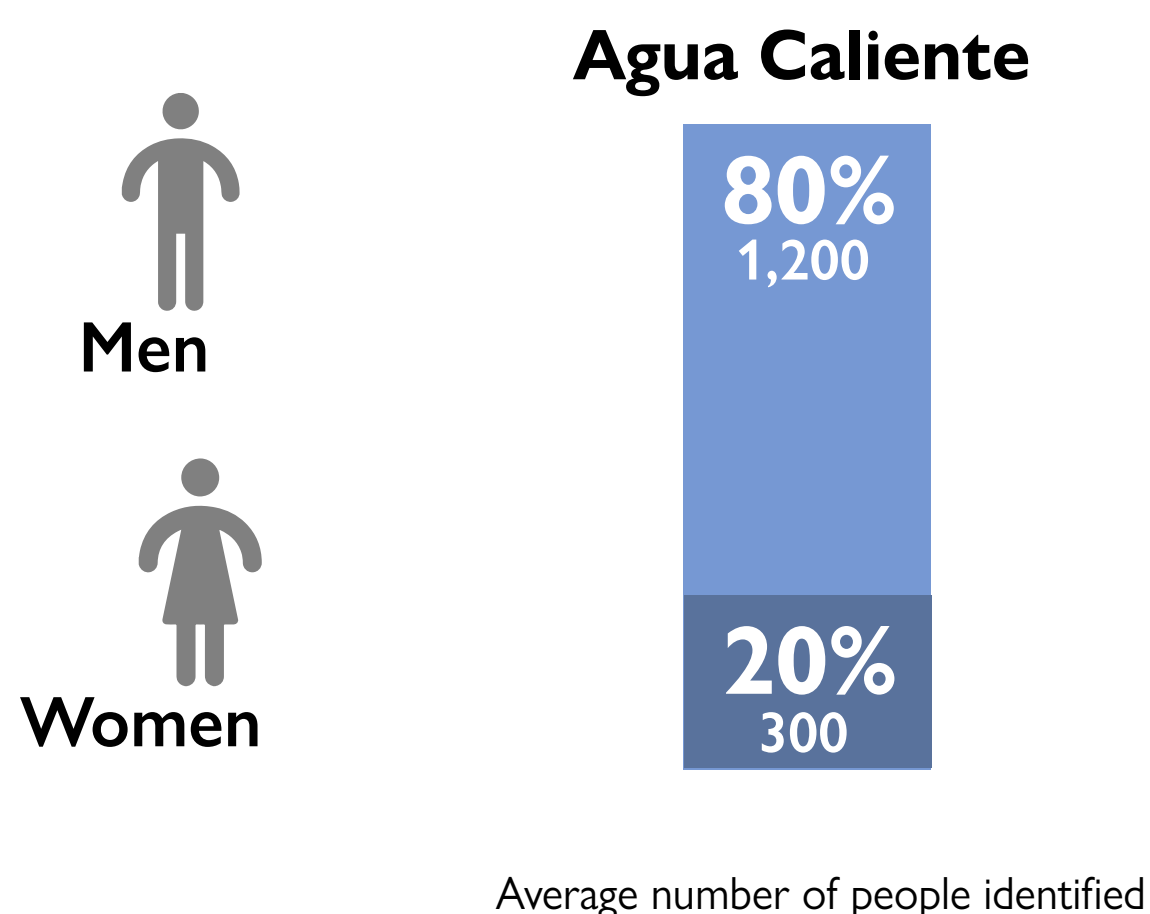
Source: Key informants.

The data provided by the key informants for the different border crossings show that 1,500 persons crossed the border at Agua Caliente. For Corinto, El Amatillo and El Florido, no data were obtained on significant flows of irregular migrants. Only qualitative data on persons in transit were obtained.

Regarding the composition of the migration flow by gender, 80 per cent of the migrants who left Honduras were men and 20 per cent were women. These percentages were very similar to those recorded for persons entering Honduras through the two southern border crossings.

With regard to persons in vulnerable condition, limitations of the field staff persist regarding their ability to identify differentiated profiles. Thus, the key informants provided approximate quantitative data according to their capacities.

Approximation of migrants leaving irregularly by gender and per border crossing location (june, 2021)



Source: Key informants

OUTGOING MIGRATION FLOWS



Field work by IOM officers. Northern Central American countries (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) © IOM 2020

NATIONALITIES

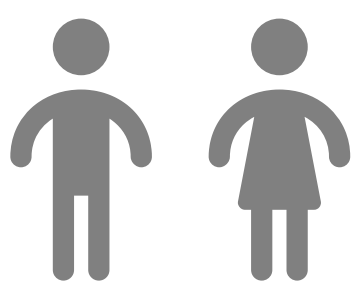
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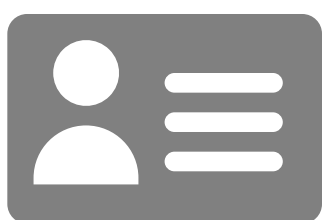
Honduras



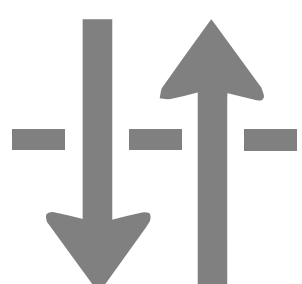
Honduran boys, girls and adolescents migrate for the purpose of family reunification. It has been identified that members of their families living in North American countries have encouraged them to migrate.



Boys, girls and adolescents are the largest identified category of migrants in vulnerable situations (4 accompanied boys, girls and adolescents under 17 years of age and 2 unaccompanied boys, girls and adolescents). Thus, boys, girls and adolescents account for less than 1 per cent of the migration flow. Furthermore, two persons with symptoms related to COVID-19 were identified and were referred to the Red Cross.

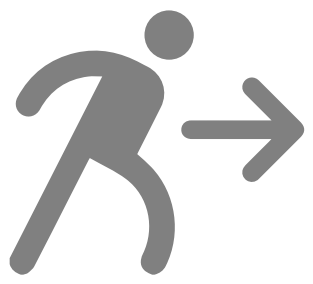


Many of these boys, girls and adolescents were detained by the authorities and were not allowed to exit the country as they did not have the required documents.

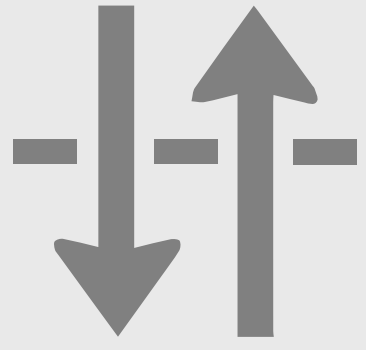


Among the migrant flows exiting the country, Honduran nationals were identified exiting through the Agua Caliente border crossing. However, these data are only a reference of the characteristics of the persons in transit who were identified.

CONCLUSIONS



The key informants identified an increase in the flow of migrants in transit, most of them Haitian, Nicaraguan, Cuban and Venezuelan nationals. These migrants entered the country through the southern border (most of them through Guasaule). An increase is expected in the number of migrants in transit through the country in the coming months.



The border crossing of Guasaule was the main point of entry for the June round, with 3,200 people entering the country on their journey toward North America. The majority of these migrants were Haitians.



Discrepancies exist between the estimates of the different key informants regarding the nationality of migrants. This could mean that the estimates presented in this report are underestimated. With regard to the estimates of the nationalities of migrants by location, there could be differences with the reported maximum numbers.



A significant flow of migrants was identified who exited the country through the Agua Caliente border; that is, 1,500 persons, all of whom were identified as Honduran nationals. Regarding people in vulnerable situations, most of the accompanied and unaccompanied boys, girls and adolescents were identified in migration flows travelling towards Guatemala.



Field work by IOM officers. Northern Central American countries (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) © IOM 2020

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