

**Period:** June-August 2020

**Location:** Corinto, El Florido, El Amatillo

**Sources:** 16 interviews with key informants

▶ Highlights

**i** IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOW



**Incomings:**  
150 people in average per month

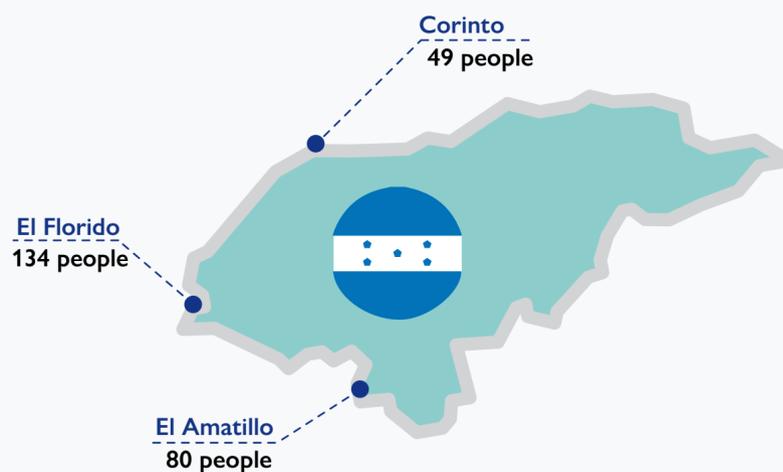


**Outcomings:**  
205 people in average per month



Men (the majority)

**i** STRANDED POPULATION



**i** CONTEXT



As of 31 August 2020, a country-wide curfew was established in Honduras.



Mobility of the citizenry is restricted based on the last number of each person's Citizen ID Card or Passport.

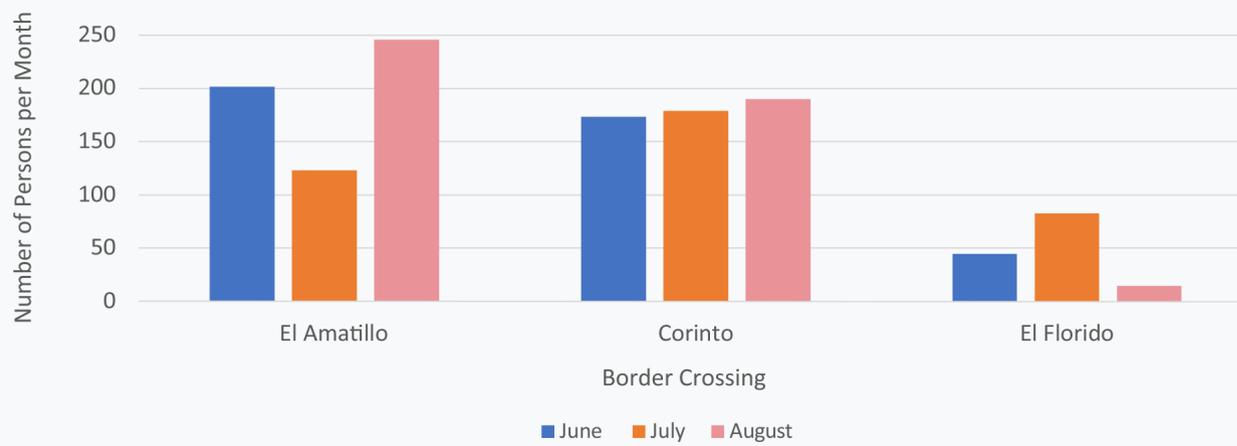


The overland border stations are open only for Honduran nationals, residents, and diplomatic personnel to enter the country, keeping biosecurity measures.



# INCOMING MIGRATORY FLOW

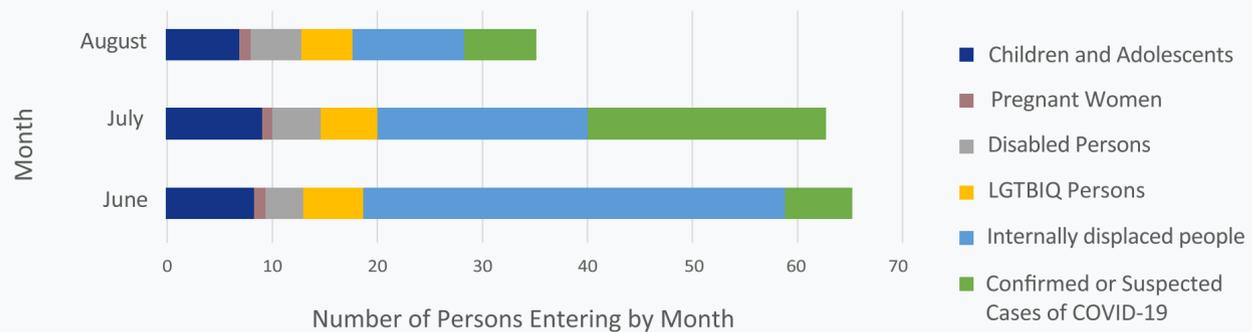
## Average Monthly Number of Migrants Entering with Irregular Status, by Border Crossing Location



Source: Key Informants

Persons in vulnerable conditions are not commonly identified among the incoming migratory flow at El Florido and El Amatillo, and thus the number of such persons cannot be determined with certainty. The border crossing at **El Corinto is where the largest number of persons in vulnerable conditions has been observed.** Unaccompanied children and adolescents, internally displaced people, and positive COVID-19 cases comprise a majority of the migratory flows.

## Migrants in Vulnerable Conditions among the Incoming Migratory Flow at Corinto



Source: Key Informants

Among the extraregional flow, nationalities from countries such as **Haiti, Cuba, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo** have been detected, mainly entering through the El Amatillo and El Corinto border crossings. There are also persons of several other African nationalities, but generally their nationality is not known due to the wide diversity. With respect to the intraregional flow, a return flow of both Hondurans and Nicaraguans has been detected at the three border crossings covered by this Study.

## Principal Nationalities Detected among the Irregular Migratory Flow Entering Honduras, by Border Crossing

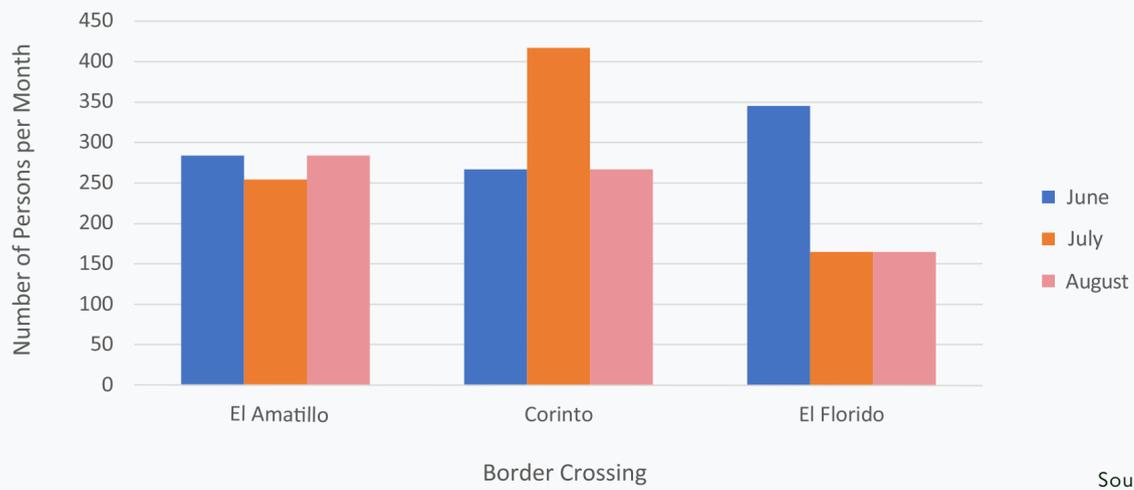


Source: Key Informants



# OUTGOING MIGRATORY FLOW

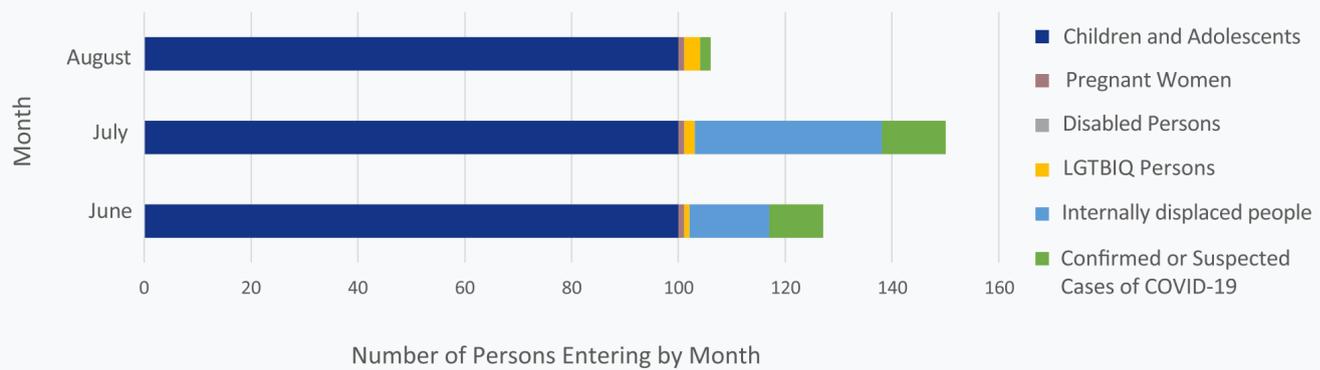
## Average Number of Irregular Exits per Month, by Border Crossing Location



Source: Key Informants

Vulnerable migrants are not so easily detected in outbound migration flows in El Amatillo and El Florido. **In El Corinto, the significant presence of unaccompanied children and adolescents should be noted, as they form an important part of the outgoing migratory flow** at 32% (at least 100 persons) of the total flow during the trimester. The internally displaced people represent 6%, while confirmed or suspected cases of COVID-19 represent 3%.

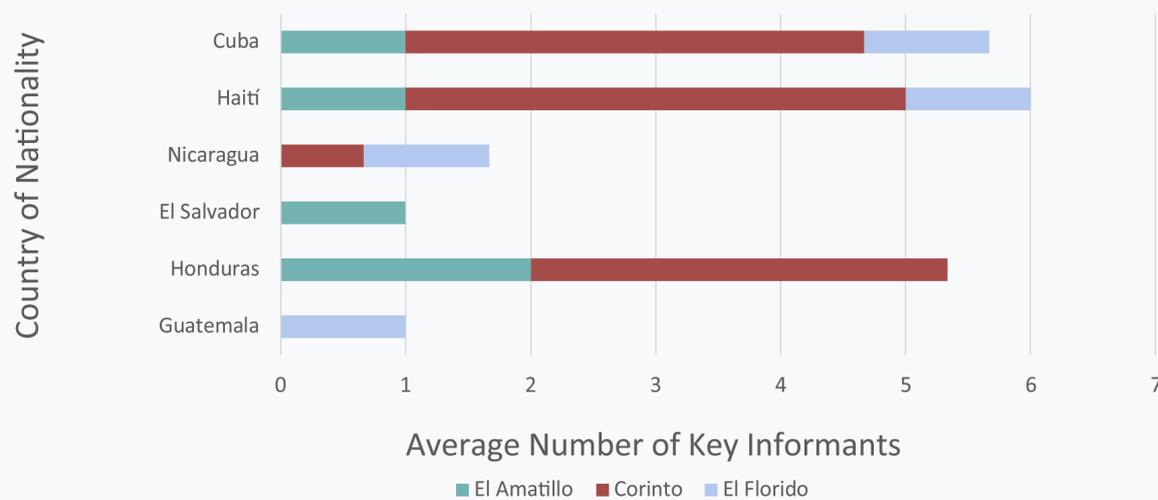
## Migrants in Vulnerable Conditions among the Outgoing Migratory Flow at Corinto



Source: Key Informants

The outgoing migratory flow is comprised primarily of **Honduran nationals and extraregional migrants, mostly from Haiti and Cuba**. The destination of these persons is North America, with the Hondurans seeking to emigrate from their country as part of the historical trend of migration that characterizes the country. The extraregional migrants continue their passage through the Central American Region despite the strict migratory controls implemented in the context of the Pandemic.

## Principal Nationalities Detected among the Outgoing Migratory Flow, by Border Crossing Location



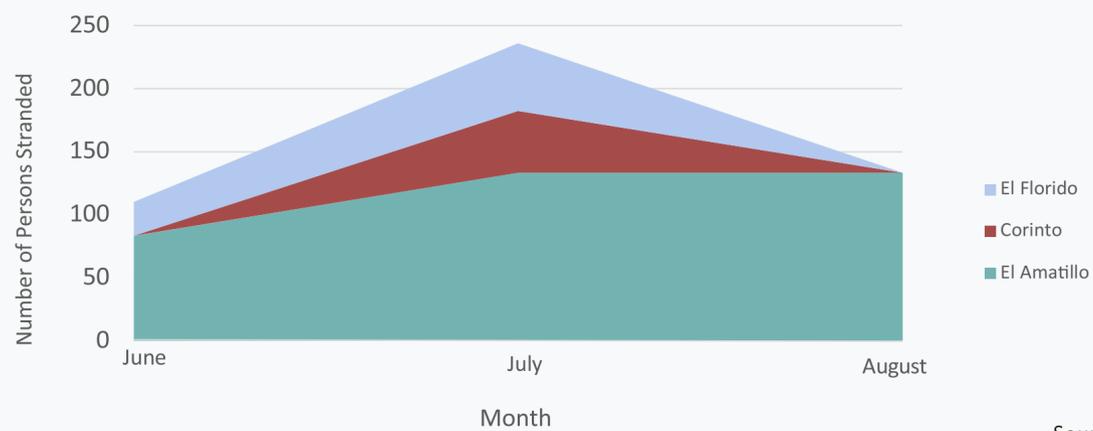
Source: Key Informants



## MIGRANT POPULATION STRANDED ALONG THE BORDERS

These groups in terms of gender division are mostly represented by men, with the exception of some groups that report a more equal distribution. In terms of age, there is knowledge of the presence of children under 17 in these populations, where adolescents and children over 6 years of age predominate

### Average Number of Stranded Migrants per Month, by Border Crossing Location



Source: Key Informants

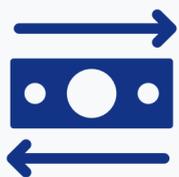
### Habitability Condition



Without Lodging



Civil Society Shelter



Rented Dwelling



Hotel or Boarding House

### Vulnerability Condition



Minors



Pregnant women



LGBTIQ



Internally displaced people



Suspected COVID-19 cases

### Nationalities



Haiti



Cuba



Nicaragua



# GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDELINES



Verbal Communication



Informational Brochures



Posters / Flyers / Pamphlets



Roadside Billboards

The migrants who are best informed regarding COVID-19 are those who cross the border with regular status. The irregular migrants **do not necessarily know if information exists**, as they use unauthorized border crossing points and do not pass through institutional facilities where most of the information is posted.

Despite general confirmation of the functioning of a protocol that ensures application of the health control guidelines, **non-compliance with basic aspects of control execution has been detected at times**. Health Declarations are not systematically provided to all the migrants subjected to COVID-19 health controls, especially at the El Amatillo and El Corinto border stations. Moreover, face masks are not supplied to persons suspected of carrying the virus, as well as omissions in COVID-19 testing.

Border Crossing Location	Use of digital thermometers to monitor body temperature	Issuance of Health Declarations	Supply of face masks for suspected COVID-19 carriers and their companions.
El Amatillo	✓	✓	✗
El Corinto	✓	✓	✓
El Florido	✓	✓	✓

With respect to infrastructure, equipment, and personal protection for the border health control personnel, the border stations **comply with various safety guidelines**, such as personnel booths or tarps for personal isolation, **personal protection equipment (including face masks, faceguards, and gloves)**, and the **outfitting of isolation spaces** for separating from the public those persons with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 infection.



Availability of Hand-Washing Stations for Public Use

✓ El Amatillo

✓ El Corinto

✓ El Florido



Availability of Soap and Water at Hand-Washing Stations

✓ El Amatillo

✓ El Corinto

✓ El Florido

## CONCLUSIONS



The migratory dynamic of the flow entering Honduras varies depending on the border crossing location. El Amatillo and El Corinto are the crossings through which the largest numbers of migrants enter the country.



Internally displaced people have been found at all three locations, but only at El Amatillo and El Corinto were they referred to the applicable authorities to receive services.



The border crossing where the largest outgoing flow of migrants was perceived was El Corinto. It is worth pointing out, however, that a large group was detected at El Florido during June.



The Task Force (governmental response) has been a key factor, in the form of the National and other Honduras institutions.



El Corinto and El Florido report confirmed or suspected cases of COVID-19 among stranded migrants. The conditions in which stranded migrants are served are quite poor.



The monitoring of migrants in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic poses quite a challenge with respect to immediate attention, profile identification, and referral to organizations and institutions.



## RECOMMENDATIONS



Establishment of protocols for serving and protecting migrants who are stranded due to border control measures and communication channels between the authorities of the countries of origin.



Capacity building of the institutional staff that attends to migrants for the recognition of pearls and the sensitization for the recognition of their rights.



Reliable and sensitive information for migrants about migration control measures and measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This information should be available in different languages (English and French).