

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW HONDURAS

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE 2023
SEPTEMBER 2022



About this document

This document has been consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the in-country humanitarian community and partners. It provides a common understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance. It also represents an evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning. This is a technical document and should be interpreted as such without political implications or connotations.

COVER PHOTO

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<https://response.reliefweb.int/honduras>



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www.hum-insight.com



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of consistently reported data on global humanitarian funding and contributes to strategic decision-making by identifying gaps and priorities for effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

<https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/overview/2022>

Table of Contents

06	Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key Findings
14	Part 1: Crisis Impact and Humanitarian Conditions
15	1.1 Context of the Crisis
20	1.2 Shocks and the Impact of the Crisis
28	1.3 Scope of Analysis
29	1.4 Humanitarian Conditions and Severity of Needs
38	1.5 Number of People in Need
41	Part 2: Crisis Impact and Humanitarian Conditions
42	2.1 Risk Analysis INFORM INDEX
44	2.2 Situation and Needs Monitoring
45	Part 3: Sectoral Analysis
46	3.1 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster (WASH)
51	3.2 Emergency Shelter Cluster
55	3.3 Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)
58	3.4 Education Cluster
61	3.5 Protection Cluster
64	3.5.1 Area of Responsibility for Child Protection
68	3.5.2 Area of Responsibility for Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
71	3.6 Early Recovery Cluster
74	3.7 Health Cluster
76	3.7.1 Area of Responsibility Sexual and Reproductive Health
78	3.8 Food Security and Nutrition Cluster
81	3.8.1 Area of Responsibility Nutrition
85	Part 4: Annexes
86	4.1 Data Sources
90	4.2 Methodology
93	4.3 Information Gaps and Limitations
94	4.4 Acronyms

2018

**HONDURAS****Post-election violence**

23 people killed,
1.350 detained

**Migrant Caravan**

7K migrants and refugees in a
situation of mobility

2019

**HONDURAS****Dengue**

113K people ill, 180 people dead

**Migrant Caravan**

6.1K migrants and refugees in a
situation of mobility

**Social unrest**

44 people injured,
2 people killed

**Drought in the Dry Corridor**

960K people affected

2022

JANUARY

**Political tensions**

Two National Congress
presidents sworn in

MARCH

**Human Mobility**

Increase in people
entering in mixed
movements through the
eastern border
(Department of El
Paraíso, municipalities of
Danli and Trojes)



2020

2021



HONDURAS

Hurricanes Eta/Iota

5.2M people affected



COVID-19

More than 226K cases and 7,000 deaths in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras as of 30 October



HONDURAS → GUATEMALA

Migrant Caravan

4.000 migrants and refugees in a situation of mobility



EL SALVADOR GUATEMALA

HONDURAS COVID-19

More than 568K cases and 16.814 deaths among the 3 countries as of 1 June (2.8% of people fully vaccinated).



Nearly 8 million people were estimated to suffer **acute food insecurity** in 2021



Increased northbound migration

SEPTEMBER



National emergency declared due to heavy rains

OCTOBER



Tropical Storm Julia



The increase in violence, specifically related to extortion, led to the President of the Republic to declare a national emergency due to violence on 24 November that was ratified through a decree on 3 December. As a reference for this HNO, the National Human Rights Commissioner (CONADEH) reports that at least 13 of the country's 18 departments have experienced extortion, with the highest number of complaints (79 per cent) from Francisco Morazán and Cortés.

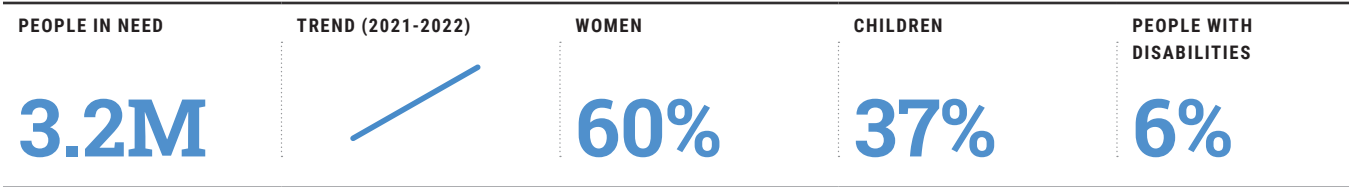
NOVEMBER



The beginning of the cold front season caused rainfall in the northern part of the country

Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key Findings

Current figures



TROJES, DEPARTMENT OF EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Treméau

Severity levels of needs



By population group

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
Internally displaced people	400K <div></div>
With disabilities	192K <div></div>
Children under age 5	424K <div></div>
LGBTIQ+ people	70K <div></div>
Migrants and refugees in mixed movements	160K <div></div>
Returnees	100K <div></div>
Women heads of household	115K <div></div>
Indigenous peoples	188K <div></div>
Afro-descendant	78K <div></div>

By age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Children (0 - 17)	1.19M <div></div>	37%
Adults (18 - 59)	1.72M <div></div>	60%
Elderly	224K <div></div>	7%

With disabilities

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
People with disabilities	192K <div></div>	6%

Context, shocks, ongoing developments and impact of the crisis

Honduras faces increasing multidimensional and overlapping risks in a context of extreme fragility, due to political and social conflicts exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of climate change, forced displacement and migration.

The pandemic and weather-related impacts caused the largest drop in Gross Domestic Product in the last 20 years (nine per cent by the end of 2020)¹.

Official estimates show that more than 59 per cent of the population lives in poverty and more than 32 per cent in extreme poverty, the majority of whom are women². Twenty percent of children are stunted, amid growing food insecurity and high levels of inequality and violence that disproportionately affect women, girls, LGBTIQ+ people and people living in peripheral urban or rural areas.

In this context, humanitarian needs are driven by high rates of poverty and extreme poverty, recurrent climate shocks, chronic violence, alarming rates of Gender Based Violence (GBV), limited access to basic services and the impacts of mixed movements³.

These sustained needs have formed a complex web of vulnerabilities that humanitarian action has been tackling for years through a cross-sectoral approach.

Among the shocks that have driven humanitarian needs in the past year is the active 2022 rainy season, which has affected the same areas impacted by the Eta and Iota hurricanes in 2020, as well as areas with the presence of gangs and “maras”, increasing challenges in providing assistance. Flooding caused by rains and the effects of La Niña have led to a nearly 100 per cent increase in the number of people affected compared to 2021⁴ and threaten food production in the coming months. In September 2022 alone, floods

affected more than 67,700 people, seven times more than the 9,000 affected in the previous four months⁵.

In October 2022, Tropical Storm Julia wreaked havoc in 15 of the country's 18 departments. Flooding is estimated to have affected some 200,000 people in the Sula Valley (north) and 24,000 in the department of Gracias a Dios (20 per cent of its population), where the Miskito people live, undermining their resilience and livelihoods⁶.

Furthermore, rising inflation and increasing food prices have strained the purchasing power of low-income households, limiting their access to basic food staples. In June 2022, the prices of white maize, fertiliser and energy increased by 70 per cent, 88 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. The cost-of-living crisis threatens to aggravate an already dire food security situation: before the Russia-Ukraine conflict, an estimated 2.6 million people (28 per cent of the population) were facing crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse)⁷. This figure is projected to rise by 0.5 million by June 2023.

Honduras is listed as a high-risk country in the INFORM risk index and according to Insight-Crime, it is among the most violent countries due to drug trafficking, gangs, corruption and transnational criminal organisations.

The impacts of violence include homicides, femicides, enforced disappearances, restrictions on mobility and freedom, the use and forced recruitment of children by gangs, GBV, extortion, forced evictions, dispossession and forced displacement.

In 2021, the homicide rate was 38.6 per 100,000 inhabitants, 13.1 points above the rate for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region and the highest in Central America. This rate translates to an

1 Central Bank of Honduras, Memoria 2020. <https://www.bch.hn/estadisticos/GIE/LIBMemoria/Memoria%20Anual%202020.pdf>

2 Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC, 2022.

3 The term mixed movements refers to flows of people travelling, usually irregularly, along the same routes and using the same means of transport, but for different reasons.

4 National Risk and Contingency Management Secretariat (COPECO). <http://copeco.gob.hn/>

5 Global Humanitarian Overview. September 2022 update.

6 COPECO

7 FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots 2022.

average of 10 people losing their lives violently every day (3,651 homicides from January to December)⁸.

Violence disproportionately and differentially affects women, LGBTIQ+ persons, children, adolescents and persons with disabilities. The femicide rate (6.8/100,000) is the highest in LAC and almost triples the global rate (2.3/100,000). Nearly 68 per cent of women aged 15-49 have suffered physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months⁹. Children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable to violence and reprisals, including demands to be "flags" or informants. In 2021, 4.5 per cent of homicide victims were children and adolescents¹⁰.

In 2022, there was an increase in mixed movements that exacerbated humanitarian needs. National authorities reported that more than 140,000 people entered through irregular means between January and October 2022, nine times more than in 2021.¹¹ As of 28 September, a record 109,505 irregular entries were recorded¹².

The entry, transit and outflow of refugees and migrants in mixed northbound movements pose challenges to response capacities in the country,¹³ most especially on the South-eastern border, where women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons face increasing risks of GBV.

On average, in 2022, more than 8,000 Hondurans have been returned to their country each month (82,968 people as of 31 October), of whom 9.7 per cent are girls, 16.4 per cent are boys, 17.2 per cent are women and 56.7 per cent are men, surpassing the number of returnees in 2021 for the same period (58,608 people). In most cases, forced return entails new security and dignity risks given the limited access to civil documentation and the lack of government programmes for returnees.

Deportations from the United States and Mexico increased in 2021 compared to 2020. Some 12,194 children were deported, of whom 5,553 were unaccompanied. In addition, schools remained closed since 2020, depriving children of one of their main protective environments. Returnee children, especially those who are unaccompanied, are invisible to the protection system in Honduras and lack access to basic services. Excluded and extremely vulnerable, they are easily stigmatised by society and many are forced to leave the country again.

Data from the National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA MICS 2019), the Area of Child Protection Responsibility estimated that 350,000 children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 work in hazardous labour (with chemicals and explosives, among others) or are exposed to unsafe or unhealthy objects, processes or conditions.

The various crises have also affected the labour market, increasing unemployment rates throughout the country, with disproportionate impacts on women and young people. This has led to an increase in informal labour, as well as the burden of unpaid domestic work taken on by women. With the loss of livelihoods, individuals and communities are more exposed to protection risks such as human trafficking, loss of property, sexual and labour exploitation and inhumane working conditions, including recruitment by organised criminal groups.

In terms of mental health, some vulnerable populations, especially homeless people, experience an increased risk of suffering due to the correlation between violence and its impact on mental health.

Several studies show the relationship between violence, resilience and mental health needs¹⁴ as well

8 <https://infosegura.org/2022/03/08/violencia-homicida-en-honduras-2021>

9 Survey by the National Institute of Statistics and the Honduran Ministry of Health 2022.

10 Police Statistical Online System (SEPOL) <https://www.sepol.hn>

11 Global Humanitarian Overview. September 2022 update.

12 NMI <http://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>

13 UN Honduras: mixed movements on the south-eastern border

14 A study carried out in Yoro, Choluteca and Cortés indicates the prevalence of mental disorders from 62 to 74 per cent when related to violence. Mejía D., Pérez I., Linares R., et al. Prevalence of mental disorders in relation to violence, resilience and coping strategies in Yoro, Choluteca and Cortés, June, 2016. Portal de la Ciencia Journal. July 2018;14:139-157.

as the relationship between depression/anxiety and violent experiences¹⁵. In terms of gender, women aged 18-30, mainly in urban areas, are more vulnerable to being affected by complex mental health needs.

The public health system is overburdened by chronic deficiencies, compounded by the effects of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the public health system only has 56 psychologists nationwide¹⁶ to address the mental health needs of a population of 9.6 million. The health crisis has created profound vulnerability for women and girls whose needs have been neglected.

Finally, the disruption in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is exacerbating inequities and jeopardising gains in resilience and development. Water insecurity can increase food and nutrition insecurity and negatively impact health through contamination of water for domestic uses.

Scope of analysis

The factors described in the previous section continue to worsen the humanitarian crisis, and to a larger extent in specific municipalities, causing multiple impacts on vulnerable groups due to the compounding effect of the drivers. In 2022, the number of people in need (PIN) is 3.2 million, 11 per cent more than in 2021 (2.8 million). This figure was determined through qualitative and quantitative analysis carried out by humanitarian actors in coordination with national and territorial state institutions.

This Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) analyses the evolution of humanitarian gaps in Honduras during 2022 with a cross-sectoral approach that recognises the multidimensional nature of people's needs across all clusters.

Children, youth, women, indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran communities, elderly, displaced persons

and returnees, people affected by climatic events, and people living with disabilities, among other groups, have been affected disproportionately and differential manner. These people require comprehensive, differentiated humanitarian assistance so that response and protection actions can ensure their safety and dignity.

The principle of action without harm, in connection with the promotion of a Zero Tolerance Policy towards Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)¹⁷ will be promoted in the planning and response stages of all clusters. This is to ensure the mainstreaming of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and the implementation of SEA prevention and response activities, including safe and accessible reporting mechanisms for communities, quality assistance to victims/survivors, and accountability, including investigations¹⁸.

Humanitarian conditions, severity and people in need

Of the 3.2 million people in need, at least 1.6 million were identified as being in acute need (Severity level 4) and are in a critical situation, living with risks associated with morbidity and mortality, either due to the impacts of violence or lack of access to essential goods to cover their basic needs. These people require urgent attention in the short and medium term to avoid loss of life or deterioration of their situation.

The calculation of humanitarian needs estimates has been done through the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework or JIAF approach, which analyses the type and severity of the needs of people affected by emergencies using a set of intersectoral indicators to obtain dimensional results of the crisis. This analysis has shown that the country faces a complex emergency context. In all departments there is a need for humanitarian action: in 37 of the country's 298 municipalities the level of need is critical, while in 220 municipalities the needs are severe, with population

15 A study in Tegucigalpa found that people with symptoms of depression/anxiety were 2.4 times more likely to report experiences of physical violence and 3.7 times more likely to report sexual violence. Rio Navarro J, Cohen J, Rocillo Arechaga E, Zuniga E, Médecins Sans Frontières Evaluation and Action Team-Honduras. Physical and sexual violence, mental health indicators, and treatment seeking among street-based population groups in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*. 2012;31(5):388-95.

16 <https://www.elheraldo.hn/elheraldoplus/data/honduras-salud-mental-psicologos-psicologia-YB9737054>

17 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/673/50/PDF/N0667350.pdf?OpenElement>

18 <https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/IASC-Plan-for-Accelerating-PSEA-in-Humanitarian-Response.pdf>

groups in a greater situation of vulnerability. The humanitarian needs of people in mixed movements in 2022 are concentrated in: (i) their entry into the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes (Department of El Paraíso, in the east of the country); (ii) their transit through Tegucigalpa and surrounding municipalities (Department of Francisco Morazán); and (iii) their exit through the municipality of Ocotepeque (Department of Ocotepeque).

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, in the first half of 2022, 2.6 million people were facing food insecurity crisis or emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4), equivalent to 27 per cent of the population. The main drivers of food insecurity in the country include extreme poverty and economic fragility, extreme weather and climate events, land degradation, health emergencies, COVID-19 confinements and, most recently, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which has increased the price of fuel and fertilisers.

Furthermore, the constant and heavy rainfall in September 2022 caused damage to community and household infrastructure such as housing, property and productive assets, especially in the Sula Valley area (north) and west of the country with high likelihood of intensification in the last months of the year due to the effects of tropical storms.

Prevailing gender inequality in Honduras was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of hydrometeorological events that disproportionately impacted women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people, highlighting the gendered risks, needs and coping

capacities. The Rapid Gender Analysis¹⁹ undertaken by humanitarian partners draws attention to the specific adverse effects on women: worsening quality of life and increased poverty, increased unemployment, informal and unpaid care work and its associated social disempowerment, increased migration and displacement, loss of income and livelihoods, increased constraints in accessing

services such as health, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH), education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter.

Even with 32 per cent of the country already facing humanitarian needs, there is a strong possibility of further deterioration. Most of the remaining population requires the restoration and sustainability of services that address basic needs to prevent moving into a humanitarian crisis.

Finally, at least 700,000 people continue to have early recovery needs from the 2020 tropical storms and require income security to stabilise their livelihoods and life expectancy.

Severity of humanitarian conditions and numbers of people in need

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19 UN Women and CARE. Rapid Gender Analysis in Honduras. http://care.org.hn/analisis-rapido-de-genero-arg-un-panorama-frente-a-covid_19-eta-iota/

Estimated number of people in need

TOTAL POPULATION

9.6M 

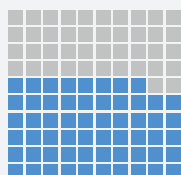
PEOPLE IN NEED

3.2M 

BY SECTOR

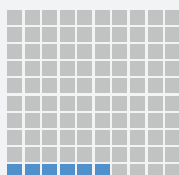
WASH

1.84M



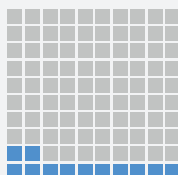
EMERGENCY SHELTER

192K



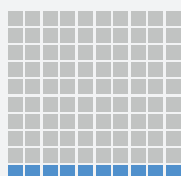
CCCM

383K



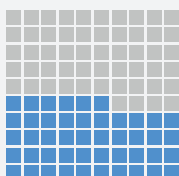
EDUCACION

318K



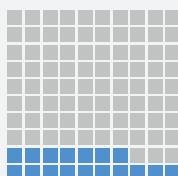
PROTECION

1.47M



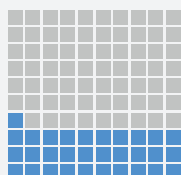
CHILD PROTECTION

546K



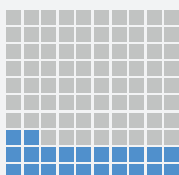
GBV PROTECTION

984K



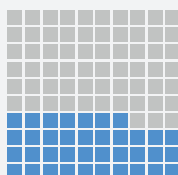
EARLY RECOVERY

706K



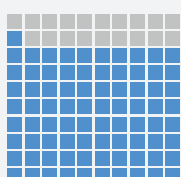
HEALTH

1.2M



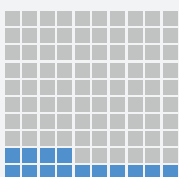
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

2.6 M



SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

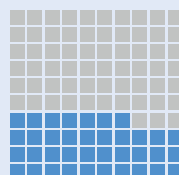
437K



BY AGE AND GENDER

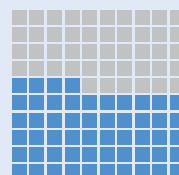
CHILDREN 0-17

1.19M



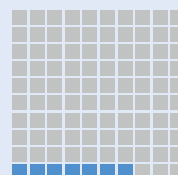
ADULTS 18-59

1.72M

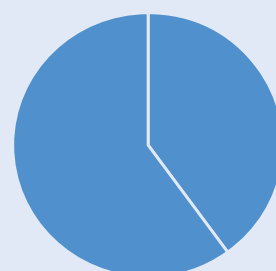


ELDERLY 60 - AND ABOVE

224K

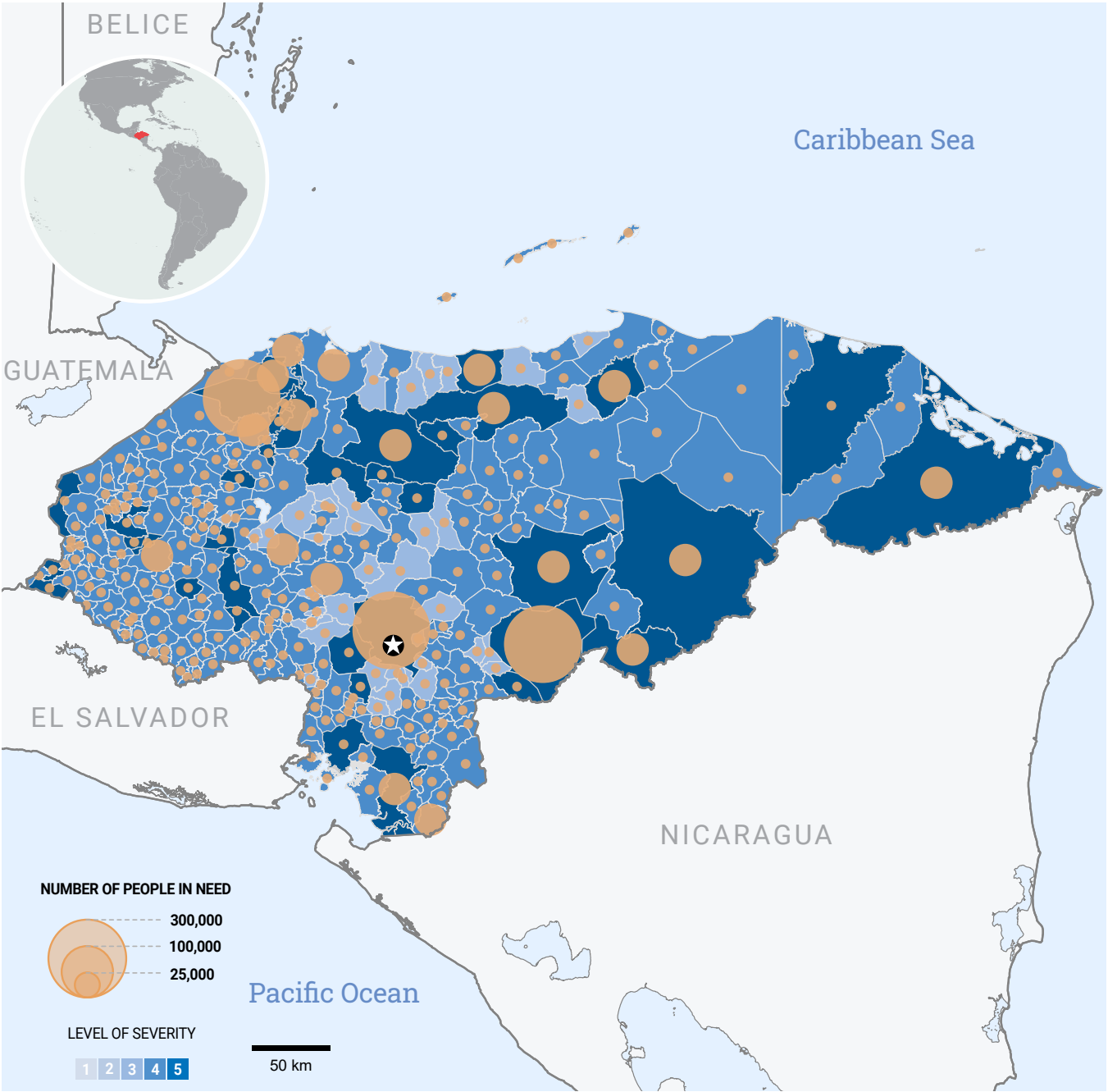



WOMEN
60%




MEN
40%

Severity of humanitarian conditions and numbers of people in need



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Part 1

Crisis Impact and Humanitarian Conditions

DANLÍ, DEPARTMENT OF EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau



1.1

Context of the Crisis

Political context

The general elections in November 2021 saw a historic voter turnout of 68.58 per cent.²⁰ The electoral process was peaceful and social unrest decreased²¹ (17 conflicts in December, the lowest of the year)²². However, in the first two months of 2022, there were 94 social conflicts. Political tensions peaked when two congressional presidents, each from a board of directors, claimed legitimacy over the legislative branch. The political confrontation led to chaos in Congress and peaceful protests in the streets. On 27 January, President-elect Xiomara Castro took office and in February requested UN support to establish an investigative mechanism against impunity and corruption.

Demographic profile

Honduras has a population of 9,630,856 inhabitants: 4,685,766 are men (48.6 per cent), 4,945,090 are women (51.4 per cent) and 39.4 per cent are under the age of 18. The population is relatively young (64 per cent are between 15 and 64 years old). Life expectancy has been increasing, and is currently 72 years for men and 77 years for women. It is estimated that six out of 10 people live in urban areas.

Population growth in Honduras has accelerated in recent decades. The average annual population growth rate between 2015 and 2020 exceeded 1.6 per cent, well above LAC (1.07 per cent) and at a global level (1.11 per cent), with implications for rising youth unemployment and migration²³.

Honduras suffers from a strong demographic imbalance due to the perpetual loss of population through constant migration processes. Data from the 2017 Household Survey showed that 282,000 households in Honduras had at least one member living in another country, equivalent to some 424,000 migrants (59.4 per cent men and 40.6 per cent women).

These households have a lower percentage of people living in poverty or extreme poverty. Since 1990, the number of Hondurans living outside the country has increased from 156,000 to 985,000²⁴.

The location of housing in urban centres influences access to jobs and public services. Exposure to landslides, floods, climatic events, as well as the precariousness of settlements and inadequacy of sanitation and waste management services are hazard multipliers that amplify the humanitarian dimensions of any emergency. In rural areas, this situation is more concerning as access to basic services requires travelling long distances and many families lack the financial resources for such journeys. Poorer people who rent or have irregular tenure are at greater risk, as they often have fewer assets and lack economic opportunities, which increases the risk of gang recruitment and reduces options for alternative living arrangements.

20 National Electoral Council, Honduras. General Elections, 28 November 2021 - General Vote Count. Election results.

21 Association for a More Just Society (ASJ). Report: "Conflict and political violence in the Honduran elections, 2021. Causes, triggers and opportunities for mitigation" November 2021. P. 26.

22 ASJ. En-Fe 2022 Newsletter p. 4.

23 UN, 2017- Centre for Strategic and International Studies, 2021. WFP and IOM report.

24 UNDESA, 2020.



TROJES, DEPARTMENT OF EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

Socio-cultural profile

The literacy rate in Honduras is 87 per cent, one of the lowest in Latin America. This rate is even lower for older indigenous women. Forty-seven percent of women have no secondary education and only 9 per cent have a bachelor's degree or higher education²⁵.

High gender inequality is evident in access to basic services. Women and girls, especially indigenous and rural, face increased poverty, unemployment, unpaid care workloads and limited access to health services - conditions that worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of hurricanes. Women own only 12 per cent of the land, in a context characterised

by legal insecurity of tenure. Women also face difficulties in accessing credit or property due to job instability and informality, the wage gap and/or care roles - in which they spend between 4 to 15 per cent more time than men.

In Honduras, seven per cent of the population is indigenous. Generally, the development indicators of this population are lower than national averages, which leads to greater vulnerability to risks and a greater gap in access to humanitarian assistance, recovery and development. Although public policy ensures the inclusion of indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations, their participation in public policy decisions is low at the departmental level and almost

25 OM. Migration Profile in Honduras 2019. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mp_honduras-2019-es.pdf

non-existent at the national level. Furthermore, the Miskito population feels that they are not recognized in the country's educational and economic policies - especially with lack of consideration to their limitations in the transition to virtual education. The Miskito region was also one of the last to receive PCR testing. Indigenous women are the most unequal group across all socio-economic indicators.

Economic profile

While Honduras is a middle-income country, around 70 per cent of the population works in the informal economy, characterised by low income and a lack of social protection or access to the benefits of limited economic growth in recent years. Moreover, the real per capita income for the most vulnerable sectors has declined. Precarious working conditions continue to persist: eight out of 10 women and seven out of 10 men work in precarious and poorly paid conditions - a situation that is more evident among domestic workers. Many face difficulties in accessing social security or receiving subsidies or other financial support as they are not part of a payroll.

In the Human Development Index, Honduras dropped from 132 (out of 191 countries) in 2020 to 137 in 2022, the second lowest in LAC after Haiti.

Despite some significant and differentiated advances, poverty, extreme poverty and inequality continue to place Honduras with one of the highest Gini coefficients in the world (0.55 in 2021).²⁶ Almost half of the population lives in poverty, which reaches critical levels in rural communities and affects indigenous and/or Afro-descendant populations to a greater extent. This socio-economic determinism exacerbates the vulnerability of these populations to the effects of climate change, epidemics and other shocks.

Legal Framework

Honduras has made significant efforts to promote safe, orderly and regular migration and to strengthen the protection of refugees. The Central American Free Movement Agreement (CA-4) signed by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (1991) allows for the transit of persons in these countries without the need for a passport and with expedited migration procedures.

Honduras is party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1984 Cartagena Declaration. The refugee status determination process is integrated into the Immigration and Foreign Nationals Act (2004) and is entrusted to the National Migration Institute (INM). Honduras is part of the Regional Comprehensive Framework for Protection and Solutions to Address Forced Displacement in Central America and Mexico (MIRPS for its acronym in Spanish), although it does not yet have a law regulating forced displacement.

Honduras is also a party to the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women of Belén do Pará and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, whose Optional Protocol has not yet been ratified, affecting the safeguarding and protection of human rights of women and girls.

Following the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women, LGBTIQ+ and indigenous and Afro-Honduran people, Honduras established Decree No. 99 (2020) to prevent and address violence against women in emergencies and has adopted commitments for the protection of indigenous populations and LGBTIQ+ people.

Progress has also been made on legal frameworks for risk management in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

²⁶ The Gini coefficient measures income inequality. It is a number between 0 and 1, where zero (0) corresponds to perfect equality (everyone has the same income) and 1 corresponds to perfect inequality (one person has all the income and everyone else has none). National Institute of Statistics. Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey 2021.

Security Environment

According to the 2021 Global Peace Index, Honduras suffered the third largest deterioration in its level of peace (its overall score fell by 7.1 per cent). Peace is now at its lowest level in a decade, ranking 124 (out of 163 countries) globally and tenth in LAC.

In 2021, the homicide rate was 38.6 per 100,000 inhabitants, lower than in 2020 but 13.1 points above the LAC rate and the highest in Central America. This rate means that an average of 10 people lost their lives violently every day (3,651 homicides from January to December)²⁷.

Although criminal activities decreased during 2021, at the end of the year and in the first half of 2022, crime and its gender-differentiated impacts increased. During 2021, 318 violent deaths of women and femicides were registered, and as of September 2022, 211 femicides were reported²⁸. Almost 68 per cent of women between 15 and 49 have suffered physical and/or sexual violence by their partner in the last 12 months²⁹.

Children are exposed to armed, sexual and domestic violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation (of the nearly 3,651 homicides in 2021, 4.5 per cent involved children). School dropouts and temporary school closures represent a loss of protective environment and increase protection risks.

Environmental profile

Honduras is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world and one of the most affected by extreme weather events such as floods, hurricanes and droughts. These recurrent shocks are increasingly intense and are linked to migration.

In recent years, longer droughts in some parts of the country, related to the El Niño, combined with increasingly heavy rains from tropical depressions or storms, in addition to La Niña, have had devastating effects and increased economic impact. In the last six years, storms and hurricanes have increased in number and degree of destruction.

Local agricultural markets were decimated in 2018 by one of the worst droughts in 40 years, and in 2020, Tropical Storms Eta and Iota were the most severe in more than 20 years, affecting some four million people³⁰. Frequent droughts in the Dry Corridor, a climatic sub-region that Honduras shares with Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua, have severely disrupted agricultural practices, undermining food production and increasing levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, especially in rural communities³¹.

These environmental factors are accompanied by environmental degradation, erosion and soil salinisation affecting health and livelihoods, especially in rural communities.

There is legal insecurity in land tenure, ownership and use due to duplicate ownership of titles (between private parties and ethnic communities), which leads to conflicts over territory. This situation disproportionately affects Garifuna and indigenous communities and defenders of environmental or territorial rights³².

Urban slums are perpetually exposed to landslides and flooding and often lack sanitation and waste management services, amplifying the humanitarian dimensions of emergencies.

27 <https://infosegura.org/2022/03/08/violencia-homicida-en-honduras-2021/>

28 National Violence Observatory (ONV) of the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), Infographic Report. N. 10 Violent Death of Women and Femicides from January to December 2021. <https://iudpas.unah.edu.hn/dmsdocument/11995-boletin-infografico-muerte-violenta-de-mujeres-y-femicidios-25-enero-2022> 29 Survey of the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Health of Honduras 2022.

29 Encuesta del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y la Secretaría de Salud de Honduras 2022.

30 El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras: Humanitarian Needs Overview Summary (Humanitarian Programme Cycle, July 2021).

31 Ecological Threat Report 2021, Understanding Ecological Threats, Resilience and Peace. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ETR-2021-web.pdf>

32 Informe de la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos. 4 de marzo de 2022.

These environmental considerations expose women and girls to greater risks, impacts and inequalities resulting in higher levels of mortality and morbidity, poverty, food insecurity, inadequate housing, limited access to health services and education, and less participation in climate change and disaster risk reduction issues.

Humanitarian architecture

Since 2010, Honduras has had a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT or Humanitarian Network) that ensures international coordination of humanitarian assistance through protocols between national authorities and partners.

The Humanitarian Network includes UN agencies, funds and programmes, national and international NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the private sector and other actors, who collaborate in coordinated disaster preparedness and response activities.



GUARUMA, SAN PEDRO SULA, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

1.2 Shocks and the Impact of the Crisis

Shocks, ongoing events and their impacts

For the analysis of humanitarian needs in Honduras, as well as for the definition of the level of severity by municipality, clusters prioritised four critical shocks that form the humanitarian context at the national level: food and nutrition security; violence; the human mobility and displacement crisis; climate change and disasters - drought, floods and the carry-over effect of Eta and Iota.

Food and nutrition security

In 2022, at least 2.6 million people (27 per cent of the population; 51 per cent women, 49 per cent men) are facing Food Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or worse) and require urgent action.

Of the 18 departments, 17 were classified in Phase 3 except Cortés (IPC Phase 2). The rains in September 2022 drastically affected crops in the north and west, which could increase the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or worse). The departments with the highest severity are Gracias a Dios (43 per cent), Lempira (32 per cent) and La Paz (30 per cent). The

latter two are producers of subsistence staple grains and coffee crops.

Households that could not engage in agriculture or harvest their crops had their food insecurity exacerbated by lack of employment, depletion of stocks, rising food prices and the international supply chain crisis, among other factors. The seasonal hunger period could accentuate the use of crisis and emergency coping strategies in affected households. The increase in the prices of production supplies (mainly fertilisers) negatively impact the production processes, and a reduction in the area planted with basic grains is expected in the coming cycles.

Urban peripheral households have seen their incomes eroded as a result of confinements and recent floods. In addition, they face cumulative inflation rates of 6.57 per cent and yearly inflation rates of 10.22 per cent as a result of high fuel prices and the Ukraine-Russia conflict, which have driven food costs to excessive levels. The depletion of reserves in the market mainly affects households that buy their food.

Nutrition

Malnutrition in Honduras shows both excesses and deficiencies in food consumption, resulting in overweight or obesity and undernutrition. According to the National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA-19, published in 2021), 19 per cent of children are stunted (chronic malnutrition) and four per cent are severely stunted (severe chronic malnutrition). The prevalence of underweight is seven per cent, with a higher incidence in rural areas. The most vulnerable people are the most affected: pregnant or nursing women and children under five.

Despite humanitarian food assistance interventions implemented by both the government and cooperation agencies, it has been insufficient to cover the impacts suffered in 2020 and 2021.

Violence

According to the updated Protection Analysis carried out by the Protection Cluster and its Areas of Responsibility, Honduras faces widespread violence that continues to generate multiple humanitarian impacts and protection risks³³.

Criminal groups and organisations have control over both urban (people living in strategic locations of interest to “maras” and gangs) and rural (peasants, Garifuna and indigenous communities) populations. These groups impose restrictions on mobility and freedom through “invisible borders”, curfews and restrictions on daily activities. People are denied access to health, education, work and the use of public spaces destined for protection and participation. Children, women and girls and persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable.

Extortion is a source of financing and a mechanism for social and territorial control over communities. It mainly affects merchants and transportation workers, but increasingly extends to other populations such as construction workers or people receiving remittances. According to the National Human Rights Commissioner (CONADEH), at least 13 of the country's 18 departments have incidences of extortion, with Francisco Morazán and Cortés having the highest number of complaints (79 per cent)³⁴. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported that in 2021 at least 209 human rights defenders and 93 journalists were victims of attacks such as threats, harassment and even murder.

³³ In the joint analysis exercises that underpins the Protection Analysis document, it was agreed to characterise the situation facing the country as a context of generalised violence, considering that although this is not a technical term and, consequently, does not have a strict or closed definition, it does make it possible to describe situations characterised by a level of violence that in intensity, extension or geographical density affects a group of people who, due to the risks to their lives, security, freedom or personal integrity, are forced to move. These constituent elements of the context of generalised violence, in accordance with international human rights law, are considered throughout the document, with a particular focus on the intensity and extent of the prioritised risks. https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/220912_pau_honduras_2.pdf

³⁴ National Human Rights Commissioner (CONADEH). “Extortion: a trigger for the forced displacement of people in Honduras”.

Of the 302 people affected, 119 are from ethnic populations and 169 are defenders of territories and the environment³⁵.

Human Mobility Crisis and Displacement³⁶

Historically, Honduras has been a country of origin, entry, transit and, to a lesser extent, destination for refugees and migrants. The effects of the multi-causal crisis described in this document make Honduras a country of origin of refugees and migrants.

According to UNHCR's Global Trends Report, in 2021, Honduras had the sixth highest number of asylum applications registered (59,800, up 13 per cent from 52,800 in 2020).

In early 2021, the outflow of mass movements of people in groups ("caravans") continued. However, in 2022, smaller groups have been observed to avoid being detected by border authorities.

The number of returnees increased in 2022 (82,968 as of 31 October), 41 per cent more than in the same period in 2021. Many have protection and assistance needs.

With regard to internal displacement, according to the 2019 Characterisation Study, at least 247,090 people (2.7 per cent of the population) were forcibly displaced by violence between 2004 and 2018 (55 per cent women, 45 per cent men and 43 per cent minors). Of these, 56 per cent were displaced between 2014 and 2018.

According to CONADEH, complaints filed by IDPs increased by 55.64 per cent between 2016 and 2019 (13.91 per cent per year). This figure decreased in 2020 and 2021 (1,428 and 1,511) due to movement restrictions as a result of Eta and Iota, the pandemic,

and a continued loss of confidence in the effectiveness of public institutions. However, these figures showed a significant increase in 2022³⁷.

The main causes of internal displacement include threats (55 per cent), homicides (40 per cent), restrictions on mobility (24 per cent), injuries (16 per cent), extortion (13 per cent), sexual violence (10 per cent), and encroachment or dispossession of housing (9 per cent)³⁸.

Mixed Movements

Honduras is not characterised as a destination country. Official figures show that 108 asylum applications were received in 2021, of which 78 were recognised. As of October 2022, 103 applications have been received (equivalent to 95 per cent of the number registered in 2021).

Due to its geographical position, Honduras has traditionally been a country of entry and transit for people who make up mixed movements heading towards the north of the American continent, from South America or other transcontinental countries.

The country faces challenges in improving reception conditions for migrants and refugees in mixed movements that enter through the border with Nicaragua (mainly through the departments of El Paraíso and Choluteca), transit through the centre of the country (Central District and municipalities surrounding the department of Francisco Morazán) and leave through the border with Guatemala (departments of Ocotepeque, Copán and Cortés).

In 2022, irregular arrivals were particularly high, with record numbers. According to official figures, 141,200 people (26.83 per cent women, 55.09 per cent men, 9.97 per cent boys and 8.1 per cent girls)

35 The Human Rights Office reported 10 cases of homicides, seven men and three women, two of them transgender, two Afro- descendants and one indigenous. Two of them were beneficiaries of protection measures from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the National Protection Mechanism. Op.cit OHCHR. 2022 Report, p. 19.

36 Protection Analysis prepared by the Protection Cluster in conjunction with the Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection Accountability Areas published in September 2022.

37 National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Special Report: "Situation of Forced Internal Displacement in Honduras between 2016 and 2021".

38 Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence, with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). Characterisation Study of Internal Displacement by Violence in Honduras 2004-2018. December 2019.

had entered irregularly as of 31 October. Of these, 74 per cent (104,548) entered through the municipalities of Trojes and Danli. The scale of the arrivals, plus the vulnerability and protection needs, exceeded the response capacities in the areas of entry, transit and exit, imposing coordination challenges among humanitarian actors. Additionally, 323,813 persons of Nicaraguan nationality entered regularly in 2022. Given the conditions of their country of origin and the number of departures reported by the National Migration Institute, they may be in need of international and specific protection.

The analysis from the Protection Cluster³⁹ shows that this increase reflects a change in the entry dynamics through the eastern border. Of the 104,548 people who entered through this

border as of 31 October, 58,522 were men (56 per cent), 26,984 women (26 per cent), 10,672 boys (10 per cent) and 8,370 girls (8 per cent). Seventy-four percent were of Venezuelan and Cuban origin, followed by Ecuadorians, Haitians and Colombians making up 16 percent.

These entry numbers, along with the increase in the length of stay recorded since March, have exceeded the capacities of institutions⁴⁰. Receiving municipalities do not have adequate reception conditions: accommodation, health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, WASH and protection services suitable for the risks identified.

The dynamics of the migratory route, the risks of human trafficking and smuggling and the multiple human rights violations encountered along the way, including reported cases of corruption, impose multiple challenges for a comprehensive route that allows for the consolidation of reception conditions for refugees and migrants in mixed movements.

Between 2021 and 2022, at least 180,000 people were affected by 11 types of weather-related emergencies, mostly floods, flash floods, landslides and drought (Dry Corridor) in municipalities whose Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) were newly formed or lacked resources to implement disaster response plans.

In September 2022, rains affected more than 80,000 people, of whom more than 9,000 had to be placed in shelters. More than 2,000 houses were affected, as well as agricultural and road infrastructure damage in more than 250 communities, with differentiated impacts on rural women heads of household, who have lost their domestic animals and gardens and face problems in obtaining food⁴¹. Damage to crops and other livelihoods is protracted in the medium and long term and jeopardizes access to food.

In October 2022, Tropical Storm Julia affected 15 of the country's 18 departments. It is estimated that floods affected 200,000 people in the Sula Valley (north) and 24,000 in the department of Gracias a Dios (20 per cent of its population), where the Miskito people live, undermining their resilience and livelihoods⁴².

Many affected geographic areas in 2022 overlap with areas impacted in 2020 by Storms Eta and Iota and/or with areas controlled by criminal groups, which increases protection risks and specific needs of people who have been affected two or three times (especially for displaced persons or persons at risk of displacement).

Needs have also intensified for people in mixed movements who have been exposed to rising river levels or damage to road infrastructure when attempting to cross the country.

When affected by disasters, people's needs for shelter, access to protection services, safe water and basic sanitation, physical and mental health care, and food

39 Honduras Protection Analysis, September 2022, developed by the Protection Cluster, in conjunction with the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection Accountability Areas.

40 UN Honduras: Mixed movements on the south-eastern border.

41 Women farmers affected during the storms. Council for the Integral Development of Peasant Women. September 2022.

42 4COPECO

security increase. Communities facing this high level of vulnerability also face recurrent or cyclical disasters and are unable to overcome poverty and exposure to risks⁴³.

Impact on People

Gender-based violence (GBV) and the Impacts on Women, Girls and LGBTIQ+ people

The context in Honduras, with the highest rates of femicides in LAC, represents multiple challenges for the respect and safeguarding of human rights of women and girls. In 2021, 342 violent deaths of women were registered and as of September 2022, 211 femicides were reported⁴⁴.

Alarming levels of sexual violence are related to the high rate of pregnancies in adolescents. Twenty-three percent of adolescent girls between 15 and 19 have been pregnant at least once in their lives⁴⁵ and a high number of these pregnancies are the result of sexual violence. Rape is the third most reported crime in the country in terms of violence against women⁴⁶.

The risks for women, adolescent girls and girls in the country are intimately related to the humanitarian context, and to the social manifestations of urban violence, forced displacement and the barriers that GBV survivors face in accessing justice and redress for harm suffered.

In emergencies, GBV risks increase, the differentiated needs of women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people may be neglected, and gaps in access to specialised GBV response services may be greater.

Impact of Violence on Children and Adolescents

Children and adolescents in Honduras face different forms of violence at home, school and in the community. According to the Educational Progress Report for Honduras (2021), 758,095 children between the ages of five and 17 were out of school (50.2 per cent for lack of economic resources and 26.3 per cent for not wanting to continue studying)⁴⁷.

Children and adolescents are disproportionately at risk of suffering a violent death. During the last 24 years (between February 1998 and June 2022), 14,084 cases of arbitrary executions and violent deaths of children and young people under the age of 23 have been registered⁴⁸. In 2021, 14,385 reports were filed for crimes committed against children related to violence, neglect or vulnerability of children under 18⁴⁹, although the reports do not reflect the full extent of the problem as it is not possible or safe for many child victims to press charges.

Official data shows that from January 2014 to August 2022, 101,097 cases of returned children and adolescents were registered, and in 2022 alone, 12,268 cases (56 per cent boys and 44 per cent girls) have already been reported. Of these, 49.6 per cent were early childhood age, 29.3 per cent adolescents and 21.1 per cent children⁵⁰.

Impact on Mental Health

Chronic violence has affected the mental health of the population. A study carried out in Yoro, Choluteca and Cortés⁵¹ indicates a prevalence of violence-related mental disorders of up to 74 per cent.

43 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2009. IASC Guidance on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Emergencies and Disasters.

44 Women's Rights Centre (CDM) (n. d.) Violence against Women Observatory (Observatorio de Violencias contra las Mujeres) 2022.

45 National Institute of Statistics. March 2022. Situación de la Mujer Hondureña en el Marco del Día Internacional de la Mujer. INE. Situation of Honduran Women.

46 Centre for Women's Studies, Honduras. July 2020. Oversight report on the quality-of-care services in the institutions for access to justice Intibucá. CEM. Social Oversight Report

47 FEREMA (n. d.). Educational Progress Report HONDURAS 2022.

48 Casa Alianza Honduras. June 2022. CASA ALIANZA. Monthly report.

49 Data recorded from the Security Secretariat's report on reported crimes against children, including homicide, suicide, murder, abandonment, neglect, mistreatment, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced disappearance, forced displacement, pimping, incest, pornography, kidnapping, human trafficking, torture, domestic violence and other forms of violence.

50 National Migration Institute. INM. Returnee children.

51 Mejía D., Pérez I., Linares R., et al. Prevalence of mental disorders in relation to violence, resilience and coping strategies in Yoro, Choluteca and Cortés, June, 2016. Portal de la Ciencia Journal. July 2018;14:139-157.

Another study in Tegucigalpa⁵² found that people with symptoms of depression/anxiety were 2.4 times more likely to report physical violence and 3.7 times more likely to report sexual violence.

Women aged 18-30 living mainly in urban areas are more vulnerable to having complex mental health needs. The latest Demographic and Mental Health Survey (ENDESA)⁵³ looked into male mental health and reported that the groups with the highest complex/chronic mental health needs were rural males (10 per cent), with no schooling (17 per cent), over 35 (11 to 12 per cent), of the Chortí ethnic group (17 per cent), of the Misquito ethnic group (17 per cent), and greater poverty (15 per cent). The department of Gracias a Dios reports the highest figure for this indicator (21 per cent).

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (PSEA)

In humanitarian contexts, affected communities face a high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by humanitarian actors. In particular, women, children, adolescents, people with disabilities, elderly, LGBTIQ+, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities in situations of vulnerability are at a greater risk.

It is concerning that in Honduras, a limited number of humanitarian organisations have taken significant steps towards the prevention and response to SEA in line with the Minimum Operating Standards for PSEA⁵⁴ and the IASC's PSEA Acceleration Plan⁵⁵. Efforts to form an Inter-Agency PSEA Network with focal points from UN agencies, funds, programmes and NGOs began in late 2021 and, in 2022, the terms of reference, strategy and workplan for the PSEA Network, the UNCT and the Humanitarian Network were drafted.

A number of humanitarian organisations in Honduras have designated focal points for PSEA. However, many need to strengthen their understanding PSEA as a

priority and the responsibilities of their role and that of senior management in driving prevention and response actions, in line with the Minimum Operating Standards for IASP and the three priority outcomes of the IASC Acceleration Plan, such as safe and accessible channels for SEA reporting, quality assistance for victims/survivors of EAS, and strengthened accountability, including investigations of EAS reports.

SEA by humanitarian personnel is contrary to the principle of do-no-harm, violates the fundamental rights of affected persons and threatens their lives.

Impact on Systems and Services

The different shocks reduce the availability, quality and accessibility of basic systems and services. The reduction of commercial and productive activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic and hurricanes has reduced tax revenues and public investments, disrupting social programmes and weakening social safety nets, affecting long-term recovery.

Health Services

Mobility restrictions, health equipment shortages and the closing of facilities limited the continuity of primary health services, especially in urban and peri-urban areas, including emergency obstetric and neonatal care, SRH, immunisations, specialised care for LGBTIQ+ people, mental health and clinical management of rape. Health services surveys for February- March 2021, shows gaps in first level of care in human resources, and shortages of medicines and supplies, among others.

The prioritisation of COVID-19 also reduced testing for endemic diseases such as dengue and delayed supply chains for medicines and health supplies.

An estimated 51.7 per cent of women in Honduras travel approximately 30 minutes to reach a health

52 Rio Navarro J, Cohen J, Rocillo Arechaga E, Zuniga E, Médecins Sans Frontières Evaluation and Action Team-Honduras. Physical and sexual violence, mental health indicators, and treatment seeking among homeless population groups in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*. 2012;31(5):388-95.

53 National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA/MICS 2019).

54 <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2020-03/Minimum%20operating%20standards-psea%20by%20own%20personnel%202012.pdf>

55 https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc_plan_for_accelerating_psea_in_humanitarian_response.pdf

facility; 58 per cent have do not have access to SRH or hygiene services.

Mental Health

Ninety-four percent of women do not have access to mental health services, affecting the physical and mental health of women and girls facing forced pregnancies, the trauma of sexual assault, and the consequences of intimate partner violence. There is a significant institutional presence in the country with a focus on mental health, however, its capacity has been overwhelmed.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services

Challenges in restoring access to WASH services after Eta and Iota strained the limited capacities of providers. Flooding caused by heavy rains in September 2022 disrupted access to adequate WASH services for families in shelters, increasing the risk of COVID-19 and waterborne disease outbreaks, particularly in children under five.

Recurrent flooding in urban areas has affected water and sewerage services, exposing people to severe WASH needs, especially women and children. The Rapid Gender Analysis in Honduras shows that only 35 per cent of women have access to safe drinking water on a permanent basis.

According to the Joint WASH Supply Monitoring Programme (WHO and UNICEF 2021), coverage of drinking water service with an improved source is estimated at a national average of 95.69 per cent (99.84 per cent urban and 89.87 per cent rural); for safely managed water, coverage could only be estimated for rural areas at 18.71 per cent. The Latin American Sanitation Conference (LATINOSAN 2019) already reported that the national coverage of safely managed services was only 9.84 per cent (9.95 per cent urban and 9.72 per cent rural).

Education Services

The education system was severely impacted during the pandemic and hurricane season in 2020. Despite the gradual reopening and hybrid education modalities implemented since March 2022, there is limited information about the quality of these teaching models and their impact on children's learning and well-being.⁵⁶ Many rural or remote areas do not have adequate electricity supply and/or internet services,⁵⁷ leading to widespread school dropout. It is estimated that almost 55 per cent of enrolled students were unable to continue their studies.

In 2021, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) estimated 3,493,181 school age children and adolescents, while the Ministry of Education recorded 1,806,486 enrolments. Therefore, 1.5 million children and adolescents can be considered excluded from the educational system, which is almost half of the school population.

The recurrent use of schools as shelters for flood-affected people has limited access to education and severely deteriorated these facilities.

Impact on Humanitarian Access

The September 2022 rains damaged more than 60 per cent of primary and secondary roads and cut off more than 90 communities nationwide,⁵⁸ delaying humanitarian and development activities.

Even though humanitarian operations undertook a collective effort to overcome the challenges, extensive damage to transport infrastructure and road networks reduced the access required to carry out necessary assistance and deliver critical aid⁵⁹.

Rural and hard-to-reach areas face more constraints during responses due to limited resources and geographical conditions. The provision of humanitarian assistance becomes more difficult in areas where access roads are blocked due to landslides, floods and/or river flooding.

56 UNICEF Education Update 24. www.unicef.org/lac/media/22981/file

57 <https://elpais.com/planeta-futuro/2021-03-25/el-coronavirus-en-latinoamerica-y-el-caribe-un-ano-sin-pisar-mi-escuela.html>

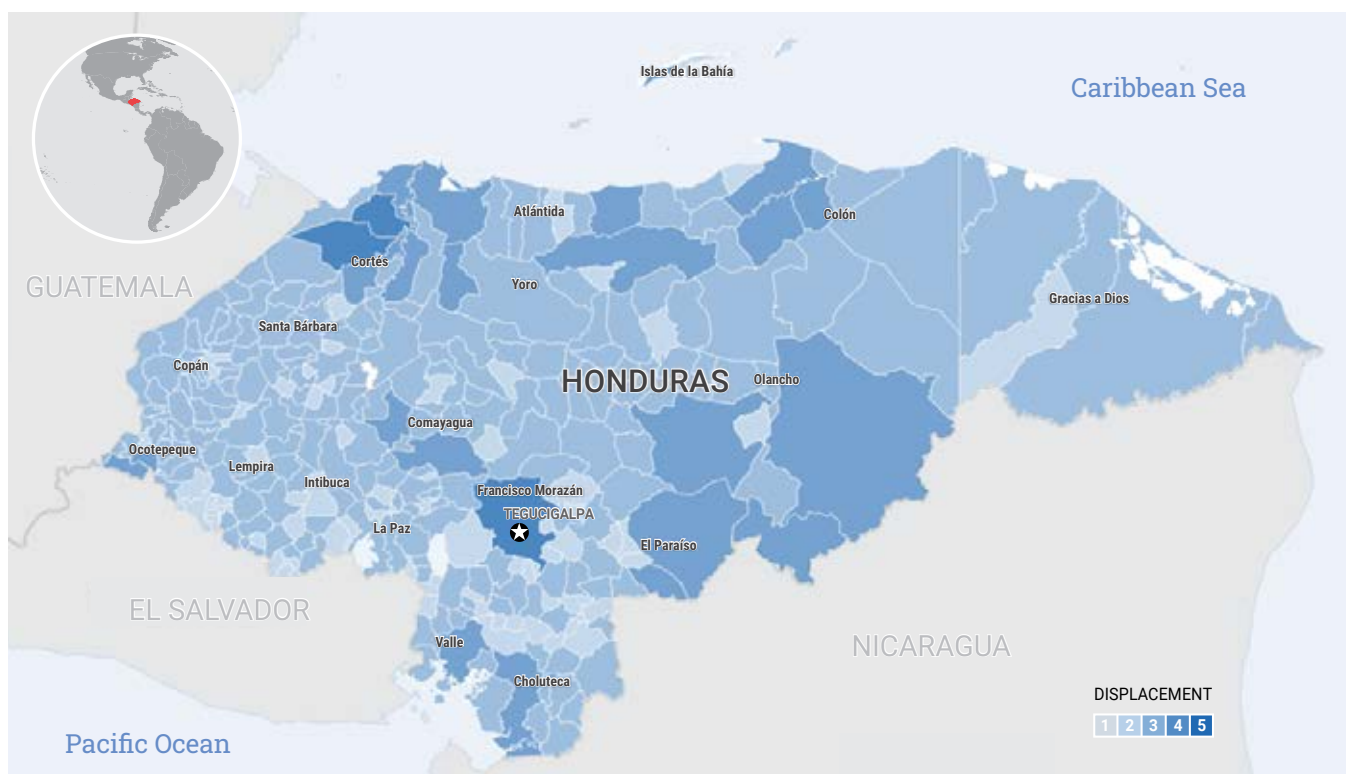
58 COPECO. September 2022

59 [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2020-12-23 6W After %28SPA%29.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2020-12-23%206W%20After%20SPA%29.pdf)

The territorial control by criminal groups in affected areas adds another layer of complexity to the already limited access conditions and security environment for affected people and humanitarian workers. In areas

where these criminal groups have spread their reach and control, mobility restrictions due to intimidation and threats have affected access to basic and humanitarian goods and services.

Impact on people: internal displacement



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its borders or boundaries.

1.3

Scope of Analysis

The analysis of humanitarian needs integrates a context of multiple crises in the social, economic, political and environmental spheres. The HNO focuses on the impacts generated by food insecurity, the effects of climate change (floods and droughts), violence and the crisis generated by displacement and human mobility.

The country level analysis showed that the needs are concentrated in 3.2 million people living in 257 of the 298 municipalities (86 per cent of the country), including urban areas where gangs and environmental risks coalesce, as well as rural areas with scenarios of territorial control due to land- related interests.

At least 41 per cent of people in need have had their physical well-being and mental health affected by exposure to protection and integrity risks, whether through physical aggression, acts of sexual violence, injuries, attacks, the threat of living under the control of criminal groups, exposure to other invisible forms of violence, or illnesses acquired through lack of access to the livelihoods that ensure their well-being.

Some 1.6 million people (47 per cent of those in need) were identified as requiring medium term attention to ensure decent living standards due to barriers to access to basic services, goods and livelihoods. These are due to security conditions as part of the control and intimidation they suffer or from institutions have exceeded the capacity to provide the necessary care due to limited budgets or human resources. It is worth highlighting the weakness of the Property Institute's unified cadastral registration system, which, together with forced displacement and natural disasters, leads to the loss of property rights.

At least 2.6 million people (81 per cent of those in need) adopt different coping mechanisms to meet their basic needs. In the absence of income or sources for obtaining one and the lack of measures for their socio-economic integration as part of the humanitarian-development nexus, livelihoods may begin to collapse in the long term.

The main vulnerable groups prioritised according to needs from multiple impacts and latent risks include: victims of displacement; people at risk of displacement; refugees and migrants in mixed movements; people affected by disasters; and indigenous and Afro- Honduran peoples. Women (1.8 million), girls (253,000) and boys (243,000) represent the majority of people in need (64 per cent) and are part of all the groups.

The analysis also identified 262,000 people belonging to ethnic groups in need - 184,000 indigenous people and 78,000 Afro-descendants.

These groups, mainly those living in the Mosquitia region (department of Gracias a Dios) face severe barriers in access to health, education and food services due to difficulties in access and historical gaps.

Furthermore, 160,000 migrants and refugees enter Honduras with the purpose of moving northbound and are exposed to protection risks. However, the flow can vary drastically and thus requires continued monitoring and attention.



DANLÍ, DEPARTMENT OF EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

1.4

Humanitarian Conditions and Severity of Needs

The analysis of humanitarian conditions of people in need in Honduras, particularly the vulnerable groups, allowed for a prioritisation. The context in which these groups live and the exposure to risk make them especially vulnerable to shocks, depending on age, sex or ethnicity, and is increasingly aggravated at different levels of severity. The capacity of institutions and the humanitarian community to respond in a timely and comprehensive manner is insufficient considering the impact and inequalities that persist.

Furthermore, many of these people live in at-risk areas that are prone to climatic shocks.

Physical and Mental Well-being

The prioritised vulnerable groups have serious mental health problems as a result of violence by criminal groups, “maras” and gangs, the impacts associated with disasters, and the lingering impact of the pandemic. The most vulnerable groups facing the disproportionate consequences of the crises are women, children and adolescents, LGBTIQ+ people, people from ethnic groups, elderly people and people with disabilities.

These people require prompt attention to ensure access to protection measures and psychological care because of the impact on their physical health,

reflected in cases of GBV, malnutrition leading to illness or loss of life, and even physical injuries and/or wounds from assaults or attacks.

In terms of mental well-being, people affected by violent/traumatic events exhibit impacts on their mental health as well as a pervasiveness of medium and high complexity needs.

Some vulnerable populations, especially homeless people, face an increased risk of suffering due to the impact of violence on mental health. A study in Tegucigalpa found that people who reported symptoms of depression and anxiety were 2.4 times more likely to report experiences of physical violence and 3.7 times more likely to report sexual violence⁶⁰.

Living Conditions

The deterioration in living conditions as a result of the economic crisis, exacerbated by COVID-19, is evident in loss of employment and consequent food insecurity, as well as limitations in access to education and health services. These needs require solutions to generate subsistence/income and livelihoods.

The living conditions of people who are victims of displacement centre around the difficulty of accessing water and basic sanitation services, health, education, and loss of shelter and income sources. Therefore, access to education, shelter, food, and livelihood solutions must be ensured.

Disaster-affected people face difficulties in accessing water and basic sanitation, health, and education, in addition to the loss of shelter, household assets (unmet basic needs), and livelihoods in the form of agricultural production or other means of subsistence.

These needs require medium-term interventions to ensure these sectoral deficiencies are remediated to prevent them from increasing in severity and causing irreparable harm.

Crisis Coping Mechanisms

The most frequent negative coping mechanisms include selling produce, begging, survival sex, leaving children in the care of older adults (often resulting in recruitment from criminal groups, “maras” or gangs as informants or collaborators), forced early child marriages and unions. Prevention and protection actions are required for vulnerable groups facing these situations, as they are increasingly being affected.

Profiles of Vulnerable Populations

In Honduras, 3.2 million people have humanitarian needs. The converging crises, impacts associated with climate change (especially floods and droughts), and violence have affected population groups who have limited access to essential and emergency health services and are facing food insecurity, as well as mixed movements, and continue to disrupt humanitarian conditions. These groups suffer a deterioration in living standards and an impact on their physical and mental well-being, which forces them to increasingly adopt negative coping mechanisms.

⁶⁰ Rio Navarro J, Cohen J, Rocillo Arechaga E, Zuniga E, Médecins Sans Frontières Evaluation and Action Team-Honduras. Physical and sexual violence, mental health indicators, and treatment seeking among homeless population groups in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*. 2012;31(5):388-95.

Population Group #1

Women, Girls and Adolescents in Situations of Vulnerability

TOTAL POPULATION	MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
1.8M	--	5%	46%	49%	--

Women, particularly women of reproductive age, girls and adolescents, women with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ people, single-parent heads of households, survivors of GBV, migrants, displaced, refugees and returnees, rural, indigenous, Afro-descendant and other indigenous women, have been disproportionately affected by different emergencies, with a humanitarian impact.

Women are more exposed to violence from criminal groups and GBV. In addition to the impact of violence and multidimensional poverty, women and girls are also severely affected by food insecurity and the socio-economic effects of disasters.

Women and girls face fewer opportunities to access education and have limited participation in the formal labour market, which affects their economic autonomy. Crises have reduced their economic income opportunities, triggering negative coping mechanisms such as transactional sex, early and forced child marriages and unions, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation. Paid domestic workers, many of them immigrants, indigenous or Afro-descendants, lack access to social security and are more unprotected regarding sustained unemployment.

Women and girls with disabilities experience aggravated manifestations of GBV at disproportionately higher rates, domestic violence at twice the rate of other women, and in unique forms due to discrimination based on both gender and disability⁶¹. Intersectional discrimination negatively

influences their self-perception and their capacity for self-determination and freedom⁶².

Women living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are exposed to increased risks and vulnerabilities, including situations that affect their sexual and reproductive rights, violence when communicating their diagnosis, high levels of gender-based violence, discrimination and psychological violence.

Many migrant, refugee and returnee women, adolescent and girls face loss of livelihoods, economic autonomy and barriers to accessing rights such as general health and SRH, work, education, protection, information and justice, as well as specific manifestations of gender-based violence (sexual, physical and psychological) both during transit and upon their destination. This situation is aggravated by factors that increase their vulnerability and risk to gender-based violence and limits their access to state protection and access to essential services in cases of violence. These factors include lack of knowledge of support networks and basic social services, irregular migration status and lack of documentation, lack of awareness of sexual exploitation and/or abuse by humanitarian personnel, lack of zero tolerance towards these actions and reporting mechanisms.

Indigenous, Afro-descendant and rural women often live in poverty and face critical conditions - a lack of certainty of land ownership, lack of access to general health and SRH services or limited economic

61 UN General Assembly, Report of the UN Secretary-General, "Situation of women and girls with disabilities and the status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol.

62 Spanish Ministry of Equality. Federation of Progressive Women. 2020. Women, disability and gender violence.

autonomy. These women are exposed to violence and excluded from decision-making spaces. Their geographical location, lack of transportation and poverty often limit their access to comprehensive care services and alternative means of filing complaints.

Malnourished women are more likely to become ill during pregnancy and have a higher risk of premature

birth, miscarriage, stillbirth, and even their own death. They are also more likely to contract infections, experience weakness, and have lower productivity. Women with micronutrient deficiencies have an increased risk of dying during childbirth, giving birth to an infant with a low birth weight or cognitive impairment, and affecting the health and development of breastfeeding infants.



TROJES, DEPARTMENT OF EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

Population Group #2

People on the move

TOTAL POPULATION	MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
180K	--	--	25%	--	75%

Globally, there has been an increase in human mobility and displacement crises. During 2022, new conflicts have emerged and existing ones have been exacerbated. Food shortages, inflation, the climate crisis, and the impact of COVID-19 have accentuated people's hardship, further fuelling population movements. This global context is reflected in the increasing numbers of refugees and migrants in mixed movements entering Honduras, burdening the already weak reception capacities of host populations, as well as national and local institutions.

Refugees and migrants in mixed movements face high levels of vulnerability given the conditions of the migratory route, distance from protection networks, exposure to protection risks, and multiple scenarios that violate their rights. In Honduras, these risks are exacerbated due to a context of generalised violence and impacts from natural disasters, which highlights the need for humanitarian actors to strengthen intervention capacities, with a cross-cutting focus on children, mainly unaccompanied minors; women and the LGBTIQ+ population who are exposed to GBV risks; persons with disabilities; elderly people; and those who cannot access goods and services due to language barriers.

Honduras continues to face a context of generalised violence which is evident in manifestations and forced displacement. According to the latest study on the Characterisation of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras⁶³, there is a multidimensional

impact on affected people and communities, which limits their human rights. In terms of health, 41 per cent of people reported that their mental and physical health was affected, as was their ability to continue medical treatments. Meanwhile, 38 per cent of people had to change or abandon their jobs or businesses. The principle needs at the time of displacement were identified as accommodation (74 per cent); assistance for relocation (74 per cent); food, clothing, and hygiene (62 per cent); protection during transit (18 per cent); and psychological assistance (17 per cent), among others.

Forty-three per cent of displaced households owned a house before displacement. Of these, only 32 per cent managed to keep their house while the remaining 67 per cent faced other scenarios: 19 per cent had to abandon their house, 10 per cent had their house taken away, 5 per cent had their house destroyed, while 33 per cent sold their house.

These impacts together with a limited response capacity reduces the option of internal migration and, along with an absence of comprehensive care, encourages people to leave the country under considerable risk of deportation or forced return to areas where the cause of migration persists. A response is required to meet these humanitarian needs.

⁶³ Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence, with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). Characterization Study of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004-2018. December 2019. CIPPDV. Characterisation 2004-2018.

Population Group #3

Boys, girls and adolescents

TOTAL POPULATION	MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
496K	--	5%	46%	49%	--

Children and adolescents require protection including prevention and response to increased abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence in the context of emergencies. Children in vulnerable situations (migrants, refugees, children with disabilities, indigenous children, and children at risk of exclusion)⁶⁴ come from households that have suffered a reduction in income and are exposed the option of dropping out of school and adopting negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, early marriages or recruitment by gangs.

Children under five have very specific nutritional needs and are born with an underdeveloped immune system that increases their vulnerability to infections such as pneumonia and diarrhoea. In resource-poor settings, young children with nutritional needs in the breastfeeding period are more likely to die from pneumonia and diarrhoea than breastfed children living in different environments. Children with micronutrient deficiencies are at increased risk of death from infectious diseases and impaired physical and mental development. Young children with acute malnutrition, especially severe malnutrition, are up to nine times more likely to die than children who are not undernourished.⁶⁵

Displaced and returnee children and adolescents face additional challenges regarding access to education and the continuation of studies. They also face limitations in accessing social protection. The main reasons for these challenges include low household financial resources, lack of access to computing devices and an internet connection, discrimination and xenophobia, and lack of documentation. It is important to mention that children and adolescents are highly exposed to the risk of sexual abuse by humanitarian personnel, especially unaccompanied children. In most cases, children are not informed of the concept of sexual abuse, the channels for reporting, and the assistance that should be provided.

⁶⁴ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20200616_HNO_CENTROAMERICA_ADDENDUM.pdf

⁶⁵ Black RE, Allen LH, Bhutta ZA, Caulfield LE, de Onis M, Ezzati M, Mathers C, Rivera J; Maternal and Child Undernutrition Study Group (2008) Maternal and child undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences. *Lancet*, 371:243-60.

Population Group #4

Indigenous and Afro-Honduran People

TOTAL POPULATION	MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
262K	--	5%	46%	49%	--

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Annual Report reveals the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and hurricanes on indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, exacerbating historical gaps in their limited access to goods and services, mainly adequate food, health and education services.

In Honduras, indigenous and Afro-descendant people, particularly women and girls, make up the vast majority of the poorest and/or historically marginalised and invisible groups. The social, political, and economic situation of indigenous peoples is generally much worse than that of non-indigenous people with similar levels of education, age, place of residence (rural or urban), type of work and household typologies.

People in rural communities, mostly indigenous, have the highest rates of poverty and extreme poverty. COVID-19 had multiple impacts on rural and remote areas, where access to health services is difficult and often insufficient.

Limited access to basic services, such as education, health, and sanitation, and overcrowding affects the

physical well-being of these populations, increasing morbidity and the risk of mortality from epidemics. In addition, communication on risks is a challenge in multi-cultural and multi-ethnic regions due to multiple languages.

For women and girls, limited access and discrimination in specialised GBV response services deepens their vulnerability and suffering.

Indigenous migrants face multiple forms of discrimination. Their lives and work are made invisible, as they do not access complaint mechanisms out of fear and are extremely vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and marginalisation, including SEA by humanitarian personnel. Indigenous women face risks of labour and sexual exploitation. Migrating offers opportunities for indigenous people to improve their living conditions and often is considered a survival strategy. However, some intersectional discrimination is derived from the triple factor of being women, migrant and an indigenous person⁶⁶, which is exacerbated in areas where governments presence is absent or neglected (such as borders) and separation from family and community networks.

⁶⁶ Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)- Population Division of ECLAC, based on United Nations. Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/HRC/39/17Add.3 and A/HRC/39/17/Add.2).

Population Group #5

Persons with Disabilities

TOTAL POPULATION	MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
196K	--	5%	46%	49%	--

People with disabilities in vulnerable conditions may be dependent on others for care due to difficulties in moving or getting help. In general, health services for people with disabilities are affected during emergencies.

People with disabilities encounter multiple barriers to accessing services and humanitarian assistance. Considering the range of disabilities, these barriers may include physical accessibility to delivery points and services for persons with motor disabilities or access to communication for persons with hearing and visual disabilities. Moreover, the dependence of people with mental disabilities generates barriers to accessing protective services. Women and girls with

disabilities face increased risks of GBV. Among the population affected by Hurricanes Eta and Iota, people with disabilities reported having unsafe conditions in temporary shelters or unsafe care measures.

In disasters and crises, the discrimination faced by people with disabilities is often exacerbated and their participation is reduced, which leads to inequitable access to information and humanitarian assistance. Moreover, violence is manifold for women and girls with physical and/or mental disabilities, based on gender and status inequality, and they face a greater risk of sexual exploitation, including SEA by humanitarian personnel.

Population Group #6

LGBTIQ+ People

TOTAL POPULATION	MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
70K	--	5%	46%	49%	--

LGBTIQ+ people face high level of risks that include multiple forms of violence, including GBV, sexual exploitation, including SEA by humanitarian personnel, trafficking, abuse, extortion, threats, stigmatisation and discrimination. They also face limitations in accessing integrated services and a lack of specialised, differential, and non-discriminatory quality care that address a differentiated and intersectional approach.

Access to justice and reporting of hate crimes remains a challenge, which results in an under-reporting of violence against LGBTIQ+ people and challenges in obtaining accurate statistics.

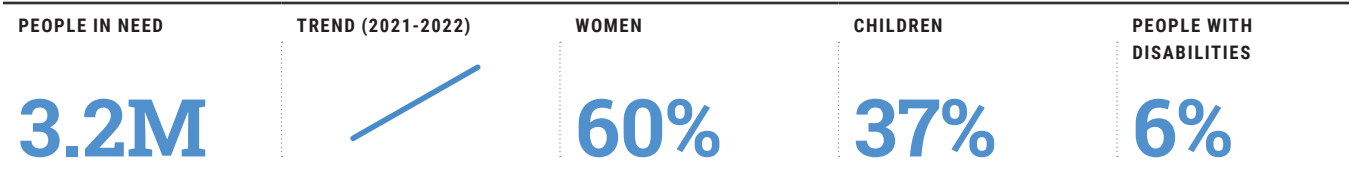
In Honduras, lesbian and transgender women are particularly affected and account for a higher number of violent deaths.

LGBTIQ+ people face disproportionate and differential risks generated by the widespread stigmatisation and discrimination that perpetuates violence against them because of their sexual orientation and diverse gender identity or expression. They are often victims of forced internal displacement and in many cases, given the absence of protection measures in the places of arrival, they leave in search of international protection through routes that exacerbate protection risks.

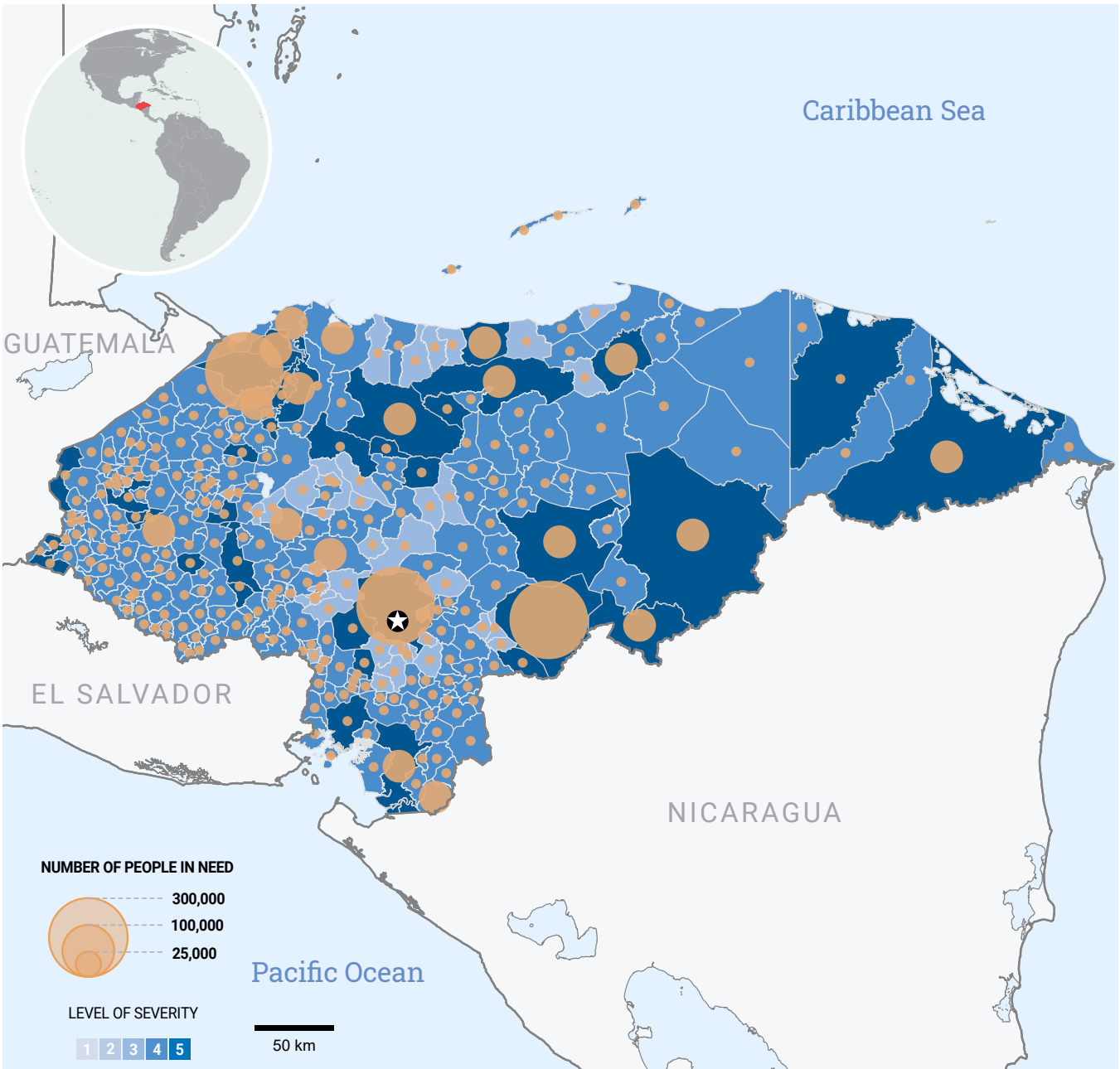
1.5

Number of People in Need

Current figures



Number of people in need by severity and location



Number of people in need by severity and location

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH SEVERITY LEVEL		
	SEVERITY 2	SEVERITY 3	SEVERITY 4
Atlántida	35,564	58,137	68,749
Choluteca	--	122,400	61,600
Colón	9,697	54,420	27,434
Comayagua	46,626	120,819	--
Copán	921	101,405	41,009
Cortés	--	142,301	392,303
El Paraíso	3,850	69,300	210,200
Francisco Morazán	45,045	46,553	368,851
Gracias a Dios	--	12,238	62,800
Intibuca	--	64,678	32,561
Islas de la Bahía	--	19,659	--
La Paz	1,990	84,400	--
Lempira	--	151,500	12,000
Ocatepeque	--	42,450	13,700
Olancho	--	105,297	83,100
Santa Bárbara	1,465	166,959	6,500
Valle	--	51,963	19,600
Yoro	--	52,434	176,200
Subtotal	145,158	1,457,713	1,576,607
PIN total	3,188,678		

At least 3.2 million people in need were identified in Honduras. They live in 257 (85 per cent) of the 298 municipalities, many in dispersed rural areas with difficult access. This represents 400,000 more people than the previous year, which is consistent with the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country.

Among those in need, the particular vulnerabilities of Afro-Honduran ethnic communities (3 per cent), indigenous people (6 per cent), women (60 per cent), and children and adolescents (37 per cent) stand out.

Geographic prioritisation was determined by the municipalities classified as extreme severity – which has a combined population of 1.6 million. These

municipalities are primarily urban areas with urgent protection needs, border areas in the southeast and west - with high levels of human mobility, ethnic populations in the Mosquitia, and areas vulnerable to climatic shocks (such as floods) in

the Sula Valley, as well as rural areas in the west and east of the country. People living in these areas have acute needs (municipalities classified as severity level 4 or critical) and are located in urban settings or scattered rural areas in 37 municipalities in 15 of the country's 18 departments.

Another 1.5 million people are facing severe need in 220 municipalities (74 per cent) that requires a n intersectoral humanitarian response to mitigate

the risks of lack of access to goods, services and fundamental rights and could be on the verge of collapse. These people are mostly concentrated in dispersed rural areas and in intermediate cities.

The prioritised areas are scattered throughout the country's 18 departments. Of the people in need in these areas, 9 percent are from ethnic groups, either indigenous peoples or Afro-Hondurans, mostly in the North Atlantic zone of the country.

There is concern about the compounding impact of violence and climatic emergencies. At least 92,000 people have been affected by Tropical Storms Eta and Iota.

All the vulnerable groups considered in the calculation of people in need require humanitarian assistance in 2023. There will be process for monitoring and follow up during the year.

Part 2

Crisis Impact and Humanitarian Conditions

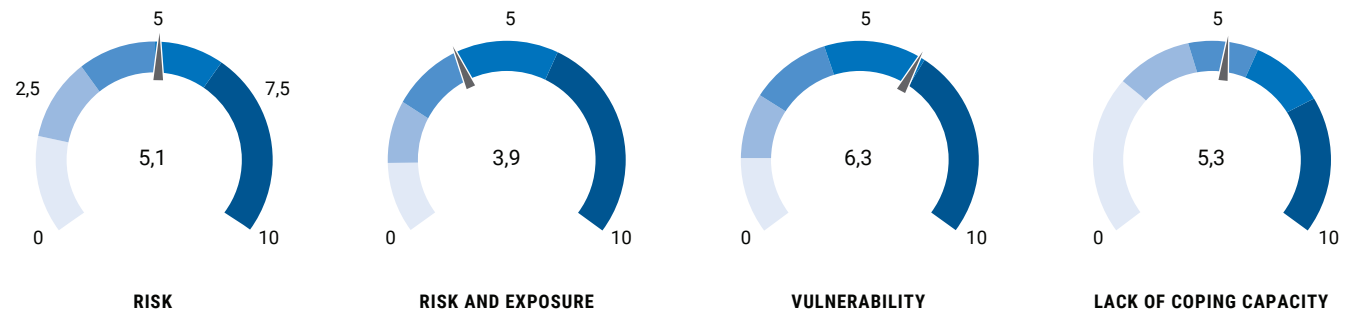
GUARUMA, SAN PEDRO SULA, HONDURAS

OCHA / Vincent Tremeau



2.1 Risk Analysis INFORM INDEX

INFORM INDEX



For more information, visit: <https://drmhc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Risk-Profile>

The humanitarian organisations in the Humanitarian Country Team used evidence-based and contextual analysis to identify the vulnerable groups and the most affected areas in terms of humanitarian needs, defining the severity of needs and considering a differential approach. The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate due to recent impact of the COVID-19

pandemic on top of violence, poverty and disasters associated with socio-natural events.

The number of people in humanitarian need has increased from 1.3 million in 2020 to 2.8 million in 2021 and 3.2 million in 2022, according to updated

data used for this document. In the three main components of the INFORM Risk Index (risk and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity), Honduras ranks among the top countries in the region, with a score of 5.1 (high risk). Considering that many of the vulnerability factors are structural, this analysis aims to identify such structural vulnerabilities to determine the severity of humanitarian needs. The needs severity analysis used to prioritize vulnerable groups and most affected areas was carried out through quantitative and qualitative analysis in consultation with field teams in several regions of the country.



JANUARY

Political tensions

National Congress named two presidents



MARCH

Human mobility

Increase in the entry of people in mixed movements through the eastern border (Department of El Paraíso, municipalities of Danlí and Trojes).



SEPTEMBER

Declaration of **national emergency** due to heavy rains.



OCTOBER

Tropical Storm Julia**Increase in violence related to extortions.**

This subsequently led to the President of the Republic to declare a national emergency due to violence on 24 November, which was ratified by a decree on 3 December. This HNO uses as a reference the National Human Rights Commissioner (CONADEH) findings that at least 13 of the country's 18 departments have experienced extortion, with the most complaints lodged in the departments Francisco Morazán and Cortés (79 per cent).

NOVEMBER

Start of the **cold season** caused **heavy rainfall** in the north of the country

Expected evolution of needs

The projected evolution of needs is based on four shocks: (i) natural shocks and climate change; (ii) food insecurity; (iii) violence; and (iv) human mobility crisis and displacement. If left unaddressed, these shocks will lead to an increase in the number of people affected.

This estimate considers the historical trend of a deteriorating humanitarian situation caused by generalised violence, the impacts of new emergencies associated to natural events, events related to La Niña and climate change, which increased significantly in the last year compared to previous years.

The greatest risk of socio-natural events continues to be due to rains, and especially tropical storms, which cause floods, landslides and population displacements – most often in October and November. Humanitarian actors fear a hampered response from multiple disasters due to the difficulty of mobilising aid on the ground and the complexity of implementing sufficient social isolation measures in temporary shelters.

In addition, water from storms and hurricanes can disperse sewer water (potentially hazardous biological agents), domestic waste and rubbish.

The persistence of environmental risks is evident in the impacted areas due to damage and contamination of water and sanitation sources and systems, stagnant water and sludge - risks that are critical for the rainy season cycles.

The increase in the number of people on the move since the end of 2021 suggests a possible increase of returnees to Honduras in 2022 and 2023, including people who will require protection and assistance upon return. The number of people entering the country has also increased in the last year and many of whom are in need of international protection.

The Foresight projections from the Danish Refugee Council indicate that displacement will continue to rise based on violence and human rights indicators.

Food insecurity could worsened due to adverse effects of climate hazards predicted for the region. The latest global weather models analysed by the IASC early warning and risk analysis group (which includes WMO and IRI) indicate above-average rainfall for the coming months, with a potentially high occurrence of floods and landslides due to soil saturation, especially in the north when the cold season (December-March) causes more rainfall.



DANLÍ, DEPARTMENT OF EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

2.2 Situation and Needs Monitoring

Monitoring of the humanitarian situation and specific indicators will be carried out by the national Clusters and Local Coordination Teams.

Tools are in place to assess the situation, respond to needs and identify any remaining gaps that may require the prioritisation of assistance. Efforts will be made

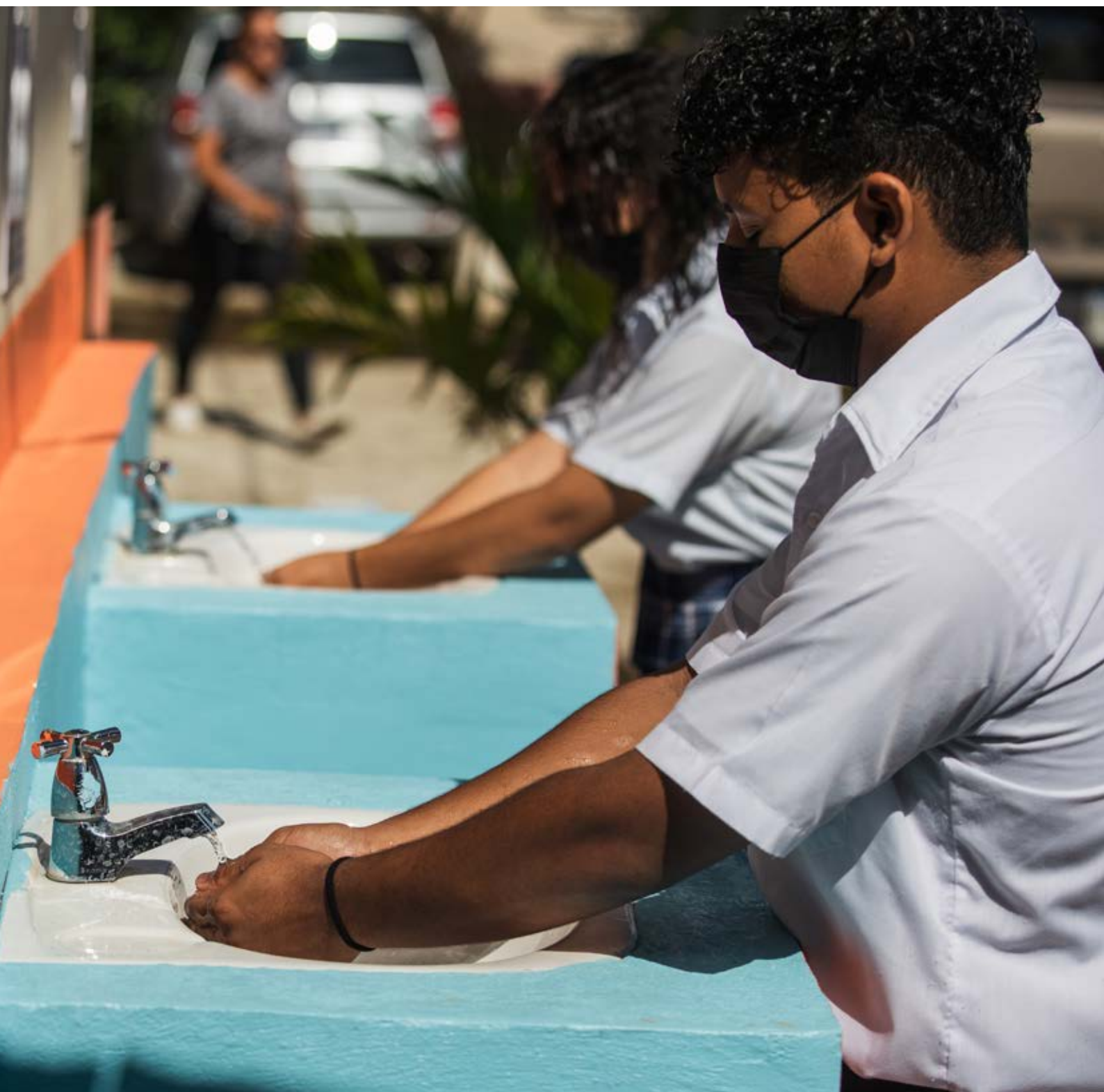
to periodically consolidate the results of humanitarian assessments carried out by partners in implementing areas and to jointly analyse evolving needs of the most vulnerable groups, the number of people in need, the emergence of new groups and sub-groups requiring humanitarian assistance and related risks.

Part 3:

Sectoral Analysis

GUARUMA, SAN PEDRO SULA, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

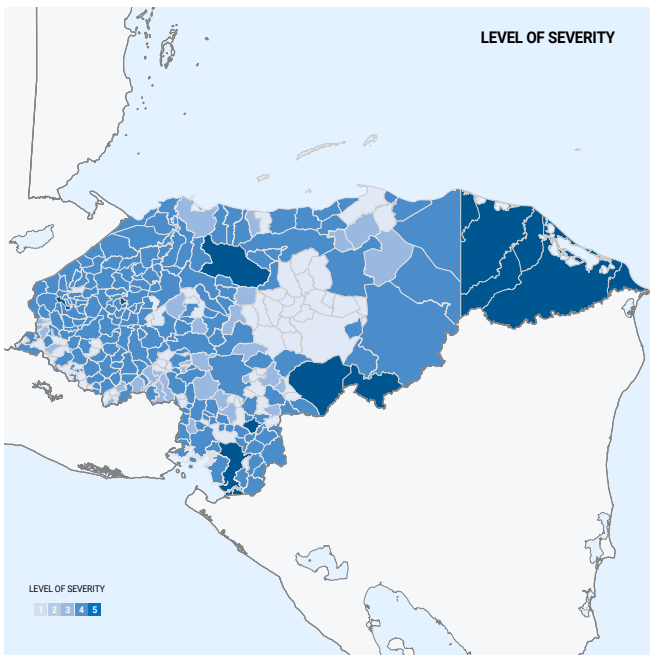
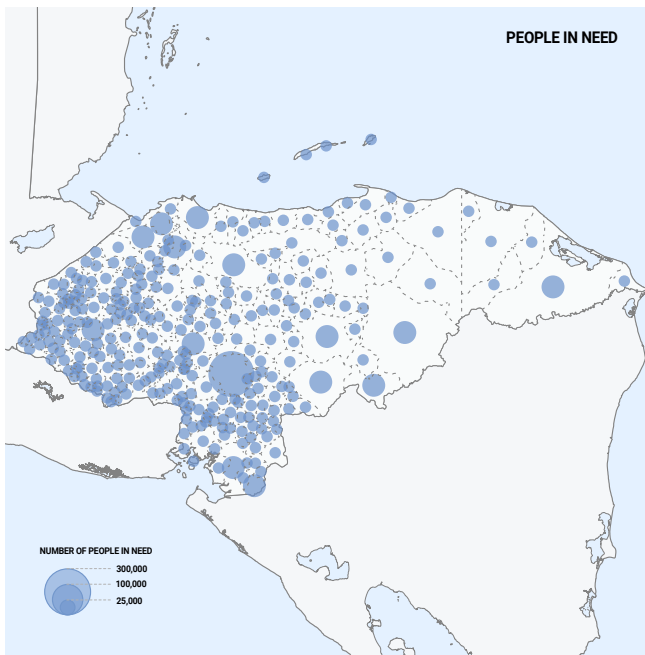


3.1

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster (WASH)



PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	ELDERLY	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	HUMAN MOBILITY
1.84M	51%	40%	8%	5%	160K



In November 2020, Tropical Storm Eta affected the north and Atlantic side of the country, with greater force in the departments of Cortés, Atlántida and Colón. This situation worsened with the passage of Hurricane Iota soon after, which also extended to the northwest and east of the country, in the departments of El Paraíso, Olancho, Copán, Ocotepeque, Santa Bárbara, Lempira and Comayagua.

The impact of these two storms affected access to safe WASH services and a limited number of service providers was identified to quickly restore them. More than 500 potable water and sanitation systems were damaged due in part to a lack of climate resilience of WASH services and infrastructure. Another 5,000 or more water systems were damaged, many of which are still under reconstruction.

Indicators of coverage of improved drinking water and sanitation service (WSS) can be measured as "improved services" (MDG) or "safely managed water" (SDG 6.1).

In Honduras, indicators are considered satisfactory when assessments are done on the basis of "improved services", however, they are not satisfactory when the assessment quality is done on "safely managed water". This reveals important challenges regarding the quality of service - both in terms of suitability for human consumption and level of availability in quantity and continuity.

Results from the 2021 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) show that, in 2020, the national average of

coverage of drinking water service with an improved source was estimated at 95.69 per cent (99.84 per cent urban and 89.87 per cent rural), while for safely managed water, coverage in rural areas could only be estimated at 18.71 per cent. This last figure is reinforced by the latest country report for the Latin American Sanitation Conference (LATINOSAN) in 2019, which reported that the national coverage of safely managed service was 9.84 per cent (9.95 per cent urban and 9.72 per cent rural).

These coverage rates are difficult to scale up as Honduras is one of the countries most affected by climate change. Cyclical climate-related disasters increasingly impact drinking water and sanitation services infrastructure, temporarily or permanently interrupting the provision in affected geographical areas and reducing the quality and quantity of drinking water. In addition, the availability of water resources is diminishing due to increasingly recurrent droughts and floods that compound damage and losses in distribution and conduction systems due to the lack of resilience. There is a need to strengthen local capacities, regulation and supervision for the construction and operation of these systems.

Humanitarian needs analysis

This analysis is based on the universal principle of ensuring safe access to suitable water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services to people affected by climate-related disasters such as Eta and Iota, droughts and floods, infections and disease outbreaks, as well as human mobility and displacement crisis, while integrating gender, age and diversity approaches.

Families without access to adequate WASH services have increased exposure to the already high risk of contracting COVID-19, as well as outbreaks of waterborne diseases that disproportionately affect children under five.

Disruption in access to WASH services exacerbates inequities and jeopardises sectoral gains in resilience and development.

Similarly, water insecurity can increase food and nutrition insecurity and impact health due to contamination of water for domestic uses.

Regarding the social situation of mixed movements, the National Institute of Migration (INM for its acronym in Spanish) reveals a historical increase in data on irregular mixed migratory flows - in 2021, 17,590 people were attended to from the different delegations at the national level, and by August 2022 there were already more than 88,000⁶⁷. This increase has an impact on scarce WASH resources in host communities.

Sustainability of access to safe water and adequate and improved sanitation and hygiene services that are equitable and based on Water Governance and adapted to different gender and age groups, including vector control and solid waste management in communities, health centres, learning environments, care centres for affected populations, detention centres, markets and soup kitchens, should be promoted and encouraged.

Water supply systems in rural areas consist of wells and water pipelines, which exposes water to contamination due to lack of treatment. Maintenance costs are the responsibility of the users, organised through communal and municipal water committees or boards. Solid and liquid waste is discharged into rivers causing pollution. In rural areas, sanitary drainage is non-existent, so faeces and liquid waste are deposited directly in the fields. Pollution rates of both springs and streams are generally increasing.

The environmental situation, with the recurrence of prolonged dry periods, has led to a decrease in the community water supply sources.

This affects not only access to water for human consumption, but also access to water for other uses, in particular to ensure food security. The absence of

67 <http://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>

adequate sanitation and open defecation has a direct correlation with diarrhoea, a key cause of malnutrition.

Projection of needs

In 2021 there were emergencies due to both increased migration with mixed flows and natural disasters. In 2022 possible tropical storms and low-pressure systems that cause extreme rainfall were being monitored. It is concerning that very few water systems have been repaired and that the 2021-2022 Humanitarian Response Plan has received little attention even after several events that affected the WASH Cluster in 2020 and 2021, such as Tropical Storms Eta and Iota, COVID-19 and a troubling increase in migration that not only impacts migrants but also host communities.

Poor WASH conditions caused by deteriorating infrastructure increase the likelihood of waterborne diseases, which disproportionately affect children and are exacerbated by poor food hygiene practices.

Similarly, the risks for women and girls are increased since, in most households, water-related responsibilities are predominantly carried out by women and girls.

Risks are also increased by the presence of possible chemical contamination and large amounts of solid waste. In addition, the loss of WASH services in health facilities compromises access to health services in times of crisis.

This combination of structural and circumstantial problems is putting the lives, security and access to basic rights and services of thousands of people at risk.

Also, inadequate attention has been paid to rural water and sanitation systems and to strengthening local CODEMs.

Monitoring

From the sectoral perspective of the Emergency WASH sector in Honduras, led by SANAA and coordinated by UNICEF and activated as a Cluster in December 2020 in the wake of Eta and Iota, it is necessary to monitor the evolution of needs and synchronize them with the goals proposed under the country's humanitarian response system. This articulation will make it possible to work under criteria that organises and coordinates the intersectoral actions required to support the different gender and age groups in need, while advocating for humanitarian needs.

The monitoring and follow-up actions will be based on indicators to measure the progress toward the goals and results of the cluster's objectives in the plan, integrating gender, age and intercultural approaches.

The main monitoring tools will be the 345W platform for monitoring sector activities in emergency situations, official data from sectoral institutions on damage and supported by the Municipal Emergency Committees in medium and long-term stages - in line with the reconstruction and sustainable development plan, the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, the humanitarian response quality standards and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Some indicators may require first-hand information gathered through quick polls, surveys and interviews, with sources of verification to ascertain that the needs of communities and people affected by humanitarian crises, including vulnerable and marginalised groups, are being met.

It is important to highlight the need for sensitising affected communities on access to WASH services without barriers, in particular the risk of SEA by humanitarian staff and the channels for confidential reporting. Similarly, sensitising and training humanitarian WASH staff on PSEA is important.

Finally, the WASH Cluster will promote the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) survey among the partners to:

- Ensure efficient and effective coordination
- Take stock of which functional areas are operating well and which areas need improvement.
- Raise awareness of the support needed from the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team, lead agencies, global clusters or cluster partners.
- Strengthen transparency and collaboration within the cluster.

Persons affected by indicator (2022-2023)









Thousands of persons (K)

Millions of persons (M)

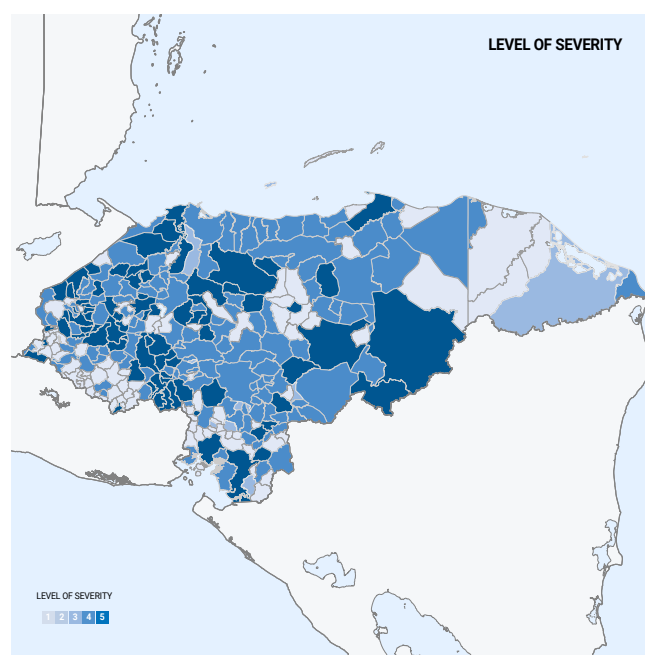
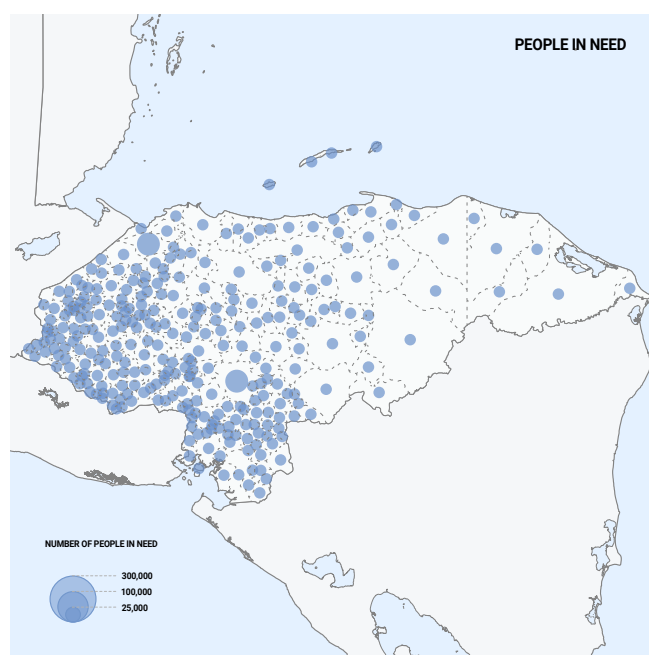
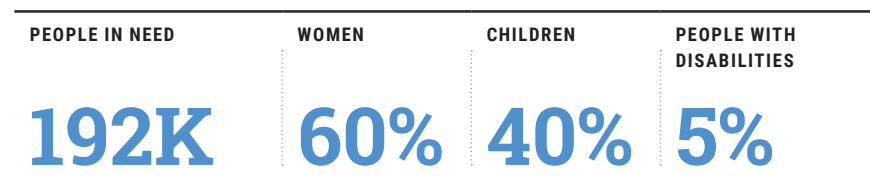
	PEOPLE AFFECTED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
% of households with access to water services (water pipelines)	1.5M	Eta and Iota	Eta and Iota
% of access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities	1.2M	Eta and Iota	Rural, peri-urban population without access to sanitation
Eventos que actualmente afectan la continuidad de servicios WASH en municipios (desastres de origen natural, brotes de enfermedad y flujos migratorios)	727K (Eta and Iota)	Eta and Iota	Eta and Iota

#	INDICATOR	SOURCE
WASH – 01	% of households with access to water services (piped connections)	Water Index - SGJD (2021) Municipal Categorization
WASH – 02	% access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities	SIASAR 2.0 (2014-2019) - INFORM (2021)
WASH – 03	Events currently affecting the continuity of WASH services in municipalities (natural disasters, disease outbreaks and migratory flows)	INFORM (2021), COPECO (2020), Prioritization Matrix, Eta and Iota (2020), SANAA survey, CONASA, ERSAPS (2020). Eta and Iota (2020), INM official migration data (2022), Dengue and Diarrhea Health Surveillance Unit data as of week 32/2022, Joint analysis with WASH cluster partners.

People in need by age group (2022-2023)

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PERCENTAGE
Girls 0-17	369K	20% 
Boys 0-17	355K	19% 
Women 18-60	421K	23% 
Men 18-60	404K	22% 
Women +60	69K	4% 
Men +60	66K	4% 
Migration (all groups)	160K	9% 
Total	1.84M	
With disabilities (% of the total)	92K	5% 

3.2 Emergency Shelter Cluster



In humanitarian architecture, the shelter sector is understood as the process by which people affected by crisis regain their right to adequate shelter. This process includes activities such as the distribution of non-food household items (NFIs), construction of temporary individual shelters, construction and reconstruction of damaged housing, site planning, support to host families, conditional cash transfers, safe reconstruction training and rental support, among others.

With a housing deficit of 60%⁶⁸, Honduras, like other Central American countries, suffers from demographic pressure and population movements from rural to urban centres, generated by economic reasons, the impacts of

droughts, food insecurity and violence. In addition, there are mixed movements of people from other countries seeking asylum in the United States, as well as people in deportation processes.

More than one million people⁶⁹ have settled in high-risk areas in search of shelter and it is these people who mainly suffer the consequences of geo-climatic events. The proliferation of informal human urban settlements, without legal considerations, leads to a concerning lack of services, insecurity, and segregation and, in many cases, exacerbates the vulnerabilities that led to displacement in the first place.

⁶⁸ <http://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>

⁶⁹ Por lo menos 1.2 millones de personas viven en superficies susceptibles a inundaciones. Datos de Open Street Map procesados por Map Action.

	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL HOMES	DEFICIT		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
			QUANTITATIVE	QUALITATIVE		
Honduras (2018)	1,881,577	1,838,527	125,784	969,639	1,095,423	60%

Source: Housing in Central America. INCAE. 2018.

People in need

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PERCENTAGE
Women 18-59	46,8K	24,3%
Men 18-59	47,7K	25%
boys 0-17	41,2K	21,5%
girls 0-17	40,1K	21%
Women +60	8,0K	4,2%
Men +60	8,2K	4,3%
Total	192K	

Proportion of priority needs by displaced households at the time of displacement

No need	27%	
Other needs	6%	
Legal Orientation	5%	
Assistance with Physical Health	6%	
Protection of goods	7%	
Psychological Care	17%	
Protection during the move	18%	
Food, clothes, hygiene, belongings	62%	
Assistance in the move	74%	
Shelter	74%	

Percentages correspond to the incidence of each need over the total number of displaced households. They do not add up to 100 per cent as each household reported up to three priority needs⁷⁰.

⁷⁰ SEDH/ACNUR. Estudio de Caracterización del Desplazamiento Interno por Violencia en Honduras 2004-2018. Diciembre 2019. <https://data2.unhcr.org/es/documents/download/73689>

Affected Population

1. Households with housing destroyed by geo-climatic events in the last two years.

People whose homes have been destroyed by geo-climatic events (Eta, Iota and floods) in the last two years and who remain in situations of forced displacement are considered to be in critical need. This situation hinders the interaction between communities and support networks, as well as the impossibility of generating livelihoods, with long-term implications. The impact is differentiated for female heads of households, adolescents and girls and is reflected in a worsening of vulnerability to different risks and forms of GBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian personnel.

In addition, 85,734 people live in houses damaged by Eta and Iota, which have not yet been repaired or only partially repaired. This year also includes the number of evacuees and those whose homes were damaged and destroyed by floods, landslides and fires in the last three years⁷¹.

2. Households currently living in insecure areas affected by geo-climatic events.

Climate events, particularly hurricanes and floods, are increasing in frequency and severity, making it difficult for affected communities - already vulnerable due to poverty, crime and other socio-economic factors - to recover and invest the time and resources necessary to procure adequate housing. With the added impact of drought and food insecurity, a large percentage of subsistence farmers, particularly in the Dry Corridor, are opting to leave their homes in search of alternative livelihoods.

3. Households displaced due to community/regional hazards (including violence and conflict) with shelter needs

Some 247,090 people were internally displaced in Honduras between January 2004 and August 2018. Cortés, Francisco Morazán, Olancho and Atlántida were the main departments both sending and receiving displaced people, while San Pedro Sula, the Central District, La Ceiba and Choloma were the four municipalities most affected by internal displacement, and the municipalities with the highest number of homicides recorded in the previous five years⁷².

In addition, 56,777 people have entered irregularly from January to 6 July 2022, through the Municipalities of Danlí, CAMI Choluteca, Trojes, CAMI Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, as well as at points in Guasaule and La Fraternidad in Choluteca, Agua Caliente and El Poy in Ocotepeque and in El Paraíso. Of this population, 54.84% are men, 29.32% women, 8.52% boys and 7.31% girls. It is estimated that at least 74% of these people require temporary shelter assistance⁷³. Considering that the highest number of people registered during one month in these areas was 17,150 and that their stay in Honduran territory does not exceed seven days in most cases, it is estimated that 4,288 people require temporary shelter assistance at all times.

Projection of needs

At least 29,463 people currently live in flood-prone areas⁷⁴. As the frequency of disasters intensifies due to climate change, water resources are predicted to decrease, droughts will become more severe and throughout the country more people will find themselves at risk and with aggravated vulnerability. Considering food insecurity, displacement, poverty, marginalisation and current shelter deficits, as well, the needs will continue to rise. To project needs with accuracy, gaps need to be identified in current humanitarian assistance and then added to geo-climatic, socio-economic and population growth risk data.

71 Implementation reports from the members of the Accommodation and Data Desk of the National Centre for Social Sector Information (CENISS) 2020. <https://sheltercluster.org/es/response/honduras-hurricanes-eta-and-iota>

72 Study on the Characterisation of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004-2008

73 Idem

74 Based on data from Centre for Sula Valley Studies, Flood, drought and landslide hazard analysis at national level. INE, Secretariat of State of the Presidential Legal Office, COPECO.

Shelter is seen as the foundation of humanitarian assistance, as it establishes the living space to return to normalcy and where people can enjoy the benefits of protection, psychological well-being, dignity, and improved health - from which women and girls, boys and men can recover and rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Shelter and settlement assistance lay the foundation for communities to reduce stress and build social cohesion and community participation.

Shelter needs to accompany the assistance provided by other sectors – as it is vital for the long-term impact of humanitarian work. This is also evident in supporting the population on the move in terms of individual and adequate shelter for their differentiated needs.

Indicators

Overview and affected population

For protection and security issues, individual temporary shelter response for people displaced by geo-climatic phenomena and community risks⁷⁵ is the most appropriate option. When collective shelters are the only option available, it is important to provide timely support to people who leave and require a solution to access decent housing. This support should consider recovery of livelihoods and the maintaining community support networks.

Monitoring

Monitoring the progress of shelter assistance is done through the review of reports from shelter cluster partners on the 345W platform and field visits. At the sub-regional level, shelter actors should participate in coordination groups, for example for mixed movements led by the Camp Coordination and Management Cluster (CCCM) and the Protection Cluster.

Furthermore, the Global Shelter Cluster mechanisms are followed to ensure compliance with commitments and any correction in coordination, if needed.

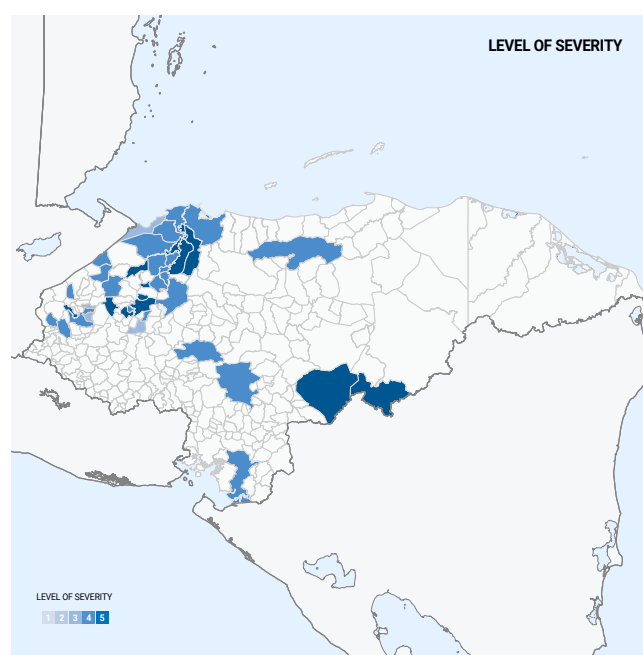
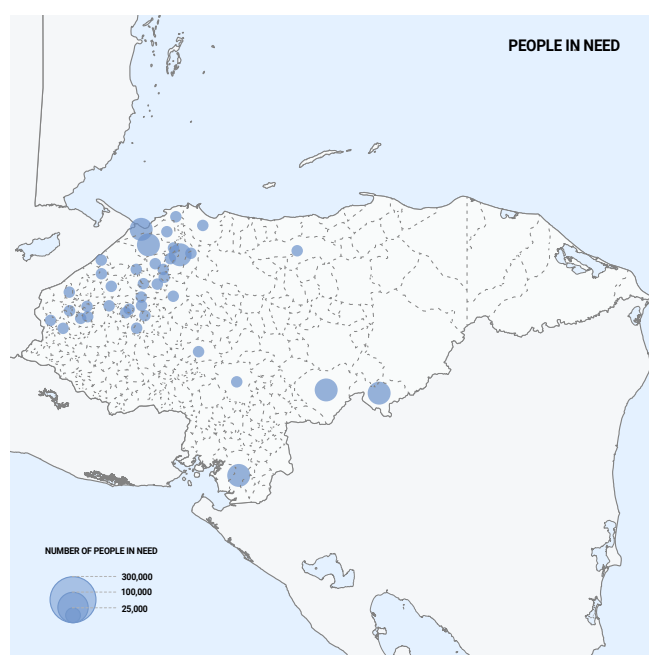
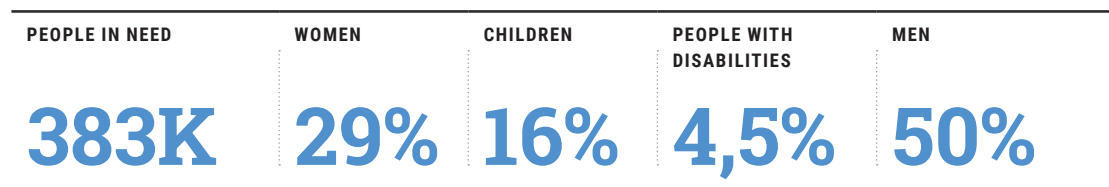
Indicators

INDICATORS FOR PIN CALCULATION	PIN	CONSEQUENCE	SOURCE
People whose homes were damaged and destroyed by geo-climatic events in the last two years and were not repaired or rebuilt + People affected by recent geo-climatic events	92.5 K	Living standards	CONVIVIENDA, SEDIS, 345W database, Partners from the Shelter Table, Honduras, Valle de Sula Study Centre, Analysis of flood, drought and landslide hazards at the national level. INE, State Secretariat of the Presidential Legal Office, COPECO.
Households displaced due to violence, in need of shelter	121.5 K	Living standards	UNHCR, CONADEH, NRC, UNAH

⁷⁵ Accommodation indicator according to the Joint Intersectoral Framework (JIAF) "% of HHs who are displaced due to community/regional hazards" which implies the degree of vulnerability in the community environment and includes vulnerability to actual or threatened violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation.

3.3

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)



Camp coordination and management is the provision of assistance and protection to people displaced by natural disasters and/or conflict based on the international protection legal framework and national laws and in compliance with minimum standards for humanitarian response (Sphere). Camp management is based on the principles of participation and accountability to affected populations in order to ensure their dignity during displacement.

The CCCM Cluster's main objective is to protect people affected by disasters or displacement by providing shelter that guarantees access to protection services and humanitarian assistance in a dignified

manner, ensuring the integration of protection, gender and inclusion approaches. Considering the multi-sectoral response, the cluster's actions are carried out in coordination with the Emergency Shelter, Food Security, Water and Sanitation, Protection, Health, and Child Protection and GBV Clusters, among others.

Analysis of humanitarian needs

Honduras is highly vulnerable to weather events, as evidenced by the effects of Hurricanes Eta and Iota. Between 2020 and 2021 more than 37,000 people were directly affected by displacements and more than 1,000 shelters were set up for approximately 96,649⁷⁶

76 https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46853/3/S2100044_es.pdf

people. Although the country is still recovering, as of September 2022, heavy rains displaced people in different areas of the country; 150 shelters had been set up and some 9,427 people had been housed in at least 99 communities⁷⁷ due to landslides and flooding. In October, Tropical Storm Julia further aggravated the situation due to the amount of rain that again caused rivers and streams to overflow, adding more communities to the effects described above and interrupting sections of roads on the migratory route through Honduras.

In 2022, the INM recorded a historic increase in the numbers of irregular mixed migratory flows: in 2021, 17,590 visits were recorded in the different municipalities nationwide, and by August 2022, there were more than 88,000⁷⁸ migrants on the move, both intra- and extra-continental, entering the country. The INM delegations located on the south-eastern border of Honduras provided assistance to more than 1,000 migrants per day⁷⁹ in need of temporary accommodation during their migratory route through Honduran territory, as well as assistance in safeguarding their rights.

Another vulnerable group are returnees, who upon their voluntary or forced return to Honduras as their country of origin, lack the tools to assist them during their return process, including the need for shelter. The number of returned migrants according to official statistics also continues to increase and during 2022 approximately 70,725 returned migrants have been assisted.

Projection of needs

The CCCM Cluster has identified the population most in need of a humanitarian response is 383,000 people (approximately 111,751 women and 192,693 men). The main vulnerable groups are migrants and people internally displaced by hydrometeorological events, extra- and intra-continental migrants and refugees, and the returning migrant population.

There is still a lack of specialised actors to manage and coordinate shelters at the community level, as well as the lack of resources and a vulnerability in local capacities. These elements are reflected in the lack of adequate care and temporary shelters with standards that guarantee a dignified response.

According to the latest Rapid Gender Analysis report (January 2022), there continues to be a differentiated impact among women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons sheltered and the physical conditions of the infrastructure used as shelters are not adequate or safe for these populations. In most cases they do not meet the minimum requirements regarding the separation of populations and families (overcrowding) and the lack of private and safe spaces for personal hygiene as well as few security measures⁸⁰. With regard to PSEA, there is a need to train humanitarian personnel in prevention and response to the risk of SEA.

Monitoring

Response monitoring will be carried out regularly through the coordination mechanisms and in shelters through multi-sectoral assessments that integrate gender analysis. These efforts will ensure access to information on the needs and conditions of the displaced population in shelters and similar settlements, integrating gender analysis. In addition, there will be follow-up on an agreement between government authorities and humanitarian partners on the geo-referenced mapping of shelters at the national level.

Sector partners will use bimonthly meetings to report on beneficiaries reached - disaggregated by gender and age - as well as completed and planned activities. Funds implemented for humanitarian response and activities will be recorded in OCHA's 345W tracking matrix (disaggregated by age and sex).

⁷⁷ OCHA Infographic Affections and Response to the rainy season, as of 29 September 2022.

⁷⁸ <http://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>

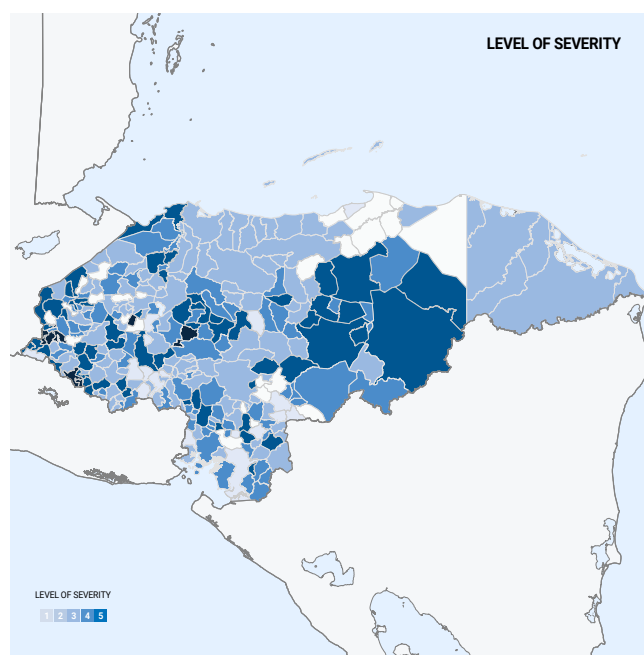
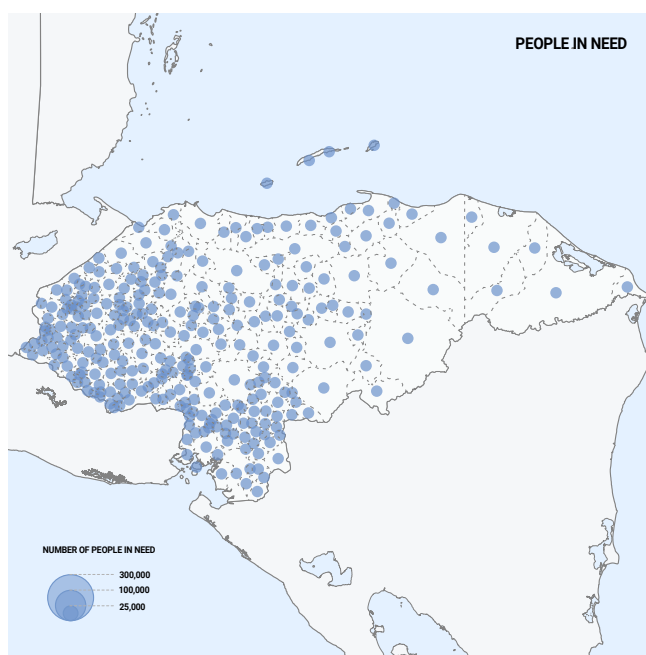
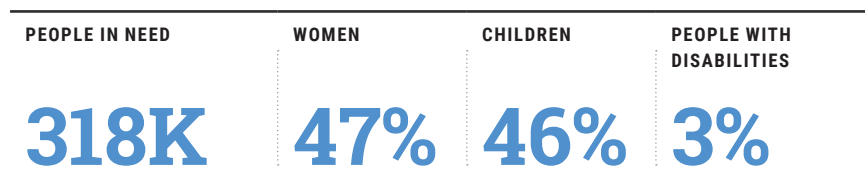
⁷⁹ Report 10 Situation Border East and South East Danlí and Trojes. 1 September 2022.

⁸⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/honduras/honduras-lisis-r-pido-de-g-nero-arg-desaf-os-para-las-mujeres-y-ni-ante-una>

Indicators

#	INDICATOR	CLUSTERS	SOURCE
01	Percentage of population in locations with access to functioning complaint and feedback mechanisms	Security Logistics	COPECO Evaluations. May 2021. DTM Feb.2022
02	Percentage of the population with access to basic services within walking distance	Shelter, NFIs, Logistics	COPECO Evaluations. May 2021. DTM Feb.2022
03	Percentage of population in sites that are physically and socially adequate Accommodation/ Non-food items	Alojamientos/ Artículos no alimentarios	COPECO Evaluations. May 2021. DTM Feb.2022

3.4 Education Cluster



The education sector has been one of the most affected by emergencies in Honduras. Many of the educational centres were destroyed by Hurricanes Eta and Iota and have not been fully restored. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed a major threat to children and adolescents, putting at risk the health, well-being and above all the learning of children and adolescents who were absent from the classroom for almost two years, especially affecting those who were unable to benefit from virtual education models. Exclusion for reasons of poverty, vulnerability and unemployment in the family made the acquisition of computing devices and/or the daily purchase of internet connection impossible, which has a direct

impact on the teaching-learning process and the participation of children in the education system. In other cases, exclusion is determined by forced displacement of families in search of a better future.

Humanitarian needs analysis

Exclusion is one of the main problems facing the education system. According to the Ministry of Education, around 1.2 million children and adolescents (40 per cent of the school-age population) do not attend school⁸¹. Exposure to risks causes children and adolescents to be affected by many vulnerabilities, increasing school dropout rates. Girls are the most

81 Statistics from the Ministry of Education.

affected, as they are given responsibilities in the home and in a considerable number of cases face forced early marriages and child unions, abandoning their studies and their life project and increasing their vulnerability to GBV.

Forced displacement and migration are part of the vulnerability analysis conducted by the National Strategy for Prevention and School Safety. Children and adolescents leave schools for reasons of poverty and/or violence, among other conditions, and take the migration route in the hope of a better future with their families. In the worst cases, they travel without the company of an adult and in many cases, these causes coincide. Statistics show that between 2021 and 2022, some 55,072 children and adolescents have dropped out of school because of migration⁸².

The great challenge facing the Ministry of Education is to reintegrate children and adolescents who, due to various vulnerabilities (violence of any kind, child labour, forced early childhood pregnancies, socio-economic crisis, among others) have had to migrate.

According to the sixth ODK (Open Data Kit) Monitoring Report 2021 implemented by the Ministry of Education, 49.9 per cent of 79,983 children and adolescents have migrated (39,912 children and adolescents). According to the National Migration Institute, 20,182 children and adolescents returned in 2021, while 20,012 have returned by September 2022, so projections indicate that there will be an increase in the number of children and adolescents returning⁸³.

To facilitate reintegration, a protocol was created in 2018 to reintegrate migrant children, guaranteeing their right to education. This protocol provides psycho-emotional first aid for children and adolescents, facilitates the enrolment process and curricular adaptations and prioritisation in a timely, caring and appropriate manner according to the vulnerabilities experienced by returned migrant children and adolescents. This process is carried out with the

objective of strengthening the concept of education as a protective factor for children and adolescents in the context of diverse crises and to improve the response capacity of the Ministry of Education.

The rehabilitation of educational infrastructure is a priority: out of 17,525 educational centres nationwide, 81 per cent have some level of damage. Hurricanes Eta, Iota and Julia damaged 1,201 schools⁸⁴ and more than a hundred were set up as temporary shelters, causing further deterioration of the infrastructure and worsening conditions.

Currently, 90 educational centres are completely closed. It is of vital importance to rehabilitate educational centres nationwide with a focus on inclusion and the creation of friendly spaces that are protective places and benefit the teaching and learning process.

Projection of needs

Families continue to migrate out of the country for a variety of reasons and the needs of the children and adolescents in these families continue to be the psycho-pedagogical accompaniment during transit (providing fast-paced books, short stories and interactive teaching resources to serve as a bridge in the learning process during their stay in rest centres and temporary reception centres); and the reintegration of returned children and adolescents through the offer of flexible educational modalities that allow for their academic levelling and promotion of their teaching-learning process.

It is essential to develop systematised strategies to reduce the number of children excluded from the system. To achieve this, it is necessary to create pedagogical tools and learning resources that address different vulnerabilities so that they can be implemented in a timely and appropriate manner in educational centres; promote the educational centre as the first protective space that encourages

⁸² Statistics from the Ministry of Education, p.74.

⁸³ National Migration Institute. <http://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>

⁸⁴ Secretariat of Education SIPLIE. <https://planmaestro.se.gob.hn/>

the participation of parents' associations and the community in educational activities; and strengthen psycho-emotional care strategies and standardise curricular adaptations and prioritisations to level the competencies of out-of-school children who are reintegrated into the educational system.

Overview and affected population

Honduras has 3.5 million school-age children and adolescents; of these, around 1.2 million are outside the education system and are exposed to a series of vulnerabilities such as violence, teenage pregnancy, child labour, and migration, among others, a situation that increases school dropout rates. This is alarming considering that the social sector's minimum requirement for the education sector is basic education (up to ninth grade), but school dropout figures make it impossible to meet this demand.

In addition, Hurricane Julia deteriorated water and sanitation conditions in educational centres. Some 1,613 children and adolescents were forced

to evacuate their homes and stay in shelters. A comprehensive intervention is needed, as well as the provision of emotional support toolkits and teaching materials for schools, support for teachers who can implement the rapid response tools of the Ministry of Education and provide psycho-pedagogical first aid to affected children.

Monitoring

The Education Cluster and the Ministry of Education will undertake a process of constant follow-up and monitoring of the strategies aimed at responding to several vulnerabilities to identify progress in the response capacity of the government, civil society and international cooperation agencies.

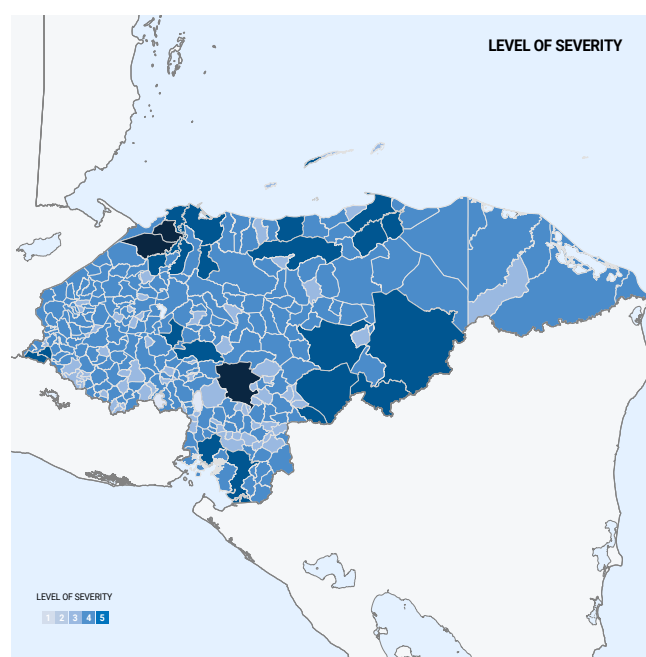
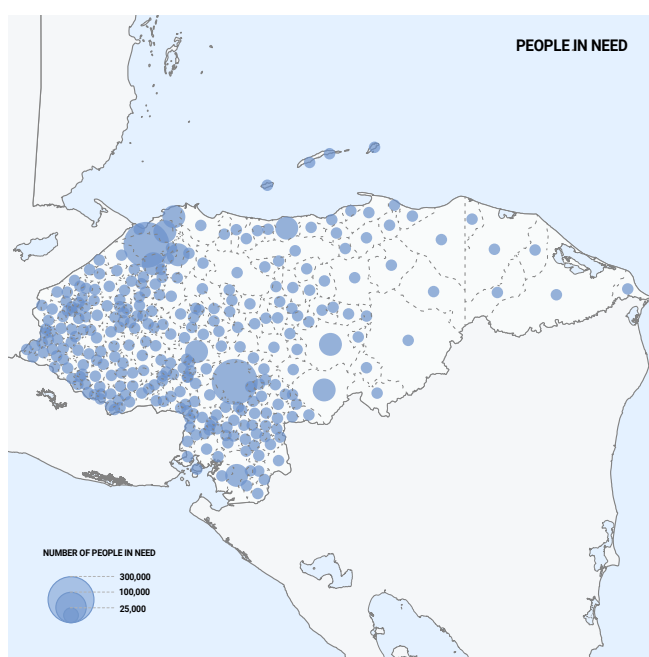
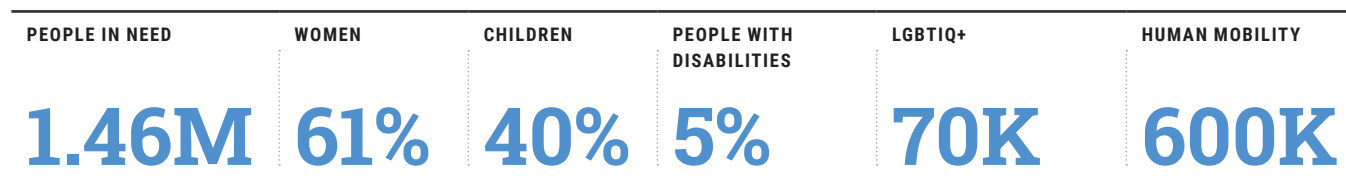
Monitoring will provide relevant data for formulating projects and strategies aimed at preventing school dropout. At the same time, it will allow for an optimisation of resources by avoiding duplication of efforts and a greater coverage of children in need.

Indicators

#	INDICATOR	PIN	CLUSTERS	SOURCE
01	Number of children out of school by gender and school level as a result of crises	275,2K	SEDUC Living Standards	Ministry of Education
02	Number of schools closed/non-functional due to natural phenomena	3,8K	SEDUC Living Standards	Ministry of Education
03	Children out of the education system due to migration	39,9K	SEDUC Living Standards	Ministry of Education

3.5

Protection Cluster



Honduras faces a multiplicity of social, economic, political and environmental crises that manifest and are reinforced in a context of generalised violence in which protection risks are deepened and materialised in a differential and disproportionate way for women, LGBTIQ+ persons, children and adolescents, persons with disabilities and ethnic peoples.

Humanitarian needs analysis

In the social and economic sphere, the country faces the consequences of insufficient growth with little impact on poverty reduction, high rates

of labour informality and structural inequality that disproportionately affects women, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran communities.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the hurricanes in late 2020 had a negative impact on all human development indicators, as well as on the dynamics of violence and risks on the population⁸⁵.

Violence rates remain well above the average for LAC. In 2021, the homicide rate was 38.6 per 100,000

⁸⁵ De acuerdo con el Informe de Desarrollo Humano 2022, Honduras presentó un índice de 0.634, que lo sitúa en la posición 132 de 189 países, ubicándose sólo por encima de Haití en los países de América Latina y el Caribe. IDH Honduras Pág. 33

inhabitants⁸⁶, almost double the average rate for the region (19.2 per 100,000 inhabitants)⁸⁷.

Furthermore, violence in Honduras is showing changes in dynamics, especially in the intensification of territorial disputes in areas historically impacted by violence such as San Pedro Sula, La Lima, Choloma, and Tegucigalpa, as well as in areas where the level of incidence was historically lower, such as Danlí, Choluteca, Olancho, Valle, La Ceiba and Gracias a Dios.

The controls and restrictions imposed by “maras” and gangs have increased, especially in urban centres, particularly affecting peripheral areas where there has been a worsening of restrictions on mobility and freedom, extortion, use and forced recruitment, as well as dispossession, misappropriation and destruction of homes.

In rural areas, land disputes, particularly cases linked to extractive projects and protracted unresolved conflicts, are the cause of exacerbated violence, risks to community leadership, and forced displacement and dispossession.

In this context, violence continues to be a trigger for people to flee in search of protection, both internally and to other countries.

Honduras is the country with the sixth highest number of asylum applications filed abroad in 2021. During that year, 59,800 Honduran nationals applied for asylum - 13 per cent more than in 2020.

The analysis of the magnitude of forced internal displacement is difficult due to the absence of a registration system to facilitate the identification and care of the affected population. However, according

to the most recent Characterisation Study, at least 247,090 people (2.7 per cent of the Honduran population) were forcibly displaced by violence between 2004 and 2018. Given the seriousness of this situation, it is worth highlighting the limited resources of the institutional emergency response to provide comprehensive protection.

This scenario is compounded by the humanitarian needs generated by the influx of refugees and migrants in mixed movements. According to official figures, between 1 January and 31 October 2022, 141,200 people entered irregularly, exceeding the capacities of humanitarian institutions and actors to respond and provide attention.

Projection of needs

Poverty, inequality, discrimination, violence, corruption, impunity and the consequences of the health and humanitarian crisis generated by COVID-19, as well as the devastations caused by Eta and Iota and more recently, the impacts of the rainy season in the last months of 2022, under a scenario characterised by the absence of a full, efficient and transparent rule of law⁸⁸, generate the multi-causal crisis (multi-crisis) that exacerbates the effects of protection risks and determines the projections of humanitarian needs.

In this context, the number of people in need (PIN) for protection has increased: (i) due to the persistence of risks to the population; (ii) due to the erosion of coping, adaptation and self-protection mechanisms of individuals and communities; (iii) due to the confluence of environmental risks in areas with the presence of organised crime; (iv) due to the weakness of the response in prevention and comprehensive approach to the structural causes of displacement and violence.

⁸⁶ Police Statistical Online System (SEPOL)

⁸⁷ Insight Crime. February 2022. Balance of homicides in 2021. INSIGHTCRIME. Homicides 2021

⁸⁸ According to the HDR 2022, the rule of law has been systematically weakened over the last 20 years, with recurrent governance crises that have affected the population, damaged the state's capacity to respond to growing social demands and slowed progress in human development. Op. cit. HDR Honduras, p. 27.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the humanitarian and protection situation will be carried out through the agreements between the Regional Protection Sector and REDLAC's Areas of Responsibility, the Global Protection Cluster (GPC), as well as the structures defined at national and local levels, including Local Protection Teams and the protection actors' membership presence arrangements to ensure adequate updating of risks and needs.

Methodologically, the Protection Cluster will continue to integrate the Protection Analytical Framework (PAF) in order to maintain national, territorial, thematic and population-based analysis through common and globally validated standards. This monitoring will result in updated protection analysis and is a fundamental tool to consolidate the centrality of protection in the humanitarian architecture.

Indicators

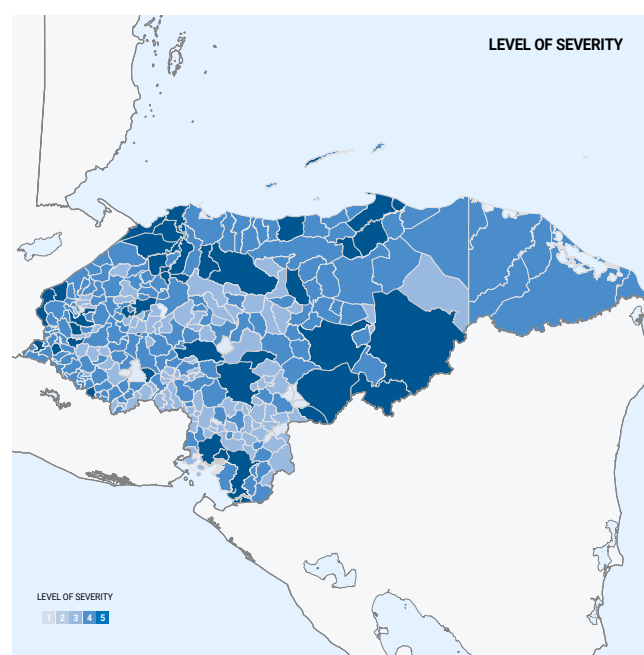
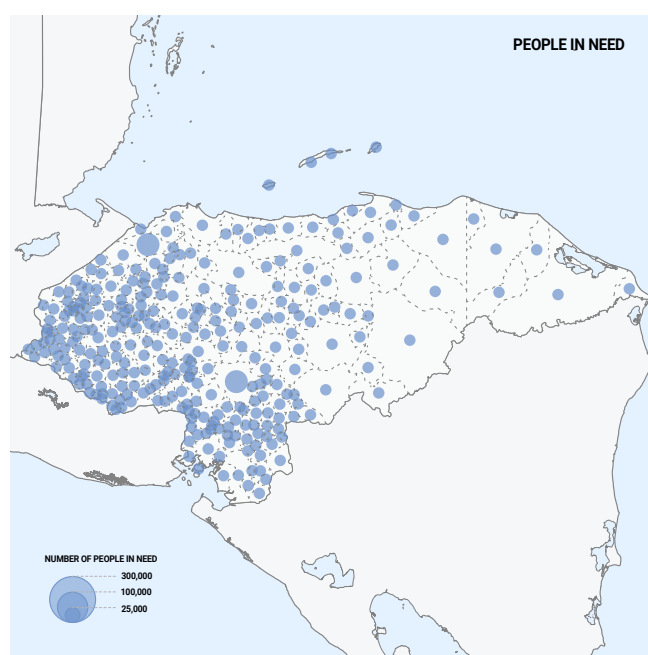
#	INDICATOR	CLUSTERS	SOURCE
01	Internally displaced persons, returnees and refugees in relation to the host population	Protection	Refugees and asylum seekers (INM) Returnees (INM) Mixed movements (INM) IDPs (CONADEH Characterisation)
02	Threats and incidents reported in monitored communities	Protection	Protection Flood Drought (COPECO) Presence of armed groups (analysis by protection actors)
03	Victims of homicide, personal injury, disappearance as a result of conflict, violence, or other situation	Protection	Homicides (SEPOL) Hostilities, Protests, Riots, Strategic Deployments, Violence against civilians (ACLED)

3.5.1

Area of Responsibility for Child Protection



PERSONS IN NEED	NNA WOMEN	NNA MEN	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	CAREGIVERS	NNA
546K	44%	43%	5%	8%	27K



Humanitarian needs analysis

In Honduras, children and adolescents (39.4 per cent of the population, according to INE) represent one of the most affected and vulnerable populations. Children and adolescents face different forms of violence in environments that should be protective, such as the home, school and community. These risks of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children in the country are exacerbated by poverty (three out of five Honduran children live in a state of multidimensional poverty and one in four children live in extreme poverty), limited access to quality education, social services and livelihood options and are exacerbated in emergency situations.

In 2021, 758,095 children between the ages of five and 17 were out of school, of whom 50.2 per cent stated the main reason as lack of economic resources, followed by 26.3 per cent who did not want to continue studying⁸⁹. The number of children and adolescents involved in child labour has doubled, with close to one million children and adolescents between the ages of five and 17 working in Honduras, mainly in agricultural tasks. This is more than twice of what was registered at the beginning of 2020, and is explained by the paralysis in education due to COVID-19 and by Eta and Iota⁹⁰.

89 FEREMA (n. d.). Educational Progress Report HONDURAS 2022.

90 EFE. 22 December 2021. More than 400,000 children between the ages of five and 17 work in Honduras. www.laprensa.hn. EFE. Child Labour

Children and adolescents in Honduras are disproportionately at risk of violent death. During the last 24 years, particularly between February 1998 and June 2022, 14,084 cases of arbitrary executions and violent deaths of children and young people under 23 years of age were registered⁹¹. In 2021, 14,385 reports were registered for crimes committed against children associated with violence, negligence or vulnerability of children under 18⁹², although the reports do not reflect the full extent of the problem, as many child victims lack the access or feel that it not safe to report. There is an increase in forced recruitment by organised crime groups such as maras and gangs that exercise territorial control in some communities, limiting humanitarian access and which is not currently visible.

Sexual and physical violence against children requires the highest level of relevance. In 2020, 1,749 prosecutorial complaints were filed for sexual crimes committed against children aged zero to 17 with 90 per cent (1,572) against girls and 10 per cent (177) against boys⁹³. According to the EVC Children and Adolescents Survey⁹⁴, 47 per cent of female victims of childhood sexual abuse were abused by a family member and 15.5 per cent of coerced or physically forced sex against girls resulted in pregnancy. All of these factors contribute to Honduras having high rates of adolescent pregnancy⁹⁵ and many girls are invisible victims of sexual violence in their homes.

According to the Directorate of Childhood, Adolescence and Family (DINAF for its acronym in Spanish), in 2021 there were approximately 12,194 returnee children and adolescents. This number has been surpassed in 2022 (January to August) with 12,473 returning children and adolescents, resulting in a very complex challenge for the protection of children's rights, as child migration increases and normalises⁹⁶.

Projection of needs

State capacity to respond to the needs of children and adolescents remains very weak and a strengthened protection system is lacking. The Area of Responsibility for Child Protection has strengthened protective environments at the family and community level to reduce the risks of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, as well as directly attending to children and adolescents in need of specialised protection services, ensuring that the response is adapted to their different needs and capacities according to their gender, ethnicity and disability. These services include mental health care for children and adolescents who are victims of physical, psychological and/or sexual violence; the implementation of safe and friendly spaces; and legal advice and guidance to service providers for the referral of cases to DINAF and the Public Prosecutor's Office, among others.

Despite the enormous work of agencies that work with children, there is a significant gap. The protection risks faced by children and adolescents are severe and varied and are expected to increase, making it necessary to ensure an adequately funded child rights protection response.

Overview and affected population

The convergence of multiple emergencies, the increasing consequences of climate change, poverty, limited access to quality education, social services, livelihood options, food insecurity, child migration and a weak child rights protection system increase the vulnerability of children in the areas most affected by crises.

91 Casa Alianza Honduras. June 2022. Monthly report.

92 Data recorded from the report submitted by the Security Secretariat on reports of crimes against children, including: homicide, suicide, murder, abandonment, neglect, mistreatment, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced disappearance, forced displacement, pimping, incest, pornography, kidnapping, trafficking, torture, domestic violence and other forms of violence.

93 Report by the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), National Violence Observatory (ONV), National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH).

94 Sub-secretariat of Security in Prevention, Secretariat of Security. Honduras Survey on Violence against Children and Adolescents., 2017. Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 2019

95 According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the teenage pregnancy rate in Honduras is close to 89 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19, higher than the regional average of 61 births and more than double the global average. Digital process

96 National Migration Institute. INM. Returned children

Monitoring

Monitoring of the humanitarian situation will be carried out through the structure set up by the Protection Cluster and the GBV and Child Protection Areas of Responsibility (AoR), with the government counterpart⁹⁷. The Child Protection AoR will monitor on a quarterly basis to identify possible adjustments to the intervention, based on the reports to the 345W

tracking platform. The sectoral report will be updated on the platforms provided by OCHA and the Global Child Protection AoR. Funds are monitored by reporting on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) platform.

Information outputs will be developed based on data from partners and government institutions, among others. These outputs will support the situation analyses of the AoR and its partners.

Projected needs by indicator (2022-2023)

Thousands of people (K)

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS 5-17 NOT ENROLLED	CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
Children and Adolescents *returned by municipality (Rate of children and adolescents per thousand children and adolescents)	10K	Migration	Returned migrants that are Children and Adolescents
% of school-age children 5-17 not enrolled in school	642K	Eta and Iota	Children and Adolescents 5-17 not enrolled
Children and Adolescents reporting violence (calls) by municipality (Rate of Children and Adolescents per thousand Children and Adolescents)	14K	Violencia	NNA 0-17 que sufren violencia
Children and Adolescents % 0-17 in (hazardous) child labour estimated figure Child labour	349K	Trabajo infantil	Children and Adolescents 5-17 in hazardous child labour

Indicators

#	INDICATOR	SOURCE
CP – 01	Children *returned by municipality (Rate of children per thousand children)	DINAF (2021)
CP – 02	% of children 5-17 of school age not enrolled in school	SEDUC (2020)
CP – 03	Children reporting violence (calls)	National Emergency System 911 - Government of Honduras (2021)
CP – 04	% BGT 0-17 in child labour (hazardous)	ENDESA/MICS 2019 (Data at departmental level)

⁹⁷ <https://www.fundeu.es/recomendacion/gobierno/>

People in need by age group
(2022-2023)

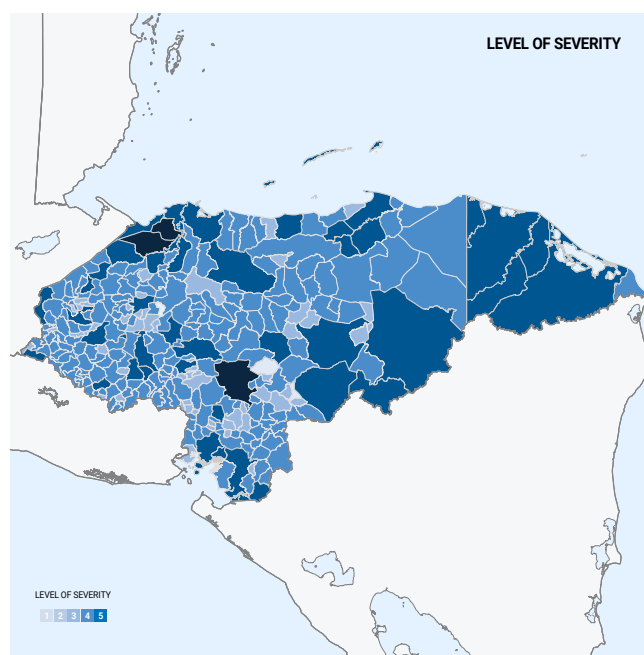
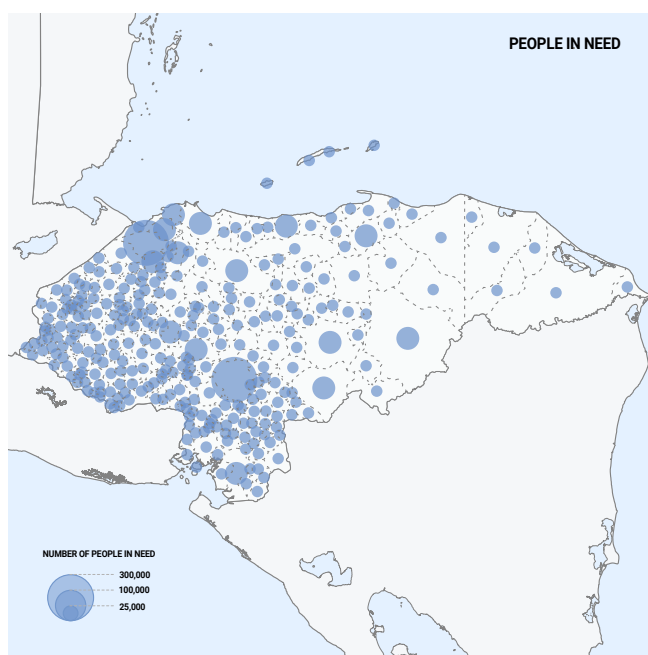
AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PERCENTAGE
Female Children and Adolescents 0-17	242K	44% <div><div></div></div>
Male Children and Adolescents 0-17	233K	43% <div><div></div></div>
Migration in human mobility Female and male children and adolescents 0-17	27,2K	5% <div><div></div></div>
Female and male caretakers +18	43,7K	8% <div><div></div></div>
Total	546K	
With disabilities (% of the total)	27K	5% <div><div></div></div>

3.5.2

Area of Responsibility for Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN	GIRLS	MEN	CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES
984K	81%	12%	7%	15%



Honduras is among the most violent countries against women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people. Its femicide rate is the highest in the region, according to ECLAC's Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. Between January 2020 and August 2022, 818 violent deaths of women and femicides (one woman murdered every 24 hours)⁹⁸ were registered. Furthermore, the alarming rate of hate crimes against people with diverse gender identity and sexual orientation is reflected in the 373 violent deaths of LGBTIQ+ people reported between 2009 and 2020⁹⁹.

Humanitarian needs analysis

The convergence of multiple crisis factors differentially affects women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people. Aggravated emergencies and neglected impact are drivers and aggravators of GBV, weakening protective factors and increasing risk factors and manifestations of GBV. Emergencies deepen structural gaps, gaps in social protection systems and fragility of livelihoods of the most vulnerable population, with decreased access to health services, especially SRH, reporting and justice mechanisms, and frontline services for survivors of GBV¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁸ Observatory of the Women's Rights Centre.

⁹⁹ Cattrachas Lesbian network (s. f.). Report on Violent Deaths of LGBTI people 2009-2020.

¹⁰⁰ CARE-UN Women. Rapid Gender Analysis, Honduras 2021.

Between 2020 and 2022, the National Emergency System 911 (SNE-911) has recorded more than 180,000 calls for help¹⁰¹ to report different expressions of intimate partner violence. In some areas of the country, sexual violence continues to be the third most common crime quantified by the Public Prosecutor's Office¹⁰², with the highest incidence of cases among girls aged 10 to 19, which is congruent with the rate of forced child marriages and early unions - 27 per cent of girls aged 15 to 19 in rural areas are currently married, 14 per cent report that their partner is 10 or more years older than them, and the percentage of forced childbearing and early pregnancies in childhood is 28 per cent¹⁰³.

It is also estimated that 30 per cent of the victims of human trafficking are children and 50 per cent are women, with a high incidence of sexual exploitation and other forms of trafficking, such as forced marriage, involuntary servitude and forced recruitment¹⁰⁴.

Barriers to accessing services for survivors remain and financial resources for the response are limited both in terms of funding and geographic reach, directly influencing the increased exposure to GBV risks and vulnerability of women and girls. In addition, resources and actions for PSEA fall short of the need to respond.

Despite the tremendous work of agencies that assist GBV survivors, there is a disparity between the high rates of GBV and the number of specialised services to respond.

Differentially, women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons within mixed migration flows face severe GBV exposures and barriers to accessing immediate quality response, as response services are not close or available at border points, putting the health, mental health and lives of GBV survivors at risk.

LGBTIQ+ people have historically faced vulnerability of their rights as well as risks, which increase during

multi-crisis. LGBTIQ+ people report demeaning treatment and denial of services during emergencies.

Women and girls with disabilities face unique forms of GBV as a result of their disability¹⁰⁵ and women living with HIV experience ongoing violations of their sexual and reproductive rights, high levels of GBV and discrimination¹⁰⁶.

Similarly, for indigenous and Afro-descendant women and girls, there are significant barriers to accessing GBV response services and when they do access them, they are not treated according to their ethnicity; in many cases they are re-victimised and discriminated against.

Projection of needs

Honduras is experiencing a humanitarian crisis for women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people that is reflected in statistics and quality of life. GBV should be considered an emergency in its own right.

Increasing food insecurity, irregular migration, structural violence and forced displacement will deepen the differential impact for groups most at risk of GBV. Without scaling up financial, human and technical resources to increase the number of GBV response services, including prevention and risk mitigation actions, the needs of women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people will continue to increase and the dynamics of GBV will continue to be perpetuated.

This will increase violations of their human rights, irreparable damage to health, coping mechanisms and loss of life, which is also, but not exclusively, present in increasing numbers of femicides.

There is a need to generate a direct response to the needs of women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people by ensuring that effective work is done and for all clusters to integrate GBV prevention, risk mitigation

101 National statistics of SNE-911.

102 Social Oversight Report on the Quality-of-Care Services in Access to Justice Institutions. Intibucá, La Esperanza, Yamaranguila, Gracias and Distrito Central, CEM-H, 2020.

103 National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA/MICS 2019).

104 Psychosocial characterisation of women victims of trafficking according to the different modalities established in the Law against Trafficking in Persons in Honduras.

105 Diagnosis on discrimination and violence against women with physical-motor disabilities -AHLMS Honduras, 2020.

106 Organisation KEYS, 2020. Research on linking violence against women and girls, femicide, HIV and the impact of COVID-19.

and the scaling up of multi-sectoral services for GBV survivors, including survivors of SEA by humanitarian actors. Also, protection mechanisms are required to guarantee the full exercise of the rights of women and LGBTIQ+ people on a regular basis and in the midst of emergencies and crisis situations that impact the country.

Overview and affected population

The structural gender gap coupled with food insecurity, decreased access to livelihoods, disruption of specialised response services, forced displacement and migration disproportionately impact the quality of life and the guarantee of rights of women and girls. Historically marginalised groups, such as LGBTIQ+ people, Afro-descendant and indigenous women and

girls, and people with disabilities, suffer daily from the lagging effects of crises and invisible outcomes within emergency-affected communities.

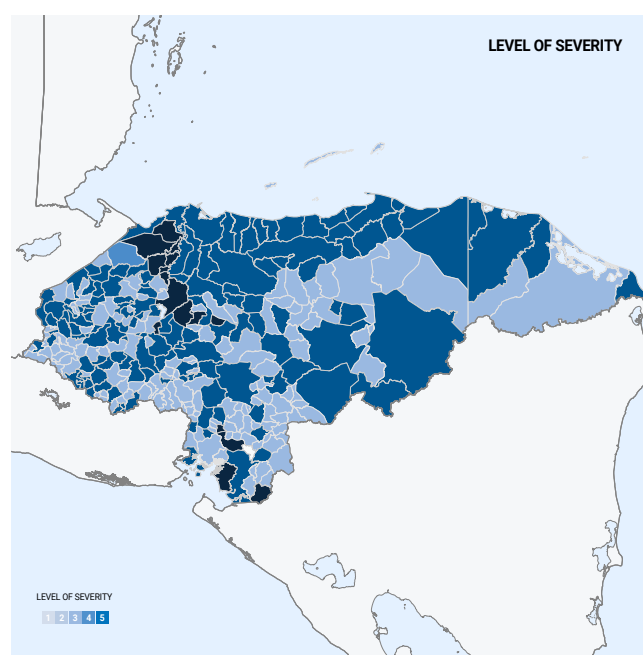
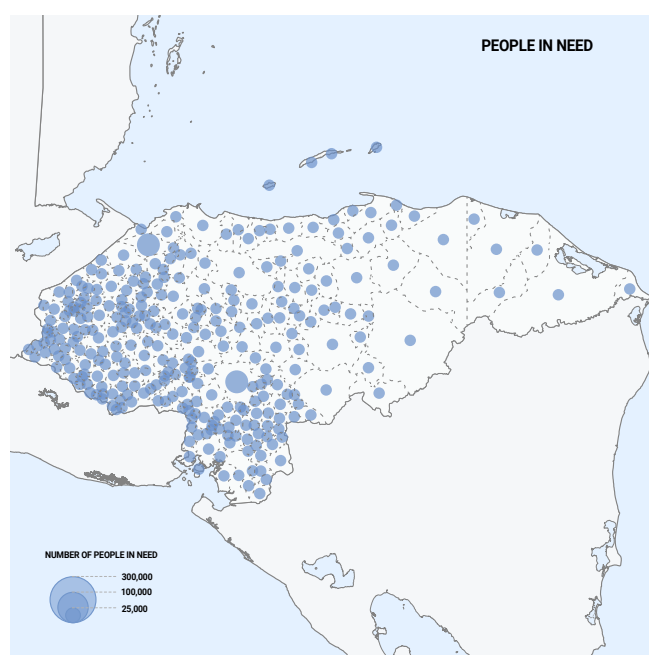
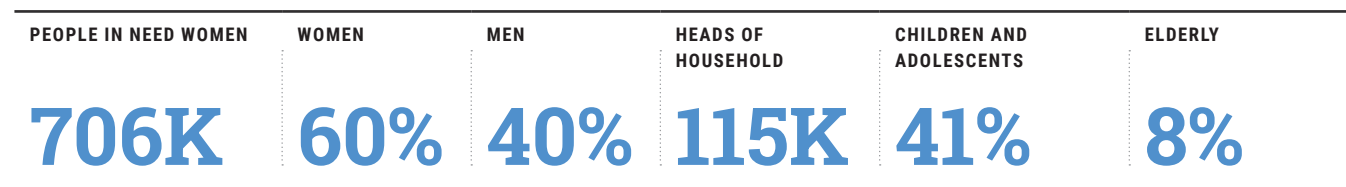
Monitoring

The GBV AoR will continue to conduct regular Needs and Risk Assessments and qualitative context analyses, with the coordination and support of partners, to identify gaps in response and barriers in access to services and recovery. Moreover, the dissemination of tools such as the GBV Alert System and the multidimensional GBV Risk Analysis in conjunction with other clusters allows for the continued monitoring of GBV dynamics and situations in municipalities and communities affected by humanitarian crises.

Indicators

#	INDICATOR	CLUSTER	SOURCE
01	Number of basic GBV response services available to survivors	GBV	WMO (Women Municipality Offices for GBV), SCGBV Mapping
02	Prevalence of forced child pregnancies	GBV	ENESA, INE (projection 2022)
03	03 Percentage of women and girls at risk of	GBV	ENDESA, Poverty Observatory, INE (projection 2022)
04	04 Number of LGBTIQ+ people reporting concerns of harm, threats or discrimination in the area where they live	GBV	CONADEH 2020 -2021

3.6 Early Recovery Cluster



More than 700,000 people have humanitarian needs associated with the early recovery of their living conditions caused by the impact of emergencies including reduced household income, the reduction of farming capacity and the inability to recover their housing and habitat. The persistent emergencies associated with floods and landslides in the country, the difficulty in recovering from the impacts of Eta and Iota and COVID-19, in addition to structural problems of poverty, inequality and the difficulty to manage and legalize land ownership in risk areas, perpetuate the humanitarian crisis and needs.

Humanitarian needs analysis

The impact of Eta and Iota and COVID-19 left 1.1 million people with early recovery needs in 2021. In 2022, there are 706,000 people with early recovery need, which shows a slow recovery process and severe difficulties in restoring living conditions.

These figures are closely related to poverty. According to INE, 54 per cent of the population was poor in 2021 and this has increased to an estimated 73 per cent in 2022 as a consequence of the impacts of Eta and Iota, COVID-19 and the stagnation of the global economy. Honduras ranks as one of the most unequal societies in Latin America (INE), with a Gini coefficient of 0.55 (2022).

Although early recovery needs are widespread throughout the country, the situation is particularly critical in the northern departments of Yoro, Cortés, Atlántida, Colón, Gracias a Dios and Copán (the latter due to recent damage), as well as in the departments of Paraíso and Choluteca in the south.

Humanitarian needs include supporting households whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and who have been unable to recover their crops due to continued flooding, loss of capital and labour and rising supply prices. According to the Early Recovery Cluster, in 2022 some 230,000 people have reduced household incomes due to a decline of their crops compared to 2021. This also aggravates the complicated situation of food and nutrition insecurity in the country.

Women, youth, children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities see their vulnerabilities exacerbated during disasters. Risk factors such as the feminisation of poverty, unemployment, food insecurity and reduced access to health services particularly affect women and expose them to aggravated risks and diverse forms of GBV, including SEA by humanitarian actors.

According to the Ministry of Social Inclusion, in 2021, 68 per cent of households with humanitarian needs due to Eta and Iota were headed by women. Loss of employment is especially high among women as a result of COVID-19 and hurricanes, decreasing their household income and increasing care work and sexual exploitation. Gender-based violence also increased and conditions of security, habitability and income for women living with socio-economic vulnerability have not yet been achieved.

The recovery needs of young people, adolescents and children are reflected in dropout rates or decline in the quality of education, as well as in the increase in unemployment, which has increased child labour,

sexual exploitation and involvement in “maras”, gangs and illegal activities as negative coping mechanisms.

Needs projection

The decrease in the number of people in need compared to 2021 responds to the peak of impact due to Hurricanes Eta and Iota and not to the improvement of early recovery processes in households. On the contrary, considering that no major disasters occurred in the last year, the current figure shows a standstill in the recovery processes and slight improvement of living conditions lost during emergencies. It projects a scenario where a large part of households affected by emergencies would fall into poverty or extreme poverty.

This is compounded by increased rainfall in August and September 2022 and the effects of Tropical Storm Julia in October, which directly affected more than 188,000 people. If risk conditions continue, new emergencies associated with floods, landslides and epidemics will emerge, increasing the number of people affected in 2022. It is very likely that the population affected by Eta and Iota and other recent emergencies will suffer the cumulative impacts of these new emergencies, worsening their humanitarian needs.

Risk reduction, emergency preparedness and humanitarian response actions can reduce the impact of the active rainy season, but will not be sufficient to prevent an increase in the number of affected families.

The number of people affected by this new emergency is expected to increase given the lessons learned from previous emergencies. The experience of Eta and Iota shows that the response coordination model is insufficient. An estimated 437,000 people were evacuated before and after the event (88 per cent in Cortes). However, 95 people lost their lives and 8 went missing, of whom 32 were from Cortés and 16 from Santa Bárbara, both in Valle de Sula.

Monitoring

The Early Recovery Cluster monitors the increase in the number of families affected by emergencies, the recovery of income and habitat conditions in affected households, as well as the progress of recovery in priority populations such as women and youth through the following indicators:

- Poverty and extreme poverty rates (INE)
- Gini Coefficient (INE)
- Families affected by emergency (COPECO)
- Reduction in areas of crop production (FAO, UTSAN, INE)
- Employment rate for women and young people (INE)
- Recurrence rate of emergency impact (RT Cluster)
- Risk and Resilience Index (INFORM, COPECO)
- Number of houses affected by emergencies (COPECO)
- Social infrastructure affected by emergencies (FHIS)

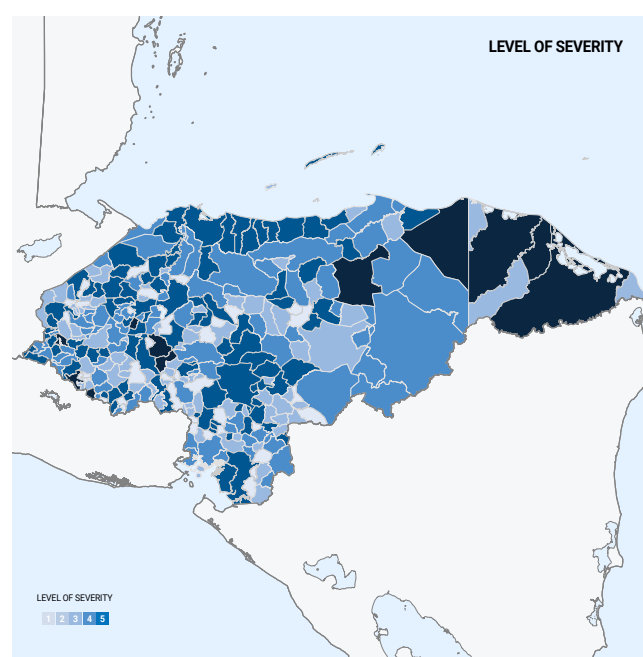
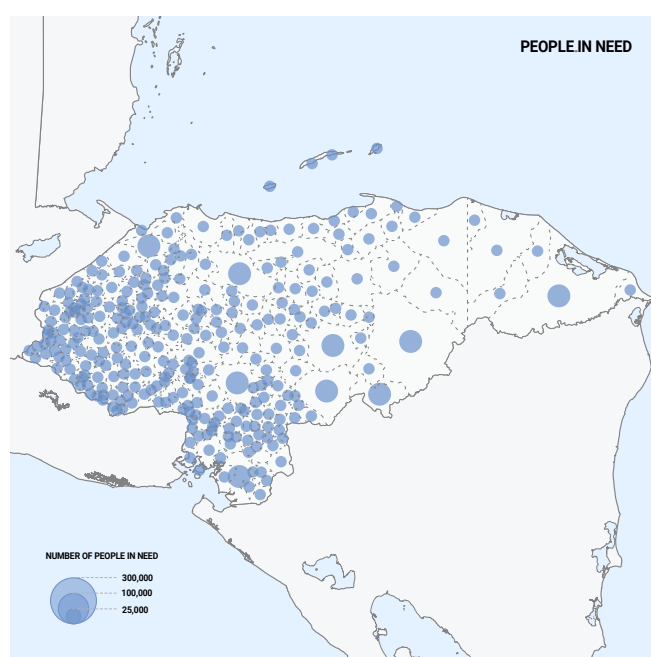
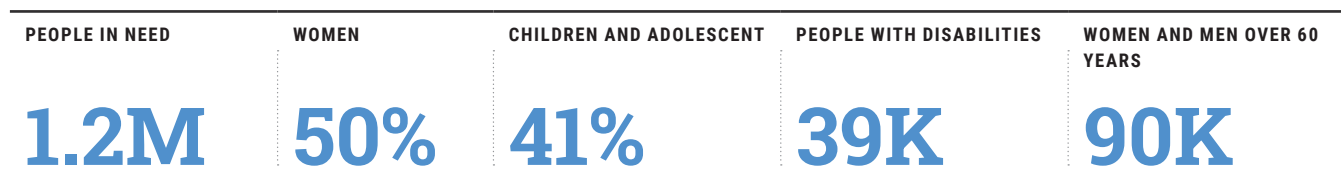
Damage and needs reports prepared by each municipality in coordination with AMHON will be used to conduct a detailed territorial analysis of impacts and recovery needs. The cluster will promote the assessment of early recovery needs and their human impact.

To increase the efficiency of monitoring, the cluster will develop territorial, sectoral and population-based targets, according to the impacts of future emergencies and the areas with the greatest needs reported in this analysis.

Indicators

#	INDICATOR	CLUSTER	SOURCE
01	Number of people with reduced access to their livelihoods.	Food Security	FAO, WFP, UTSAN, INE
02	Number of people in need of support with livelihoods	Early Recovery	SEDIS, INFORM, COPECO, CEPREDENAC, INE

3.7 Health Cluster



The health system in Honduras is one of the sectors with medium to high structural vulnerability to different natural and anthropogenic hazards, is susceptible to crises and disasters, and also requires humanitarian assistance in emergencies. The Health Cluster is a priority to ensure the recovery, restoration and well-being of populations with humanitarian needs, especially the most vulnerable, including GBV survivors.

Humanitarian needs analysis

The country faces natural hazards of varying magnitude and frequency caused by tropical storms, hurricanes, overflowing rivers, droughts and earthquakes that affect populations, their structures and activities, mainly in the most vulnerable departments and municipalities of the Atlantic, central

and western regions. Furthermore, the accumulation of economic and social vulnerability in recent decades has affected human development and increased the demand for humanitarian health assistance in emergency and disaster situations.

Since 2020, the country has simultaneously experienced the COVID-19 pandemic (more than 456,391 cumulative cases and 10,993 cumulative deaths as of 26 September 2022, Epidemiological Week 38); the dengue epidemic with 18,499 cumulative cases up to Epidemiological Week 36, 2022, with a 128 per cent increase in cases compared to the same EW in 2021 (8,099 cases); and a malaria outbreak in the department of Gracias a Dios from 2020 (858 cases), 2021 (1,598 cases) and 2022 (2,618 cases).

It is estimated that maternal mortality in 2021 doubled to 125 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births compared to 2020. The percentage of pregnant girls and adolescents in the country is 22.9 per cent. The average number of births per woman is 2.6 (1.4 children on average are born to women with higher wealth percentile and higher educational level; in contrast to 4 children on average to women with limited access to education and the lowest wealth quintile). Contraceptive prevalence in the country is 70 per cent. In the context of emergencies, unmet needs increase to 20 per cent. There is significant damage to the infrastructure of the health services network, especially in municipalities affected by floods. There are still barriers to accessing care and clinical management services for survivors of sexual violence.

Between 2014 and 2022, there were 227,279 foreigners registered entering through irregular points; of these, 44 per cent (101,392) were registered between January and September 2022 (INM), denoting a significant increase in the flow of mixed movements in transit and consequently the demand for the provision of health services to guarantee the protection of the rights of these populations during their stay in the country.

Discontinuation of essential services creates additional risk for people living with HIV. Low immunisation coverage among children increases the risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases in most-at-risk populations.

Mental health and psychosocial support are also urgently needed to help crisis-affected populations cope with the adverse situations they face.

Projection of needs

In 2023, the likelihood of increased humanitarian health needs is high due to the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic, the dengue epidemic and the malaria outbreak, as well as the increase in mixed movements and natural hazards that affect the country frequently throughout the year.

It is expected that these hazards will continue to impact the already weakened and overburdened health cluster's response capacity, exacerbating the scarcity of essential resources and the limitations faced by vulnerable populations in accessing health services, and making it imperative to continue providing humanitarian assistance to strengthen emergency and disaster response capacities.

In addition, in emergency situations, the continuity of SRH services is also limited, which is why the Sexual and Reproductive Health Area of Responsibility has established two priorities:

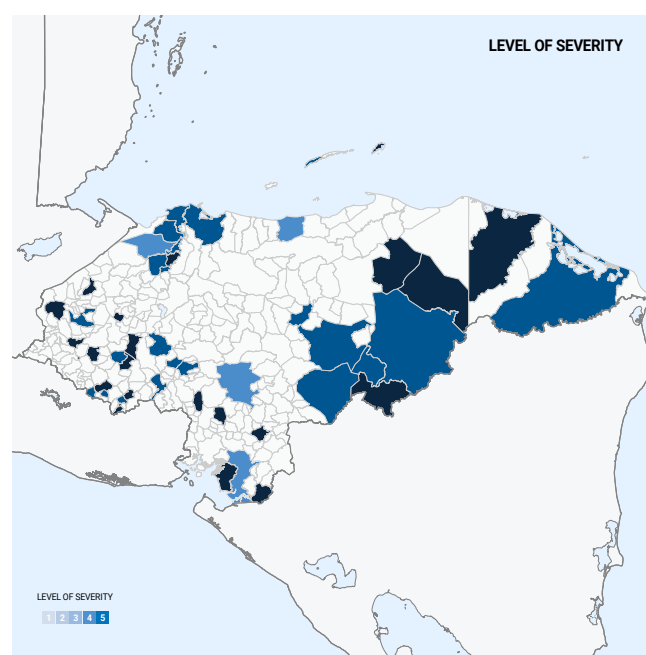
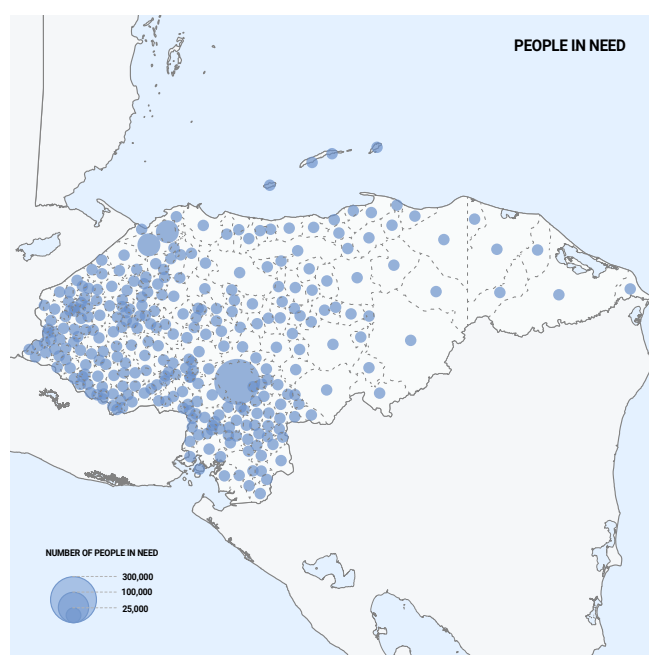
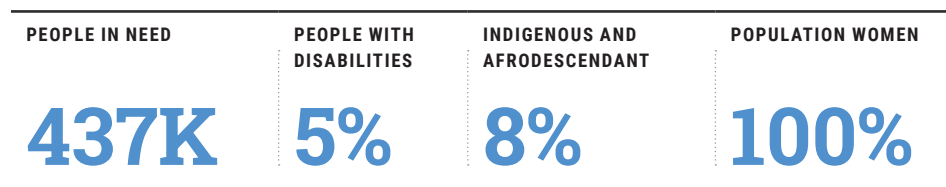
- Save lives of women of childbearing age (WCA), including adolescent and pregnant women by ensuring access to essential and quality services for prenatal care, obstetric complications and emergencies, delivery care, clinical management of sexual violence and family planning (FP).
- Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health to ensure the continuity of essential life-saving SRH services, including maternal, newborn and family planning.

Final indicators - Determinants for PIN

#	INDICATOR	CLUSTER	SOURCE
01	DTC3 (DPT3 / PENTA3) coverage in < 1 year, by administrative unit	Health	PAI/SESAL
02	Percentage of children aged 6 to 18 months who have been vaccinated against measles	Health	PAI/SESAL
03	Percentage of population with access to primary health care within one hour's walk of households PAHO/WHO	Health	PAI/SESAL

3.7.1

Area of Responsibility Sexual and Reproductive Health



Overview and affected population

Of the number of people with humanitarian needs projected for the Health Cluster (1.2M), 385,000 were identified in 31 municipalities in 12 departments with high exposure and vulnerability to natural phenomena, low vaccination coverage, limited access to health services and dengue or malaria, with a significant presence of ethnic populations and refugees and migrants in mixed movements transiting through the country.

In the SRH AoR, 437,000 people are estimated to be in need in 47 municipalities in 12 departments:

- 141,000 pregnant women (according to MISP, 12 per cent of WCA in emergency situations will be pregnant).
- 47,000 deliveries (according to MISP, 4 per cent of WCA in emergency situations will need delivery care).
- 23,000 cases of rape (according to MISP, 2 per cent of the sexually active population).
- 110,000 adolescent males.
- 114,000 female adolescents.

Monitoring

The monitoring of indicators will be carried out by the Health Cluster and the SRH AoR, which will coordinate, plan and monitor activities with partners in accordance with the mandates of the Humanitarian Network of Honduras. In addition, the Health Cluster manages prioritised information for emergency and disaster

response and preparedness for decision-making, and prepares and monitors humanitarian projects. They also participate in damage assessments and humanitarian needs analyses that serve as a means for the exchange of relevant data and information between partners and for the implementation of risk communication actions.

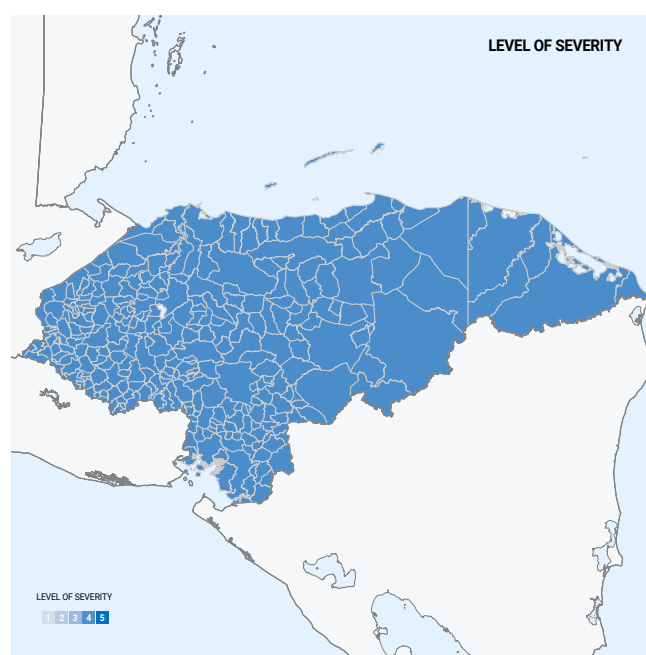
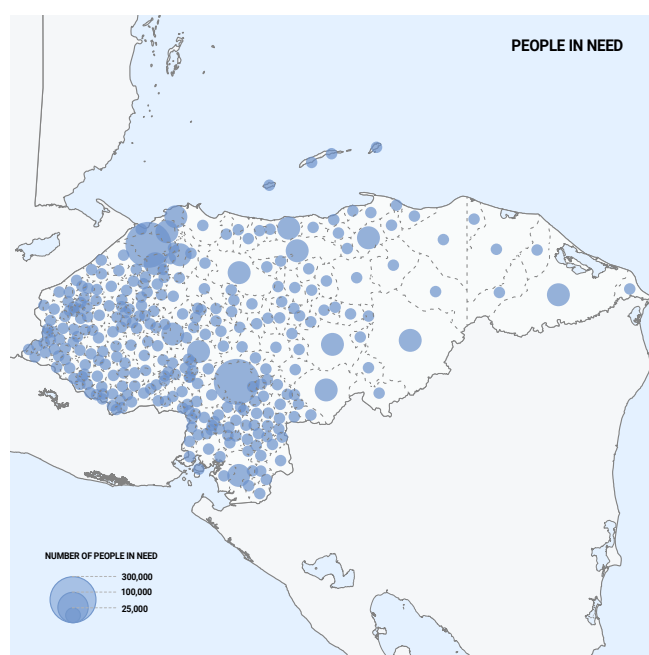
Sexual and reproductive health indicators

#	INDICATOR	CLUSTER	SOURCE
01	Percentage of primary health care facilities and hospitals providing clinical management of sexual violence including PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis) and/or contraception	SSR	SSR Health Secretariat/MISP Calculator
02	Number of women of childbearing age who are provided with a long-acting contraceptive method (IUD, hormonal implant) post obstetric event in the country's hospitals and maternal services.	SSR	SSR Health Secretariat/MISP Calculator

3.8 Food Security and Nutrition Cluster



PEOPLE IN NEED	WOMEN OVER 18	CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
2.6M	880K	965K	68K



Humanitarian needs analysis

In 2022 seasonal hunger period (June to August), 2.6 million people were in Acute Food Insecurity Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3 or 4). For this 2022 projection, the IPC analysis considered the increase in food prices and seasonal depletion of staple grain stocks, but did not take into account the significant impact of the global crisis on rising fuel prices and supply chains.

The inflation rate is expected to remain high during the perspective period due to the lingering effects of shocks and uncertainty in global markets. Data collected by the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition (UTSAN) in April 2022 indicate that for 97 per cent of respondents, the main source of access

to food was through purchase and that 82 per cent of household income came mainly from informal employment. Sixty-six per cent of the households surveyed indicated that their income is not sufficient to cover the costs of the basic food basket, mainly because of the loss of purchasing power and price increases due to internal and external inflation.

Heavy rains started to fall in August 2022, causing severe consequences throughout the country and affecting the population mainly in the western part of northern Honduras (Atlántida, Choluteca, Colón, Cortés, Valle, Gracias a Dios and Santa Bárbara). Excessive rains continued in September, prompting the government to declare a state of national emergency due to flooding and landslides. A few weeks later, rains

associated with Hurricane Ian continued to worsen the situation, leaving areas of the country completely flooded and inaccessible. On 10 October, when the ground was already saturated and other areas were still flooded, Tropical Storm Julia hit.

As a result, the most vulnerable households in the affected areas were severely impacted by the floods, losing their assets, food stocks and belongings, leaving them in urgent need of food. These households face a critical situation as they either have nothing to eat or no access to food and their dignity is severely affected. In addition, the excessive rains have caused significant crop loss; according to COPECO, some 97,300 hectares of land have been affected. This, coupled with high input costs, has led to lower-than-average yields and reduced demand for agricultural labour, which in turn will result in lower incomes for small and medium producers and insufficient household grain reserves, increasing food insecurity.

This critical scenario affects women and girls differentially, deepening the context of inequality and being a driver for negative coping mechanisms, such as survival sex and forced early child unions. At the same time, indigenous and rural women face the loss of resources, crops, and domestic animals, exacerbating their vulnerability and risks of GBV.

Nutrition

In this context of food insecurity and affected livelihoods, the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups (children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women) is most at risk of deterioration.

According to the latest ENDESA data, 18.7 per cent of children nationwide suffer from chronic malnutrition (23.2 per cent for rural areas). Furthermore, 1.9 per cent of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition, which increases the risk of a weak immune system with a greater predisposition to develop infections and die. If they survive, they are at greater risk of stunting and long-term developmental delays.

Undernutrition, including foetal growth restriction, suboptimal breastfeeding, stunting, acute malnutrition and vitamin A and zinc deficiency account for 45 per cent of child deaths (3.1 million deaths per year).

Projection of needs

According to field data from UTSAN, WFP, FAO and Caritas, more than 3.2 million people are expected to face levels of acute food insecurity of Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or worse) from October 2022 to June 2023, a sharp increase of 0.5 million compared to the same period during the previous year.

Of the 18 departments, 17 were classified as Phase 3, except Cortés (IPC Phase 2). The September 2022 rains drastically affected crops in the north and west, which would increase the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or worse). The departments with the highest severity are: Gracias a Dios (43 per cent), Lempira (32 per cent) and La Paz (30 per cent); the latter two are producers of subsistence staple grains and coffee crops.

Households that could not engage in agricultural work or harvest their crops had their food insecurity exacerbated by lack of employment, depleted stocks, rising food prices and the international supply chain crisis, among other factors. The seasonal hunger period could accentuate the use of coping strategies during crises and emergencies in affected households. The increase in the prices of production supplies (mainly fertilisers) has a negative impact on production processes, and a reduction in the area planted with basic grains is expected in the coming cycles.

Urban peripheral households have seen their incomes eroded by confinements and recent floods. In addition, they face cumulative inflation rates of 6.57 per cent and a yearly inflation rate of 10.22 per cent as a result of high fuel prices and the Ukraine-Russia conflict, which have pushed food costs to exacerbated levels.

The depletion of market reserves mainly affects households that obtain their food through purchase.

In the context of emergencies such as droughts, storms and human mobility and displacement crises, these situations can worsen and impact the nutritional status of children under five, and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Monitoring

Together with government institutions such as UTSAN and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the FSN Cluster will regularly follow up on developments affecting the country to identify and monitor situations that could disrupt the natural functioning among

the five pillars of food security in order to pre-empt unwanted impacts on the population that may be subject to food insecurity.

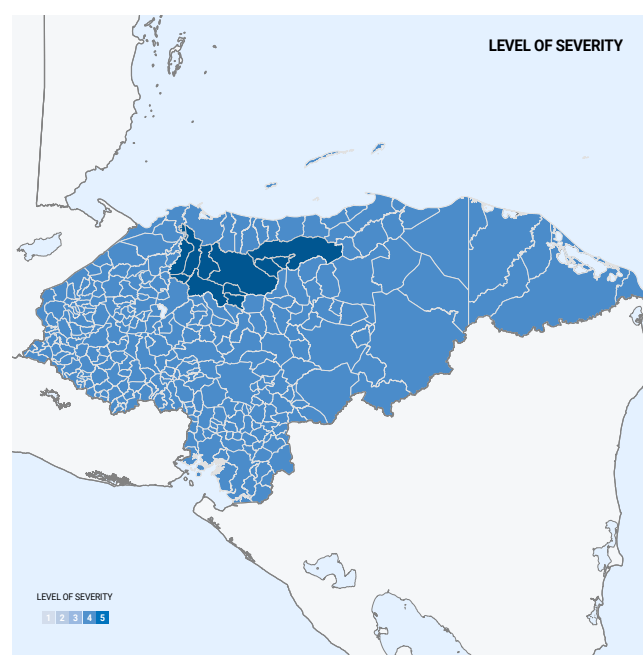
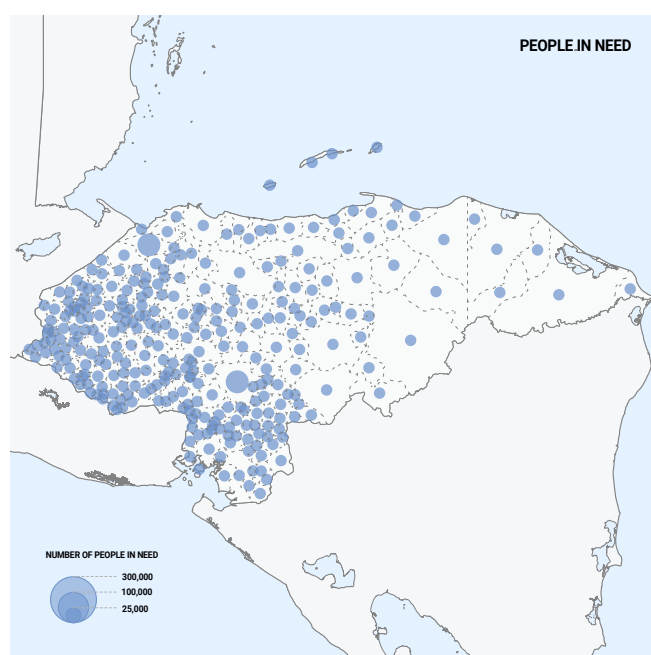
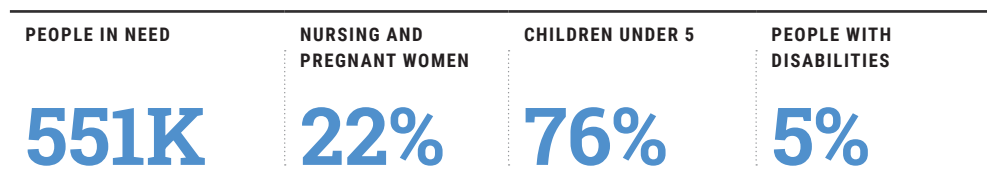
Likewise, for the FSN Cluster, the actions reported in OCHA's 345W tracking platform will continue to be monitored.

In addition, in conjunction with the government, a food security monitoring plan will be established by planning at least two Food Security Phase Classification (FPC) exercises to adjust and assess the progress of food security projects.

Indicator analysis

#	INDICATOR	CLUSTER	SOURCE
01	Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)	FSN	GoH
02	Consumer Price and Basic Basket	FSN	BCH
03	Economic Fragility	FSN	WFP ICA
04	Coping Strategies	FSN	WFP-FAO- UTSAN
05	Aggravating Factors (War effects, TS Ian, Julia, external/internal inflation)	FSN	WFP-FAO

3.8.1 Area of Responsibility Nutrition



The food and nutrition security context could be greatly affected by difficulties in accessing health and nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation, lack of water and sanitation services, low economic sources for food purchases, rising unemployment rate and increasing indebtedness of households, especially those affected by the manifold emergencies in the country. With protracted humanitarian crises, the prevalence of malnutrition in all its forms remains high. Children suffering from acute malnutrition in the first two years of life are at greater risk of dying than those over the age of two.

Humanitarian needs analysis

According to the latest ENDESA, 18.7 per cent of children nationally suffer from chronic malnutrition (23.2 per cent in rural areas); 1.9 per cent of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition; 51.4 per cent of new-borns were breastfed in the first hour of life and only 30.2 per cent of children aged zero to five months were exclusively breastfed.

Children under six months who were exclusively breastfed for a period were not nursed for a full month, increasing the risk of mortality in the first two years of life (WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding for at least six months).

Thirty-six point three (36.3) percent of children under five suffer from anaemia (36.8 percent in rural areas).

This increases the risk of a weak immune system that is more prone to infections and death. If children survive, they are at greater risk of stunting and long-term developmental delays.

Generally, tasks of food and care in the family context are assigned to women. According to a study of the indigenous and Afro-Honduran population (Autonomous University of Honduras, 2018), although there are socio-economic gaps in relation to access to basic services, the logistic regression model establishes a correlation between chronic malnutrition and the mother's anatomical and socio-economic variables. Conditions such as educational level, wealth quintile and the mother's height are very robust determinants related to undernutrition in children.¹⁰⁷

Women face severe effects on their nutritional health as they are responsible for care work in the home; they often consume the least or with the fewest essential nutrients, and in cases of extreme poverty, women sacrifice their diet so that their children can eat.

As a nutrition technical group, the limitation identified is the lack of updated information regarding the nutritional situation in the country. To date, data published by the National Institute of Statistics for 2021 is available. It is also necessary to update the protocols and guidelines on nutrition.

Projection of needs

Emergencies arising from droughts, storms and the human mobility and displacement crisis can aggravate and impact the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population groups. It is estimated that between 2022 and 2023, 545,000 people among children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women will present some malnutrition problem, including an increase in cases of acute malnutrition, as well as an increase in cases of anaemia due to the low availability of micronutrient supplements, since public health

facilities do not have a sufficient amount of these supplements for children, pregnant and nursing women in the country.

Given the current and changing humanitarian situation, it is important for the nutrition cluster to consider nutrition-related actions, including support, promotion and protection of breastfeeding; micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy and nursing and in children under five; control of moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition; adequate complementary feeding; as well as advocating for the updating of protocols and guidelines in emergency contexts.

Monitoring

Actions will be monitored and gaps will be identified on a quarterly basis to identify possible adjustments to the intervention based on the reports to the 345W tracking platform. Sectoral reporting will be updated on the platforms provided by OCHA, the Global Food Security Cluster and the Global Nutrition Cluster. Funds are monitored through reports uploaded on the FTS platform.

The Global Nutrition Cluster will promote the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring Survey (CCPM) among partners to identify gaps and opportunities in coordination.

¹⁰⁷ National Autonomous University of Honduras <https://mdd.unah.edu.hn>

Projected needs by indicator (2022-2023)

Thousands of people(K)

	PIN	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
% prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in children between 0 and 5 months	122K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	Children between 0 and 5 months
Minimum dietary diversity in children between 6 and 23 months	215K	Aggravated by Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food security, drought	Children between 6 and 23 months
% prevalence of stunting (TEZ) in children between 0 and 59 months	177K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	Children between 0 and 59 months with delayed growth
% prevalence of overweight in children between 0 and 59 months	45K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	Children between 0 and 59 months with overweight
% prevalence of anemia in children between 6 and 59 months	298K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	Children between 6 and 59 months with anemia
GAD prevalence in children <5 years according to PTZ	49K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	Children with general acute malnutrition
DAS prevalence in children <5 years according to PTZ	1,2K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	Children with severe acute malnutrition
Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women aged 15-49 years	58K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	MEL with anemia
Prevalence of anemia in lactating women aged 15-49 years	60K	Aggravating factor Eta and Iota, COVID-19, food safety	MEL with anemia

Indicators for severity analysis

#	INDICADOR	FUENTE
01	% prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in children between 0 and 5 months	(Tabla 7.5) ENDESA/MICS 2019
02	Minimum dietary diversity in children between 6 and 23 months	(Tabla 7.7) ENDESA/MICS 2019
03	% prevalence of stunting (TEZ) in children aged 0-59 months	(Tabla 8.1) ENDESA/MICS 2019
04	% prevalence of overweight in children between 0 and 59 months	(Tabla 8.1) ENDESA/MICS 2019
05	% prevalence of anemia in children between 6 and 59 months	(Tabla 12.1) ENDESA/MICS 2019

People in need (2022-2023)

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PERCENTAGES	
Under 5 years	420K	76%	<div></div>
Pregnant women	58K	10,5%	<div></div>
Lactating women	60K	11%	<div></div>
Mixed flows: under 5 years	12K	2,1%	<div></div>
Mixed flows: pregnant and lactating women	2K	0,4%	<div></div>
Total	551K		
With disability (% of total)	27K	5%	<div></div>

Part 4

Annexes

TROJES, DEPARTMENT OF EL PARAÍSO, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Treméau



4.1

Data Sources

Type of assessment per cluster CLUSTER

CLUSTER	TYPE OF EVALUATION	NUMBER	PARTNERS	LEADING PARTNERS
Food Security	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	90	15	PMA

Protection Cluster

The main source of information for the analysis of humanitarian needs is the Protection Analysis led by the Protection Cluster in conjunction with the GBV and Child Protection Areas of Responsibility, with the purpose of analysing the context and identifying the main risks faced by the population in Honduras at the national level.

Honduras Protection Analysis Update. This document was based on territorial analyses and other complementary primary sources.

The main sources consulted are listed below:

- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the State of Human Rights 2021. 4 March 2022. OHCHR. Report 2022
- Association for a More Just Society (ASJ). Bimonthly bulletin: Conflict in Honduras. January-February 2022. Political transition with country transition. March 2022 ASJ. Newsletter In-Faith 2022
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- Casa Alianza Honduras. June 2022. CASA ALIANZA. Monthly report
- Women's Rights Centre (CDM). (n. d.) Observatory on Violence against Women 2022. CDM. Observatory 2022
- Centre for Women's Studies - Honduras. CEM - H. July 2020. Report of the social watchdog on the quality-of-care services in the institutions of access to justice Intibucá. CEM. Social Oversight Report
- ECLAC. Gender Equality Observatory. Femicide. 22 April 2022. <https://oig.cepal.org/en/indicadores/feminicidio>
- Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). Annual Report 2021, chapter V. Follow-up to recommendations made by the IACHR in its country or thematic reports. Honduras. IACHR. Report 2021
- Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence, with the support of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). Study on the Characterisation of Internal Displacement by Violence in Honduras 2004-2018. December 2019. CIPPDV. Characterisation 2004-2018
- National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Special Report. "Situation of Internal Forced Displacement in Honduras between 2016 and 2021". CONADEH. Special Report
- National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH). "La extorsión, un detonante del desplazamiento forzado de personas en Honduras" ("Extortion, a trigger for forced displacement in Honduras"). CONADEH. Report on Extortion
- National Electoral Council, Honduras. November 2021. General Elections 2021, 28 November - General Scrutiny. National Electoral Council. CNE. Election Results
- Norwegian Refugee Council. "No place is safe. Housing, land and property rights for people affected by displacement in Honduras". May 2022.
- Directorate of Childhood, Adolescence and Family, the governing body for children and families in Honduras, 22 December 2021. Mapping of IRCAS at the national level
- National Institute of Statistics. July 2021. LXXII Permanent Multipurpose Survey. INE Poverty
- National Institute of Statistics. March 2021. "Situation of Honduran Women in the Framework of International Women's Day", p. 2. INE. Situation of Honduran Women
- National Migration Institute. Honduran returnees. <http://inm.gob.hn/estadisticas.html>
- Insight Crime. February 2022. InSight Crime's homicide balance sheet for 2021. INSIGHTCRIME. Homicides 2021
- Report by the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). National Observatory on Violence (ONV)
- United Nations. United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development. Honduras 2022- 2026. UNITED NATIONS. Cooperation Framework
- United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report. Honduras. Rule of Law, the foundation for transformation 2022 -2030. July 2022. HDR Honduras
- Lesbian Network - Cattrachas. Report on Violent Deaths of LGBTI people 2009-2020. CATRACHAS. Violent deaths
- REDLAC. Protection Crisis in Northern Central America, Mexico and Panama. Key data from October to December 2021. REDLAC. Bulletin 17
- Police Statistical Online System (SEPOL) SEPOL
- Sub-secretariat of Security in Prevention, Secretariat of Security. Tegucigalpa, 2019 Honduras Survey on Violence against Children and Adolescents, 2017.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility

The Child Protection Humanitarian Needs Analysis is supported by diverse sources of information, research and analysis sought from state institutions and international agencies. At the same time, the information is entered into the Protection Analysis Update (PAU) and used by the Protection Cluster together with the GBV and Child Protection AoRs. The process was carried out in direct consultation with humanitarian actors and partners from the three sectors, as well as a review of secondary information.

The frame of reference for the current analysis includes:

- Education Progress Report HONDURAS 2022
- Data on hazardous child labour ENDESA 2019.
- Reports of the Rights Observatory of Casa Alianza Honduras. June 2022.
- Data recorded from the report submitted by the Security Secretariat on reported crimes against children, including homicide, suicide, murder, abandonment, neglect, maltreatment, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, pimping, incest, pornography, kidnapping, trafficking, torture, domestic violence and other forms of violence.
- Report by the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), National Violence Observatory (ONV), and National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH).
- Survey on Violence against Children and Adolescents, Under-Secretariat for Security in Prevention, Secretariat for Security. Honduras.
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report on the adolescent pregnancy rate in Honduras.
- Mapping of Residential Alternative Care Institutions (IRCAS) at the national level. Directorate for Childhood, Adolescence and the Family, the governing body for children and families in Honduras.
- Reports on children returning to or in transit through Honduras. National Migration Institute and DINAF.

Emergency Shelter Cluster

The data used by the Emergency Shelter Cluster for its two indicators are detailed below:

Indicator 1: Households whose dwelling was destroyed or severely damaged by geo-climatic events in the last two years.

For the severity calculation, four criteria were applied: (1) socio-economic vulnerability; (2) vulnerability to geo-climatic disaster risks (floods, landslides and droughts); (3) location in municipalities that did not receive any assistance after Eta and Iota or where assistance did not exceed 41 per cent; (4) municipalities affected by floods and landslides due to heavy rains in September 2022. This brought the number of people currently in humanitarian need in this category to 92,512.

To estimate the number of people currently at risk, geo-referenced flood extent data from 2020¹⁰⁸, damage reports from the National Secretariat of Infrastructure and Transport, as well as infrastructure damage data from the Sula Valley Study Centre were used. Demographic data from 2021¹⁰⁹ were superimposed to estimate population exposure to flood damage.

Considering that the risk of being affected by future events would increase the severity of the current humanitarian needs, data from the Integrated Context Analysis of the Food Security Cluster, the national drought severity index and data on the frequency of geo-climatic events over the last two years¹¹⁰ were superimposed to estimate the severity of Indicator 1.

Indicator 2. People displaced due to community/regional hazards, including violence and conflict (people on the move).

The figure of 247,090 people internally displaced in Honduras between January 2004 and August 2018 was used as the basis for calculating shelter needs. Data on the location of reports of violence was used

¹⁰⁸ Standing Committee on Contingencies.

¹⁰⁹ MapAction

¹¹⁰ COPECO

to determine the municipalities with the highest incidence of displacement due to community hazards. For this, it was calculated that 9 per cent of displaced persons chose to flee the country, assuming that the percentage of emigration of this population is similar to the rest of the country; all this considering that 74 per cent of these people had immediate shelter needs (see graph below) and that 27 per cent managed to recover by their own means¹¹¹.

¹¹¹ UNHCR, NRC. Study on Access to Safe and Dignified Temporary Shelter Solutions for People in a Situation of Human Mobility in Honduras. July 2020. Retrieved August 2022. <https://nrc.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Estudio-AT-Digital-compressed.pdf>

4.2

Methodology

The cross-sectoral number of people in need (PIN) for the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (HNO) was calculated using the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), a global methodology in which events or shocks affecting humanitarian conditions in the population are analysed under three pillars: i. Living standards, ii. Coping Mechanisms and iii. Physical and mental well-being.

Using the analytical framework, a selection of "drivers" (triggers) was made that determine the humanitarian needs in the country that require assistance (human mobility, socio-natural shocks, violence and food security). For each of these factors, indicators were defined to determine the impact on vulnerable groups, assigning a population burden according to severity levels from 1 to 5, where 1 is the minimum acceptable standards and basic needs met and 5 corresponds to the total collapse of living standards for each cluster. The collection and processing of the information was done by the

Information Management Technical Group (GTMI) through the analysis of an average of three indicators per cluster or area of responsibility. However, significant challenges resulted from the lack of data availability or the relevance of the data over time. An example is the lack of information on humanitarian needs at the community level, especially for issues such as chronic drought, extreme violence and migration, among others.

Protection Cluster

The humanitarian needs analysis of the Protection Cluster was developed under the Protection Analysis Framework (PAF). The information underpinning the analysis focuses on qualitative and quantitative data identified from available secondary sources, as well as from primary sources prioritised on the basis of the identification of information gaps. To this extent, joint national and local analysis exercises were convened to reinforce the findings related to changes in the dynamics of violence and its impact on the population.

Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)

Context		
Policy	Economy	Sociocultural
Legal and political	Technological	Demography
Environment	Security	Infrastructure



People living in the affected area

Event/Shock	
Driving factors	Underlying factors / pre-existing vulnerabilities



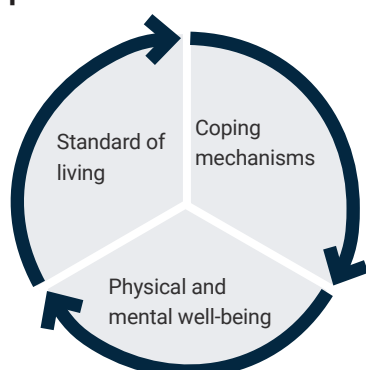
Affected people

Impact		
Impact on humanitarian access	Impact on systems and services	Impact on people

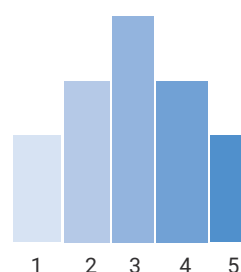


humanitarian conditions

People in need



Severity of needs



Current and anticipated priority needs/concerns

By age, gender and relevant diversity characteristics

JIAF Severity Scale

SEVERITY PHASE	KEY REFERENCE OUTCOME	POTENTIAL RESPONSE TARGETS
1 None/Minimal	<p>Acceptable standards of living (taking into account the context): possibility of having some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate basic social services, possible needs for strengthening the legal framework.</p> <p>Ability to meet all basic needs without adopting unsustainable coping mechanisms (such as asset erosion/depletion).</p> <p>None or minimal/low risk of impact on physical and mental well-being.</p>	<p>Building resilience</p> <p>Supporting disaster risk reduction</p>
2 Stress	<p>Stressful living standards, leading to the adoption of coping strategies (which reduce the ability to protect or invest in livelihoods).</p> <p>Inability to meet some basic needs without adopting coping mechanisms that are stressful, unsustainable and/or reversible in the short term.</p> <p>Minimal impact on overall physical and mental well-being (stressed physical and mental well-being). Potential for some localised/targeted incidents of violence (including human rights violations).</p>	<p>Supporting disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Protecting livelihoods</p>
3 Severe	<p>Degradation of living standards (from usual/typical), leading to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms with the threat of irreversible damage (such as accelerated erosion/asset depletion). Reduced access/availability of social/basic goods and services. Inability to meet some basic needs without adopting crisis/emergency coping mechanisms - irreversible in the short/medium term.</p> <p>Degradation of physical and mental well-being. Physical and mental harm resulting in loss of dignity.</p>	<p>Protecting livelihoods</p> <p>Preventing and mitigating the risk of extreme deterioration of humanitarian conditions</p>
4 Extreme	<p>Collapse of living standards, with survival based on humanitarian assistance and/or extreme and irreversible long-term coping strategies.</p> <p>Extreme loss/liquidation of livelihood assets that will lead to severe short-term shortages/needs.</p> <p>Serious and widespread human rights violations. Presence of irreversible damage and increased mortality.</p>	<p>Saving lives and livelihoods</p>
5 Catastrophic	<p>Near total exhaustion of coping options. Coping mechanisms of last resort/exhausted. Mass mortality (CDR, U5DR) and/or irreversible damage. Widespread irreversible physical and mental damage leading to excess mortality.</p> <p>Serious and widespread human rights violations.</p>	<p>Reverse/Prevent mass death and/or total collapse of livelihoods</p>

4.3

Information Gaps and Limitations

The methodology used for the construction of this HNO, focusing on the magnitude and severity of the needs of the most affected population groups, faced challenges in terms of indicators, data sources and guidelines, especially due to the lack of systematised information to support the analysis of the selected indicators.

While assessments have been carried out by organisations and clusters, the lack of standardisation to meet the requirements of the JIAF methodology limited the use.

The country has an IPC analysis that was updated in December 2021 with projections up to August 2022. However, it is limited as it only considers departmental levels (administrative level 1), making it difficult to clearly identify humanitarian food security needs at the community level, or to clearly identify geographical areas with humanitarian impact that should be prioritised. Since it was conducted in December 2021, the IPC analysis did not consider the effects of the Ukraine-Russia conflict on fuel and fertiliser prices, further limiting the scope of the analysis.

It is recommended that the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group and the Information Management Technical Group address a plan for multi-sectoral assessments at the household level for selected indicators that can fill these data gaps in the next HNO update and throughout the HRP implementation process. Multi-sectoral assessments will allow for identifying the most critical geographical areas of humanitarian need, avoiding scattered prioritisation.

4.4

Acronyms

AOR	Area of Responsibility	NES	North-east Syria
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	NFI	Non-Food Item
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CP	Child Protection	NIDP	Newly Displaced IDPs
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization	NSAG	Non-State Armed Group
ERL	Early Recovery and Livelihoods	NWS	North-west Syria
EWARN	Early Warning, Alert and Response Network	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
EWARS	Early Warning, Alert and Response System	OHCHR	United Nations Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights
FAS	Food and Agriculture Sector	PHC	Primary Healthcare Centres
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	PiN	People in Need
FCS	Food Consumption Score	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
FRC	Free Residual Chlorine	PMR	Periodic Monitoring Reports
FSA	Food Security Assessment	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
FSLA	Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment	PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
FSS	Food Security Sector	PWD	People with Disabilities
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
GHC	Global Health Cluster	SARI	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection
GoS	Government of Syria	SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces
GPI	Global Peace Index	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
GWC	Global WASH Cluster	SYF	Syrian Pound
HCF	Health Care Facility	Syria MRM	Syria Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations Against Children in Situations of Armed Conflict
HeRAMS	Health Resources and Services Availability Mapping Systems	UN	United Nations
HH	Household	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HLP	Housing, Land and Property	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
HNAP	Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme	UNSC	The United Nations Security Council
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	US\$	U.S. Dollar
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
IED	Improvised explosive device	VBIED	Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
ISIMM	IDP Sites Integrated Monitoring Matrix	VRP	Vulnerable Resident Populations
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IHRL	International Human Rights Law	WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	WHO	United Nations World Health Organization
ISG	Inter-sectoral Group	WoS	Whole of Syria
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	WRA	Women of Reproductive Age
ISMI	IDP Situation Monitoring Initiative		
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding		
JIAF	Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework		
KII	Key Informant Interview		
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease		
mhGAP	Mental Health Gap Action Programme		
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment		
MSME	Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises		
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease		

HUMANITARIAN NEED OVERVIEW

HONDURAS