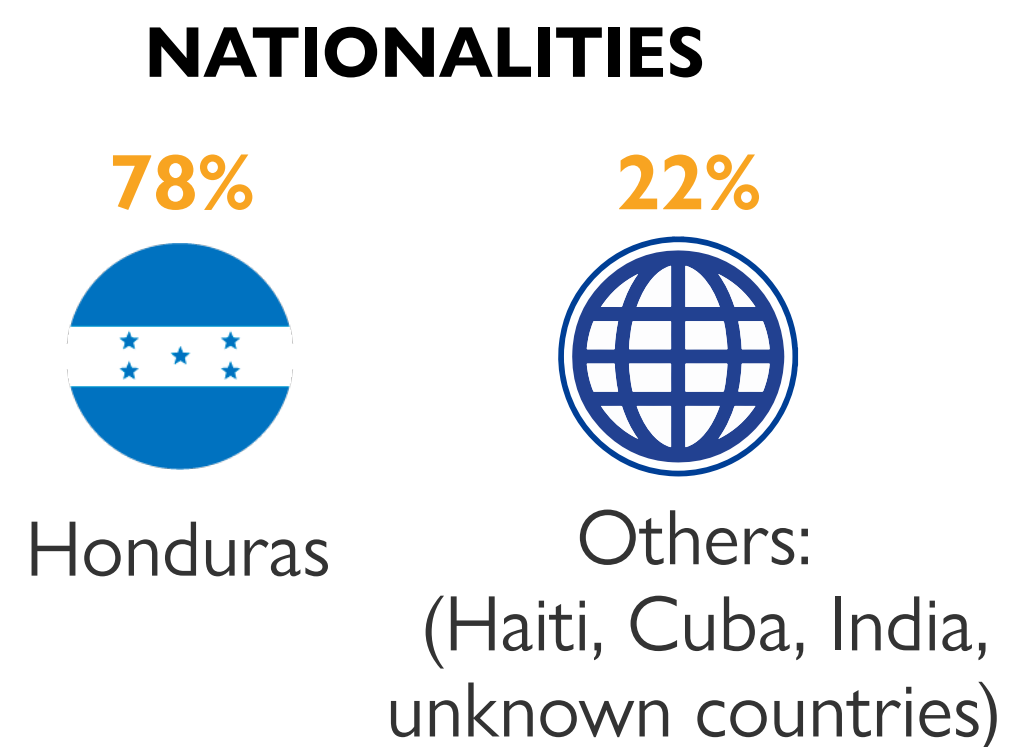
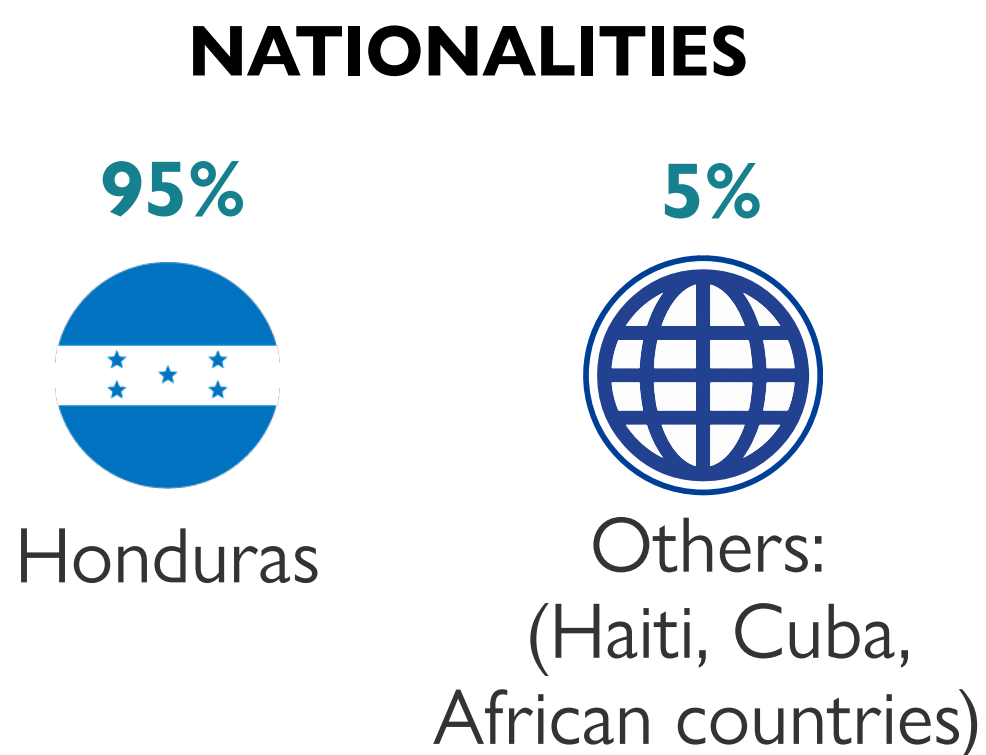
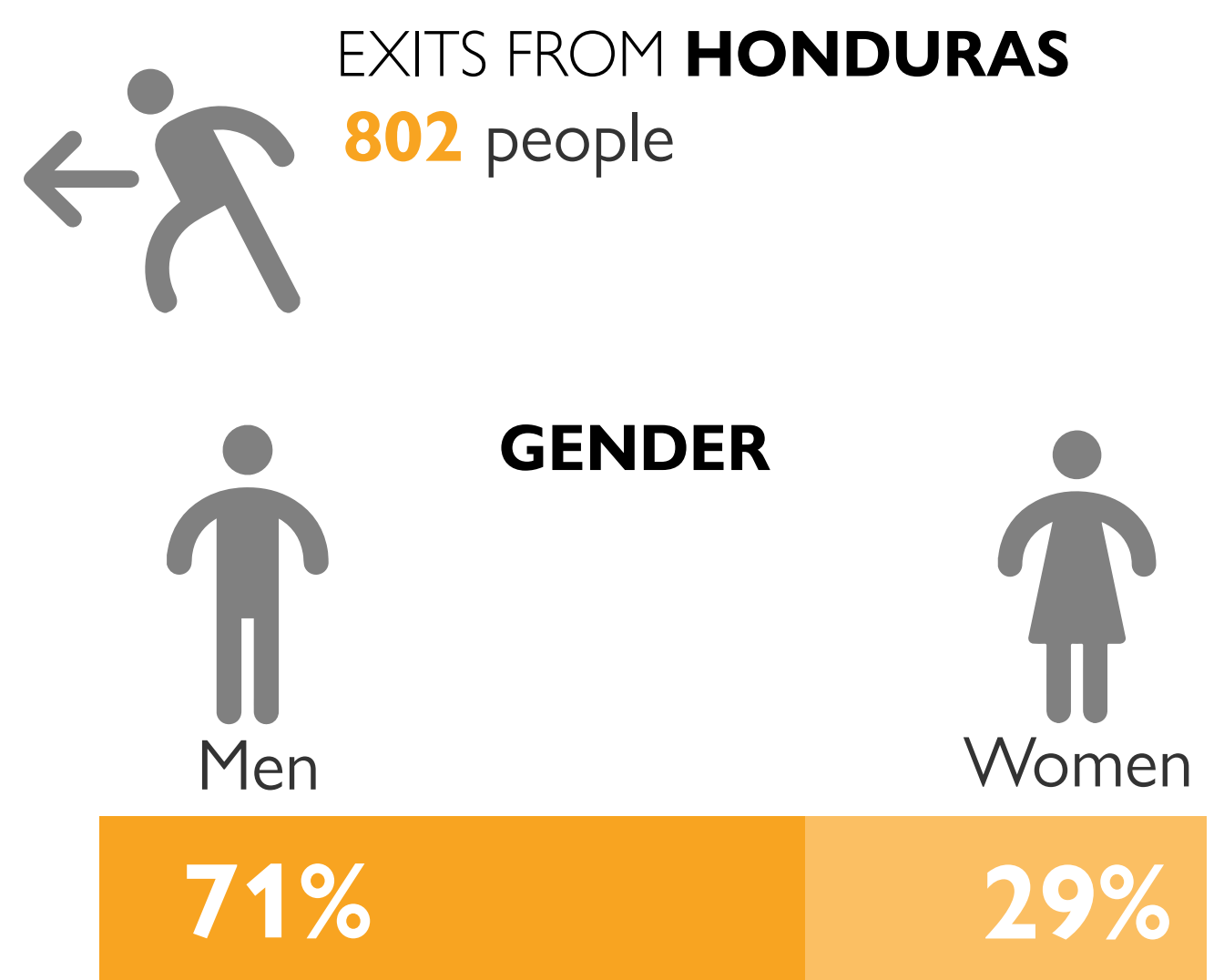
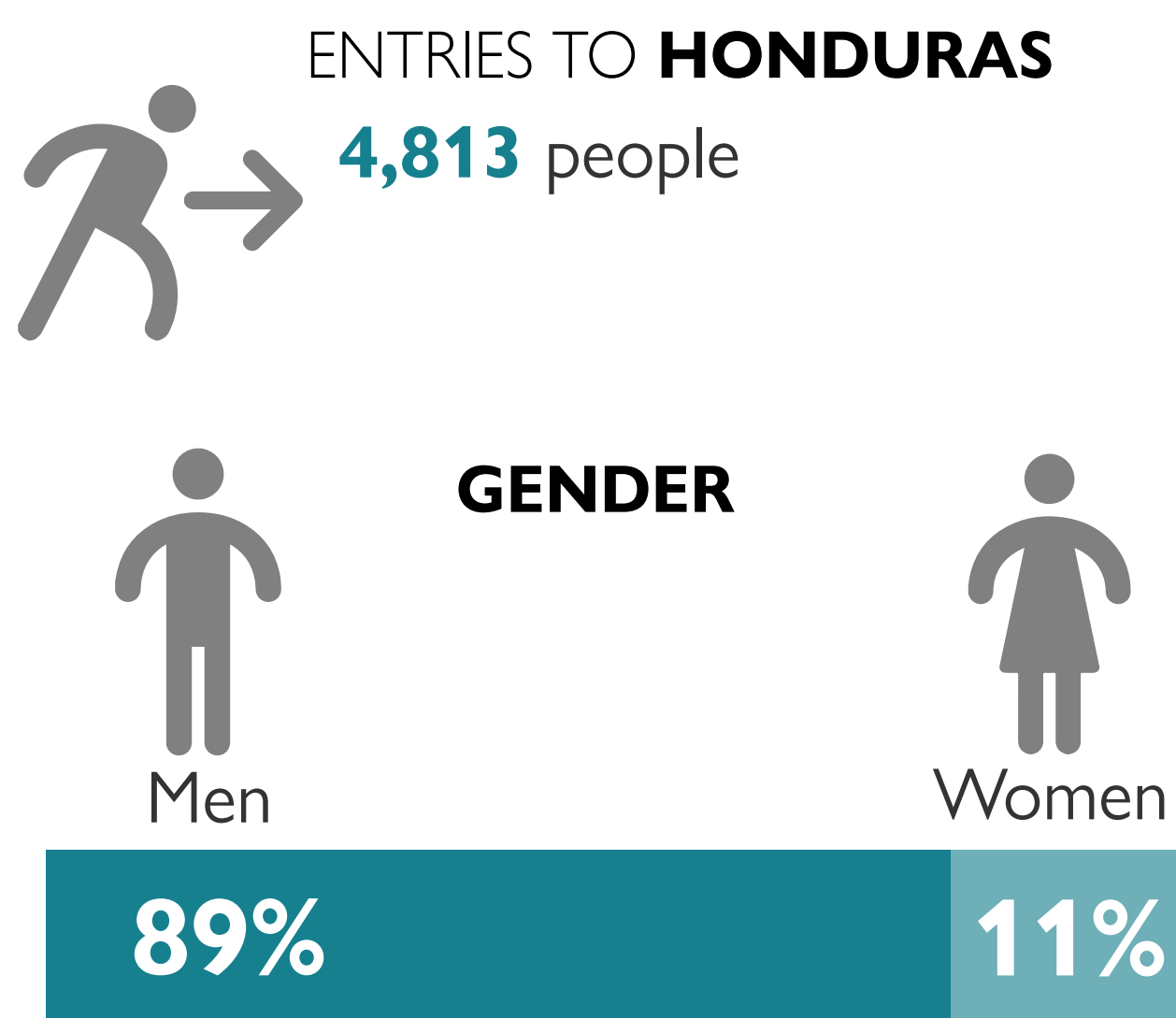


## HIGHLIGHTS

### 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.



Source: Key informants

### STRANDED POPULATION



The key informants did not identify any stranded persons.

## Sources: 15 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 prioritized: records of the National Institute of Migration (INM); National Office of Border Police Services (DNSPF); “Casa del Migrante”; Centre for Assistance to Returned Migrants (CAMR); United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); Red Cross; Centre for Assistance to Migrant Children and Families; Office for Children, Adolescents and Families (DINAF); and ADED-Valle Foundation, according to the border control points and the information available for each month.

The interviews were conducted in May 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, the 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 information provided. Therefore, the results from this report are general approximations of the situation.

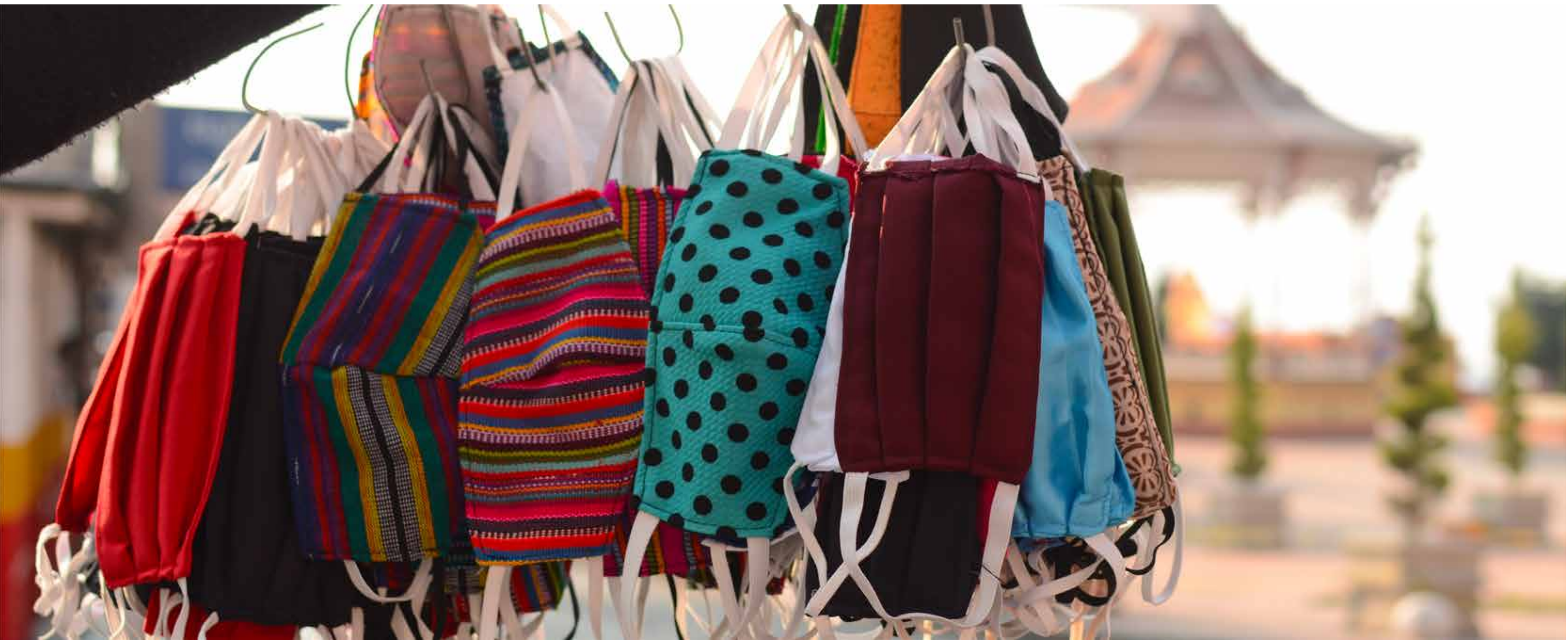
## LOCATION HONDURAS



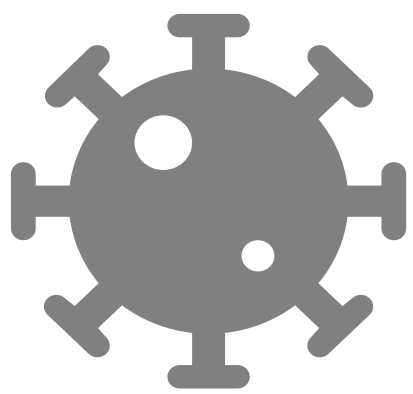
Basemap source: ESRI and UN World Map

This map is for illustration 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.





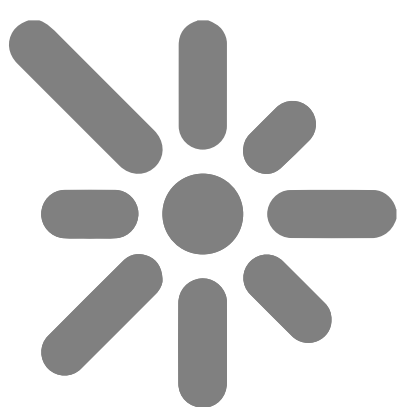
Street sales of face masks. Northern Central American countries (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) © IOM 2020



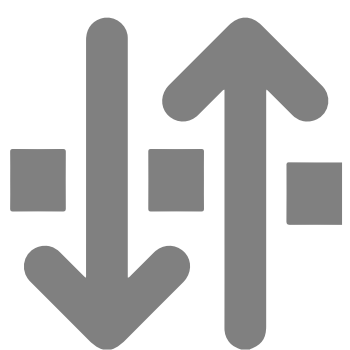
In Honduras, the social and economic situation continues to be serious and is similar to the situation observed during previous months. Honduras has been affected by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as hurricanes Eta and Iota. The actions taken within the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic precluded informal employment, affected enterprises and led to the closing of several small family businesses in the communities located in the proximity of the borders, and this caused even greater instability in the social fabric of the various communities.



There is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the acceleration of the national COVID-19 vaccination process, and low expectations regarding the economic recovery of the country. The key informants stated that the general situation of the country is very unstable and that in general, it has not been possible to improve the living conditions of its citizens. Thus, people living in communities, villages and municipalities with high poverty and extreme poverty rates are highly vulnerable and are very likely to migrate out of the country seeking to improve their quality of life.



Furthermore, the key informants indicated a perceived increase in the generalized violence in the country, particularly in April 2021. In the past four months, homicide rates increased in Honduras, with a total number of 1,135 cases recorded by the end of April (68 cases more than the number of cases recorded for the same period in 2020; that is, a 6.4% increase). In addition, 269 violent deaths were recorded in April<sup>1</sup>.



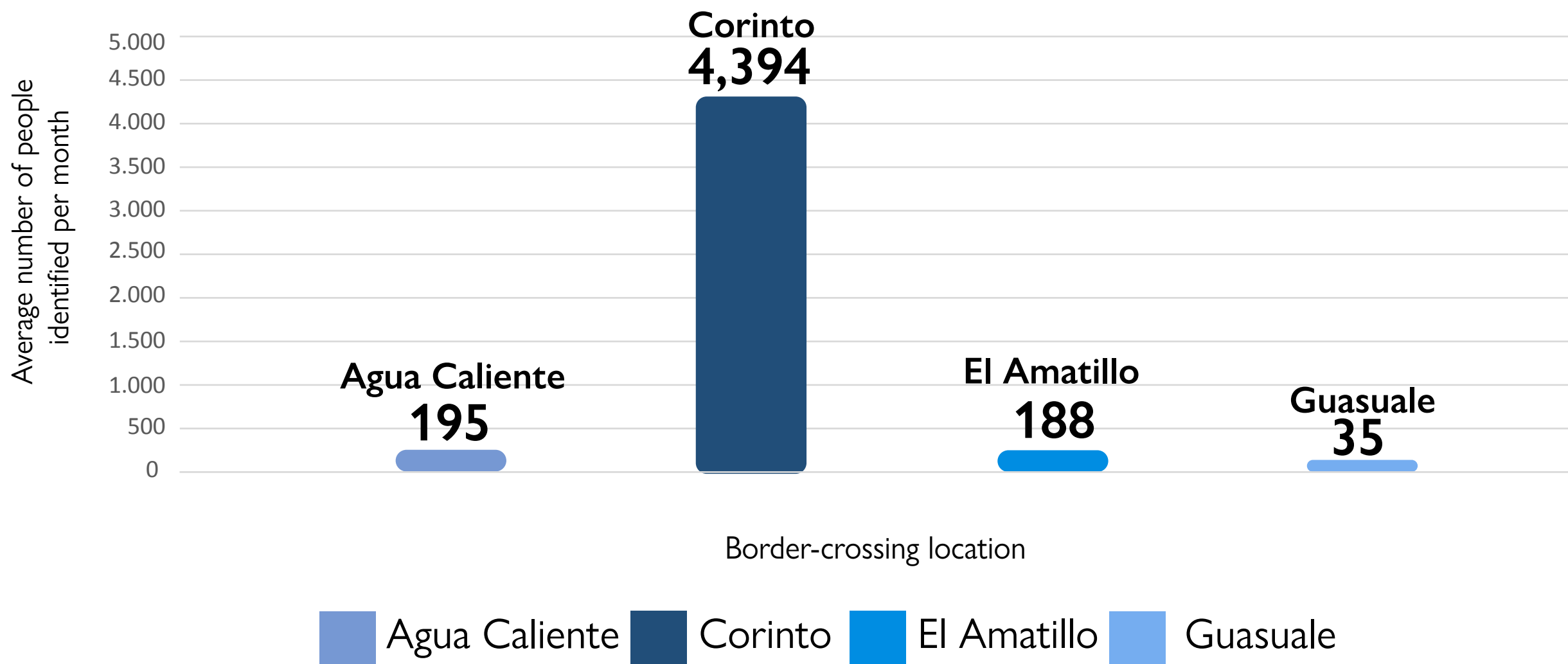
The perception among the Honduran population of the flexibilization of the migration policy of the United States has been identified as a factor that seems to be contributing to the increase in migration flows toward North America. However, due to the migration policy of Guatemala, migration routes are changing. Nevertheless, contrary to what occurred during previous months, no migrant caravans were observed in April.

<sup>1</sup> Proceso Digital. (7 May 2021). Homicides in Honduras increase 6.4% in 4 months of 2021 and total 1,135 cases. Retrieved from: <https://proceso.hn/homicidios-en-honduras-suben-6-4-en-4-meses-de-2021-y-suman-1135-casos/>



# INCOMING MIGRATION FLOWS

## Monthly approximation of migrants entering irregularly per border crossing location (April 2021)



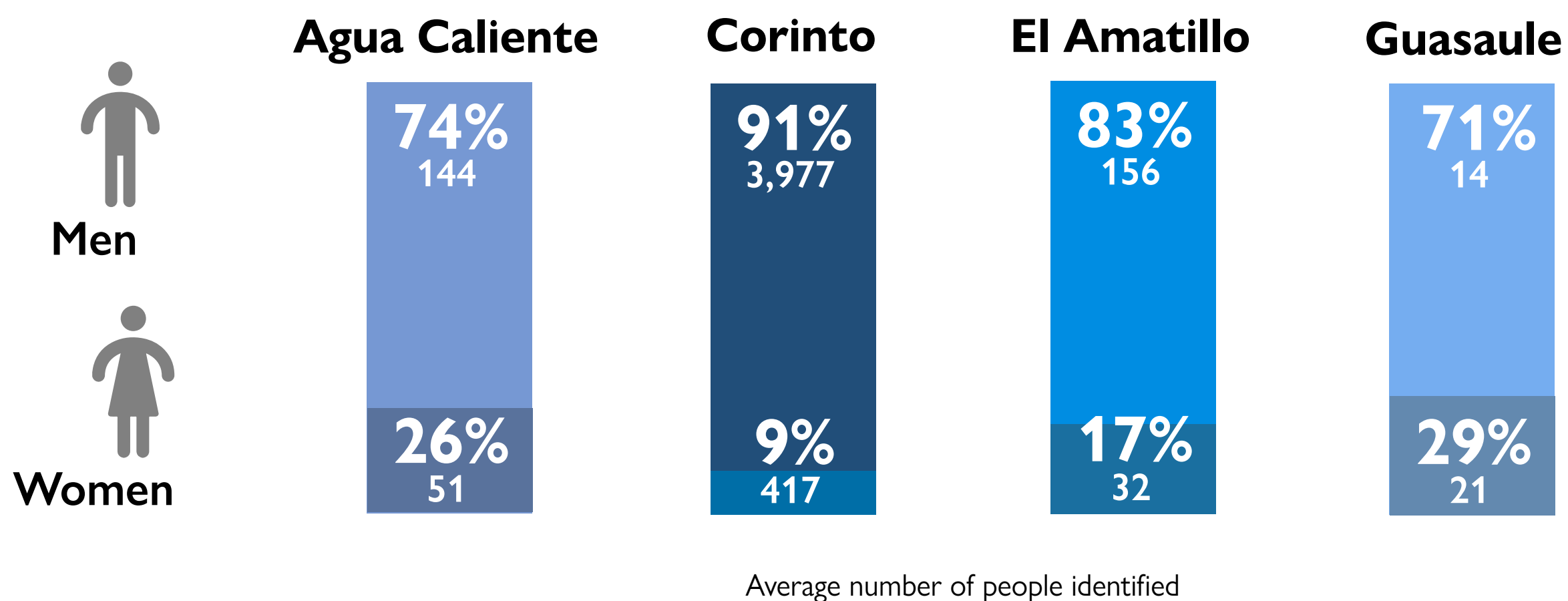
Source: Key informants.

An estimated 4,800 persons entered the country through the analysed border crossings; the majority of them entered the country by land through the Corinto border crossing as returning migrants.

Furthermore, key informants reported that close to 200 people entered through both the Amatillo border (as irregular entries) and Agua Caliente (as returnees). It should be noted that, according to the key informants, the migration flows that entered the country through the Amatillo border crossing could be underestimated, since migrants now enter the country through the Trojes and Las Manos border crossings in order to avoid migration control actions in El Amatillo. From January to 19 April 2021, 1,505 foreign migrants entered the country; 1,048 of them were Haitian nationals.

With regard to the composition of the migration flow by gender, 89% of the migrants who entered Honduras in an irregular manner were men.

## Approximation of migrants entering irregularly by gender and per border crossing location (April 2021)

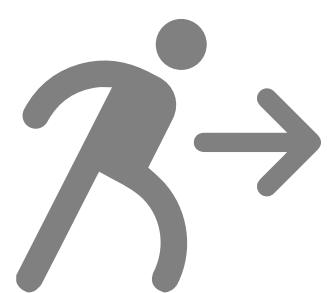


Source: Key informants.



Organizational meeting of IOM officials. Northern Central American countries (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) © IOM 2020

## NATIONALITIES



**Regarding the identified nationalities, 95% of the persons were Hondurans. The majority of them entered the country through the Corinto border crossing.**

95%

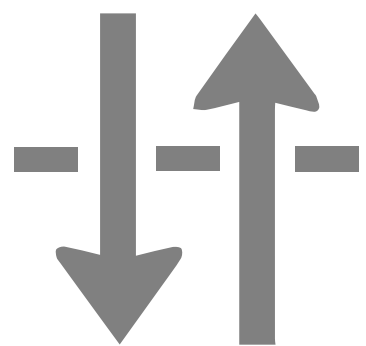


Honduras

5%



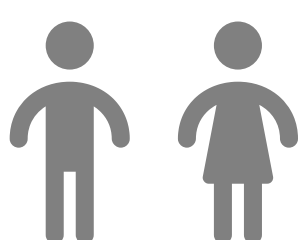
Others:  
(Haiti, Cuba,  
African countries)



Of the remaining 5%, the majority were migrants from Haiti, Cuba or African countries that the key informants were unable to identify more specifically. These migrants entered Honduras through the border crossings of El Amatillo and Guasaule. The key informants did not identify significant numbers of persons who entered the country through the El Florido border crossing.



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 quantitative data according to their capacities.

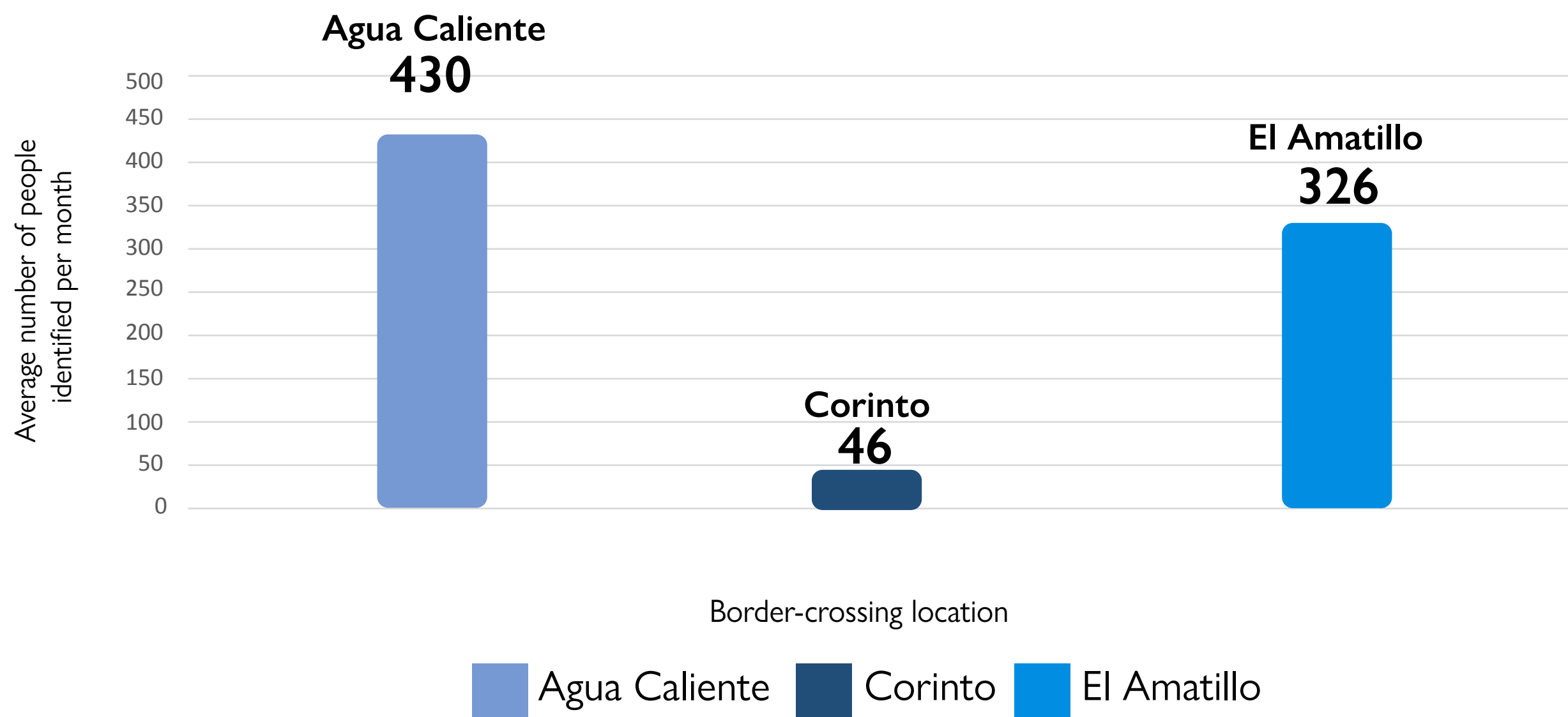


Boys, girls and adolescents are the largest category of persons in vulnerable situations. Of the migrants, 22% were boys, girls and adolescents. Reliable figures could not be obtained of the presence of other persons in vulnerable situations.



# OUTGOING MIGRATION FLOWS

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

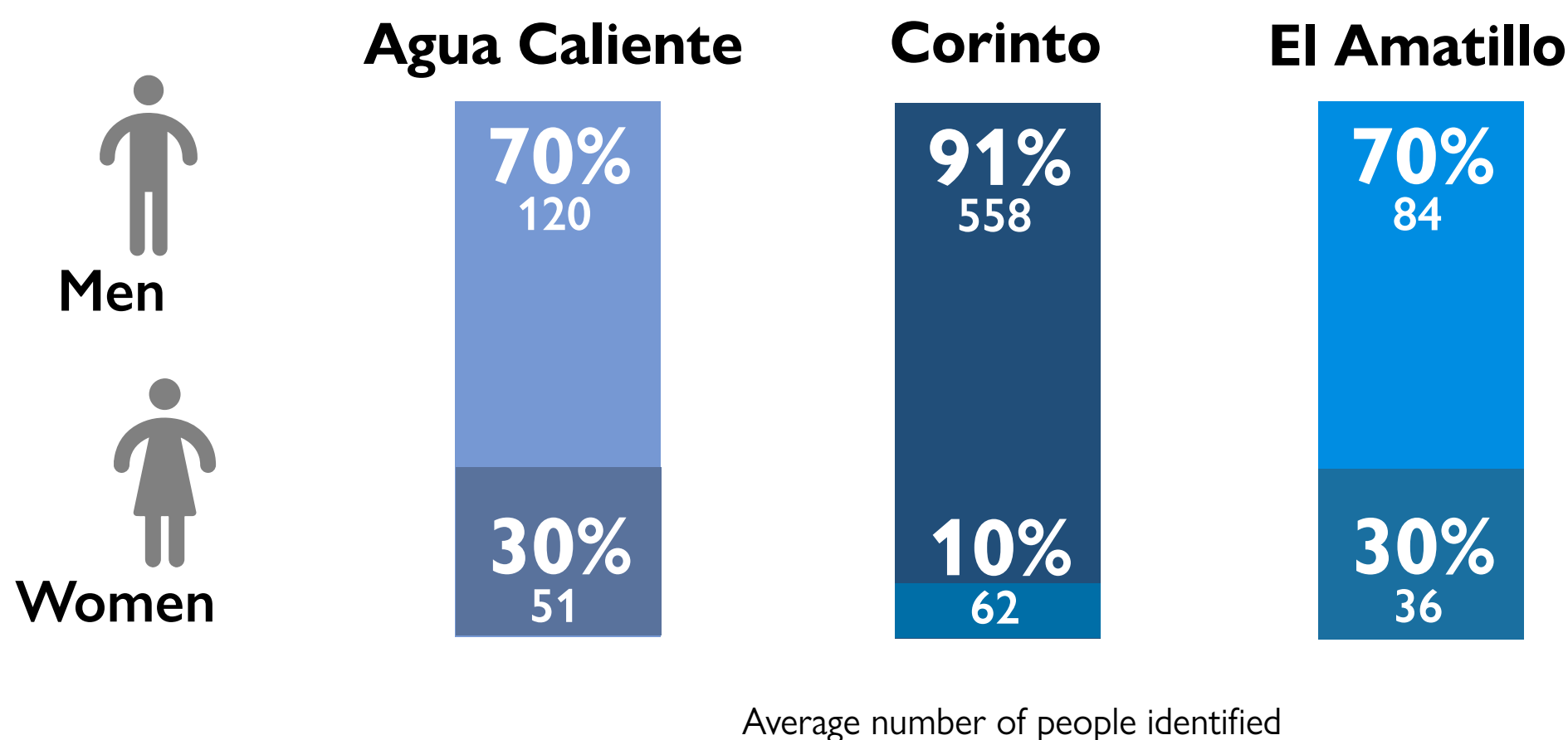


Source: Key Informants and Secondary Sources Consulted.  
 Note: No information is available for El Florido due to gaps in information.

The main flow of persons who left the country during this period was identified at the border crossings of Agua Caliente and El Amatillo, with 430 and 326 persons, respectively. However, these figures could be underestimated due to the use of the irregular border crossings, which limits the possibility of monitoring exit flows.

With regard to the composition of the migration flows by gender, 71% of the persons who leave Honduras in an irregular manner are men.

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



Source: Key Informants and Secondary Sources Consulted.  
 Note: No information is available for El Florido due to gaps in information.



# OUTGOING MIGRATION FLOWS



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



**The identified flows of persons exiting the country were composed of Hondurans (78%) and persons of other nationalities (22%), particularly Haitians and Cubans.**

## NATIONALITIES

78%

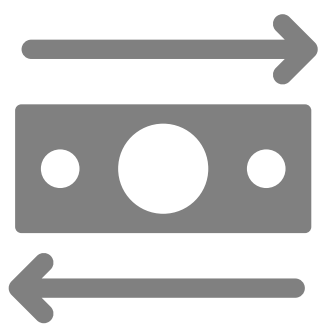


Honduras

22%



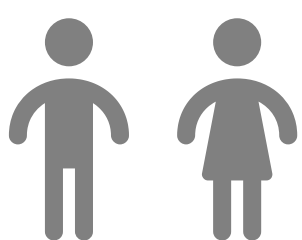
Other:  
(Haiti, Cuba, India,  
unknown countries)



The identified flows of persons exiting the country were composed of Hondurans (78%) and persons of other nationalities (22%), particularly Haitians and Cubans. The vast majority of the key informants estimated that the main drive for migrants is the search for better socioeconomic opportunities.



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 quantitative data according to their capacities.



The key informants only identified 75 boys, girls and adolescents, accounting for 9% of the migration flows leaving the country. Reliable figures could not be obtained about the presence of other persons in vulnerable situations.



## CONCLUSIONS



The flow of persons entering Honduras is mainly interpreted as a flow of Honduran migrants returning to the country. These persons previously left the country in caravans or in small groups. It should be noted that in addition, extraregional migrants from Haiti, Cuba and Africa entered the country through the El Amatillo and Guasaule border crossings.



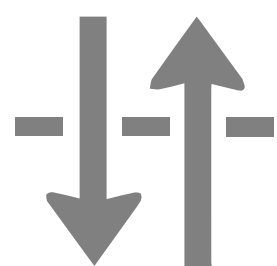
Regarding the entry of persons, it should be noted that extraregional migrants (mainly Haitian nationals) have started to use the Trojes border crossing instead of El Amatillo. The main exit flow during the period in question was identified at the border crossings of Agua Caliente and El Amatillo



The majority of the persons exiting the country are Honduran nationals. The exit flows are mainly interpreted as migration for economic reasons or family reunification. The consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and hurricanes Eta and Iota may have had an impact on the flow of persons leaving the country. In addition, flows of persons of other nationalities were observed, mainly through El Amatillo. The key informants were unable to identify the nationalities of these persons more accurately.



The key informants believe that the flows of irregular migrants are not monitored appropriately and are highly underestimated, since the capacities do not exist to monitor these types of migration flows. The limitations of the key informants should be highlighted regarding their ability to identify the profiles of persons in vulnerable situations, except for the entry of boys, girls and adolescents.



With regard to persons leaving the country, it is difficult to monitor these flows due to the use of irregular border crossings instead of joining caravans, since migrants seek to leave the country without being noticed.



The key informants did not identify any stranded persons during the period in question.



The collection of data for El Florido was affected by the limited presence of organizations that could act as key informants. Therefore, information gaps continue to be identified under this methodology.

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