

SYSTEMATIZATION OF BEST PRACTICES

REHABILITATION OF MIGRANT RECEPTION CENTERS IN HONDURAS



SYSTEMATIZATION OF BEST PRACTICES

**REHABILITATION OF MIGRANT
RECEPTION CENTERS IN
HONDURAS**

CREDITS AND DOCUMENT PROTOCOL

All rights reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or other means without the prior consent of the publisher.

The boundaries and names shown, and the designation used on the maps in this document follow those used by the United Nations and do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Head of Mission: Jorge Peraza Breedy

Project Coordination: Claudette Walls

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Honduras, Mission of the Northern Triangle of Central America.

Address Colonia Palmira, Casa No.12, Bloque No.3, 2da Calle, 3era Avenida, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C.

Email: iomteguigalpa@iom.int

Publish Date: September 2021

Publication prepared by the Regional Hub of Knowledge on Migrations

Coordinator: Vanesa Vaca, Regional Knowledge Management Officer

Regional Office for Central America, North America, and the Caribbean

Email: kmhubregional@iom.int

Web site: <https://kmhub.iom.int/es>

ABBREVIATIONS

CAM	Reception Center for Migrants (by its Spanish acronym Centro de Atención a Migrantes)
CAMR	Reception Center for Returned Migrants (by its Spanish acronym Centro de Atención a Migrantes Retornados)
CAMR SPS	Reception Center for Returned Migrants San Pedro Sula (by its Spanish acronym Centro de Atención a Migrantes Retornados San Pedro Sula)
CAMR-Omoa	Reception Center for Returning Children Omoa (by its Spanish acronym Centro de Atención a Migrantes Retornados Omoa)
CANFM-Belén	Reception Center for Children and Migrant Families - Belén (by its Spanish acronym Centro de Atención para Niñez y Familias Migrantes - Belén)
DINAF	Department of Children, Adolescents and Family (by its Spanish acronym Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia)
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OABI	Office of Seized and Decommissioned Properties (by its Spanish acronym Oficina de Administración de Bienes Incautados)
SGD	Sustainable Development Goals
SRECI	Secretary of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (by its Spanish acronym Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores y Cooperación Internacional)
Tdr	Terms of Reference
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

CONTENTS


CREDITS AND DOCUMENT PROTOCOL.....	3
ABBREVIATIONS.....	4
CONTENTS.....	5
Best Practice Summary.....	6
Introduction.....	7
Context.....	7
Description of Best Practices.....	8
Implementation of Best Practices.....	9
LESSONS LEARNED.....	12
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	13
ANNEXES.....	14

BEST PRACTICE SUMMARY

Best Practice	Rehabilitation of Migrant Reception Centers
Description	The initiative was deployed in response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the high migratory flows of Honduran migrants voluntary and forced returned to the country. The assistance and reception were offered through the adaptation and rehabilitation of the Migrant Reception Centers, to provide services according to the returned population needs (migrant families and unaccompanied migrant children).
Objective	Provide direct humanitarian assistance to voluntary and forced returned migrants to Honduras to contribute to a dignified, comprehensive, and sustainable return and reception of migrant children and adolescents - accompanied and unaccompanied - and their families.
Location	Honduras
Beneficiaries	Honduran migrants voluntary and forced returned and their families. Reception Center for Returned Migrants

MAIN ACTIONS

1.




Evaluation of the Reception Center for Returned Migrants working model

2.




Setting a partnership strategy and associative work with the Migrant Reception Center administration and the State

3.



Creation of a preliminary project for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the centers

4.



Unveil the infrastructure

INTRODUCTION

The following Best Practice (BP) was developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Honduras.

The initiative will be called henceforth Rehabilitation of Migrant Reception Centers; and it corresponds to the activity of Integral Assistance¹ to Families and Migrant Children, of the Return² and Reintegration³ Project in the Northern Triangle of Central America where support was provided for building or rehabilitating infrastructure in the Migrant Reception Centers.

The actions of this initiative contributed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda,

especially to the Target 10 that indicates in its goal 10.7 the importance of “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”. And according to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), this practice contributes to Goal 21 which seeks to “Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration”.

The documentation of this experience was made possible thanks to the support of Carlos Galindo from the IOM Honduras office.

CONTEXT

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported in its statistics that 126,000 Hondurans from different countries have requested asylum in the last five years (since 2014), after migrating from their country due conditions of insecurity and poverty⁴. In October 2018, there was a major migration crisis, as massive caravans⁵ left Honduras transiting to North America.

A Migrant Crisis is a term that describes complex and generally large-scale migration flows, and mobility patterns caused by a crisis that often brings considerable vulnerabilities for affected individuals and

communities and pose serious longer-term migration management challenges⁶.

To respond to the different scenarios of a migration crisis, IOM developed in 2012 the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)⁷, in order to support affected communities to access their fundamental rights of protection and assistance. The document combines humanitarian and human rights activities according to humanitarian principles. The Return and Reintegration Program in the Northern Triangle, which the practice belongs to, provides

¹ Assistance, protection and advocacy in response to humanitarian needs resulting from natural hazards, armed conflict or other causes, or emergency response preparations. International Organization for Migration. (2019). IOM Glossary. Geneva. Pag. 95.

² In the context of international migration, the movement of persons returning to their country of origin after having moved away from their place of habitual residence and crossed an international border. In the context of internal migration, the movement of persons returning to their place of habitual residence after having moved away from it. El retorno puede producirse dentro de los límites territoriales de un país, como en el caso de los desplazados internos que regresan y los combatientes desmovilizados; o entre un país de destino o de tránsito y un país de origen, como en el caso de los trabajadores migrantes, los refugiados o los solicitantes de asilo. Return may occur within the territorial limits of a country, as in the case of returning internally displaced persons and demobilized combatants, or between a country of destination or transit and a country of origin, as in the case of migrant workers, refugees, or asylum seekers. International Organization for Migration. (2019). IOM Glossary. Geneva. Pag. 186.

³ A process which enables individuals to re-establish the economic, social, and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and inclusion in civic life. International Organization for Migration. (2019). IOM Glossary. Geneva. Pag. 176.

⁴ Source: MIRPS, OAS, UNHCR. Regional Comprehensive Framework for Protection and Solutions (Regional Monitoring Report 2017-2018). <https://www.unhcr.org/5be46de64.pdf>

⁵ The term ‘migrant caravans’ emerged as a way to describe the large groups of people moving by land across international borders. Migrant caravans from Northern Central America have increased in number and frequency since 2018. During the journey towards the United States-Mexico border, thousands of migrants, largely from EL Salvador and Guatemala joined the group. For the most part, these caravans tended to be organized through social media. Members of the caravan were motivated to move for a variety of factors, including violence and poverty in their countries of origin, and to seek better opportunities. Source: <https://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/blog/migrant-caravans-explained>

⁶ Source : <https://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/blog/what-migration-crisis-and-how-address-it-integrally>

⁷ The document can be consulted in the following link: <https://emergencymanual.iom.int/>

If you want to access to complete document of this good practice you can contact the mail:

kmhubregional@iom.int

