

Migration experiences and security risks of children on the move through Honduras

This infographic presents caregivers' reporting on the experiences and security risks faced by children and adolescents on the move through Honduras. This document is part of MMC's 4Mi conducted with UNICEF Honduras and the Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH) in Honduras.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE SIZE:

687 refugee and migrant caregivers surveyed

DATA COLLECTION SITES:

Choluteca, Trojes, El Paraíso (Honduras - Nicaragua border); Tatumbula and Comayagüela (central Honduras); Aguas Calientes and Ocoatepeque (Honduras - Guatemala and El Salvador border)

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD:

15 May - 15 July 2023

METHODOLOGY OF DATA COLLECTION:

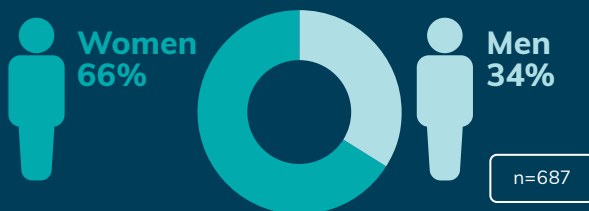
Face-to-face surveys

Background

- According to official statistics, between January 1 and July 15, 2023, a total of 154,614 refugees and migrants entered Honduras irregularly; +252% compared to the same period in 2022.¹ Among the entries registered, 60% were adult men, 23% were adult women, 10% (15,860) were boys and young men under 21 and 7% (11,096) girls and young women under 21.²
- Throughout 2023, the number of irregular entries of refugees and migrants in Honduras has shown a steady increase month by month.
- Humanitarian organizations warn that these figures may be underestimated, given that many refugees and migrants do not register with the National Migration Institute.³
- Between January 1 and July 15, 2023, the main nationalities of registered refugees and migrants passing through Honduras were as follows: Venezuela (39%), Ecuador (14%), Haiti (12%) and Cuba (9%). Additionally, over 18,300 people on the move (12%) were registered as arriving from Asia, and 15,800 (10%) from Africa.

Respondents' profiles

Sex distributions of respondents

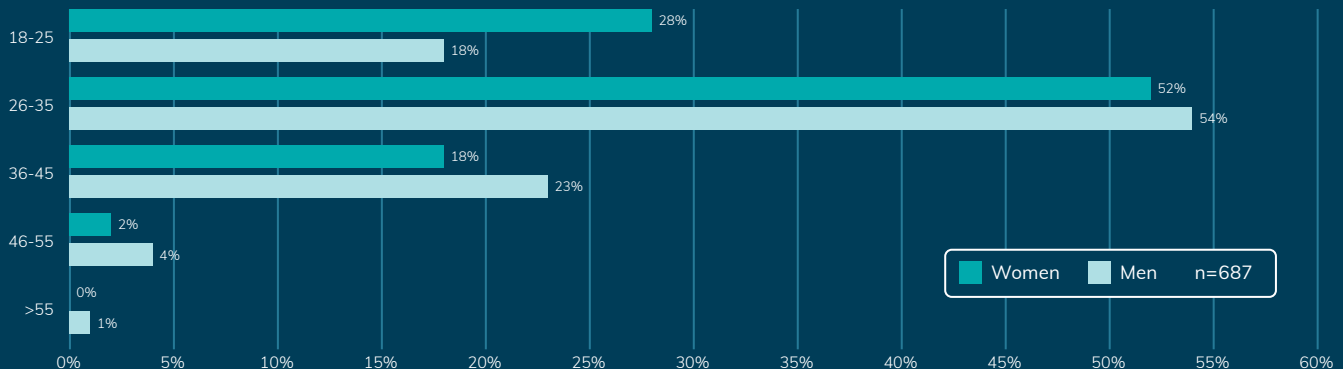


Profiles

- **The majority** of the surveyed caregivers were **women**, as they informed our enumerators that they held the **primary care responsibility** for the children during the journey.
- **The majority of caregivers** (60%) were solely responsible for the children they travel with. This proportion is higher in surveyed women (65%) than in surveyed men (50%).

Note: The 4Mi sample is purposive. Data presented in this infographic cannot be considered as representative of the mixed migration dynamics in Honduras.

Age distributions of respondents

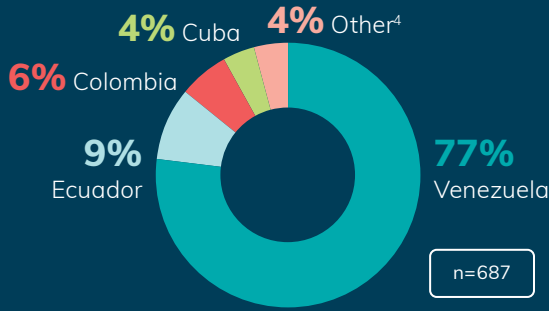


1 National Institute of Migration, Irregular Migratory Flow: <https://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>. Accessed on 18/07/2023.

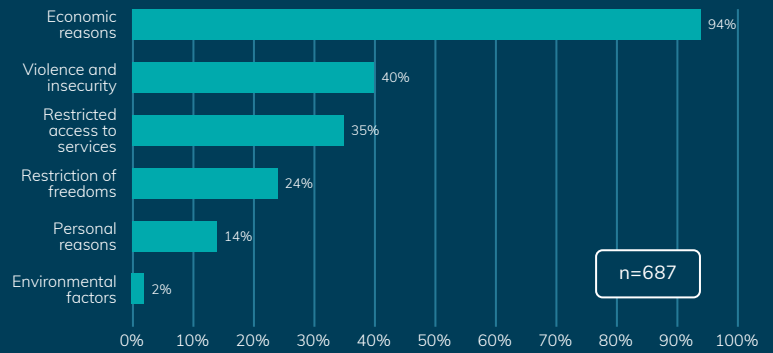
2 The country's official statistics do not provide disaggregated data on children and adolescents under the age of 18.

3 Protection Cluster - Southeast Border Local Team. SitRep No. 2.

Nationality of surveyed caregivers

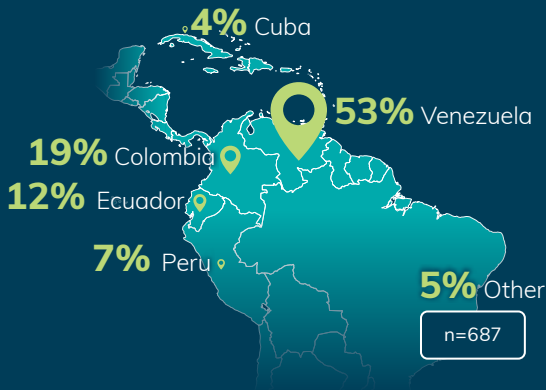


Reasons for leaving their country of origin



Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question

Where respondents' journeys began

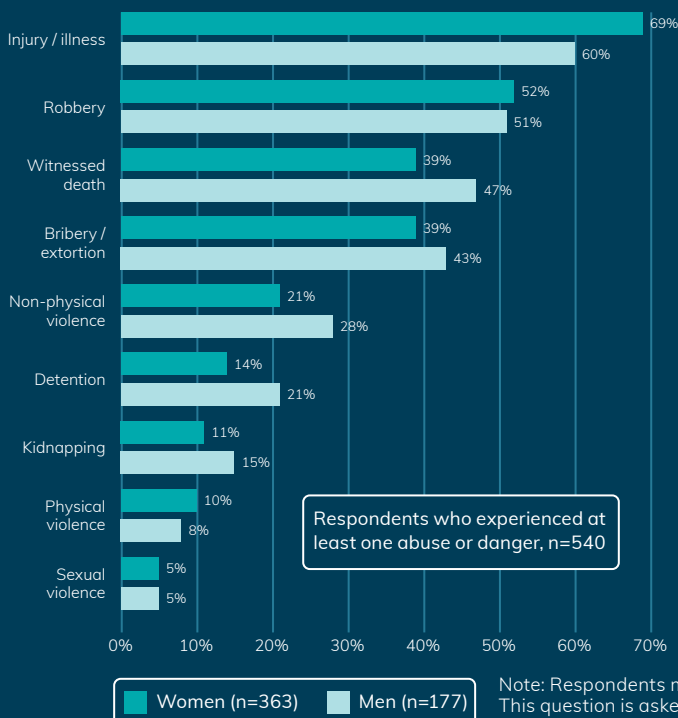


Country of destination



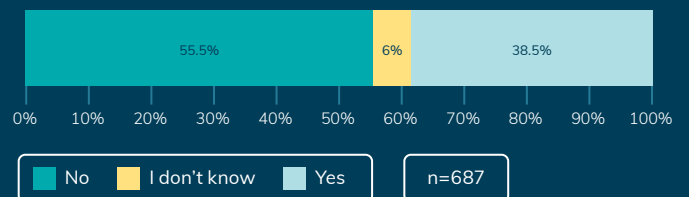
- Out of the Venezuelan respondents (n=525), 32% began their journey **from a country other than Venezuela**. Among these, most left from Colombia (54%, n=283/525), followed by Peru (23%, n=121/525), and Ecuador (13%, n=68/525).
- 97% of respondents started their journey in 2023.

Abuses and dangers experienced during the journey by caregivers



- **85%** of the surveyed caregivers experienced at least one violent incident during the journey: **984 children were traveling with them.**

Would you have started this journey knowing what you know now?



Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question. This question is asked to people who identified a specific place as the most dangerous in the journey.

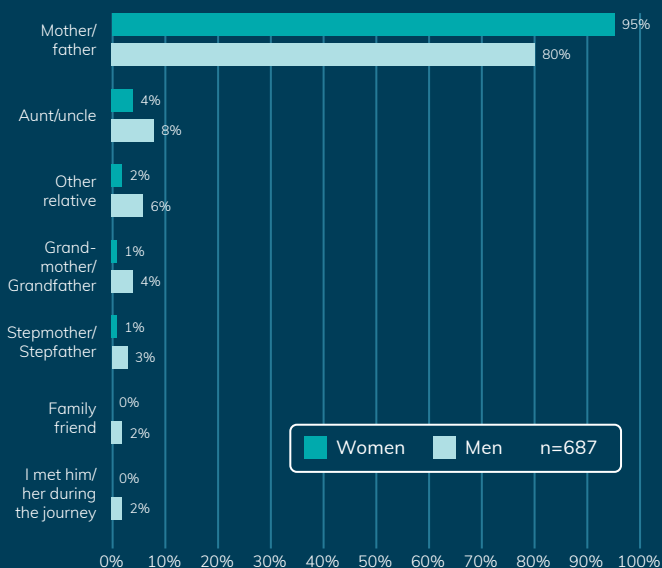
⁴ The remaining 4% are refugees and migrants from Peru, Haiti, Panama, Chile, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Angola and Senegal.

Children's profiles



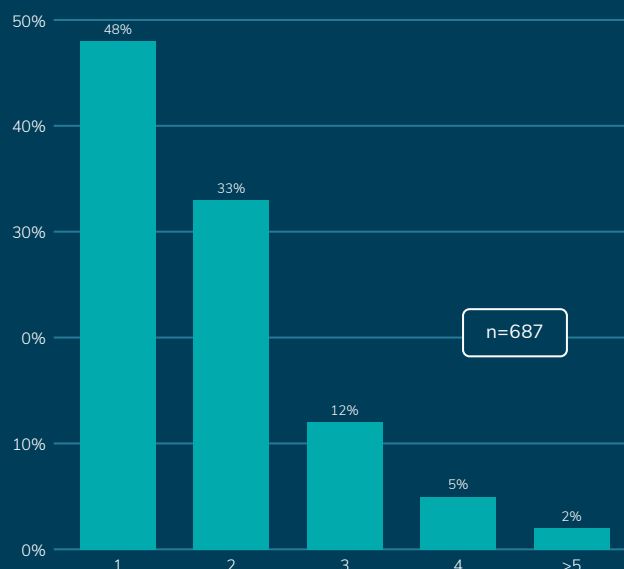
1,228 children were traveling with the 687 surveyed caregivers

Relationship of the respondent with the child



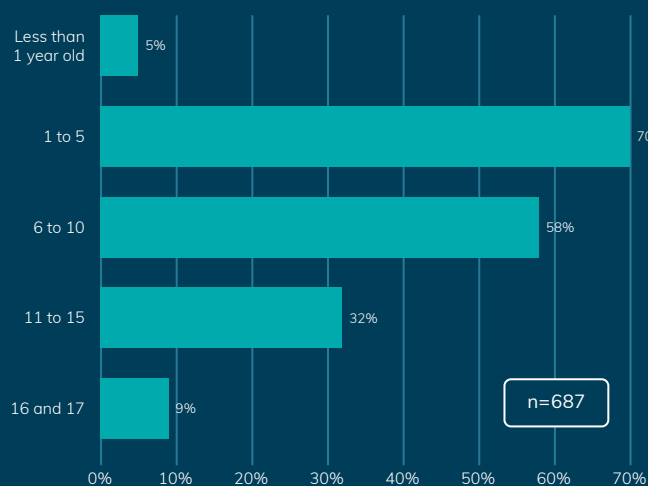
Note: If traveling with more than one child, respondents may select more than one answer to these questions.

Number of children respondents are caring for



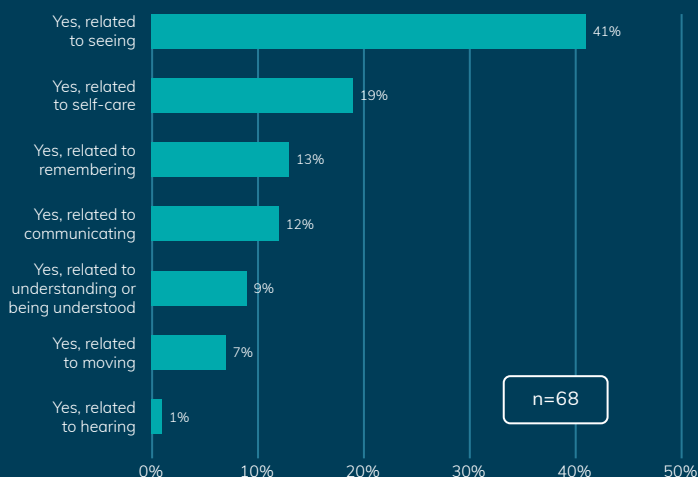
- On average, caregivers were traveling with **2 children in their care**

Ages of the children respondents are caring for



Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question

Do any of the children in your care experience some kind of disability?



Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question

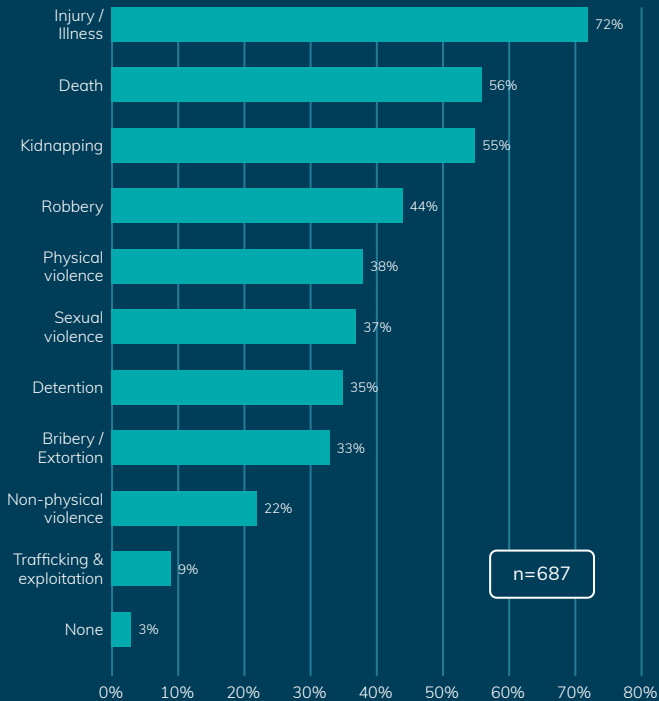
- 10% of the respondents** mentioned that at least one child in their care were experiencing some kind of disability (n=68/687).
- 25% of Venezuelan respondents were traveling with **children of other nationalities**.⁵ Among these, 66% were less than 5 years old at the time of the interview, which may indicate the acquisition of a different nationality in a first reception country.

“The migrant goes through ugly things. We suffer scorn, we are cold, hungry and it is very complicated, but I have my goal to offer my daughter a better life, to give her what I did not have.”
Venezuelan woman, 27 years old

⁵ 13% from Colombia, 4% from Peru, 4% from Ecuador and 1% from Chile.

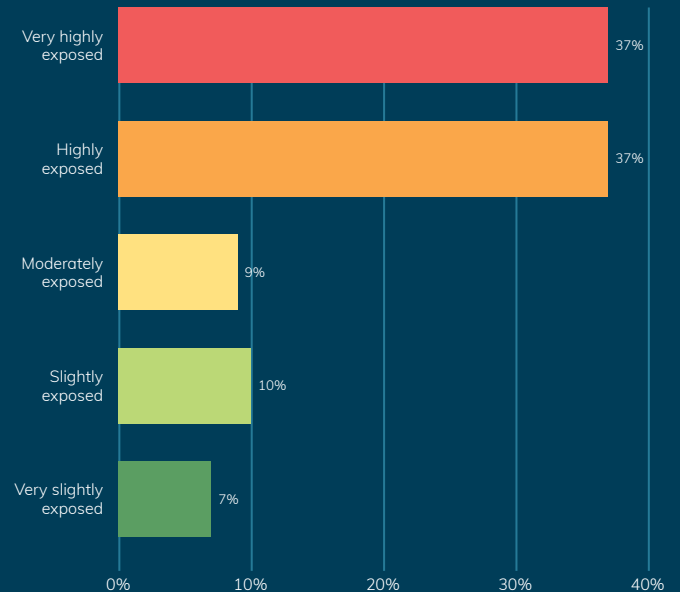
Abuses and dangers faced by children during the journey

What are the main risks for children during the journey?



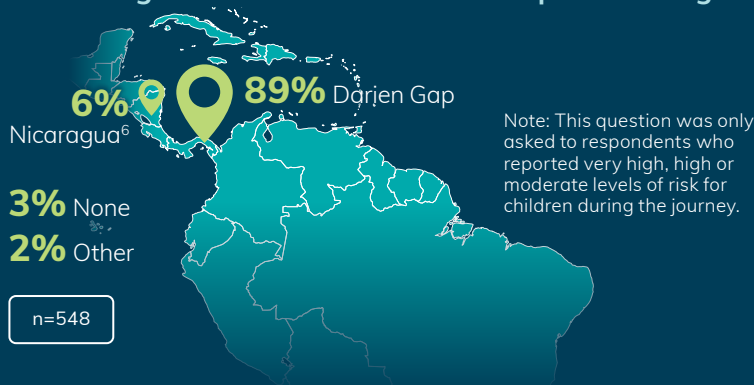
Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question

To what extent were children exposed to these risks?



Respondents who reported at least one abuse or danger for the children in their care, n= 660

Most dangerous location for children reported along the journey

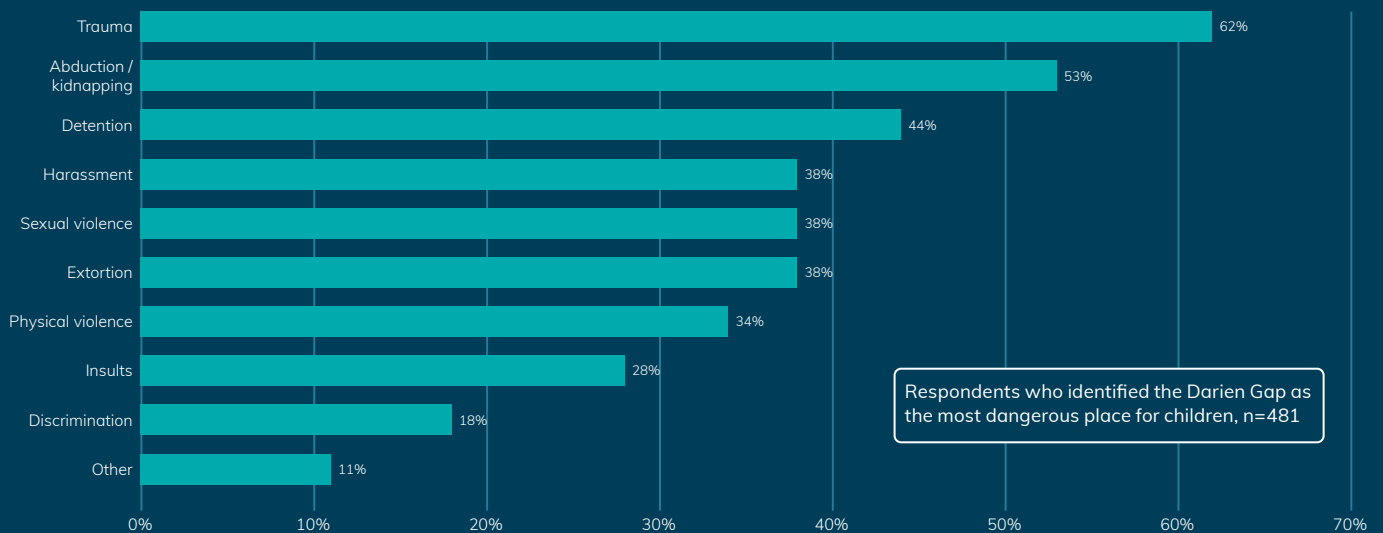


“ The jungle is traumatizing. You see things I never thought I'd see in my life.

Children witness things they can't yet handle. ”

Colombian man, 36 years old

Risks for children in the Darien Gap



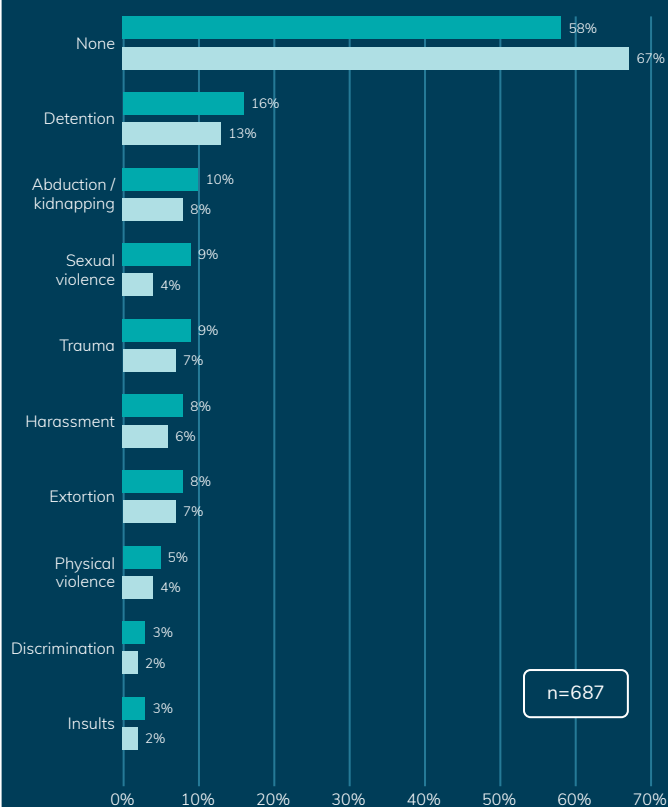
Respondents who identified the Darien Gap as the most dangerous place for children, n=481

Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question

⁶ The most dangerous locations identified in Nicaragua were Pájaro Negro, Managua, El Espino, Rivas, Chinandega and El Crucero.

Risks and needs for children on the move in Honduras

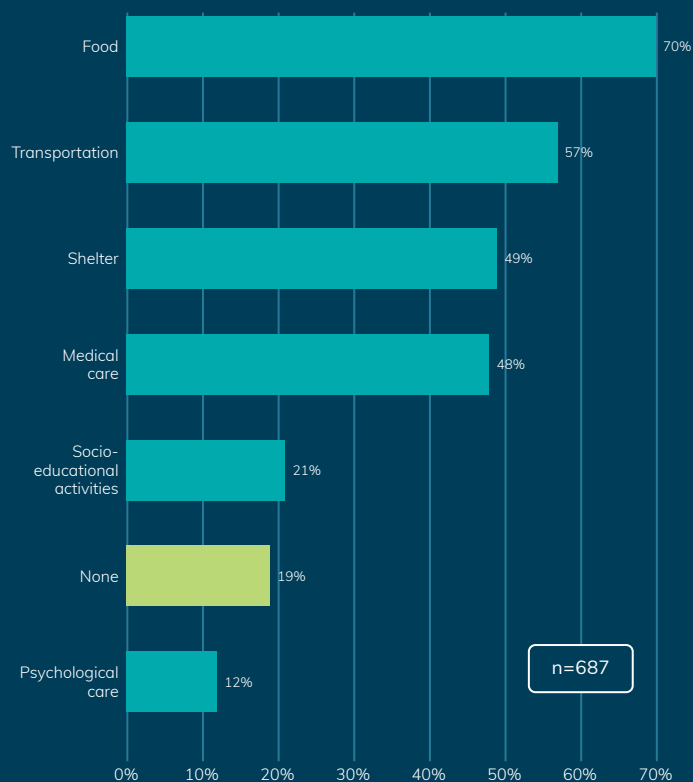
Risks for children in Honduras



Girls Boys n=687

Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question

Assistance needed by children at the time of the survey in Honduras



Note: Respondents may select more than one answer to this question

- Honduras is generally reported as a safe location for children, with 58% of respondents saying there were no risks for girls in the country, 67% for boys. In contrast, only 3% of respondents did not identify risks for children in the other countries along the journey.
- 81% of caregivers consider that the children they travel with have **assistance needs** at the time of the survey.



4Mi data collection

4Mi is the Mixed Migration Centre's flagship primary data collection system, an innovative approach that helps fill knowledge gaps and inform policy and response regarding the nature of mixed migratory movements and the protection risks for refugees and migrants on the move. 4Mi field enumerators are currently collecting data through direct interviews with refugees and migrants in Asia and the Pacific, Eastern and Southern Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa, and West Africa. Note that the sampling approach means that the findings derived from the surveyed sample provide rich insights, but the figures cannot be used to make inferences about the total population. See more 4Mi analysis and details on methodology at: www.mixedmigration.org/4mi. For more information or data on children migration through Honduras, see our dashboard at: <https://mixedmigration.org/dashboard-children-youth-caregivers-honduras/>

