

CHARACTERIZATION OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN HONDURAS



COMISIÓN INTERINSTITUCIONAL
PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE PERSONAS
DESPLAZADAS POR LA VIOLENCIA

Report with the support of Honduran National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and Jesuit Reflection, Investigation and Communication Team (ERIC-SJ).



Foreword

The Ministry of Human Rights, Justice, Governance and Decentralization, as the institution in charge of the Secretariat of the Inter Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence, is pleased to present the report “Characterization of Internal Displacement in Honduras”, before civil society, government institutions, the Honduran people and the international community.

This report is the result of an investigation about forced internal displacement in Honduras that the Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence started in 2014, as one of its main attributions and responsibilities under the Decree that established its existence, which states: “To endorse researches, studies, assessments on the tendencies, causes and agents that generate forced displacement”

This process was carried out by the Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence, with the support of the Honduran National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Jesuit Reflection, Investigation and Communication Team (ERIC- SJ), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS).

Through this report, the State of Honduras aims to better understand the phenomenon of internal displacement in the country. Likewise, it believes that the report will help design an effective, adequate and integral national strategy, in accordance with international human rights standards and good practices, necessary to tackle the problem.

It is important to highlight that this process involved a multi sectorial effort, including active participation of civil society and continuous support from the Honduran government, in the search of solutions to tackle the internal displacement and to provide a response to the protection needs of internally displaced persons.

This report is expected to assist the Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence and the country in general in the design of public policies, the adoption of informed decisions and the endorsement of adequate measures to tackle the issue of internal displacement and the protection of IDPs from an holistic point of view, including the prevention of the phenomenon. Furthermore, it is expected that it will become an essential instrument of consultation at a national and international level for those interested in the subject.

Tegucigalpa M.D.C., November 2015.

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List of acronyms

ACAPS	Assessment Capacities Project
ACNUR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
CENISS	National Centre for Social Sector Information
CIPPDV	Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence
COT	Transnational organized crime
EPHPM	Permanent multipurpose household survey
ERIC- SJ	Jesuit Reflection, Investigation and Communication Team
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
INE	Honduran National Institute of Statistics
IUDPAS	University Institute of Democracy, Peace and Security
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
OSV	Other situations of violence
PEA	Economically active population
PEI	Economically inactive population
PNPRRS	National Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration Programme
SEPOL	Online Police Statistics System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Internal and international migration of the Honduran population has traditionally been associated with economic or employment factors. However, recent years have seen a growth in forced internal and external displacement caused by violence and crime in the country. The increased presence of organized crime, in its different forms (murders, kidnappings, extortion, forced recruitment and the control of territories), has forced a large number of people to leave their places of residence to protect their life, freedom, wellbeing and physical safety, due to the lack of suitable protection mechanisms. The humanitarian impact of violence and crime in Honduras has, to a large extent, been unknown and invisible, due to the lack of trustworthy sources of information on the magnitude and characteristics of forced displacement.

In view of this problem, the Honduran Government created the Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence (CIPPDV) in late 2013, comprising several government agencies and civil society organizations. The main objective of CIPPDV is to “promote the creation of policies and the adoption of measures to prevent forced displacement because of violence, as well as to care for, protect and find solutions for displaced persons and their families”¹. As a first step towards designing those policies and measures, in 2014 CIPPDV began a research process to make an initial diagnosis of the trends, causes, victims and consequences of internal displacement in Honduras

¹ Official Journal of the Republic of Honduras. “Executive Decree No. PCM-053-2013”, 2013..

Objectives and Structure

The general objective of this research is to provide reliable and agreed upon information on internal displacement in Honduras, in order to promote the design and implementation of a suitable institutional response. Specifically, the research sought to (i) identify the most affected areas and communities; (ii) estimate the magnitude of the problem; (iii) draw up a victim profile (socio-demographic characteristics, living conditions and level of integration) and (iv) evaluate their protection needs (causes and effects of displacement and future intentions).

To carry out the study, an inter-agency coordination and participation framework was created, led by CIPPDV and with the support and guidance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the technical support of the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). Representatives and experts from civil society organizations, academia, international bodies and the United Nations System were also invited to form an advisory group to oversee the process, from designing the methodology to analysing the results and identifying the final recommendations.

Methodology

The study's target population (internally displaced persons) was defined as persons and households who reported that they had changed their place of residence within Honduras between 2004 and 2014² for reasons relating to violence or insecurity. Additionally, the study gathered information relating to a comparison population (non-displaced persons), comprising persons and households residing in the study areas who did not report that they had changed their place of residence because of violence or insecurity.

² Period during which an increase in crime rates in Honduras was observed (IUDPAS, SEPOL).

When reading this report, it should be remembered that forced displacement is an emerging and invisible problem, so there was no complete secondary information allowing for a more exact analysis when identifying reception areas. Also, the study's most pronounced limiting factor was that 50.3 per cent of the enumerated households did not provide information for the survey³. Other elements to consider include the difficulty in accessing some communities for security reasons, the urban nature of the municipalities visited and the limited resources for undertaking the study, which made carrying out a national study impossible.

In order to carry out the study, secondary information⁴ was used to pre-select the departments with the highest concentration of persons, who had migrated because of insecurity, and a final sample of 20 municipalities located in 11 departments was selected.⁵

Additionally, a mixed research methodology (qualitative and quantitative) was used, combining different methods and sources of information. During the initial phase carried out by the Jesuit Reflection, Investigation and Communication Team (ERIC- SJ), primary information was collected through qualitative methods,⁶ with the aim of identifying the communities and neighbourhoods that might have the greatest concentration of displaced groups among the 20 selected municipalities (qualitative mapping). By combining the results of this qualitative

³ This absence of information will be further detailed within the study.

⁴ Permanent multipurpose household survey (PMHS) of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS).

⁵ For more details, see Section 3- Methodology. The municipalities (and departments) covered are: San Pedro Sula, Choloma and Puerto Cortés (Cortés); La Ceiba and Tela (Atlántida); El Progreso, Olanchito and Yoro (Yoro); Tocoa and Trujillo (Colón); La Esperanza and Intibucá (Intibucá); Marcala (La Paz); Santa Bárbara (Santa Bárbara); Distrito Central (Francisco Morazán); Juticalpa and Catacamas (Olancho); Comayagua and Siguatepeque (Comayagua); and Danlí (El Paraíso).

⁶ Visits, interviews and focus groups with leaders, local public and private institutions, NGOs, social work institutions and community organizations.

mapping with a selection of districts and neighbourhoods with the highest rates of internal migration in the country (according to the PMHS), a total of 162 neighbourhoods were identified as communities that could have a high concentration of displaced persons,⁷ spanning 752 census segments.⁸ However, since forced displacement is an emerging and invisible problem, there was no complete secondary information allowing for a more exact analysis.

In the second phase, carried out by the Honduran National Institute of Statistics (NIS), primary information was collected through quantitative methods, with the dual objective of obtaining an estimate of the magnitude of internal displacement in the selected municipalities, as well as characterizing the displaced households and persons. For the first objective, the segments were enumerated through stratified sampling, randomly selecting 450 segments from the high concentration stratum and 200 segments from the rest. The NIS field team then visited all dwellings in the selected segments and completed a short form for each household, in order to determine whether they corresponded to the study or comparison groups. For the second objective, a household survey was carried out through cluster sampling, completing an extended form for all households identified for the study, as well as for a random sample of comparison households⁹ (one for every three study households identified).

The operation allowed for the completion of a total of 1,526 surveys with households targeted by the study and 612 surveys with comparison households. The survey gathered information on the events and specific causes leading to migration for the members of each household. This allowed to define internally displaced persons as those who had changed their place of residence for specific reasons relating to violence and general crime in the country. These specific reasons included forced recruitment, extortion, murder, threats, injury, sexual violence, insecurity in the community (conflict, shootings), kidnapping, forced disappearance, torture, discrimination, arbitrary detention and dispossession of land and dwellings. Thus, 1,300 households were finally classified as internally displaced, and 838 as not displaced.¹⁰ It is important to note that, given the methodology used, the values presented as the results of this study are extrapolated from the data, in line with the sample design.

Lastly, among the report's main limiting factors was the fact that information could not be gathered from 50.3 per cent of the enumerated households, owing to the absence of members of the household when the survey was being carried out. The limiting factors also include the difficulty in accessing some communities for security reasons, the urban nature of the municipalities visited and the limited resources for undertaking the study, which made carrying out a national study impossible.

⁷ The neighbourhoods and communities with high displaced population densities were identified through a mixed methodology. Firstly, through the qualitative mapping undertaken by ERIC-SJ, where the neighbourhoods, communities and/or villages with the highest number of displacement cases were identified. The mapping was supplemented by identification of census segments reporting high rates of internal immigration were identified through the NIS PMHS. In terms of the criterion used, when a PMHS sample segment with an immigration rate of more than 20 per cent was identified, the entire neighbourhood to which it belonged was listed, together with those previously identified by ERIC-SJ. After identifying the communities with the highest density of displaced persons, the NIS carried out a census to list the communities, with the aim of creating a sampling frame for the list so as to identify the persons who reported that they had been displaced because of violence.

⁸ A total of 4,287 neighbourhoods in the selected municipalities, equivalent to 11,631 census segments.

⁹ For the purposes of this study, "comparison households" are understood to be all households that were not displaced because of violence between 2004-2014.

¹⁰ Persons who reported that they had changed their place of residence because of robbery or assault were not classed as displaced.

Main results

The following sections summarize the main findings of the research, covering the different thematic areas.

Magnitude and demographic profile of internal displacement in Honduras

Based on the results of the enumeration of the segments and the household surveys, it is estimated that in the 20 municipalities selected for the study, there are around 41,000 households with members who were internally displaced because of violence or insecurity between 2004 and 2014. This equates to 4 per cent of the total estimated households in those municipalities.

Although displacement in Honduras is not a phenomenon that affects entire population groups en masse, like during traditional armed conflict, it is a generalized phenomenon that affects households and persons in several municipalities and several neighbourhoods in the country whose inhabitants are continuously at risk of being displaced.

Indeed, at least one household with displaced members was found in 373 of the 461 high concentration segments (81 per cent) and in 148 of the 203 segments in the other areas (73 per cent). In the first stratum, the internally displaced population represents 5.1 per cent of all households, while in the second stratum they represent 4 per cent of all households.

At the individual level, it is estimated that the 20 selected municipalities are home to around 174,000 internally displaced persons (including children born after displacement) and around 8,000 host population persons, that is, members of the household or persons who received, and currently live with, displaced persons. It is, therefore, concluded that internal displacement in Honduras is, in general, a phenomenon that affects all members of a household, albeit in different ways.

At the family level, the percentage of displaced households that have migrated more than once is 35.9 per cent (against 25.3 per cent of comparison households). When the number of internal migrations of displaced households is analysed, it is found that 90 per cent of displaced households experienced migration due to forced displacement on one occasion in the last 10 years.¹¹ However, 7.5 per cent were displaced twice, and 2.1 per cent were displaced three times. This figure is relevant when studying the dynamics of the displaced population and the factors causing their displacement.

Of the internally displaced population, 49 per cent are men (around 89,000 persons) and 51 per cent are women (around 93,000 persons). These proportions are very similar to the comparison population in the municipalities being studied.

The internally displaced population is, in general, younger than the comparison population, with an average age of 24, vs. 27. This difference relates to a greater proportion of minors among the displaced population (43 per cent vs. 37.9 per cent), amounting to around 78,000 persons. This could indicate that households with more minors are more likely to be affected by violence or insecurity (such as threats, the use of children by gangs, the link of children to gangs and/or their forced recruitment), leading parents to decide to leave their place of residence as a protection mechanism. On the other hand, when the family composition of displaced households is analysed, 25.7 per cent were separated from one or several of their members after displacement. Of these, only 77.3 per cent of cases maintained contact with the persons who made up the household before displacement. Of household members living elsewhere, 19.5 per cent are minors. Although the study does not clarify whether these minors maintain contact

¹¹ The study analysed how many of the households that reported leaving their homes because of “violence or insecurity for their family, neighbours or colleagues (threats, extortion, crime, etc.)” migrated on several occasions (up to four), and whether the migration related to criminal violence.

with their family, this figure could be cause for concern with regard to their protection, particularly bearing in mind the dynamics of the migration of unaccompanied minors.

Women are heads of 35 per cent of households with internally displaced members. However, this proportion is lower than the comparison population (40 per cent).

On average, households with displaced members are slightly bigger than households in the comparison population (4.5 vs. 4.3 persons per household). The difference relates to the existence of “host” households, in which family or friends house displaced persons.

The education level of the displaced population is generally low, with 59.9 per cent having a basic or lower level of schooling, although a similar proportion is observed in the comparison population (58 per cent). Just 10.7 per cent of heads of displaced households have a technical or university education, a proportion that rises to 15.7 per cent for comparison households.

Geographic distribution and causes of displacement

At the departmental level, prior to displacement, 68.1 per cent of the displaced households interviewed resided in the departments of Cortés and Francisco Morazán (35 per cent and 33 per cent respectively, equivalent to 14,267 and 13,269 households). At the municipal level, the main cities of origin are Distrito Central (31.9 per cent, equivalent to 12,913 households), San Pedro Sula (21.5 per cent, equivalent to 8,686 households), La Ceiba (9.7 per cent, equivalent to 3,918 households) and Choloma (9.3 per cent, equivalent to 3,777 households).

In most cases, municipalities and departments of origin are also municipalities and departments of destination.¹²

¹² The size of the surveyed sample is not big enough to disaggregate the statistics at the neighbourhood or community levels. However, qualitative information would reveal whether, at the neighbourhood or community level, there are differences between communities of origin and of destination.

The municipalities where most households with displaced members are concentrated are Distrito Central (27.5 per cent, with 11,123 households) and San Pedro Sula (20.5 per cent, with 8,310 households). Choloma is home to 10.5 per cent of displaced households, and La Ceiba to 8.3 per cent. Other municipalities with significant proportions of the total displaced households are Comayagua (6.5 per cent), Tocoa (4.5 per cent), Siguatepeque (3.9 per cent) and El Progreso (3.6 per cent).

The fact that the places of origin are also places of destination owes to the significant intra-urban and intra-departmental aspects of internal displacement. 97 per cent of those displaced in Distrito Central, 81 per cent of those displaced in San Pedro Sula, 86 per cent of those displaced in La Ceiba and 60 per cent of those displaced in Choloma remain in the same municipality. Similarly, 90 per cent of displaced persons in San Pedro, and 81 per cent of those in Choloma, have come from the same department (17 per cent more than the intra-urban rate).

According to the surveyed households, forced displacement remained stable between 2004 and 2008 in the 20 selected municipalities (fluctuating between 4 and 5 per cent annually and equating to 22 per cent of displacements during the period). However, it rose noticeably between 2009 and 2013 (between 10 and 13 per cent annually, equating to 58.3 per cent of displacements). It is notable that this phenomenon reached a high peak in 2014, causing 20.1 per cent of displacements in the period under analysis.¹³ However, it is important to consider that respondents tend to report more recent events to a greater extent than those further back in the past, which could influence the increasing trend. Similarly, in the case of households that have suffered multiple displacements, the survey takes into account the most recent displacement, which could also contribute to the increased displacement trend in recent years.

¹³ See section 4.4.4 for technical and methodological considerations relating to this result.

In Distrito Central and the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Siguatepeque, the number of households forced to leave increased continuously from 2004 to 2010. It is notable that in Tocoa, the problem began in 2007, and in El Progreso the number of persons leaving increased dramatically from 2011. As a follow-up to this study, it would be interesting for Honduran institutions to investigate the reasons for the increase in displacement over time.

For a large majority of the displaced (67.9 per cent), the decision to change place of residence was influenced only by violence and insecurity, without the consideration of other factors that usually determine internal and international migration (for example, better employment and living conditions, family reunification, access to health care and education).

With regard to the reasons for leaving, 51 per cent of interviewees reported having moved because they were living in an “unsafe community”, where violent incidents occurred frequently, putting inhabitants’ lives, freedom, security and physical safety at risk. In addition to insecurity, displacement occurs when household members have been the direct victims of incidents such as threats, murders, injury and extortion. In 63 per cent of cases, the person directly affected was the interviewee, 44 per cent of victims were adult household members and 14 per cent were child household members.¹⁴

Despite the fact that 46 per cent of interviewees did not wish to, or could not identify the perpetrator, the main aggressors identified were “maras” (in 28 per cent of cases), followed by ordinary criminals (18 per cent). Additionally, 96 per cent of interviewees identified the community or neighbourhood where they lived as the place where the incidents causing their displacement occurred, confirming the dynamic of urban displacement caused by maras and gangs, who maintain strong

territorial and social control in the areas in which they operate, putting significant pressure on inhabitants.¹⁵

Profiles of internally displaced households and protection needs

Most interviewees in displaced households reported that they had lost their house (33 per cent) and their sources of income (42 per cent of heads of households used to be employed and 33 per cent used to be self-employed). Future evaluation of whether these persons have obtained work in the places to which they have moved, and whether that work is better or worse than their previous work, is relevant information when designing priority aid strategies and/or strategies for durable solutions.

Despite the similarities between the living conditions of the displaced and comparison populations, the situation of displaced households is more precarious in relation to access to housing and certain services. For example, after the loss of their homes, the majority of the displaced population currently rent their homes, with or without a contract (48 per cent in total). This situation means that the households must use part of their already low income to pay rent. Furthermore, the percentage of households that rent their homes without a rental contract is substantially higher for displaced households (35 per cent) than for the comparison population (16 per cent). Additionally, the study found that a greater percentage of the displaced population live in *cuarterías* (tenement houses) or improvised houses than the comparison population (5.9 per cent vs. 2.7 per cent and 1.7 per cent vs. 0.3 per cent). Moreover, a greater percentage of displaced households find themselves in, or near to, at-risk areas than the comparison population (23.6 per cent vs. 20.4 per cent).

¹⁴ Multiple responses to this question were permitted.

¹⁵ All of the surveyed areas are urban areas, which are the basis for this qualitative analysis.

Renting accommodation without a contract, or having their own house but without recorded deeds, demonstrates the legal insecurity experienced by displaced households. Similarly, displaced households present greater levels of overcrowding: 25.9 per cent live in dwellings with more than three persons per room, against 19.2 per cent of comparison households. Equally, the dwellings of 42 per cent of displaced households do not have a room reserved for cooking, compared with 30.5 per cent of comparison households. Furthermore, displaced households have lower access to some basic services. Just 54.3 per cent have sewage services, compared with 73.2 per cent of comparison households, and 89.2 per cent have piped water, compared with 91.9 per cent of comparison households.

The displaced population suffers greater health problems than the comparison population, and attends health services less often. 37.6 per cent of displaced households suffered a medical problem in the last six months (compared with 28.5 per cent of the comparison population), and 26.3 per cent did not receive medical care, or they self-medicated (compared with 16.4 per cent of the comparison population). 29.2 per cent of cases did not attend a health care facility because of a lack of resources (vs. 18.7 per cent of the comparison population).

With regards to access to education, no significant differences between the two population groups analysed were observed (displaced vs. comparison). However, in the 5 to 11 age group, displaced children have lower access than the comparison population (89 per cent vs. 94 per cent), which could be linked to the difficulties in Honduras in enrolling children in a different school during the school year. Similarly, although 80.3 per cent of the displaced population between 5 and 24 have some level of education (vs. 79.3 per cent of the comparison population), the number of displaced persons without access to the education system is 29,287. The most common reasons for being outside the system are financial difficulties.

The unemployment rate among the displaced economically active population (EAP) is greater than the rate among the comparison population (9 per cent vs. 6 per cent). The unemployment rate for those between 12 and 17 is double that of the comparison population. Given that the minimum authorized age for work in Honduras is 14,¹⁶ it is notable that, displaced households include child workers between 12 and 14 in their answers. There is also a significant difference between the unemployment rate for displaced persons over 65 and the comparison population of the same age (9 per cent and 0 per cent), due to many displaced families considering adults over 65 to be unemployed, rather than economically inactive.

Furthermore, the displaced population holds more unstable and informal jobs than the comparison population. There is a 5 per cent difference in the rate of self-employment among displaced persons and members of the comparison population (32 per cent vs. 27 per cent), and there are fewer displaced persons employed in the private and public sectors compared with the comparison population. 62 per cent of displaced persons are self-employed, whether at home or street vendors, compared with 51 per cent of the comparison population. Similarly, 46 per cent of displaced persons have a verbal or temporary contract. This percentage is greater than for the comparison population (37 per cent).

In line with unstable work conditions of displaced households, they experience significant economic insecurity, given that 63 per cent report that they cannot completely cover their basic needs, and 32 per cent report that they cannot always provide sufficient food for each of their members (vs. 29 per cent of the comparison population). Similarly, the displaced population has, on average, fewer material resources, with a 1 to 6 per cent gap in relation to the possession of assets compared with the comparison population.

¹⁶ Republic of Honduras. "Childhood and Adolescence Code" art. 120., 2013.,

A low percentage of both displaced and comparison households receive income from other sources. Comparison households receive more remittances from abroad (19 per cent vs. 16 per cent), while displaced households receive more assistance from within the country. In no cases do these differences exceed 3 per cent.

The perception of local integration by the displaced population is positive, with 93 per cent feeling totally or moderately integrated in the community. This could owe to the fact that some come to host households, where they have family or friends. However, displaced persons feel much less secure in the place where they live (34 per cent feeling insecure compared with 21 per cent of comparison households). This perception may arise both because of the fear that their persecutors may find them again, and the emotional impact of the violent experiences that they have suffered.

With regards to intentions to return, 95.3 per cent of displaced households do not demonstrate an intention to return to where they previously lived. This information is key in designing policies to help the displaced population: 46 per cent would prefer to remain in their host community definitively, while 50 per cent would prefer to live in another country or somewhere else in Honduras (29 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively). The main reasons for wanting to remain in the host location include the safety of the neighbourhood or community and the consequent improvement to their living conditions. Only a minority said that they had established family links and employment connections in their new place of residence, which, if considering that for 78.4 per cent of the population being studied, displacement is a recent experience, occurring between 2009 and 2014, is understandable.

Among the households that answered that they would prefer to live in another country or somewhere else in Honduras, only 37 per cent have concrete plans to do so in the near future. Of those, 62 per cent cited insecurity as a reason for their move, demonstrating how

fear of persecution by those who caused their displacement can cause further displacements within the country or outside it.

Main recommendations

- Given the results of this research and their analysis, it is recommended that institutions focus their policies on:
- Promoting awareness-raising initiatives on forced displacement in Honduras, aimed at decision makers, the staff of the different institutions with a social protection mandate and public opinion in general, in order to make the problem a priority on the national political agenda and contribute to mitigating the vulnerable situation of internally displaced persons.
- Continuing research into internal displacement in Honduras, so as to deepen analysis of (i) risk profiles; (ii) different forms in which populations are affected in rural and urban areas; (iii) safe and at-risk municipalities and communities; (iv) trends in violence, differentiating the actions of maras and other actors of organized crime; (v) the evolution of the magnitude of displacement (periodic monitoring); and (vi) relationships between host communities and the displaced population.
- Establishing a definition of who may be considered a victim of forced displacement, in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,¹⁷ with the aim of identifying the range of people who may receive the State's attention.
- In the short term, promoting mechanisms for the immediate humanitarian response to internally displaced persons or those at risk of displacement, providing care for the

¹⁷ United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Resolution E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2*, 11 February 1998, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission Resolution 1997/39.

physical and psychological damage caused by violence and coercion, including, as far as possible, protection against specific vulnerabilities relating to age, gender and diversity (shelters, temporary protection centres, emergency humanitarian aid, protective measures). The funding for these mechanisms should be included in the budgets of the different State bodies with a mandate in the area of social protection. In the medium term, promoting a national legal framework to create a national system of protection, prevention, assistance and solutions for internally displaced persons in Honduras, including actions to protect against specific vulnerabilities relating to age, gender and diversity. This system should include strategies and mechanisms for the prevention of forced displacement and the mitigation of associated risks, promoting institutional accompanying measures for high-risk communities, families and individuals. This should be coupled with continuous risk monitoring, identifying structural risk factors, implementing strategies relating to mitigation, contingency and dissuasion of perpetrators through the existing justice system, while avoiding exposing persons to additional damage as a result of those actions. Among the prevention mechanisms, particularly urgent and necessary are the ones aimed at avoiding the recruitment, use and contact of children and adolescents by maras, gangs and other armed groups operating outside the law, as well as those aimed at preventing sexual harassment and violence against women and girls.

- Creating an identification mechanism to recognize and assist, in a suitable and timely manner, the persons and/or communities who fulfil the criteria for being considered internally displaced. It is recommended to evaluate the pertinence of creating/modifying a system to register the displaced

population, analysing the advantages and potential risks of such system in relation to the protection of individuals, households and communities.

- Launching consultation processes with the affected persons and communities, as well as ensuring inter-agency coordination between all State bodies with a social protection mandate. Coordination should take place together with international organizations, the United Nations System, NGOs, religious organizations and civil society organizations that wish to participate and contribute to the creation of a suitable and effective national protection framework that meets the real needs of internally displaced persons and those at risk of displacement.
- Launching discussions of the design of a strategy for durable solutions for internally displaced persons, ensuring that it allows for return to place of origin, social integration in the host location or resettlement in a third place, according to the wishes of displaced persons and with their participation in the planning and management of the chosen solution. That strategy should be based on the eight criteria of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), set out in the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Populations.¹⁸

¹⁸ Interagency Standing Committee (IASC), Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Populations, April 2010, at: <http://www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf>

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the countries of the northern triangle of Central America, comprising Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, have experienced problems relating to insecurity and violence caused by transnational organized crime (TOC) and other situations of violence (OSV)¹⁹. Those situations are forcing the population to move within the country, as well as occasionally to cross borders in search of international protection. Most persons who cross the borders are undocumented; many are deported or repatriated and must return to situations where they are vulnerable and victimized, beginning a new cycle of defencelessness²⁰. The humanitarian impact of this crisis is generally unknown and invisible given the lack, until this report, of reliable sources of information that provide an estimate of the magnitude and trends of forced displacement in the country.

¹⁹ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) uses the term “other situations of violence” (OSV) to define situations that, although not classified as armed conflict, have humanitarian consequences that may be as serious as those of a conflict (ICRC, 2011). According to the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), “this new violence differs from the classical armed conflicts in that there are not two clear contenders with political aims, respecting certain basic rules in fighting each other” (ECHO, 2013), Quoted by ACAPS, 2014.

As a response to this problem, in late 2013 the Honduran Government created the Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence (CIPPDV) through Executive Decree PCM-053-2013. The main objective of CIPPDV is to promote the creation of policies and the adoption of measures to prevent forced displacement, as well as to protect and care for persons displaced because of TOC and OSV. One of CIPPDV’s main responsibilities is to “promote research into the trends, causes and actors leading to forced displacement because of violence and crime, the most affected areas and communities, its victims and the social, economic, legal and political consequences that they create”²¹ with the aim of raising the profile of the problem of internal and external displacement and drawing up suitable public policies in the area.

In close cooperation with an advisory working group, CIPPDV launched a research process that sought to obtain reliable information on the characteristics of internal displacement

²⁰ UNHCR, AHS. “Diagnosis: Characterization of the Returned Honduran Population in Need of Protection”, 2015.

²¹ Official Journal of the Republic of Honduras. “Executive Decree No. PCM-053-2013”, 2013.

in Honduras. The process was accompanied by the Jesuit Reflection, Investigation and Communication Team (ERIC-SJ), the National Statistics Institute (NIS), UNHCR and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), and led to the writing of this report.

This report aims to be a reliable and agreed upon source of information on the dimensions and aspects of the phenomenon in Honduras and, in particular, the specific behaviour and protection needs of victims.

The report is structured as follows: Chapter II introduces the context of the country and of the phenomenon of displacement. Chapter III explains the methodology used to gather and analyse the results. Chapter IV contains a descriptive analysis of the main results and profiles of the displaced population. Lastly, chapter V contains the study's conclusions and recommendations.

CONTEXT OF DISPLACEMENT IN HONDURAS

The countries of the northern triangle of Central America are facing unprecedented levels of crime and violence, largely linked to the increased presence of cross-border organized crime groups and the growth of drug trafficking operations in the region. Among the various consequences of the violence committed by these groups is forced displacement, a phenomenon that is difficult to characterize and that, in general, becomes invisible.

An ACAPS analysis indicates that “Mexico’s ‘war on drugs’ since 2006 has disturbed the drug trafficking routes and the power balance among criminal groups in the Northern Triangle, at the same time causing an increase in confrontations linked to the control of territories, better organization of the groups and an increase in the presence and use of more sophisticated and heavier weapons.”²² The change to the transport routes used by traffickers is also contributing

to the increased levels of violence. According to UNODC, trafficking groups or carriers have little interaction with populations and limit themselves to smuggling their goods from one place to another,²³ but, through their dynamics, they feed territorial groups that play a decisive role in the increasing violence.

These territorial groups, known locally as maras or gangs, are a phenomenon stemming from multiple causes and have been present in Honduras since the mid-twentieth century. At that time, the maras or gangs did not pose a national security problem because, as noted by the National Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration Programme (PNPRRS) “these groups were not deemed significant, they appeared and disappeared, but they never posed a serious national problem or required the mobilization of the entire police force and the army”.²⁴

²² ACAPS, 2014, p. 4, Other Situations of Violence in the Northern Triangle of Central America.

²³ UNODC, 2012, Organized Crime in Central America and the Caribbean.

²⁴ PNPRRS, 2011, p. 24, Situación de Maras y Pandillas en Honduras (Situation of Maras and Gangs in Honduras).

The drastic change in the dynamics of these groups may be due to deportations from the United States beginning in 2000. Many Central American immigrants who were deported had joined gangs in California and, once back in Honduras, joined local groups, replicating the United States model. According to PNPRRS, the Californian gangs “had a group dynamic that was extremely different from the traditional Honduran gangs. Day-to-day life was characterized by violence, conflict with the law and crime, hospitals and death. The new gangs were harsh spaces with established rules, and anyone who wanted to leave could only do so dead”.²⁵

These new types of territorial groups, fed by new illegal assets generated through drug trafficking and the diversification of criminal activity (such as extortion and kidnapping), have created complex violent situations, the consequences of which include forced displacement. A degree of understanding and analysis of this phenomenon may be drawn from the research, carried out by David Cantor in 2014, that identifies multiple patterns of forced displacement in the region, reflecting the different forms of persecution and threats stemming from drug trafficking, maras and other criminal groups.²⁶ For example, displacement can occur as a result of what criminal groups perceive as “betrayal” or “resistance,” as a consequence of “appropriation of lands or dwellings,” or in the wake of “insecurity” or “armed conflict with rival groups”.

Among the reasons for being considered an “enemy” or “traitor” by a mara, gang or drug trafficking network, are real or presumed cooperation with security forces or the justice system, suspected theft or fraud, cooperation with rival groups and, particularly in the case of maras, deciding to leave the gang without the permission of

its leaders. Because these actions lead to a death sentence, forced displacement is a preventive survival strategy.

“Resistance” could relate to refusal to pay extortion costs or cooperate with maras or gangs in their criminal activity.²⁷ Additionally, it could include situations where young women reject the advances of mara members or drug traffickers, or where people argue with or confront members of criminal groups. Children or other persons who go to school or carry out activity in territories controlled by enemy maras or gangs could also be accused of “resistance.” Similarly to “betrayal,” “resistance” can also be punished by death or other serious human rights violations and lead to displacement.

Lastly, the generalized “insecurity,” created by the actions of criminal groups, is not based on specific occurrences of confrontation; rather, it derives from fear instilled in the population.²⁸ However, some specific events can trigger displacement, for example the arrival of a criminal group in a neighbourhood, the removal of a police station, or witnessing a crime.

In the case of Honduras, it is important to note that internal displacement is not a phenomenon comparable to the displacement that occurs during traditional armed conflict; rather, it is a gradual movement of persons or entire families, who leave their communities discreetly and cautiously so as to go unnoticed by the armed individuals from whom they are fleeing.²⁹ The phenomenon is also subtle for several other reasons, including the “generalization” of violence, the lack of a national protection system and the failure to criminalize forced displacement in the Criminal Code;³⁰ meaning that victims are unaware that displacement is classed as a crime against humanity in

²⁵ PNPRRS, 2011, p. 24, Situación de Maras y Pandillas en Honduras (Situation of Maras and Gangs in Honduras).

²⁶ Cantor, David James, “The New Wave: Forced Displacement Caused by Organized Crime in Central America and Mexico” in Refugee Survey Quarterly, Volume 33, Volume 3, September 2014.

²⁷ For example surveillance of the territory, the storage of weapons and other goods, drug dealing and combat with enemy groups.

²⁸ For example the fear of mothers regarding the possible recruitment of their children by the maras.

²⁹ ACAPS, 2014, Other Situations of Violence in the Northern Triangle of Central America.

³⁰ In 2015 CIPPDV, in coordination with different public prosecutors, made progress in defining the crime of forced displacement with the aim of including it in the Criminal Code.

international instruments. Additionally, victims fear telling their stories and being found by their persecutors. Invisibility also increases due to the absence of an official registry of displaced persons, a reporting and evaluation mechanism or a system allowing affected persons to go to the relevant authorities in search of protection.

In addition to internal forced displacement (between departments, municipalities and even between neighbourhoods/blocks), persons in Honduras flee to other countries in search of protection. With regards to cross-border movement in late 2014, 4,159 refugees from Honduras were registered at the global level,³¹ as well as 10,146 pending asylum applications. Historically, asylum applications rose from 1,500 in 2009 to 10,146 in 2014, equivalent to an increase of 576.4 per cent in six years. Although the United States and Canada continue to be the countries receiving the most applications, between 2008 and 2014 UNHCR documented significant growth in the number of asylum applications presented by Hondurans in Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Belize, rising from 4 in 2008 to 1,358 in 2014.³²

However, there is evidence that these numbers represent just a small proportion of the population that has been displaced, that has crossed national borders and that requires protection. Most persons who cross borders are undocumented; therefore, many are deported without the opportunity to request asylum, and returning to situations where their rights to life, freedom and physical safety are at risk. A study carried out by the Honduran Asociación de las Hermanas Scalabrinianas, with the support of UNHCR and ECHO, reveals that at least 5.4 per cent of migrants deported from the United States between June and December 2013 had left Honduras to escape violence and insecurity.³³ Along the same lines, a diagnosis

carried out by the Mexican Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes in seven migrant shelters in this country confirms that generalized violence is the second most common reason for leaving for Hondurans, at a rate of 6 per cent of a total of 9,313 recorded persons.³⁴

These three phenomena – internal forced displacement, external migration in search of international protection and deportation – create a difficult setting for persons and households affected by criminal violence in Honduras. This creates the need to understand more about the phenomenon, its consequences, the affected populations, their vulnerabilities and potential, as well as territorial and social control strategies imposed by those involved, and the Government's institutional capacity to respond to the situation. The following chapters seek to reveal the magnitude of internal displacement in the country and the profiles of the persons and households affected by it. The aim of the study is to provide input to state, non-governmental and social actors in the country to aid analysis, the design of suitable mechanisms to care for and protect displaced and at-risk persons, and the subsequent decision-making necessary to prevent forced displacement in Honduras.

³¹ UNHCR, 2015, Global Trends.

³² UNHCR. "Population Statistics", 2015. At: <http://popstats.unhcr.org/>

³³ UNHCR, AHS. "Diagnosis: Characterization of the Returned Honduran Population in Need of Protection", 2015.

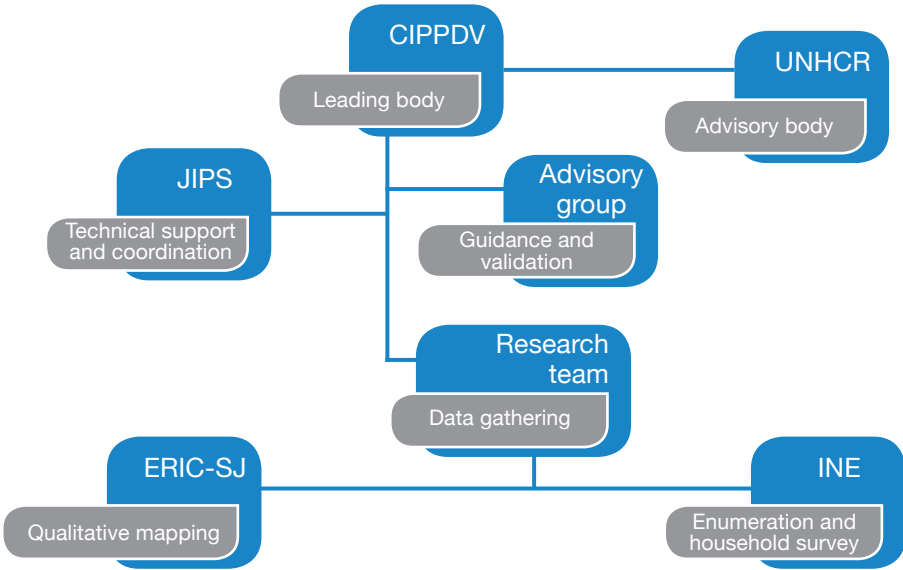
³⁴ Documentation Network of Migrant Rights Organizations, Narrativa de la Transmigración Centroamericana en su paso por México (Stories of Central American Migration through Mexico), 2013, <https://dioscaminaconsupueblo.wordpress.com/2013/12/18/informe-narrativas-de-la-migracion-centroamericana-en-su-paso-por-mexico/>

METHODOLOGY

Coordination Structure

This report was completed thanks to the coordinated effort of different actors, so as to ensure that the results were confirmed and reliable. CIPPDV played a central role in institutional coordination and served as an intermediary, in order to bring together the different bodies involved.

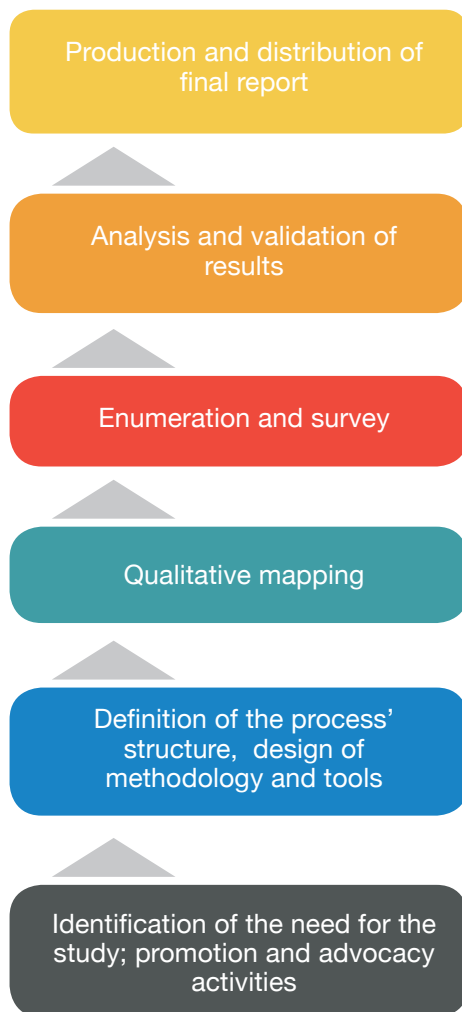
Figure 1: Inter-Agency Coordination



The advisory group – comprising relevant actors such as state institutions, civil society organizations, academia, international organizations and the United Nations System – monitored the drafting of this report and provided vital input when formulating its recommendations. Similarly, throughout the research process, there was close cooperation with UNHCR, acting as the advisory body for CIPPDV, and with JIPS, which provided continuous technical assistance.

When gathering the information, a research team was formed comprising the ERIC-SJ and NIS.

The main stages of the research are outlined below:



Methodological Elements

Data collection was carried out with the following methodological criteria in mind:

Target population: Persons and households who reported that they had changed their place of residence within Honduras between 2004 and 2014 for reasons relating to violence or insecurity. Information was also collected regarding a comparison population, comprising persons and households who did not report that they had changed their place of residence within Honduras between 2004 and 2014 because of reasons relating to violence or lack of security.

Primary sources of information:

- Households and individuals in the areas, selected through the sample design.
- Key informants, present in the qualitative mapping.

Sources of secondary information: Among others, the PMHS database and relevant bibliographic sources for the analysis of results.

Geographical coverage: The study included the departments most affected by displacement, which were identified through an analysis of secondary sources. Communities and neighbourhoods with the strongest presence of the target population were prioritized using qualitative mapping, and the segments used for the control population were selected at random.

Data collection methods:

- **Qualitative mapping** to identify areas with highest density of displaced persons;
- **Enumeration, or counting households in the segments selected in the sampling plan**, with the aim of finding low visibility population and estimating its demographics;
- **Household survey**, for both the target population and the comparison population.

Qualitative Mapping

Qualitative mapping was carried out to identify the districts and neighbourhoods where displacement because of violence is most frequent, as an input for sampling design. A total of 20 municipalities were selected, distributed among 11 departments identified through secondary sources.³⁵ The body responsible for the mapping was ERIC-SJ.

The municipalities visited were the following:

Table I:
Departments and municipalities visited

No.	Department	Municipality
1		San Pedro Sula
2	Cortés	Choloma
3		Puerto Cortés
4		Atlántida
5		La Ceiba
6		El Progreso
7	Yoro	Olancho
8		Yoro
9	Colón	Tocoa
10		Trujillo
11	Intibucá	La Esperanza
12		Intibucá
13	La Paz	Marcala
14	Santa Bárbara	Santa Bárbara
15	Francisco Morazán	Distrito Central
16	Olancho	Juticalpa
17		Catacamas
18	Comayagua	Comayagua
19		Siguatopeque
20	El Paraíso	Danlí

In all the municipalities involved in the study, the information was collected through focus groups with community members and individual interviews with key actors, such as:

- Local authorities: Mayors' offices, National Police, National Criminal Investigation Directorate, departmental

governments, public prosecutors and representatives of the Directorate-General of Migration and CONADEH.

- Religious organizations: Evangelical and Catholic religious congregations, dioceses, Caritas and bishoprics.
- Trade and non-governmental organizations: Chambers of commerce, human rights defenders' organizations, violence and human rights observatories, etc.
- Community organizations: Boards of trustees, water control boards, CODEL, monitoring committee, women's and young people's organizations, rural organizations, etc.
- Education institutes: primary and secondary, public and private.
- Communication media and journalists, academics and researchers.

The fieldwork for the qualitative mapping was carried out in August, September and October of 2014. The following items were produced as a result of the research: Geo-referenced maps of the areas of origin and destination in the selected municipalities, matrices and tables systematizing the information collected, and a directory of contacts and key sources in the area of violence and forced displacement.

Household Enumeration and Survey

As final stage in data collection, households were enumerated and surveyed. The objective of this phase was to obtain data allowing for an estimate of the magnitude of internal displacement in the identified areas, as well as the characterization of households and individuals displaced by violence, compared with that of the non-displaced population.

The body responsible for these efforts was NIS, the national expert in data collection, with the technical guidance of JIPS.

³⁵ Permanent multipurpose household survey (PMHS) of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS).

In order to identify the sample, a stratified and cluster design was used (census segments), in line with the following stages:

Sampling frame: because it is a minority population, with regard to the country's total population, it was decided to build a mixed sampling frame, combining a cluster frame in the selected municipalities (list of census segments together with their mapping, from NIS) and a frame from the list of all households in the segments selected for enumeration.

Stratification: to determine the strata, information was drawn from the qualitative mapping undertaken by ERIC-SJ and the internal migration data collected by the PMHS. As a result, two stratifications of the clusters were carried out:

- **High density:** census segments in the neighbourhoods identified in the qualitative mapping and segments with an internal migration rate greater than 20 per cent, for a total of 752 segments.³⁶
- **Low density:** the rest of the census segments located in the 20 municipalities, equivalent to a total of 10,879 segments (see Table II).

Size and distribution of the sample: based on technical criteria (minimum confidence level of 95 per cent and maximum margin of error of 5 per cent) and operational criteria (restrictions to the study's budget and length), a target sample size of 664 census segments to be enumerated, was determined. In both strata, a random sample selection was made, distributing 461 high density segments and 203 low density segments, for a total of 56,550 dwellings: 39,106 high density dwellings and 17,444 low density dwellings (see Table II).

Enumeration of dwellings and households: this consisted of visiting all dwellings in the selected segments and applying

the "enumeration form,"³⁷ comprised of seven questions with application filters, that explored the household's migration background. The form's objective was to sort the population into target households (where at least one person reported having changed their place of residence within Honduras between 2004 and 2014 for reasons relating to violence or insecurity) and comparison households.³⁸

Household selection: it was decided to survey all target households found in the enumeration, and to survey one randomly selected comparison household for every three target households found. If fewer than three target households were found in a segment, one comparison household survey was always carried out.

Survey: the survey tool³⁹ was designed to collect the following information:

- Data on the dwelling: type, tenancy, services, etc.
- Data on the household: assets, resources, participation, social networks, integration, etc.
- Data on the persons in the household: demographic characteristics, migration, health, education, employment, etc.
- Migration background and incidents that caused migration.
- Future intentions.

Fieldwork: The data collection fieldwork began with a three-segment pilot in San Pedro Sula. After the test had been carried out and the data gathering tools refined, training was provided for NIS survey takers and, based on their performance during that training, the final number of persons to participate in the fieldwork was selected.

³⁶ The "segments" are the unit with which NIS works to carry out its sample and operational plans. Each segment comprises around 80 to 90 dwellings.

³⁷ See annex I.

³⁸ For the purposes of the study, "household" is understood as one or several persons, with or without family ties, who live together to provide for and meet their food needs and who live in a dwelling.

³⁹ See annex II.

The fieldwork teams visited 59,093 households. However, the enumeration form could not be completed for 50.3 per cent of those households. Either no information was gathered because the houses were empty at the time of the visit or the visit occurred while the head of the household was working. Of the remaining households, 2.6 per cent were identified as target households, while 47.1 per cent were identified as comparison households.

In addition to the low response rate, the similarity in the behaviour of the lower and upper strata is notable and contrary to what was predicted in the sampling plan. 2.2 per cent of target households were found to be in the lower stratum and 2.8 per cent in the upper stratum, a difference of just 0.6 per cent.

The total number of surveyed households, selected for the sample in both strata, was 2,138. Of those, 1,526 (71.4 per cent) correspond to the target population, and 612 (28.6 per cent) correspond to the comparison population (see Table II).⁴⁰

Table II:

Enumeration and Household Survey in 20 Urban Municipalities in Honduras, by Sample Stratum (Nov/Dec 2014)

STAGE	VARIABLE	UPPER STRATUM		LOWER STRATUM		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
1. Sample Universe	Segments	752	6.5%	10'879	93.5%	11'631	100.0%
	Dwellings	64'159	6.4%	941'755	93.6%	1'005'914	100.0%
2. Sample for Enumeration	Segments	461	69.4%	203	30.6%	664	100.0%
	Dwellings	39'106	69.2%	17'444	30.8%	56'550	100.0%
3. Enumeration Results	Target Households	1'157	2.8%	390	2.2%	1'547	2.6%
	Comparison Households	19'019	46.0%	8'819	49.7%	27'838	47.1%
	Households for which no information is available	21'157	51.2%	8'551	48.1%	29'708	50.3%
	Total	41'333	100.0%	17'760	100.0%	59'093	100.0%
4. Surveys Completed	Target Households	1'145	72.1%	381	69.4%	1'526	71.4%
	Comparison Households	444	27.9%	168	30.6%	612	28.6%
	Total	1'589	100.0%	549	100.0%	2'138	100.0%

Identification of internally displaced households and persons: during the enumeration, target households were identified as those in which at least one person reported that they had changed their place of residence within Honduras between 2004 and 2014 for reasons relating to violence or insecurity. Later, the survey gathered information on the events leading to, and specific causes of, migration for the members of each household. That information was used to define internally displaced households as those households where at least one person had changed their place of residence for specific reasons relating to violence and general crime in the country, including forced recruitment, extortion, murder, threats, injury, sexual violence, insecurity in the community (conflict, shootings), kidnapping, forced

⁴⁰ The information for the study was gathered at the departmental and municipal levels. Analysis was not carried out at the level of communities/neighbourhoods affected by displacement because of the small size of the sample in each neighbourhood.

disappearance, torture, discrimination, arbitrary detention and dispossession of land and dwellings.⁴¹ Thus, 1,300 households were classified as internally displaced and 838 as not displaced.

Given the context in which they live, target households generally seek to be less visible. In order to identify this population, multiple-choice questions were used during the enumeration process that allowed multiple responses so as to increase the chances of obtaining information. Similarly, the survey was carried out anonymously so as to reduce the target population's fear and avoid possible reprisals.

Expansion factors: Lastly, the results obtained through the survey's sampling plan were extrapolated to the total population in the twenty selected municipalities: 1,014,978 households and 4,379,386 persons, according to NIS data. The expansion factors were calculated for each stratum independently, according to the sampling plan's selection probabilities (number of dwellings in the sample over the total number of dwellings in each stratum). Additionally, adjustments were made for non-responses, assuming that the proportion of displaced and non-displaced households is the same for enumerated and non-enumerated households. Lastly, in the case of comparison households, where a sample was selected after enumeration, a final expansion factor was applied, bearing in mind the probability of selection (number of comparison households surveyed over number of comparison households in all census segments).

⁴¹ Persons who reported that they had changed their place of residence because of robbery or assault were not classed as displaced.

Processing, Analysis and Drafting

Data processing, which was the responsibility of NIS, was carried out in several stages with the objective of ensuring high quality results. The information from the field was first received, revised and encoded, allowing for the identification and correction of omissions and inconsistencies. Later, information was gathered digitally through the CSPRO 5.0 program, using a double capture process to ensure quality. Lastly, the consolidated database was subject to a consistency and error verification process through the analysis of frequencies and cross-sections of variables. Once the final, refined database had been produced, including the expansion factors, the results were tabulated and analysed using the SPSS and Microsoft Excel programs.

As with the study design, different partners provided guidance on analysis and drafting the report. In February 2015, a workshop was carried out with the advisory group, aimed at sharing the study's preliminary results. The workshop discussed the main findings that contributed to the drafting of this report and its recommendations.

Limitations

There were limitations to the data collection that should be kept in mind when reading this report.

- Because displacement is an emerging and invisible problem, there was no complete secondary information allowing for a more exact analysis for the purposes of the sampling plan when identifying areas receiving the displaced population.
- Furthermore, within the sample, the lack of information for 50.3 per cent of the enumerated households was the most pronounced limitation when carrying out the study. Given that the fieldwork was undertaken in urban areas, the population, particularly those living in

places where many households are concentrated such as tenement houses and apartment blocks, goes out to work and returns at the end of their working hours. Additionally, to ensure the safety of the research teams, data collectors were required to leave the areas at 5.00 p.m. at the latest. For that reason, they did not have access to many households, making data collection in the selected segments difficult.

- The dynamics of violence in urban areas with the highest population growth (territorial and social control by maras, gangs and others involved in organized crime) greatly hinder access to areas at high social risk. Therefore, inhabitants tend to refuse to provide information that may compromise their safety, make them visible or place them in a vulnerable situation.
- Owing to the limited resources for the exercise, it was impossible to go to all of the country's departments. Therefore, the estimations made using the data are only representative of the 20 municipalities selected.
- When analysing the results of the study, differences in some analysis categories from the statistics produced by NIS at the national level are visible (e.g. unemployment rate, proportion of population groups in the total population, etc.), particularly for comparison households. This is due to the fact that the comparison households in the sample, as well as their responses and the extrapolations obtained from them, correspond only to the urban areas in the 20 municipalities selected, and not to the entire population of Honduras.
- Lastly, given the nature of the enumerated areas, the rural profile of displacement may be missed. Because efforts focused on visiting urban areas, it is possible that many phenomena of a different nature that have a direct impact on the displacement of the rural population have not been taken into consideration.

RESULTS

Magnitude and Demographic Profile of the Displaced Population in Honduras

This first section describes the magnitude and demographic profile of the population displaced by violence in the 20 municipalities covered by the study. The results presented in this section represent an extrapolation of the data carried out in line with the sampling plan, bearing in mind the factors mentioned in this report's methodology. The population figures are not absolute, so they will be referred to as an approximation, not a total.

Magnitude of internal displacement

The results of the household enumeration allow for an estimate of the magnitude of the displaced population. The data extrapolation indicates that there are around 41,000 households affected by displacement in the

20 municipalities selected by the study. These represent 4 per cent of the total households in the selected municipalities.⁴²

Similarly, in the 20 selected municipalities, the displaced population totals around 174,000 persons. This is a considerable number compared with the total population of the municipalities visited (around 4,380,000 persons),⁴³ representing 4 per cent of that population, according to extrapolation (see Table III).

Although the study represents only the displaced population in the 20 selected municipalities, the number of displaced persons is also significant when compared with the total national population (8,725,111 persons).⁴³ It is notable that the number of displaced persons is higher than the population in departments such as Ocotepeque (144,088) and Gracias a Dios (98,746), and similar to the population in the department of Valle (180,882).⁴⁴

⁴³ National Institute of Statistics, Population Estimates, available at: www.ine.hn

⁴⁴ Idem.

An element to bear in mind regarding the analysis of the magnitude of internal displacement is that, when they move, individuals seek assistance from friends and family in the place of destination. The “host” population, which, according to extrapolation numbers, is around 8,000 persons in the 20 selected municipalities, also suffers the effects of displacement. Although the survey does not concentrate

on the specific ways that these host households are affected, when they receive displaced persons in their homes they may be affected by overcrowding, financial and/or asset strain, and/or exposure to a greater risk of persecution. Therefore, it is possible to identify approximately 182,000 persons affected by displacement, divided between the displaced population and the host population.

Table III
Estimates of the magnitude of the population in 20 urban municipalities in Honduras, by sample stratum

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	UPPER STRATUM			REMAINING STRATUM			TOTAL		
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	% Extrap.	Sample (#)	Value Extrap.	% Extrap.	Sample (#)	Extrap. value	% Extrap.
1. Hogares	Internally displaced	981	3'449	5.1%	319	37'020	3.9%	1'300	40'469	4.0%
	Rest	608	64'466	94.9%	230	910'003	96.1%	838	974'469	96.0%
	Total	1'589	67'915	100.0%	549	947'023	100.0%	2'138	1'014'938	100.0%
2. Personas	Internally displaced	4'043	14'215	4.9%	1'375	159'569	3.9%	5'418	173'784	4.0%
	Host	240	844	0.3%	63	7'311	0.2%	303	8'155	0.2%
	Rest	2'541	273'549	94.8%	965	3'923'898	95.9%	3'506	4'197'447	95.8%
	Total	6'824	288'608	100.0%	2'403	4'090'778	100.0%	9'227	4'379'386	100.0%

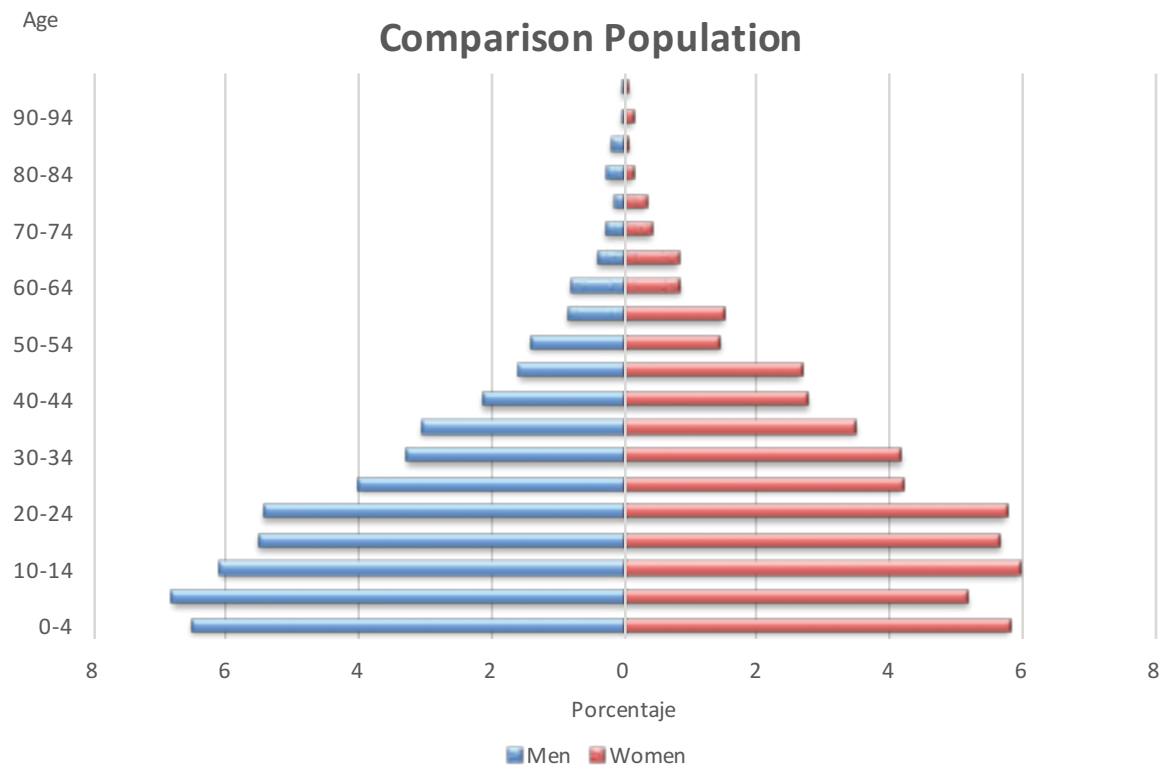
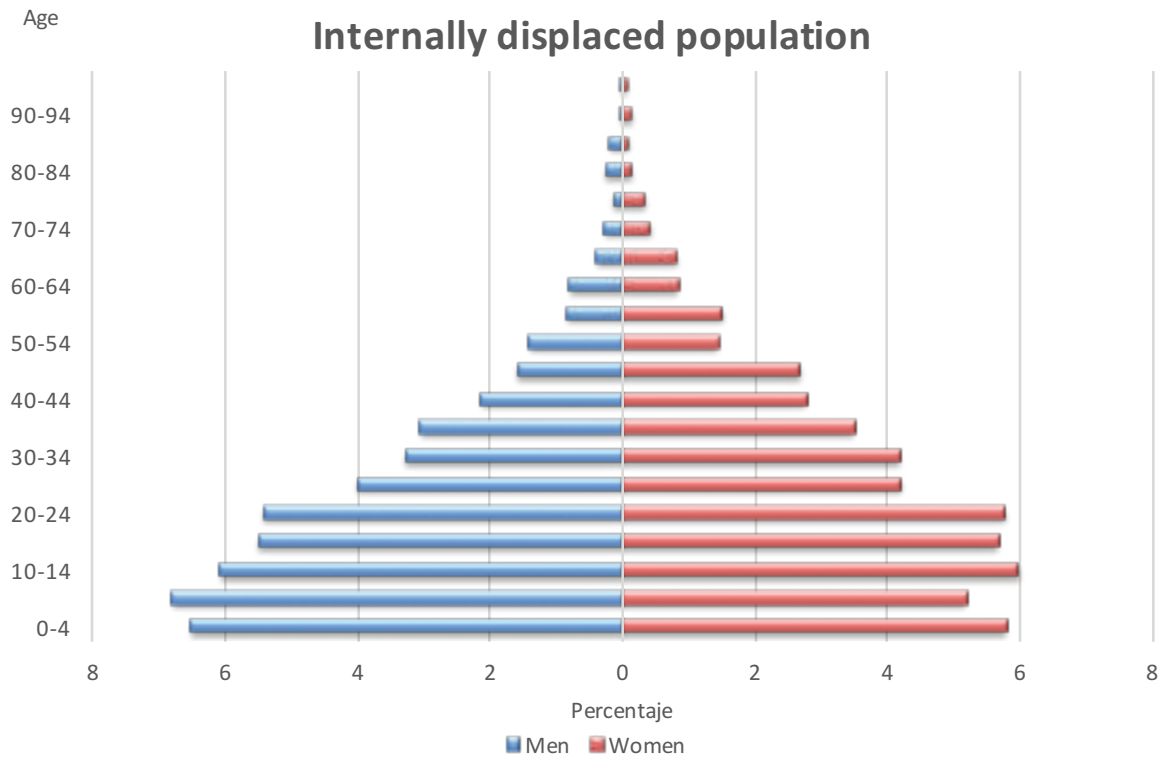
Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).
 Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe.

Demographic characteristics of the population

Although the demographic profile of displaced persons is not too different from the rest of the population, it is possible to identify some characteristics specific to them, as well as elements to understand the causes of forced displacement in the urban Honduran context.

Of the population affected by displacement (displaced and host populations), 48.7 per cent are men (around 89,000 persons) and 51.3 per cent are women (slightly more than 93,000 persons), proportions that are very similar to the comparison population. A low percentage of the households interviewed reported having LGBTI members, thus the proportion of that population is around 0 per cent.

Graph 1
Distribution of Hondurans by gender and age, according to household category



Survey: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).

The difference in the average age of the displaced population (24.1 years) and the comparison population (27 years) may relate to a greater average number of children (46.4 per cent of displaced household members are children vs. 43.2 per cent of comparison households- see Graph 2). This could correlate to a greater proportion of minors among the displaced population (43 per cent vs. 38.0 per cent), amounting to around 78,000 persons (see Table IV). This suggests that households with more minors are more likely to be affected by violence or insecurity, which could relate to the types of violence suffered by young people, such as being more prone to forced recruitment by maras and gangs, or other forms of exploitation.

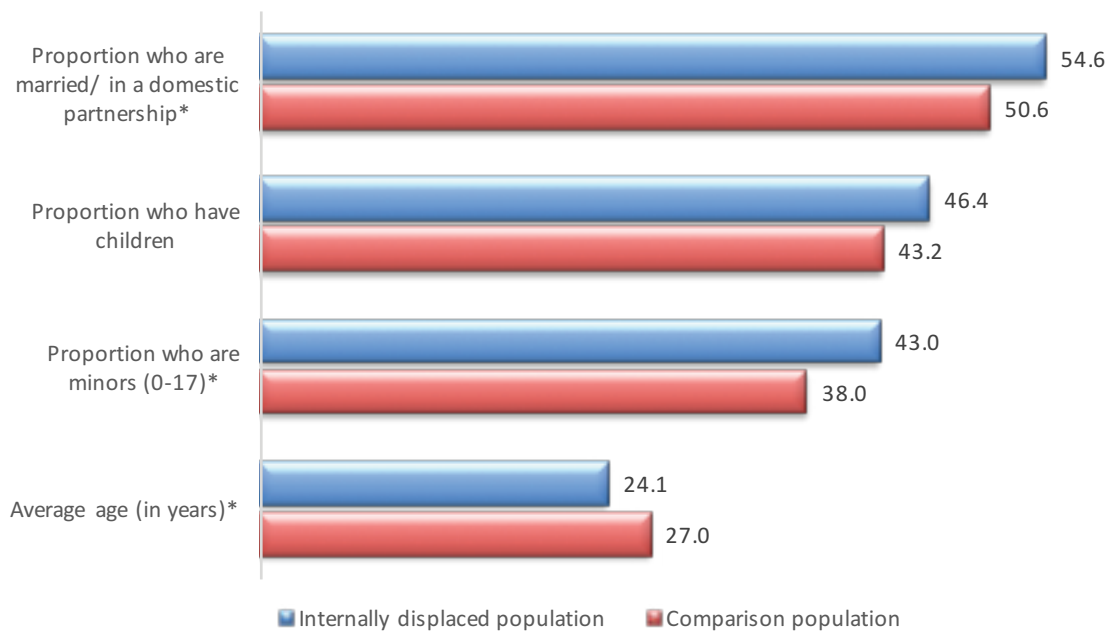
Forced recruitment does not only affect young people at social risk; it occurs in community spaces such as recreational areas and education institutions. According to the PNPRRS report on the situation of maras and gangs in Honduras, research carried out in education institutions

discovered cases “where in just one school, 22 girls and boys dropped out because of threats from gangs. This particularly affected families with daughters aged between 12 and 15, whose parents were ordered to give them over as girlfriends for some of the gang leaders, leading them to decide to move to different communities, or even cities, to prevent those threats from being carried out.”⁴⁵

Similarly, displaced households have more dependent minors (the percentage of the population aged between 0 and 14 in displaced households is 36 per cent, compared with 31.9 per cent in comparison households). This would indicate that, on average, displaced households must shoulder a heavier economic burden, which could affect the ability of the head of the household to provide a livelihood for their family.

⁴⁵ National Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration Programme, PNPRRS, 2011, p. 62, Situación de Maras y Pandillas en Honduras (Situation of Maras and Gangs in Honduras).

Graph 2
Main indicators of demographic characteristics of Hondurans, according to household category



Survey: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

Table IV
Main demographic characteristics of the Honduran population, according to household category

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED			COMPARISON			Est. Sig.
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	
1. Persons	Total	5.721	181.939	100,0%	3.506	4.197.447	100,0%	
2. Persons by gender	Men	2.719	88.559	48,7%	1.636	2.027.160	48,3%	*
	Women	2.994	93.352	51,3%	1.864	2.169.451	51,7%	*
	LGBTI	7	25	0,0%	2	260	0,0%	*
3. Average age (in years)	Men	2.715	22,6		1.636	24,5		*
	Women	2.991	25,6		1.863	29,4		*
	All	5.714	24,1		3.502	27,0		*
4. Persons by age group	Minors (0-17)	2.476	78.252	43,0%	1.330	1.592.842	38,0%	*
	Adults (18+)	3.238	103.663	57,0%	2.172	2.604.170	62,0%	*
5. Persons by dependence group	0 a 14	2.091	66.095	36,3%	1.094	1.340.392	31,9%	*
	15 a 64	3.477	109.905	60,4%	2.215	2.612.080	62,2%	*
	65+	146	5.915	3,3%	193	244.539	5,8%	*
6. Persons by relationship to head of household	Head	1.300	40.469	22,2%	838	974.469	23,2%	*
	Spouse, partner	852	27.303	15,0%	528	593.693	14,1%	*
	Child, step-child	2.588	84.497	46,4%	1.474	1.815.257	43,2%	*
	Other relative	817	24.929	13,7%	574	709.653	16,9%	*
	Other non-relative	164	4.740	2,6%	92	104.375	2,5%	*
7. Persons (aged 16+) by marital status	Married	654	25.031	22,5%	507	758.667	27,5%	*
	Domestic partnership	1.265	35.732	32,1%	695	640.570	23,2%	*
	Widowed	128	3.601	3,2%	118	155.691	5,6%	*
	Divorced	26	992	0,9%	25	45.128	1,6%	*
	Separated	130	4.171	3,7%	81	87.439	3,2%	*
	Single	1.277	41.851	37,6%	900	1.075.357	38,9%	*
8. Persons with physical or mental disabilities	No	5.551	176.840	97,4%	3.390	4.022.332	96,0%	*
	Yes	152	4.811	2,6%	110	169.303	4,0%	*
9. Persons (aged 5+) by highest education level	None/literate	318	8.545	5,4%	186	189.633	5,1%	*
	Pre-basic	176	6.921	4,3%	77	81.184	2,2%	*
	Basic	2.560	80.010	50,2%	1.433	1.901.656	51,0%	*
	Common cycle	734	23.962	15,0%	465	491.270	13,2%	*
	Diversified cycle	825	26.308	16,5%	669	683.524	18,3%	*
	Technical/non-university higher education	30	1.231	0,8%	13	17.139	0,5%	*
	University/postgraduate	297	12.298	7,7%	281	361.985	9,7%	*

10. Persons according to self-defined ethnic group:	None	5.037	156.577	88,0%	3.110	3.659.257	88,4%	*
	Does not know or does not answer	313	11.566	6,5%	179	320.977	7,8%	*
	Lenca	91	3.021	1,7%	78	66.031	1,6%	*
	Garifuna	105	2.957	1,7%	56	41.328	1,0%	*
	Chorti' Maya	28	1.449	0,8%	16	23.222	0,6%	*
	Others	52	2.321	1,3%	17	27.838	0,7%	*
11. Persons (aged 16+) by sexual orientation	Heterosexual	3.423	109.152	98,1%	2.292	2.674.589	96,9%	*
	Does not know or does not answer	37	1.593	1,4%	21	86.561	3,1%	*
	Homosexual (gay/lesbian)	14	387	0,3%	2	260	0,0%	*
	Bisexual	1	116	0,1%	-	-	0,0%	*
	Transsexual/intersex	2	7	0,0%	-	-	0,0%	*

Survey: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. / Est. Sig. = Differences between categories (displaced vs. comparison) are significant at 95 per cent.

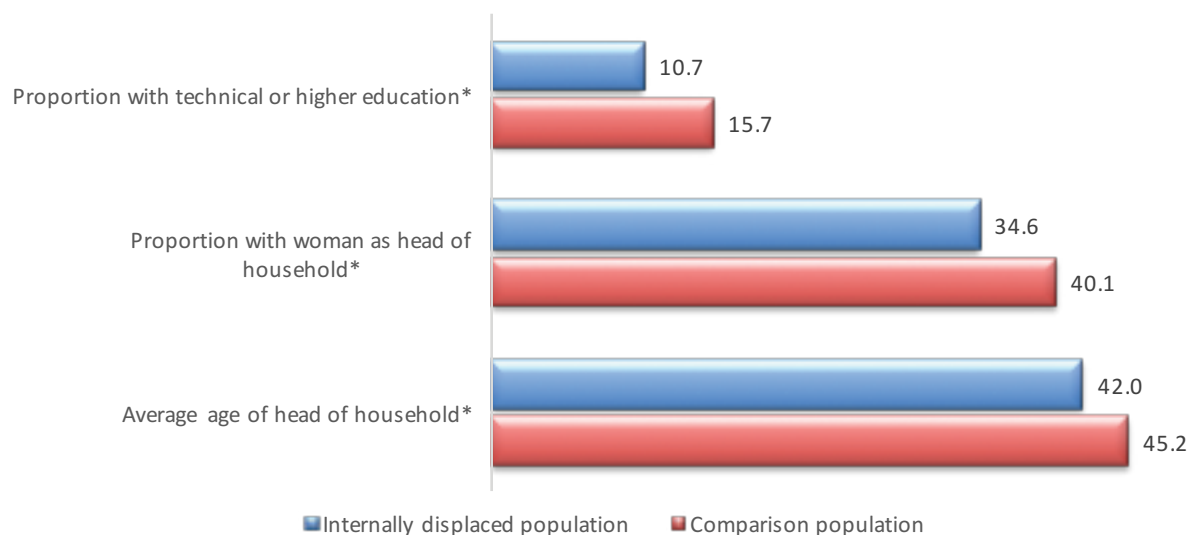
Characteristics of the households

With regard to the composition and characteristics of households affected by internal displacement, it is possible to identify some differences from comparison households. Mainly, the households are bigger (4.5 persons vs. 4.3 persons per household) and have a greater proportion of male heads of households (65 per cent vs. 59.9 per cent). Additionally, displaced women who are heads of households are 5.7 years younger than their non-displaced counterparts (see Table IV).

The greater size of households with displaced members owes to displaced persons sometimes being received by host households, thus increasing the total number of household members. Host households, in general, comprise family or friends who house displaced persons.

Graph 3

Main indicators relating to characteristics of Honduran households, according to category



Survey: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

With regard to the level of education of persons making up displaced households, the majority have completed basic or pre-basic education (54.4 per cent), which is in line with the comparison population (53.2 per cent- see Table IV). In the specific case of heads of households, these figures rise to 58 per cent for displaced households and 57.9 per cent for comparison households, although there is a significant difference with regards to their access to the diversified school cycle (19.9 per cent vs. 15.7 per cent) and to university education (10.7 per cent vs. 15.6 per cent- Table IV, Graph 3).

In general, the proportion of the displaced population that has completed some form of education is greater than the comparison population (apart from at the university level), although the study does not investigate the reasons behind this trend.

4.4. Migration Background and Experiences of Displacement⁴⁶

In order to analyse households' migration background and experiences of displacement, all population movements over the last 11 years (2004-2014) were taken into consideration. The results of the study reveal a high degree of human mobility in the selected municipalities. Thus, without including the displaced population, 48.1 per cent of the comparison population has migrated in the last 10 years. This is equivalent to a total of 468,474 households for the 20 municipalities in the study. This high number of persons migrating internally for different reasons makes it difficult to identify those displaced by violence.

⁴⁶ "Migration" refers to households that have changed their place of residence for reasons other than violence. "Displacement" refers to households that have had to change their place of residence for reasons directly linked to violence.

Migration background between 2004 and 2014

Households reported migrating internally for multiple reasons. Displaced households have migrated on more occasions than the comparison population (1.6 vs. 1.4 times on average). Of the displaced households, 35.9 per cent had to migrate twice or more, while only 25.3 per cent of comparison households did the same (see Table V). The multiple changes of location could be indicative of those households' greater vulnerability (both displaced and comparison), which could be because unstable situations (including economic conditions, family reunification and natural disasters) force them to move.

As mentioned previously, internal migration for multiple reasons makes it difficult to identify and characterize forced displacement. However, analysis of the number of times that displaced households have migrated (Table V) allows to question whether these multiple migrations correspond to multiple forced displacements caused by violence.

Analysis finds that 90 per cent of displaced households experienced migration equivalent to forced displacement on just one occasion between 2004 and 2014.⁴⁷ However, 7.5 per cent were displaced twice, and 2.1 per cent were displaced three times. Although the proportion of households suffering double and triple displacement is low, this figure is relevant when studying the dynamics of the displaced population and the factors causing their displacement. For example, organized groups such as maras or drug traffickers have communication networks that allow them to search the entire country, making it possible to pursue victims and cause multiple displacements. In turn, this double displacement increases victims' vulnerability, creates greater need for protection and reduces the population's possibilities of finding a safe place in which to make their home.

⁴⁷ With regard to the number of households that reported leaving their homes because of "violence or insecurity for their family, neighbours or colleagues (threats, extortion, crime, etc.)", analysis was carried out of how many migrated on several occasions (up to four), and whether the migration related to criminal violence.

Table V

Households' migration experiences between 2004 and 2014, according to household category

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED			COMPARISON			Est. Sig.
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	
1. Households migrating at least once between 2004-2014	Yes	1'300	40'469	100.0%	520	468'474	48.1%	*
	No	-	-	0.0%	318	505'995	51.9%	*
2. Number of migrations 2004-2014	1	784	25'939	64.1%	351	349'855	74.7%	*
	2	331	9'379	23.2%	114	83'506	17.8%	*
	3+	185	5'153	12.7%	55	35'112	7.5%	*
3. Average migrations per household 2004-2014	No. migrations	1'300	1.6		520	1.4		*

Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. / Est. Sig. = Differences between categories (displaced vs. Comparison) are significant at 95 per cent.

Places of origin for displaced households

At the departmental level, 68.1 per cent of the displaced households surveyed resided in the departments of Francisco Morazán and Cortés, prior to displacement. These departments also have the greatest concentration of the population at the national level (see Graph 4).

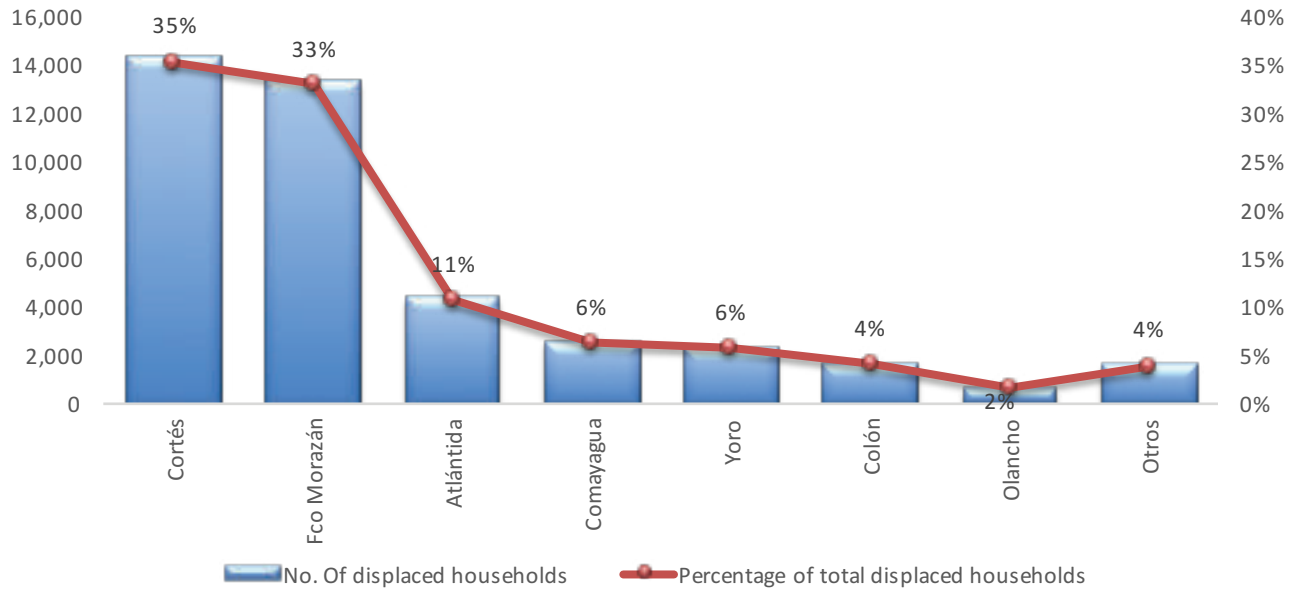
In addition to being home to most of the country's population and economic activity, these departments also have the highest murder rates. The municipalities of San Pedro Sula (Cortés) and Distrito Central (Francisco Morazán) have a murder rate of 147.15 and 80.97⁴⁸ per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively, for 2014. This could indicate a relationship between the murder rate and displacement. However, because of the nature of the study, this theory is not investigated further.⁴⁹

When departments such as Olancho and Colón are analysed, despite having a high murder rate in their departmental capitals (62.54 for Catacamas and 104.35 for Tocoa), they contribute to a lesser extent to the total displaced population found in the 20 municipalities visited. This could owe to the size of the sample in these departments, although it would be interesting to analyse whether there are other reasons for this small displaced population (for example territorial control strategies, confinement or others).

⁴⁸ The murder rate per municipality was calculated using the statistical records of the Online Police Statistics System (SEPOL) and with the population estimates of NIS.

⁴⁹ The 2015 UNHCR/AHS study, funded by ECHO, presents some initial conclusions regarding the correlation between the murder rate and displacement.

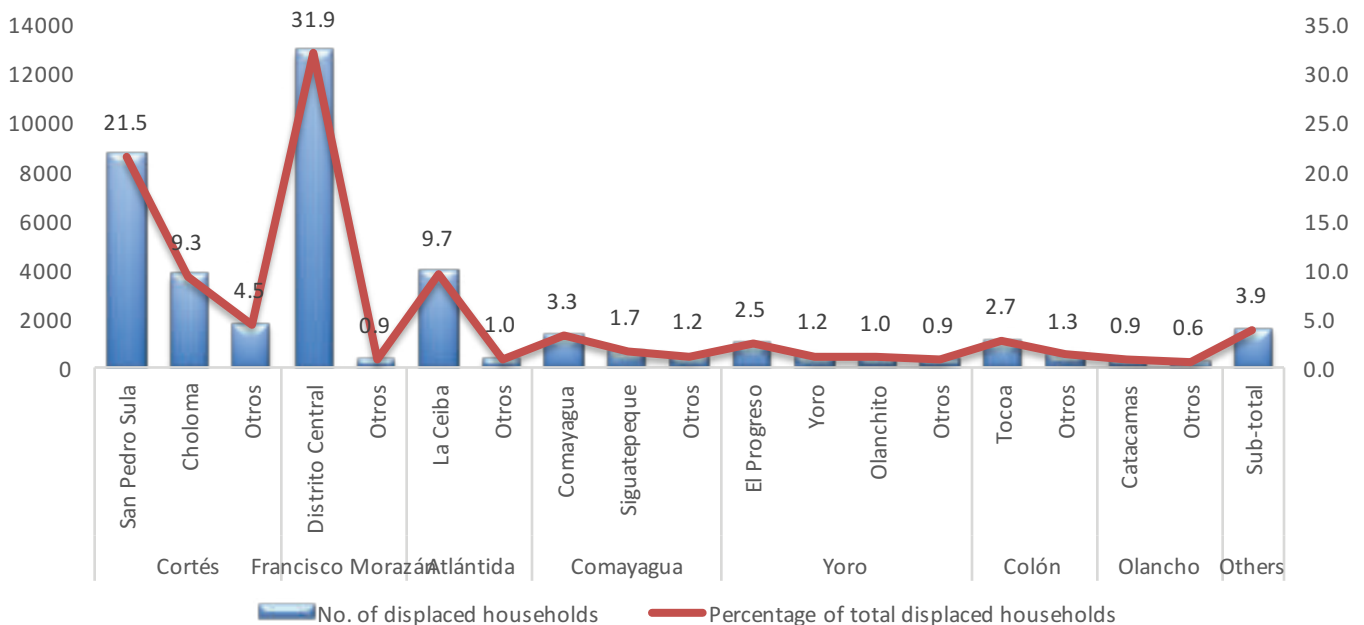
Graph 4
Households internally displaced in Honduras by previous department of residence



Fuente: Encuesta y Enumeración a Hogares Afectados por Desplazamiento Interno en 20 Municipios de Honduras (Nov-Dic /14).

At the municipal level, the data collected by NIS shows that Distrito Central and the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma are most affected by internal displacement. Of all households surveyed who suffered forced migration, 31.9 per cent originated in Distrito Central, 21.5 per cent in San Pedro Sula, 9.7 per cent in La Ceiba and 9.3 per cent in Choloma. After extrapolation, this is equivalent to a total of 12,913 households in Distrito Central, 8,686 in San Pedro Sula, 3,918 in La Ceiba and 3,777 in Choloma (see Graph 5).

Graph 5
Internally displaced households in Honduras by previous municipality of residence



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014)

Places of destination for displaced households

Most municipalities and departments of origin are also municipalities and departments of destination. The municipalities with the highest concentration of households with displaced members are Distrito Central (27.5 per cent, with 11,123 households) and San Pedro Sula (20.5 per cent, with 8,310 households). In absolute terms, these two municipalities are home to 48 per cent of the displaced households found during the study. Additionally, Choloma is home to 10.5 per cent of displaced households (4,241), and La Ceiba to 8.3 per cent (3,348). Therefore, the four municipalities (San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba and Choloma) together have 65 per cent of the displaced population of Honduras. Other municipalities with significant proportions of the total displaced households are Comayagua (6.5 per cent), Tocoa (4.5 per cent), Siguatepeque (3.9 per cent) and El Progreso (3.6 per cent) (see Table VI and Graph 6).

The fact that the two biggest municipalities in the country are the two municipalities with the greatest concentration of displaced households could be related to the fact that are a pole for most of the employment opportunities at the national level. Furthermore, these two municipalities are the most significant areas for internal migration, being home to 22.69 per cent of the national population⁵⁰. Additionally, these urban centres have characteristics that may facilitate the integration of the population, such as sources of employment for unskilled labour (factories, for example), or peri-urban areas where housing is cheaper for the displaced population.⁵¹

Table VI
Displaced population by municipality of destination

MUNICIPALITY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED		
	Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %
Distrito Central	155	11'123	27.5%
San Pedro Sula	603	8'310	20.5%
Choloma	118	4'241	10.5%
La Ceiba	56	3'348	8.3%
Comayagua	47	2'641	6.5%
Siguatepeque	63	1'572	3.9%
El Progreso	34	1'470	3.6%
Tocoa	42	1'836	4.5%
Puerto Cortés	28	1'111	2.7%
Olanchito	46	1'175	2.9%
Danlí	15	728	1.8%
Juticalpa	8	703	1.7%
Yoro	6	471	1.2%
Tela	4	352	0.9%
Intibucá	3	348	0.9%
Catacamas	2	232	0.6%
Santa Bárbara	23	306	0.8%
Trujillo	35	348	0.9%
La Esperanza	3	123	0.3%
Marcala	9	32	0.1%
Total	1'300	40'470	100.0%

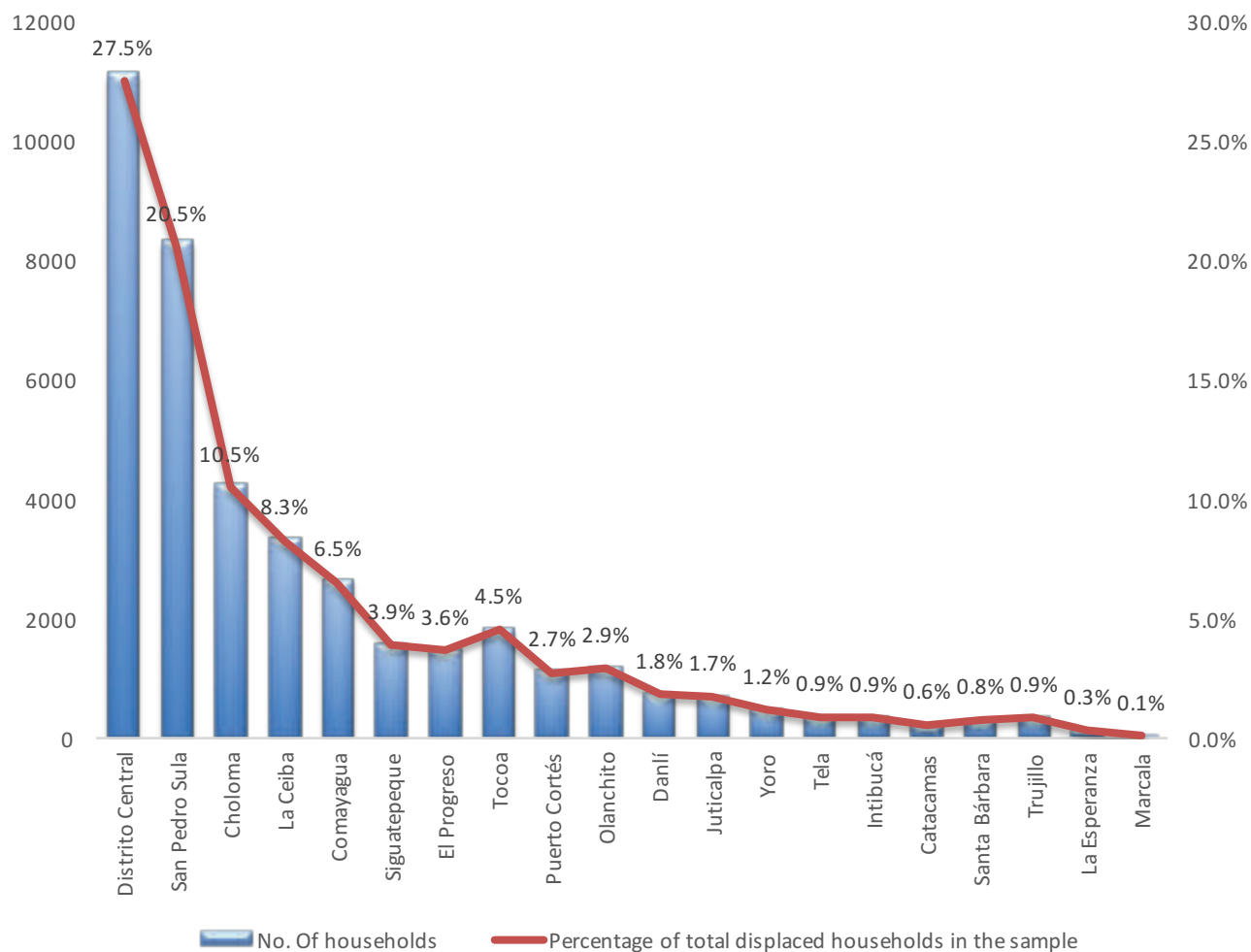
Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe.

⁵⁰ National Institute of Statistics, Municipal and departmental population projections for 2014.

⁵¹ The “fringes” of San Pedro Sula, located on the riverbanks and constantly expanding, are an example of peri-urban areas used for housing.

Graph 6

Estimates of the magnitude of internally displaced households in Honduras by municipality of residence



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).

In most cases, municipalities and departments of origin are also municipalities and departments of destination. Although the size of the sample is not big enough to disaggregate the statistics by district/neighbourhood of origin and destination, qualitative secondary information reveals that there are differences between districts of origin and of destination at this level. Nonetheless, the fact that the municipalities and departments of origin are also those of destination demonstrates a significant intra-urban and intra-regional aspect of the internal displacement.

In fact, as seen in Table VII, 97 per cent of those displaced in Distrito Central, 81 per cent of those displaced in San Pedro Sula, 86 per cent of those displaced in La Ceiba and 60 per cent of those displaced in Choloma remained in the same municipality. Similarly, a significant proportion of displaced persons in San Pedro and Choloma remained in the department of Cortés. Intra-departmental displacement affects 90 per cent of displaced persons in San Pedro, and 81 per cent of those in Choloma.

Distrito Central attracts displaced persons from La Esperanza, Juticalpa, Trujillo, Danlí, Siguatepeque and Comayagua. Meanwhile, San Pedro is one of the preferred options for displaced persons from Tela, Santa Bárbara, Olancho, Choloma, Tocoa and Puerto Cortés.

Two main factors can create this dynamic:

Regarding the high concentration of internally displaced persons in the country's main cities, it can be inferred that these persons, as well as those who migrate internally for economic reasons,⁵² tend to settle in the main economic centres because they offer greater opportunities for employment and access to services. Therefore, the four municipalities that have the greatest rates of intra-urban displacement are also some of the departments with the greatest rates of human development.⁵³ Similarly, the marked intra-urban trend could relate to the fact that displaced persons with an urban profile would find it difficult to find employment in the countryside.

Lastly, because they are the country's biggest urban centres, it could be said that they offer better conditions for anonymity for households displaced because of criminality and violence. It is also plausible that persons who make the difficult decision to move in order to protect their life, freedom, safety and physical wellbeing try to remain in large cities, which they already know, so as to preserve their work, family ties and social support networks, given the uncertainty of starting a new life in a different place and with fewer economic opportunities.

⁵² Data from the 2001 Population and Housing Census concerning the recent net migration rate (1996-2001) reveals that only three departments have a positive net migration rates (the difference between immigrants and emigrants). These three departments, Francisco Morazán, Cortés and Atlántida, contain the country's main cities: Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, and are the location of the municipalities with the greatest percentage of intra-municipal displacement. Because of the strong national tradition of migration to these municipalities, they already have reception conditions that promote the integration of migrants.

⁵³ This considers the health, education and income indices (UNDP 2011).

Table VII
Distribution of households by municipality of residence before and after internal displacement

MUNICIPALITY PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT	MUNICIPALITY AFTER DISPLACEMENT																				
	Dist. Central	San P. Sula	Choloma	La Ceiba	Comayagua	Siguatopeque	El Progreso	Tocoa	Pto. Cortés	Olanchito	Danlí	Juticalpa	Yoro	Tela	Intibucá	Catacamas	Sta. Bárbara	Trujillo	La Esperanza	Marcala	% tot. pobl. despl.
Distrito Central	97%	2%	0%	4%	14%	23%	8%	0%	11%	0%	33%	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	33%	97%	23%	32%
San Pedro Sula	0%	81%	15%	0%	5%	9%	1%	13%	12%	22%	1%	0%	0%	66%	0%	0%	49%	5%	0%	13%	22%
La Ceiba	1%	1%	3%	86%	0%	0%	8%	13%	0%	31%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	13%	10%
Choloma	0%	6%	60%	0%	0%	8%	16%	0%	32%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	9%
Comayagua	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Tocoa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
El Progreso	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Siguatopeque	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
La Lima	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Yoro	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Puerto Cortés	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Olanchito	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
El Rosario	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Trojes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Intibucá	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Catacamas	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	1%
Potrerrillos	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Sta. Cruz de Yojoa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Villanueva	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tela	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Pimienta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Juticalpa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Yocón	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Atima	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Marcala	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%
Otros	2%	7%	9%	12%	8%	15%	8%	19%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	20%	0%	13%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Fuente: Encuesta y Enumeración a Hogares Afectados por Desplazamiento Interno en 20 Municipios de Honduras (Nov-Dic /14).

Temporality of internal displacement

In the Honduran context, where forced displacement is caused by a wide range of criminal actors exercising pressure on the population, depending on a vast array of factors, it is very difficult to identify the specific causes of the phenomenon. To do that, it would be necessary to carry out a historic reconstruction of the territorial and social control exercised by these groups in each municipality and for each year covered by this study.

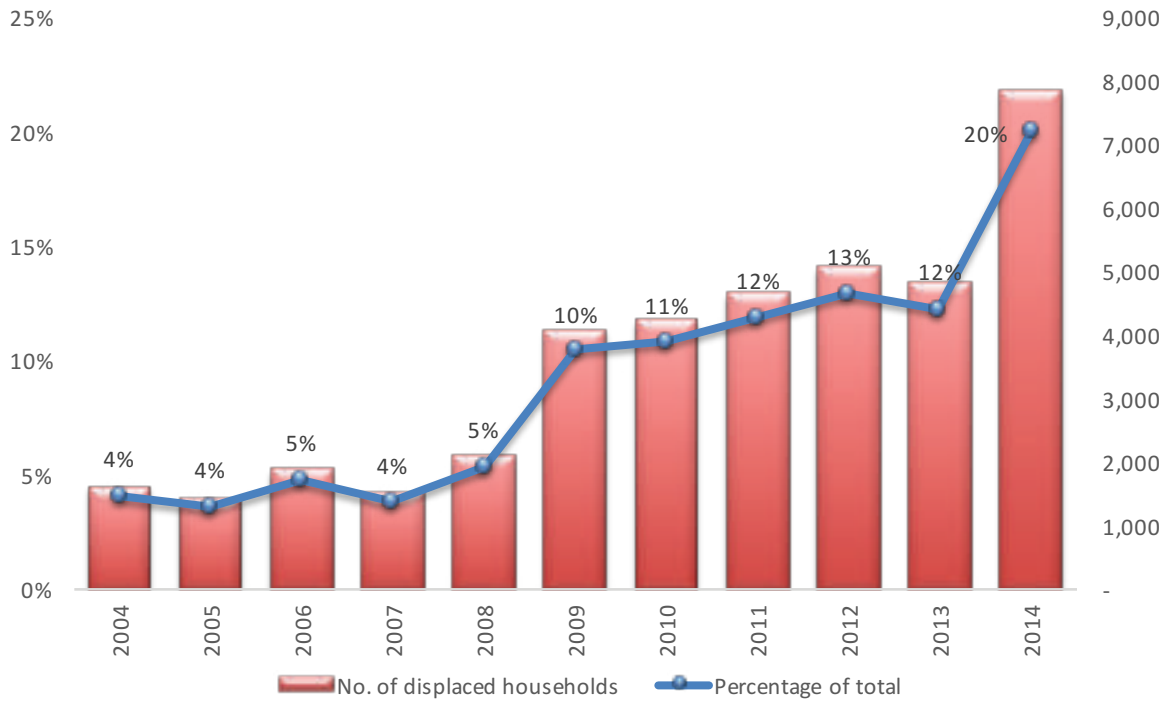
Likewise, individuals move for both objective and subjective reasons. Each individual has his/her own level of “tolerance” of exposure to violence. Similarly, their decision to leave their habitual place of residence to safeguard their life, freedom, safety and physical wellbeing is conditioned by material considerations (i.e. available savings, existence of a support network that can provide assistance after displacement, months remaining until the end of their children’s school year, etc.).

Bearing in mind these challenges when interpreting the temporality of internal displacement in Honduras, the study reveals that the phenomenon in the 20 selected municipalities remained stable between 2004 and 2008, a period when 22 per cent of the displacements in the decade under analysis took place. (Graph 7). 58.3 per cent of those displaced during the decade migrated between 2009 and 2013, reaching a peak in 2014. In that year, according to the extrapolation of the study data, more than 7,000 households were forcibly displaced from their homes, representing 20.1 per cent of the total households displaced during the period being studied. When trying to understand the reason for this distribution of displacement over time following the survey, it is important to bear in mind that the study’s survey records the last date on which households suffered displacement. Given that respondents tend to report more recent events to a greater extent than those further back in the past, this could influence the trend over time to a certain extent.

The trend in the displacement figures coincides, to a certain degree, with the evolution of the murder rate in Honduras for the same period, an indicator of the levels of violence to which the population is exposed in the country. Thus, according to information from the University Institute of Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), between 2007 and 2009 there was a jump in the murder rate, rising from 49.9 to 57.9. From 2008, the murder rate increased to 66.8 in 2009, 77.5 in 2010 and 86.5 in 2011. The IUDPAS figures for 2012 reflect a decrease in the murder rate (85.5), and figures from SEPOL confirm this decrease for 2013 and 2014 (75.2 and 67.5, respectively).⁵⁴ Again, it is possible to observe a relationship between murder and displacement that may explain the dynamic of displacement over the years. However, this dynamic is contradicted in 2014, so it would be interesting to explore in greater depth the reasons for the increase in displacement that year.

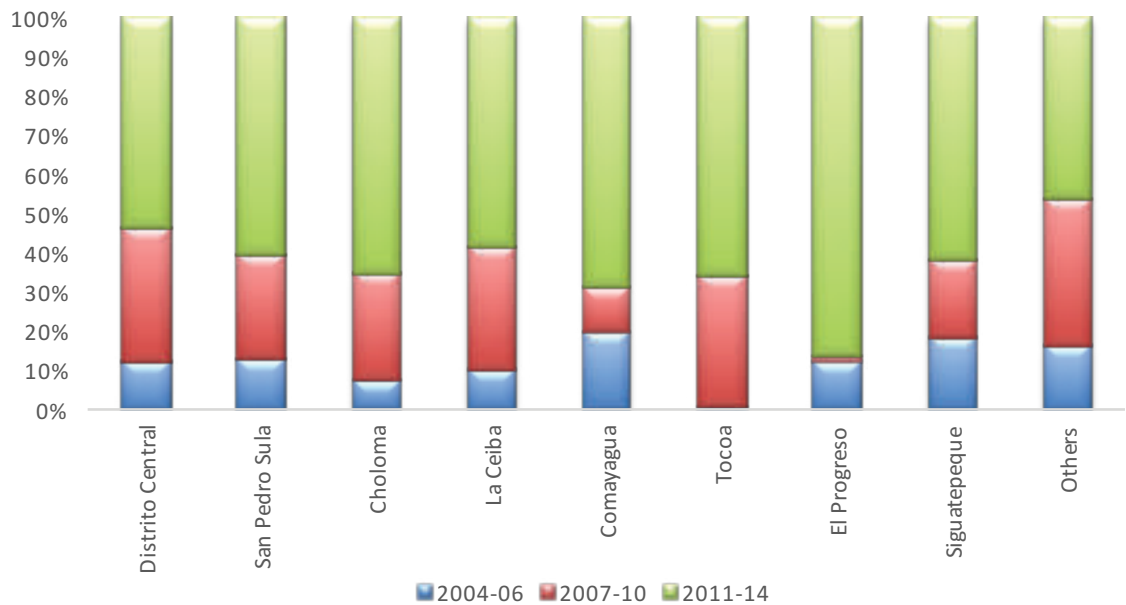
⁵⁴ SEPOL. “Historic Murder Rates in Honduras”, 2015. At: www.sepol.hn

Graph 7:
Internally displaced households in Honduras by year they left their previous place of residence



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).

Graph 8
Distribution of internally displaced households in Honduras by period they left their previous place of residence, according to municipality



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).

Graph 8 displays the evolution of the phenomenon of forced internal displacement by period and municipality of origin. While in Distrito Central and the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Siguatepeque, the number of households leaving increased in a continuous and sustained manner from 2004 to 2010; the inhabitants of Tocoa have been affected by this problem since 2007. Moreover, in El Progreso the number of persons leaving increased dramatically from 2011. An analysis on the criminal violence trends in the municipality of El Progreso could be carried out, so as to determine the reasons for the greater displacement over the period.

Specific reasons and events relating to displacement

One of the most relevant findings of this research is the majority of displaced households whose decision to change their place of residence was exclusively determined by the violence suffered in their community of origin. Contrary to the behaviour of adults and children who are displaced abroad and who seem to be motivated by a range of different considerations (need for

international protection, search for better employment, family reunification, access to education and health, etc.),⁵⁵ for 67.9 per cent of internally displaced Honduran households, persecution and insecurity were the only determining factors of their displacement.⁵⁶ (Table VIII)

The majority (75.2 per cent) of households that changed their place of residence for reasons in addition to violence cite “better living conditions” (this reason includes considerations relating to quality of housing, such as lower costs, more space and owning their home). Only 15.6 per cent mentioned “family reasons”, 14.7 per cent “work reasons” and 8.0 per cent “health/education reasons”.

⁵⁵ UNHCR (2014), Children on the Run; UNHCR (2014), Up-rooted; UNHCR, AHS. (2015). Diagnosis: Characterization of the Returned Honduran Population in Need of Protection.

⁵⁶ It should be highlighted that, based on the hypothesis that migration is always a phenomenon with multiple causes, the question on the causes of internal migration contained in the enumeration questionnaire allowed for eight response options, all of which could be selected by the respondent.

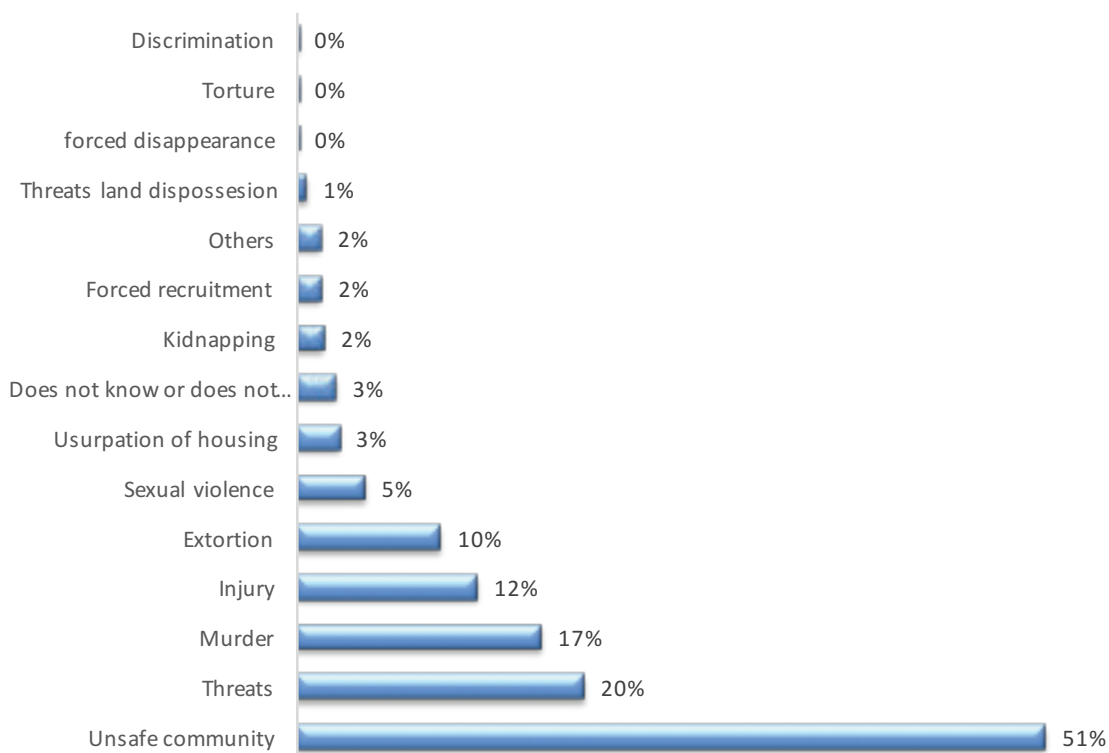
Table VIII
Reasons for migration of internally displaced households in Honduras

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED		
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %
1. Change of residence owing solely to violence or insecurity	Yes	901	27,475	67.9%
	No	399	12,994	32.1%
2. Proportion of displaced households by additional motives for change of residence*	Better living conditions	283	9,773	75.2%
	Family reasons	64	2,026	15.6%
	Work reasons	94	1,906	14.7%
	Health/education reasons	38	1,034	8.0%
	Others	11	376	2.9%

Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. * Multiple choice question, so percentages do not add up to 100%.

Graph 9

Proportion of internally displaced households in Honduras by specific incidents of violence or insecurity suffered *



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

During the research, it was methodologically challenging to identify and systematize the specific incidents of violence or insecurity suffered by the displaced household. In addition to being sensitive information, it is difficult to classify it into specific categories. Therefore, it was decided to use a series of broad classifications of violence and group the reported events into one or more of them.

The type of violence or insecurity most commonly cited by displaced households is “unsafe community” (see Graph 9). This classification refers to communities where violent events frequently occur, such as confrontations between gangs or massacres, or where inhabitants are exposed to risks because they live there (for example, communities where illegal armed groups exercise social and territorial control). This aspect is followed by threats and murders, with 20 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. Other classifications, such as injury and

extortion, represent 12 per cent and 10 per cent of responses. Lastly, classifications such as sexual violence, dispossession of dwellings, kidnapping and forced recruitment are the least frequent, representing a combined total of 13 per cent of responses.

Although the sample size does not allow to disaggregate the violent events that caused internal displacement in all the surveyed municipalities, such qualitative analysis may be undertaken in San Pedro Sula and the municipality of Distrito Central. In both municipalities, most households cited an “unsafe community” as the specific violent event that caused them to leave (55.2 per cent of households in the municipality of Distrito Central and 63.2 per cent in San Pedro Sula). In terms of secondary reasons, households reported a greater level of displacement because of threats in San Pedro Sula than in Distrito Central (16 per cent vs. 11 per cent). According to the responses of the households

surveyed in Distrito Central, 13.8 per cent were displaced after being victims of extortion, compared with 7.9 per cent of households in San Pedro Sula. The above is repeated in a similar way in the case of displacement caused by sexual violence, with 5.6 per cent in Distrito Central and 0.4 per cent in San Pedro Sula (see Table IX). The academic exercise of carrying out population extrapolations with these percentages (based on data provided by this study) would allow us to appreciate the magnitude of these phenomena as reasons for the population's displacement. It can be noted that reasons for leaving also include injury, kidnapping and forced recruitment; these events occur in greater proportions in the municipality of Distrito Central than for San Pedro Sula.

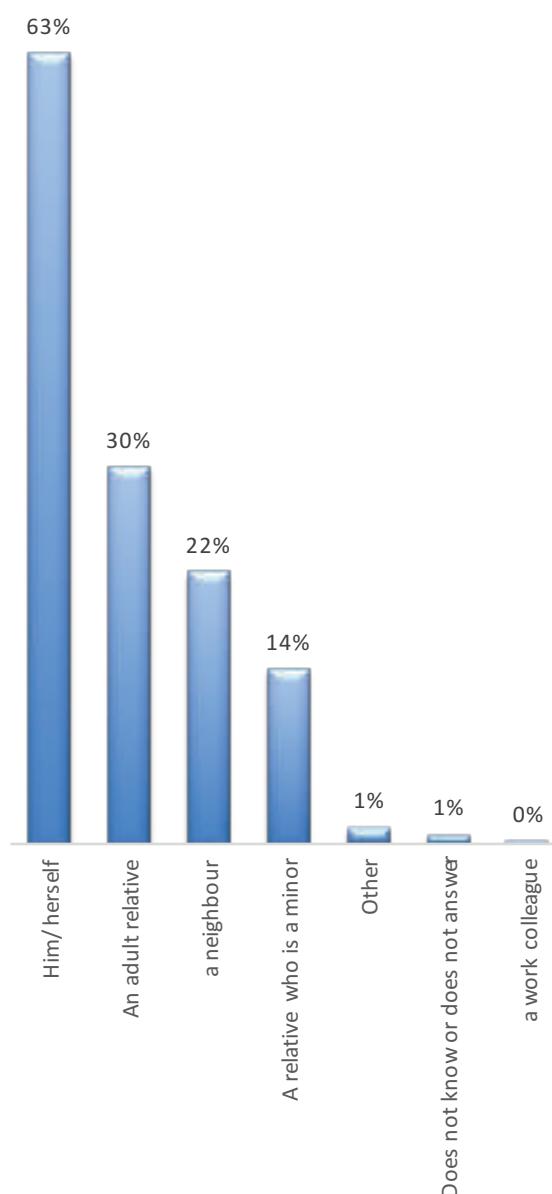
Table IX
Specific violent events or insecurity causing internal displacement in Honduras

INDICATOR*	PRIOR MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE	
	Distrito Central	San Pedro Sula
Unsafe community	55,2%	63,2%
Threats	11,0%	16,0%
Murders	14,5%	15,6%
Injury	9,9%	5,3%
Extortion	13,8%	7,9%
Sexual violence	5,6%	0,4%
Dispossession of home	1,8%	4,7%
Does not know or does not answer	1,9%	3,0%
Kidnapping	2,8%	0,3%
Forced recruitment	3,6%	2,1%
Others	2,7%	2,9%
Threats to dispossess land	0,0%	0,1%
Forced disappearance	0,0%	0,1%
Torture	0,0%	0,0%
Discrimination	0,0%	0,0%

Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. * Multiple choice question, so percentages do not add up to 100%.

When looking at the situation of household members who were victims of violence in their place of origin (see Graph 10), displacement occurs not only as a result of belonging to an unsafe community, but often also after the person has been the direct victim of violence.

Graph 10
Proportion of internally displaced households in Honduras by victims of specific incidents of violence or insecurity *



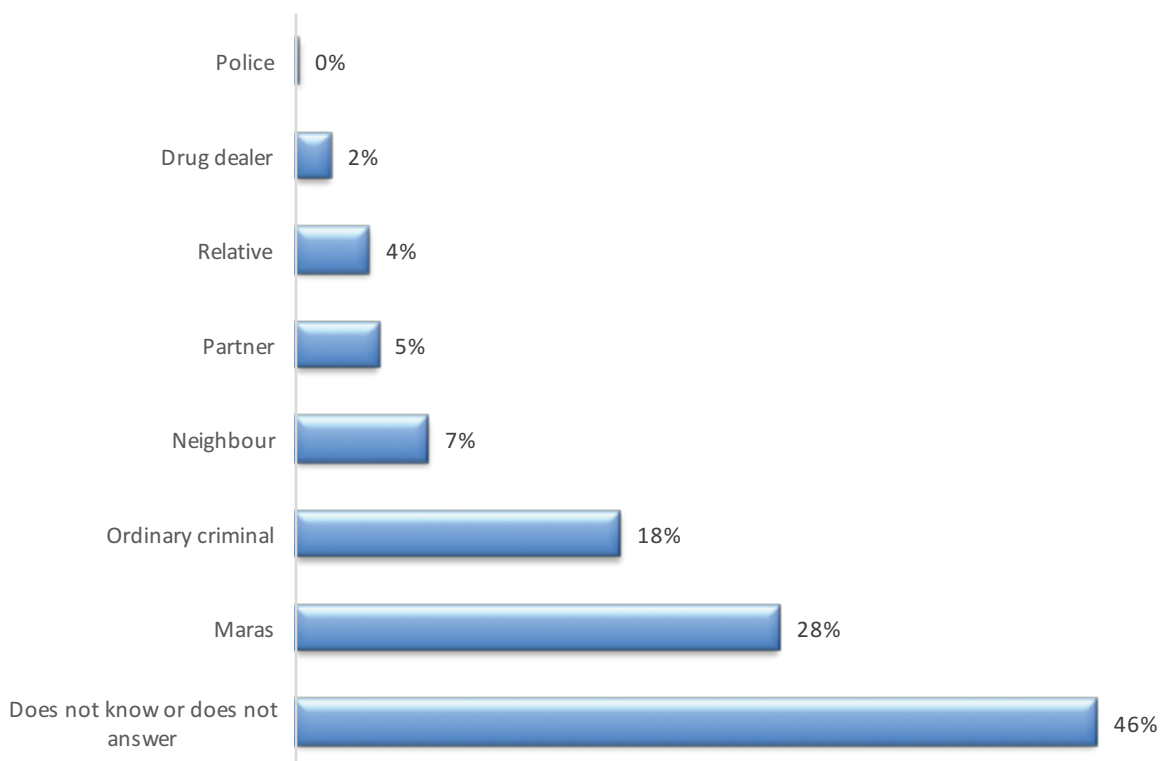
Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

In most cases (63 per cent), the interviewee stated being the direct victim of incidents of violence or insecurity. Given that, in order to obtain as much information as possible, the study prioritized interviews with heads of households or, if they were unavailable, the eldest person in the household, it can be concluded that the violence causing displacement is mainly suffered by heads of households or adults. However, 44 per cent of victims are older household members or minors, followed by neighbours.

It is important to highlight that in 14 per cent of cases, the direct victim of the violence that led to displacement was a minor. This percentage, although lower than the rest, reveals a significant number of households where the direct victims are children and adolescents. This observation is highly relevant for the analysis of issues relating to protection and prevention for at-risk minors.

Graph 11

Proportion of internally displaced households in Honduras by perpetrator of the specific incidents of violence or insecurity suffered *



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

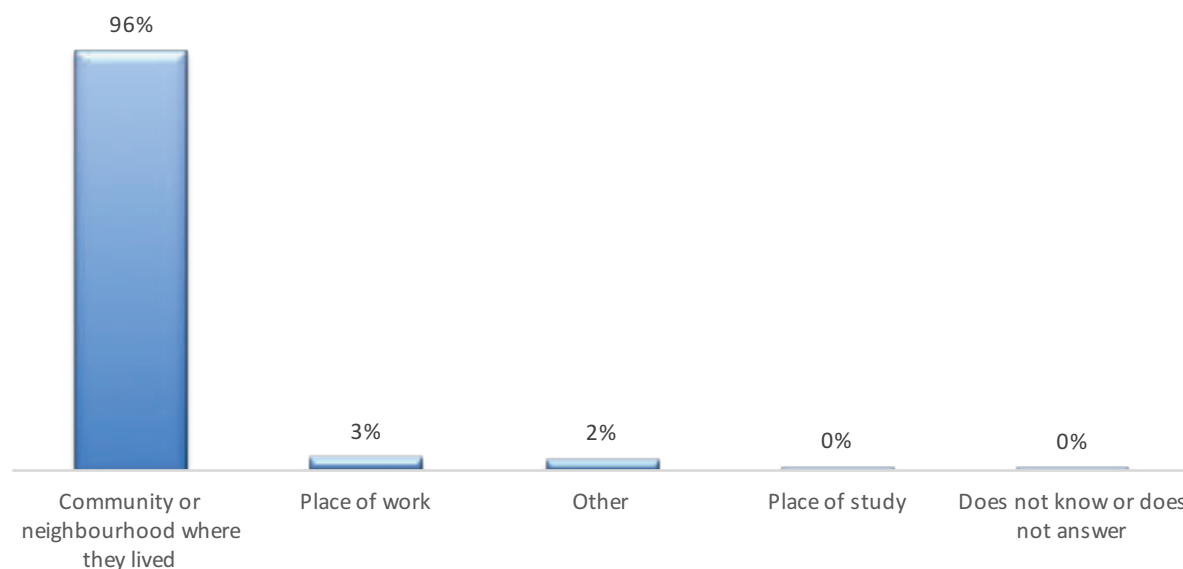
Although 54 per cent of all interviewees were able to identify the perpetrator, 46 per cent of households would not, or could not, answer the question (see Graph 11). This is understandable given the sensitive nature of this question for persons who have been terrorized by their persecutors, and it is also understandable that they prefer not to give information to avoid reprisals. Additionally, in many cases it is difficult for victims to identify their aggressors due to the techniques they employ. For example, criminal actors may remain anonymous and intimidate or threaten them through telephone calls or by leaving written messages at the victim's house.

Among the households that responded, maras, or gangs, are identified as the aggressor in 28 per cent of cases. Ordinary criminality comes in second with 18 per cent of responses. Other aggressors, who participate to a lesser extent, are “neighbours”, at 7 per cent; “partners”, at 5 per cent; “relatives”, at 4 per cent, and “drug dealers”, at 2 per cent. Additionally, the police are mentioned as aggressors, but so infrequently that the figure is no higher than 0 per cent.

When this situation is analysed together with Graph 12, it is possible to observe that the vast majority of displaced households (96 per cent) identify the community or neighbourhood where they lived as the site of the specific incidents of violence or insecurity. This response seems to confirm the dynamic of urban displacement because of maras and gangs, who maintain strong territorial and social control at the neighbourhood and community levels, putting significant pressure on inhabitants. Therefore, it can be concluded that the party most often responsible for displacement in the 20 selected municipalities are the maras, or gangs.

Graph 12

Proportion of internally displaced households in Honduras by site of specific incidents of violence or insecurity *



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

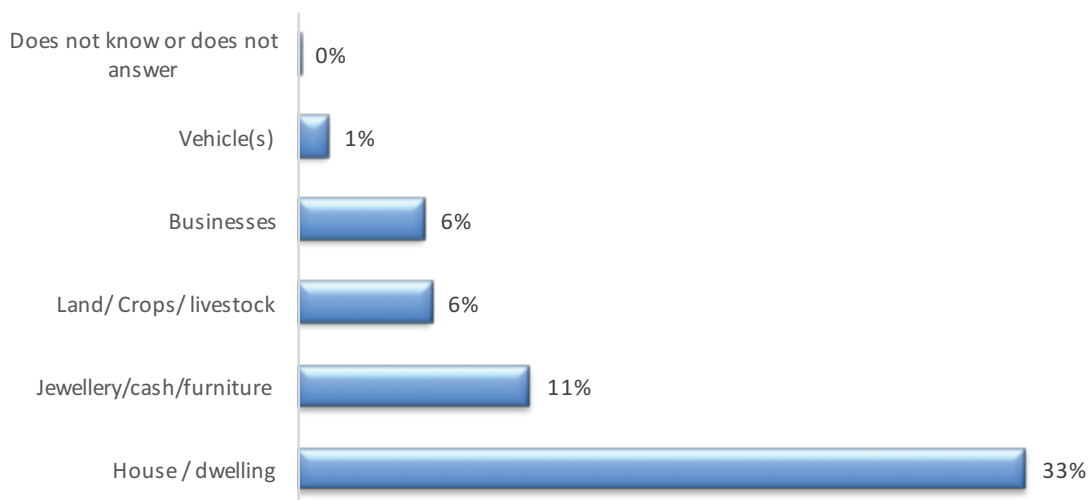
Impacts of displacement

In general, displacement is sudden and hurried. Therefore, in many cases displaced households have to leave their belongings in their previous home to avoid jeopardizing their safety by remaining somewhere where they are extremely exposed to the risk.

Graph 13 displays the proportion of displaced households by abandoned belongings. Houses or dwellings are the belongings abandoned most frequently (cited by 33 per cent of displaced households), followed by jewellery, cash and furniture (11 per cent). A third category includes land, crops and livestock, followed by businesses. Displaced households’ loss of housing can be analysed together with Section 4.3- Living Conditions, which describes the current living conditions of these households.

Graph 13

Proportion of internally displaced households in Honduras by belongings abandoned in previous place of residence *

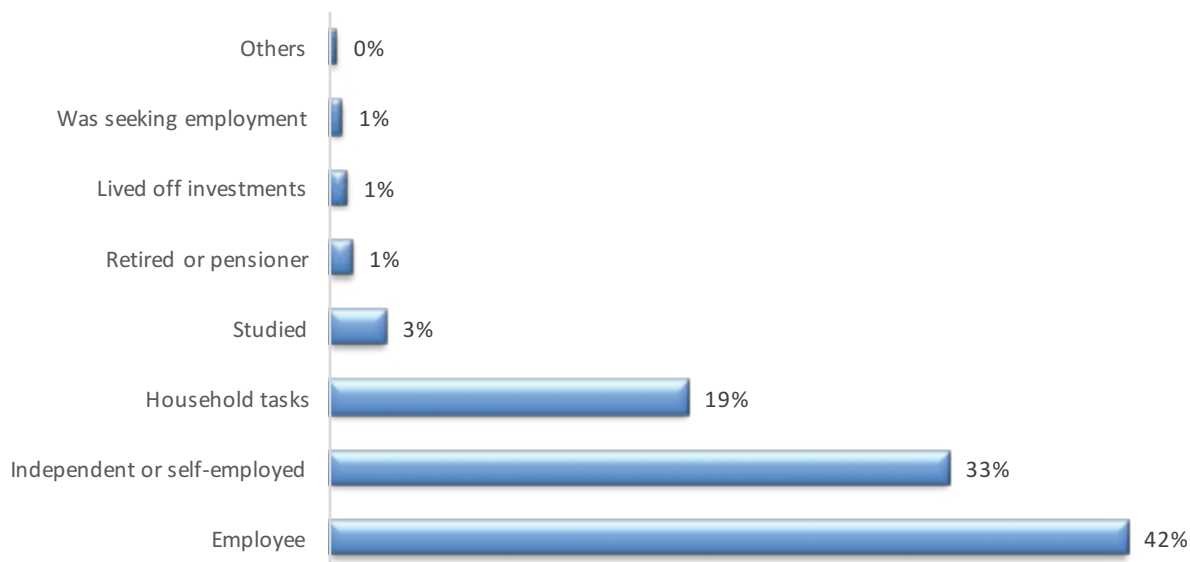


Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

On the other hand, households were asked what the occupation of the eldest household member had been in the place of residence prior to displacement (see Graphic 14), with the aim of analysing their livelihoods prior to displacement. A high percentage of households victims of displacement received income from one of the household members before being displaced (75 per cent), whether as employees of self-employed workers. Other notable occupations were household tasks, at 19 per cent, and studying, at 3 per cent. To a lesser degree, there were retirees (1 per cent), those who lived off investments (1 per cent) and those who were looking for work (1 per cent). This analysis will be contrasted with Section 4.3- Living Conditions, which describes the current working conditions of these households.

Graph 14

Distribution of internally displaced households in Honduras by main occupation of the eldest household member in previous place of residence *



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).

Lastly, regarding the structure of displaced households, all the members that made up the household prior to displacement represent only 74.3 per cent of cases. This means that 25.7 per cent of displaced households, have been separated from one or more of their members after displacement. Of this 25.7 per cent, only 77.3 per cent of cases maintain contact with the persons who made up the household before displacement. (See Table X)

Two aspects are striking: 1) the high percentage of households separated after displacement, which indicates the need for a greater analysis with a view to devising possible actions to address family reunification, 2) the percentage of minors separated following displacement. Although the information available does not specify whether the separated minors maintain contact with their families, greater analysis of their situation after displacement could be considered, with a view to designing or implementing protection and/or supervision actions where appropriate.⁵⁷ Similarly, it would be interesting to investigate what percentage of these separated minors may have set out to migrate to other countries. Although the study did not analyse this aspect in depth, future studies could.

Table X:

Situation of persons making up internally displaced households in Honduras

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED		
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %
1. All persons making up the household prior to displacement live together	Yes	931	30'056	74.3%
	No	368	10'409	25.7%
2. Proportion of household members prior to displacement who live elsewhere*	Adult children	89	3'014	29.0%
	Siblings	99	2'936	28.2%
	Parents/grandparents	100	2'827	27.2%
	Spouse or partner	95	2'585	24.8%
	Other adults	67	2'036	19.6%
	Children under 18	37	1'143	11.0%
	Other minors	29	890	8.5%
	Does not know or does not answer	4	239	2.3%
	3. They have contact with the persons making up the household prior to displacement	Yes	276	7'948
No		88	2'335	22.7%

Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. * Multiple choice question, so percentages do not add up to 100%.

⁵⁷ The “Uprooted” study carried out by UNHCR in 2014 (“Arrancados de Raíz”, by its title in Spanish) concluded that 48.6 per cent of unaccompanied minors leaving Honduras for Mexico were fleeing violence and a insecurity. Similarly, the “Children on the Run” study (UNHCR, 2014) concluded that 57 per cent of minors from Honduras detained in hostels had left their country for reasons relating to violence. Further studies would be necessary to find out what percentage of minors separated from displaced households may migrate.

Living Conditions

The following section describes the living conditions of the displaced population analysed in this study. It reveals the possible vulnerabilities suffered by the population as a result of displacement, demonstrating how the conditions of displaced households are more precarious in relation to access to housing and certain services in comparison to the rest of the population. Considering that most (78 per cent) displaced households had to leave their home between 2009 and 2014, it is understandable that they encountered difficulties in having the same access to services as the local population or those who migrated for reasons other than violence. During their journey, displaced households had to abandon some of their belongings due to the sudden and violent nature of the situation that displaced them (see Graph 11) and they had little time to adapt to their new communities. The above demonstrates a clear disadvantage in comparison with those who travelled for other reasons.

Housing and access to services

Table XI displays the main housing characteristics of internally displaced households. Although there are similarities between the two populations, some elements show the low access displaced households have to some aspects of a dignified life.

Firstly, the quality of housing tends to be lower for displaced households than that of the comparison population. Although there are no significant differences between the proportion of the population that lives in individual houses and those living in apartments (although the percentage of displaced persons living in apartments is slightly higher than the comparison population), a greater percentage of the displaced population lives in *cuarterías* (tenement houses)⁵⁸ or improvised houses⁵⁹. The percentage of the displaced population living in tenement houses is 5.9 per cent, compared with 2.7 per cent of the comparison population and, worryingly, the percentage of displaced persons living in improvised houses is 1.7 per cent, compared with 0.3 per cent of the comparison population. Moreover, a greater percentage of displaced

households find themselves in, or near to, at-risk areas than the comparison population: 23.6 per cent vs. 20.4 per cent.

Perhaps as a result of the conditions mentioned previously, displaced households have lower access to some basic services. Only 54.3 per cent of displaced households have sewage services, compared with 73.2 per cent of comparison households. Similarly, a slightly lower percentage of displaced households have a piped water service than comparison households (89.2 per cent vs. 91.9 per cent). Lastly, displaced households have greater levels of overcrowding. The proportion of dwellings with more than three persons per room is in fact 25.9 per cent, compared with 19.2 per cent of the comparison population, and the proportion of dwellings without a room exclusively for cooking is 42 per cent, compared with 30.5 per cent.

⁵⁸ Also called *casas de vecindad*. These houses contain many small dwellings, commonly with access to courtyards and corridors (Real Academia de la Lengua Española (Royal Academy of the Spanish Language, 2014).

⁵⁹ "Housing constructed with scrap materials (pieces of cardboard, scrap wood, plastic, cans and sheets of metal)" NIS, Survey Taker Manual, 2015.

Table XI

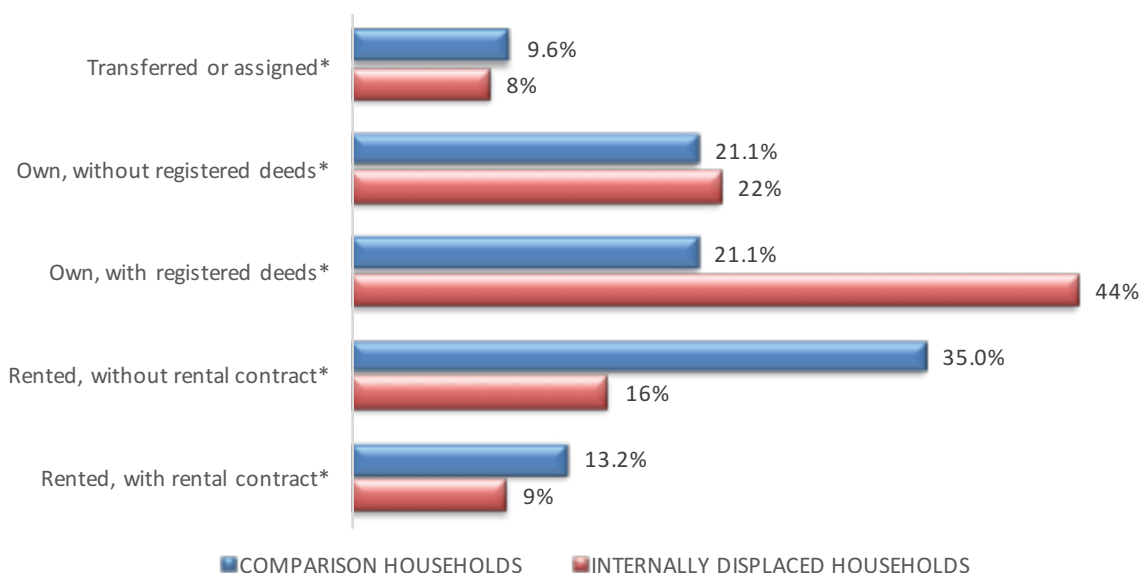
Main characteristics of dwellings of internally displaced households and comparison population, by category

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED			COMPARISON			Est. Sig.
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	
1. Households	Total	1'300	40'469	100.0%	838	974'469	100.0%	
2. Type of dwelling	Individual house	955	33'967	83.9%	695	892'582	91.6%	*
	Apartment	137	3'408	8.4%	60	53'403	5.5%	*
	Room in hostel or tenement house	169	2'395	5.9%	61	25'936	2.7%	*
	Improvised house	38	696	1.7%	22	2'548	0.3%	*
3. Dwelling in, on or close to risk area	Yes	407	9'533	23.6%	219	198'630	20.4%	*
	No	893	30'936	76.4%	619	775'839	79.6%	*
4. Proportion of houses constructed with optimal materials:	Walls (1)	1'012	30'229	74.7%	652	742'321	76.2%	*
	Floors (2)	1'212	36'784	90.9%	792	911'330	93.5%	*
	Roof (3)	1'028	30'735	75.9%	651	713'605	73.2%	*
5. Proportion of households with access in the dwelling to:	Piped water	1'206	36'088	89.2%	796	895'906	91.9%	*
	Lighting	1'267	38'552	95.3%	824	946'613	97.1%	*
	Waste collection	886	25'735	63.6%	579	592'750	60.8%	*
	Sewage system	779	21'982	54.3%	594'737	713'605	73.2%	*
6. Proportion of households:	Sharing a dwelling with another household	43	1'952	4.8%	24	49'766	5.1%	*
	Experiencing overcrowding (4)	362	10'501	25.9%	174	187'121	19.2%	*
	Without a room exclusively for cooking	637	16'982	42.0%	326	297'436	30.5%	*

Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. / Est. Sig. = Differences between categories (displaced vs. comparison) are significant at 95 per cent. (1) Brick, stone, blocks. (2) Ceramics, brick or cement. (3) Tile, asbestos, laminate or concrete. (4) More than three persons per room.

Graph 15

Distribution of Honduran households by type of housing tenancy, by household category



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

With regard to the type of housing tenancy, the survey highlights that the majority of the displaced population rents their home, with or without a contract (48 per cent in total). This information coincides with the fact that 33 per cent of this population reports having lost their house/dwelling following displacement (see Graph 15). Therefore, a percentage of families not only lost their house after displacement, but also had to find housing to rent and therefore, spend a proportion of their income on rent.

Furthermore, a striking percentage of households rent their home without a rental contract. This percentage is substantially higher for displaced households (35 per cent) than for the comparison population (16 per cent). Given that this type of contract guarantees a stable occupancy and use of the property, legal instability is high among the displaced population. That insecurity is also present in the analysis of households who own their own house without registered deeds (21 per cent of displaced households).

Health and education

As with housing and basic services, there are differences between displaced and comparison households with regards to health and education. Firstly, although health insurance coverage is low for both types of households, there are more displaced households than comparison households without coverage (79.1 per cent, vs. 74 per cent). 37.6 per cent of displaced households have suffered a medical problem during the last six months, versus 28 per cent of comparison households.

Additionally, the displaced population receives medical attention less often, or self-medicates, at a rate of 26.3 per cent, compared with 16.4 per cent for the comparison population. When asked why they did not attend a health centre, 29.2 per cent of displaced persons cited a lack of resources, compared 18.7 per cent of comparison households.

Table XII

Access to health services among the displaced and comparison populations, by household category

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED			COMPARISON			Est. Sig.
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	
1. Health insurance coverage	IHSS	969	27'264	15.0%	636	688'841	16.5%	*
	Private insurance	121	6'052	3.3%	82	135'749	3.2%	*
	Military insurance	129	4'280	2.4%	118	235'405	5.6%	*
	Does not know	8	366	0.2%	13	27'797	0.7%	*
	Not covered	4'481	143'819	79.1%	2'653	3'098'676	74.0%	*
2. Persons with a medical problem in the last 6 months	Yes	2'208	68'307	37.6%	1'136	1'195'185	28.5%	*
	No	3'505	113'492	62.4%	2'367	2'991'511	71.5%	*
3. Health facility attended for treatment	Hospital or public clinic (IHSS)	750	21'655	31.8%	393	438'727	36.9%	*
	Health centre	523	16'806	24.7%	264	324'752	27.3%	*
	Hospital or private clinic	287	9'899	14.6%	160	174'703	14.7%	
	Personal doctor	53	1'762	2.6%	26	55'564	4.7%	*
	None or self-medicated	581	17'910	26.3%	286	195'202	16.4%	*
4. Main reason for not attending a health centre	The issue was mild or did not trust the doctors	249	7'177	42.4%	145	99'576	54.4%	*
	Lack of resources to meet costs	190	4'944	29.2%	69	34'171	18.7%	*
	Poor public service	63	2'472	14.6%	36	25'063	13.7%	*
	The health centre is far away	9	482	2.8%	5	11'179	6.1%	*
	Other	45	1'847	10.9%	25	13'030	7.1%	*

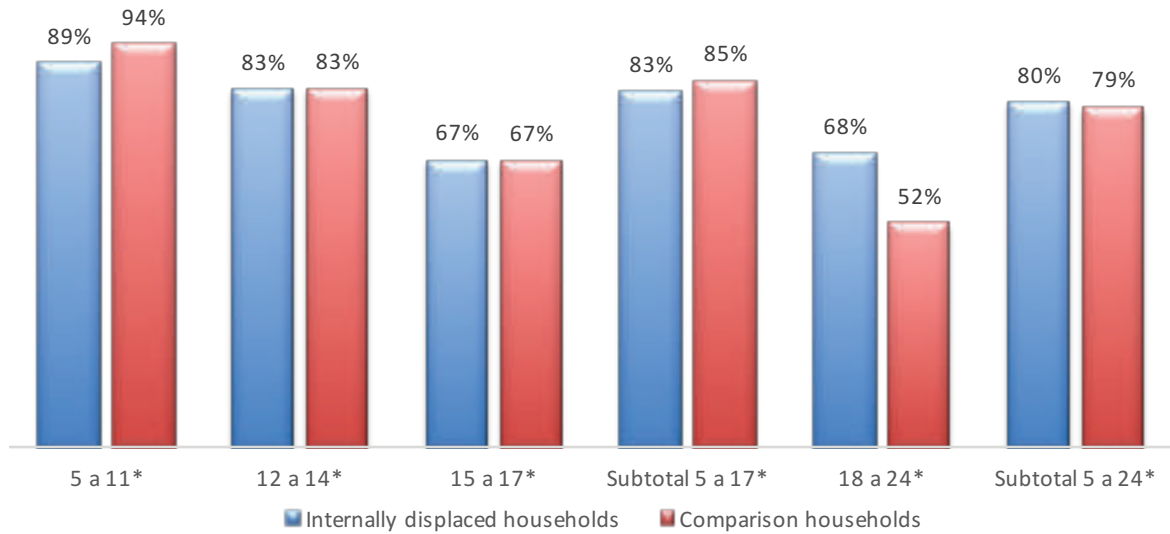
Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. / Est. Sig. = Differences between categories (displaced vs. Comparison) are significant at 95 per cent.

In the area of education, both populations display very similar behaviour. Though, there are slight but insignificant differences (see Graph 16).

Interestingly, displaced persons aged 18 to 24 have greater access to education (68 per cent) than the comparison population (52 per cent). In the 5 to 11 age group, however, displaced persons have lower access to education than the comparison population (89 per cent and 94 per cent).

The fact that school-age children have lower access to basic education could be linked to the difficulties in enrolling children in a different school in Honduras. Because the vast majority of public schools have limited capacities, many children must wait one or two years until they are able to re-enter the national education system.

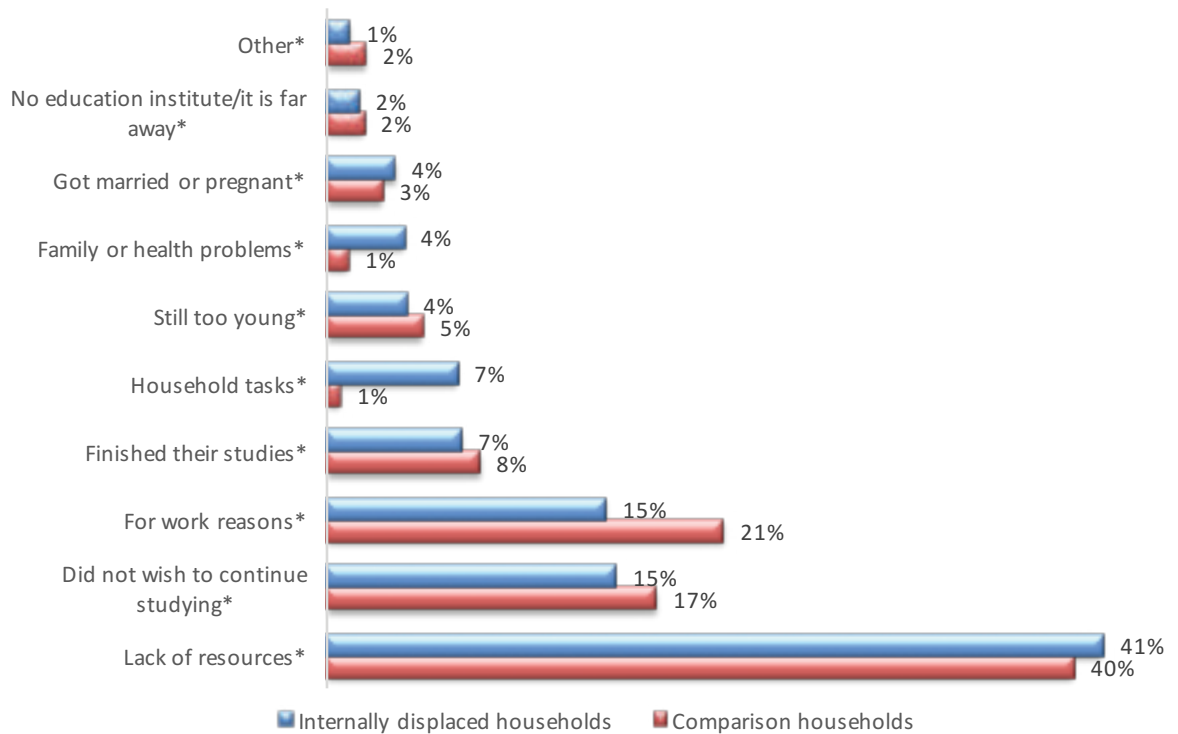
Graph 16
Proportion of the displaced and comparison populations with access to education according to age, by household category



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

Similar responses were given regarding why children do not study in the distribution of the displaced and comparison populations that do not have access to education (see Graph 17).

Graph 17
Distribution of the displaced and comparison populations without access to education according to reasons, by household category



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

Analysis of Graphs 16 and 17 demonstrate that, although 80.3 per cent of the displaced population between 5 and 24 have some level of education (vs. 79.3 per cent of the comparison population), the percentage of displaced persons without access to the education system is 19.7 per cent. The extrapolation of this percentage, in line with the analysis of the study, gives a result of approximately 29,287 persons without access to the education system. The most common reason for being outside the system is financial difficulties, however, not wanting to continue studying and work reasons are also mentioned. Although the percentages do not vary significantly from

the comparison population, it is interesting to highlight the proportion of displaced persons who do not attend school because they must undertake household tasks or because they are pregnant. The percentage of the displaced population falling into these two categories is in fact greater than for the comparison population, suggesting that a larger percentage of displaced girls and young women are outside the school system. This aspect could contribute to increasing the vulnerability already created by their displacement. However, the issue would need to be analysed more in-depth as, statistically, the number of responses is low in comparison to the total.

Occupation

The economically active population (EAP) identified by this study includes employed and unemployed persons. In both the target and comparison populations, 58 per cent belong to the EAP. The economically inactive population (EIP) refers to the other analysis categories in Graph 18. As can be observed, there is a greater unemployment rate for the displaced EAP.

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However, when the EAP is disaggregated by age, the data indicates that 11 per cent of displaced children between 12 and 13 years old are working or seeking employment, compared with 10 per cent of the comparison population. This percentage increases when the population between 14 and 17 years old is analysed. These results allow us to form assumptions regarding the vulnerability of a displaced household compared to a comparison household, inferring that the displaced households must resort to sending its minors to work to a greater extent.⁶⁰ (See Table XIII). In addition, in displaced and comparison households, there is a similar percentage of children between 12 and 13 who are employed, even though they are below the legal working age. Although a low proportion of households gave an answer to this question, this matter raises issues relating to the protection of displaced minors and safeguarding their right to education, and merits further analysis.

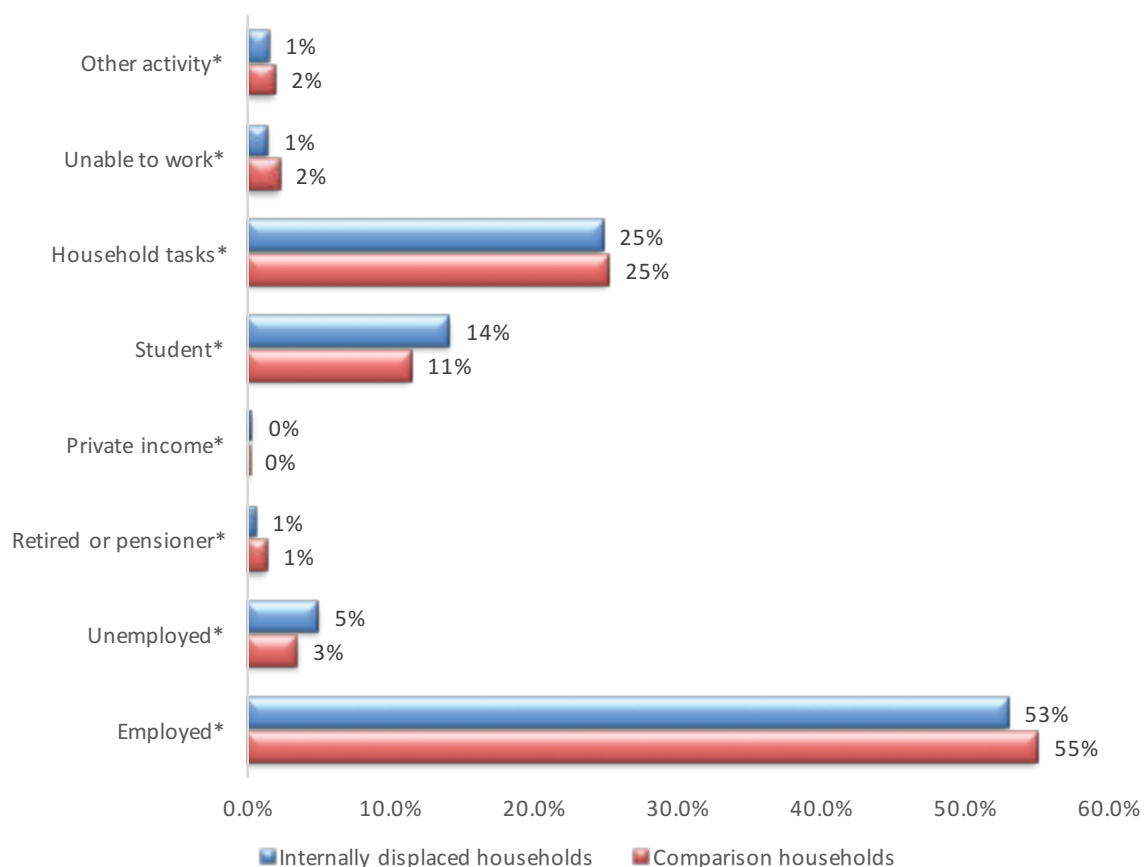
⁶⁰ The minimum authorized age for work in Honduras is 14, in conditions that do not affect their right to health and education, and work days should be no longer than four hours. Republic of Honduras, Childhood and Adolescence Code, art. 120.

Table XIII:
Proportion of economically active displaced and comparison populations, by age group

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	INTERNALLY DISPLACED			COMPARISON		
		Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %	Sample (#)	Extrap. value	Extrap. %
1. Work participation rate (EAP over WAP) of the population by age group	12 to 13*	241	11.2%		147	10.2%	
	14 to 17*	530	30.9%		321	25.5%	
	18 to 34*	1,870	69.1%		1,132	66.7%	
	35 to 64*	1,214	71.7%		846	71.7%	
	65 or over*	146	28.8%		193	25.9%	
	Subtotal 12+*	4,001	57.7%		2,639	58.3%	

Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014) Notes: Sample (#)= number of observations in the sample. / Extrap. value = Value of the indicator extrapolated to the sample universe. / Est. Sig. = Differences between categories (displaced vs. Comparison) are significant at 95 per cent.

Graph 18
Distribution of the displaced and comparison populations compared by working age (12 years and over), according to main economic activity, by household category

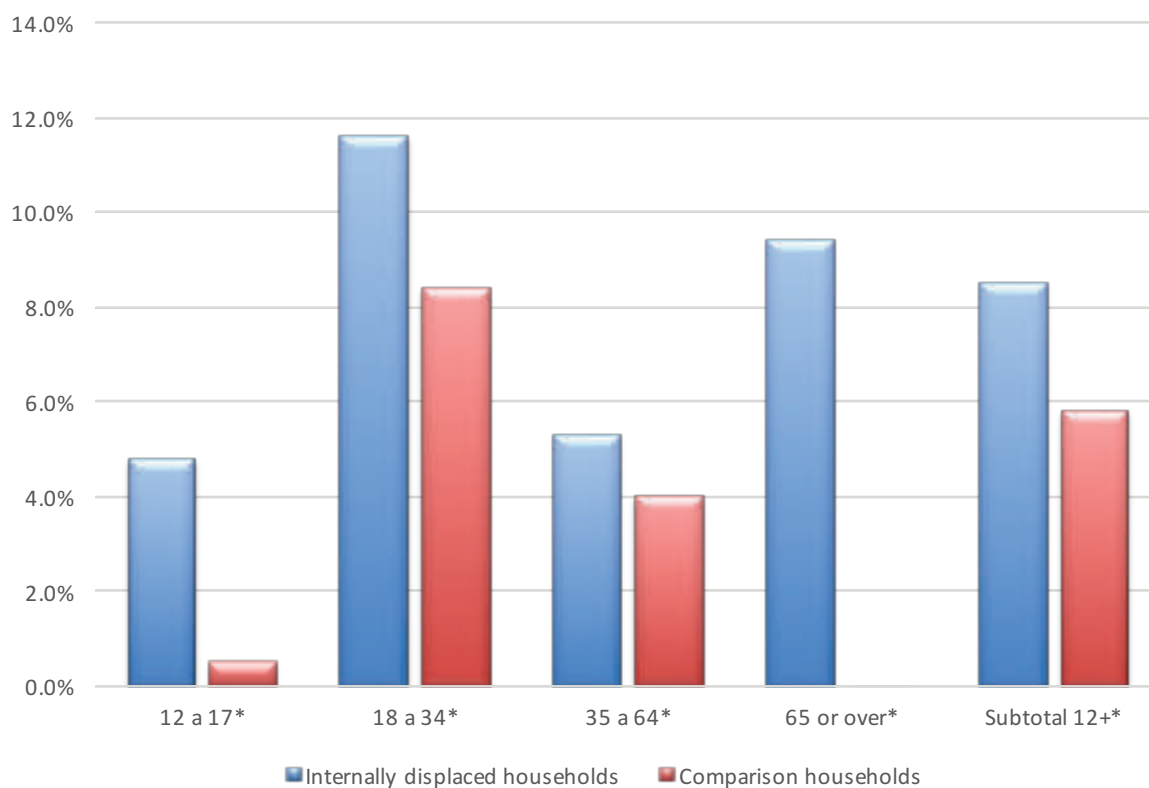


Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

When the unemployment rate is disaggregated by age group, the proportion of displaced persons without employment is greater than for the comparison population. This situation is common to all age groups, with an average difference of three per cent in the unemployment rate for the displaced and comparison populations (9 per cent and 6 per cent respectively). These differences are more marked for specific age groups, as can be seen in Graph 19. Two aspects stand out: 1) the unemployment rate for displaced persons between 14

and 17 is 5 per cent is greater than for the comparison population. The extrapolation of the responses indicates that more than twice the number of displaced persons responded positively to this question than persons in the comparison population. 2) There is a significant difference between the unemployment rate for displaced persons over 65 and the comparison population of the same age (9 per cent and 0 per cent). It is important to notice that displaced families deem an adult over 65 to be unemployed, rather than retired.

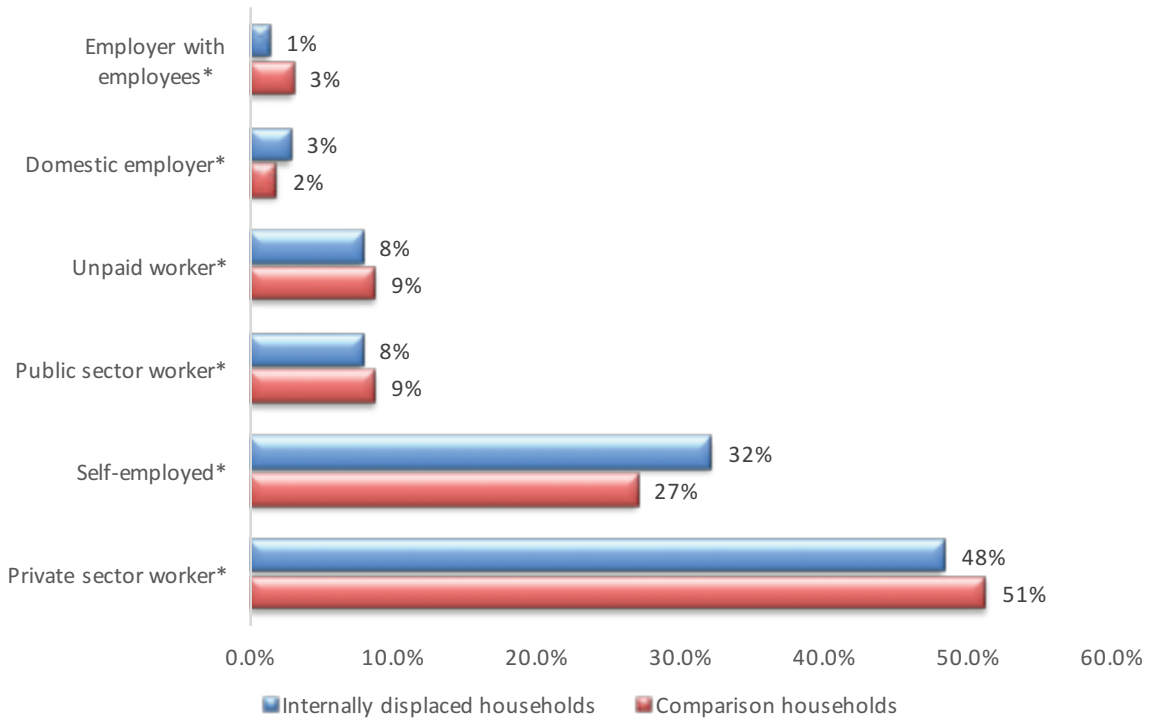
Graph 19:
Unemployment rate among economically active displaced and comparison populations, by age group, according to household category



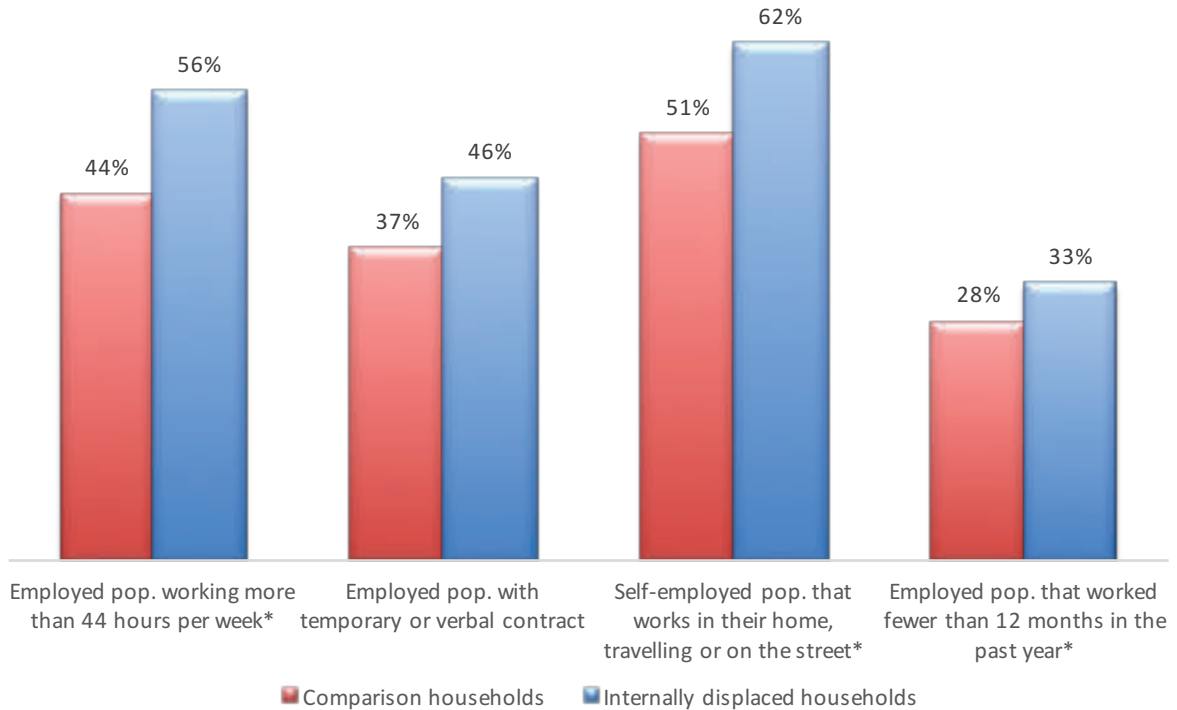
Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

In addition to the greater unemployment rate, the displaced population holds more unstable and informal jobs than the comparison population. As demonstrated in Graph 20, there is a 5 per cent difference in the rate of self-employment among displaced persons and members of the comparison population (32 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively). In turn, there are fewer displaced persons employed in the private sector (48 per cent and 51 per cent) and the public sector (8 per cent and 9 per cent) compared with the comparison population.

Graph 20
Distribution of the employed displaced and comparison populations by occupation type, according to household category



Graph 21
Main indicators of working conditions of the employed displaced and comparison populations, by household category



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

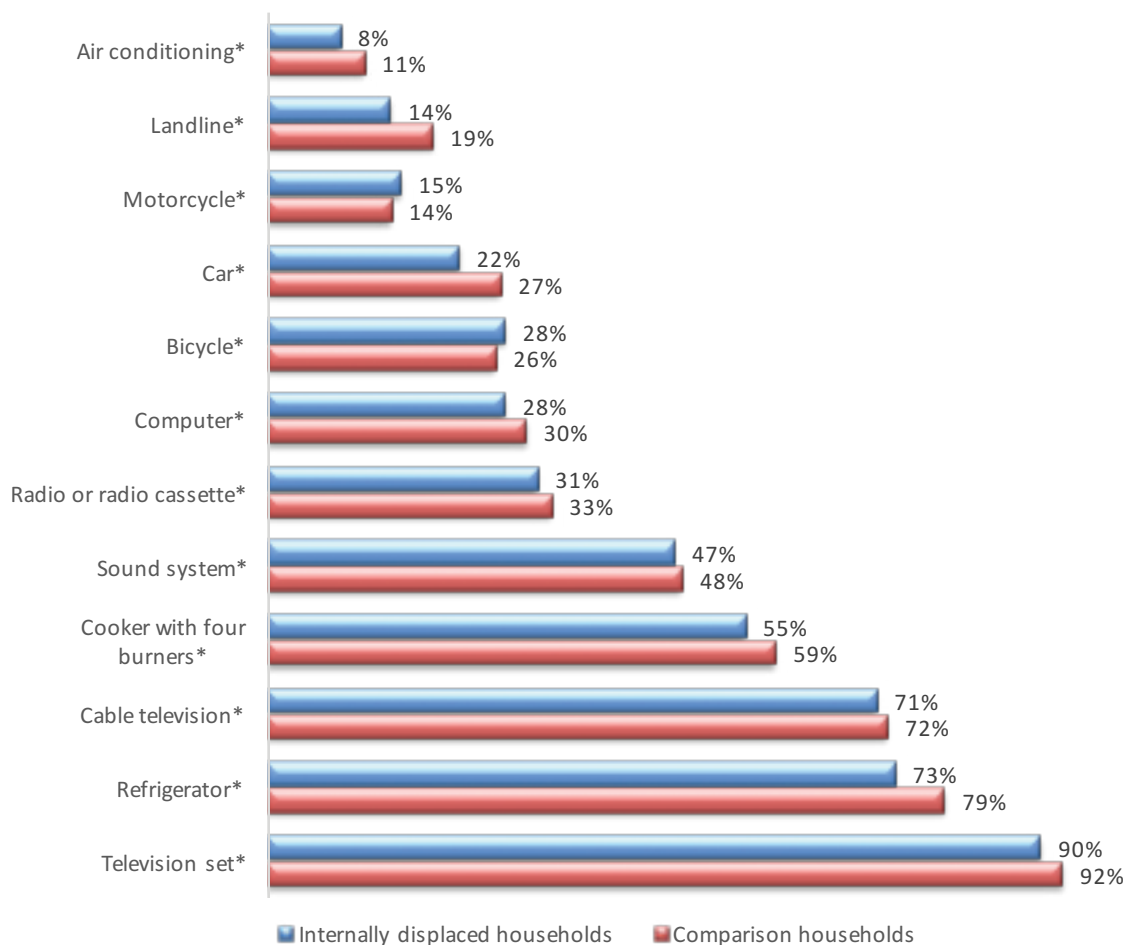
Economic resources

When analysing the available economic resources for displaced households, displaced persons experience more economic insecurity than the comparison households, in line with the unstable employment situation described in the previous section.

Although that there are no marked differences between both populations in terms of the possession of goods and belongings (see Graph 22), on average, the displaced population has fewer material resources than the comparison population. This difference is present in relation to all goods and belongings examined in the study, with a gap varying between 1 and 6 per cent, depending on the asset.

Graph 22

Proportion of households by goods and belongings, according to household category

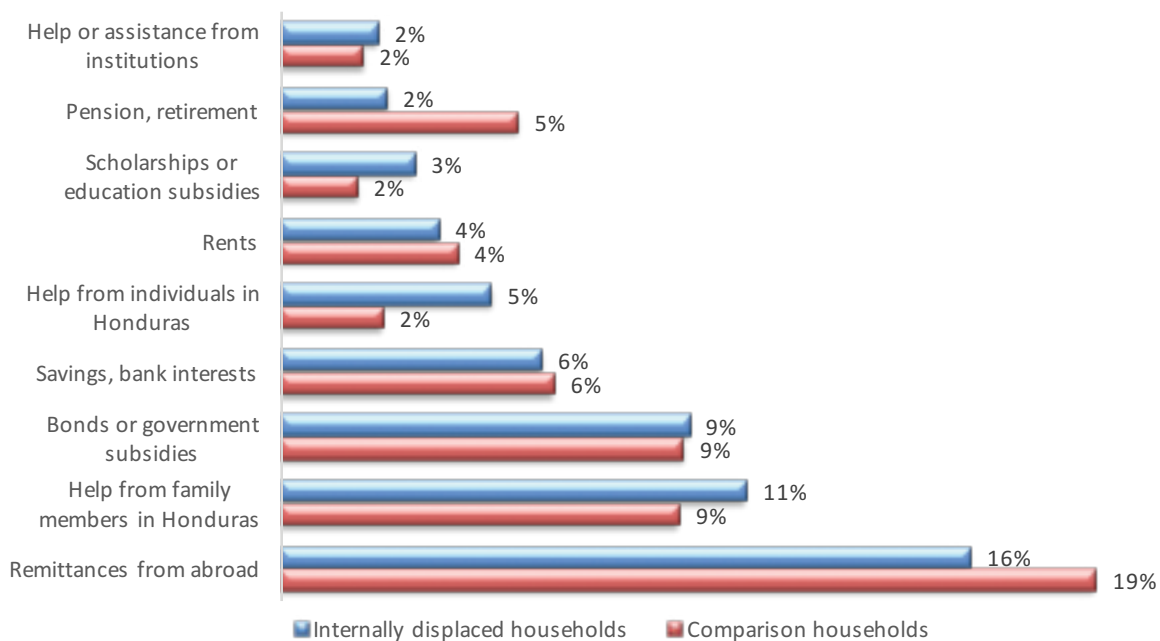


Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

A low percentage of both displaced and comparison households receive income from other sources. Comparison households receive more remittances from abroad compared to displaced households (19 per cent and 16 per cent). Conversely, a greater percentage of displaced households receive assistance from within the country, whether from relatives, individuals, or grants and educational subsidies (see Graph 23); in no case do these differences exceed 3 per cent.

Graph 23

Proportion of displaced and comparison households by other sources of income received in 2014, according to household category

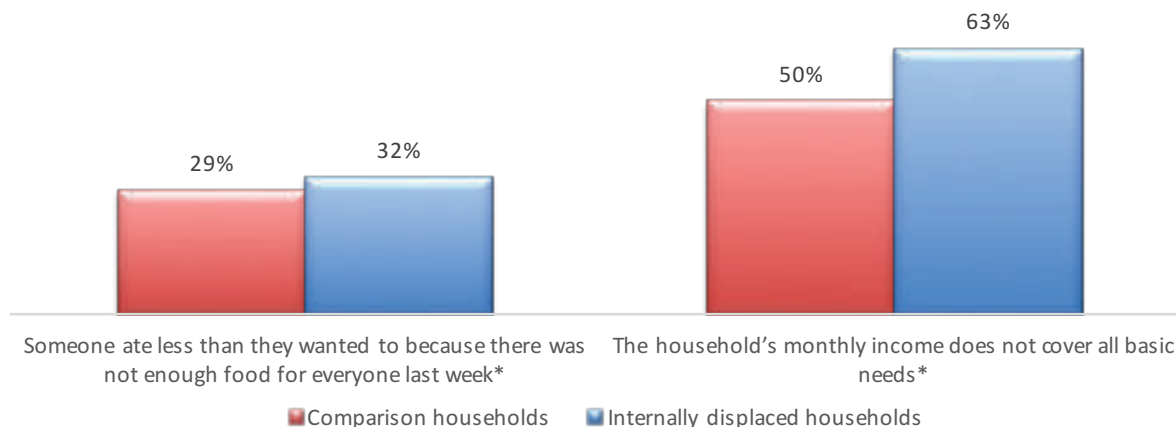


Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

Independently of the level of possession of goods, the proportion of households experiencing economic insecurity is high for both the displaced population and the comparison population (see Graph 24). However, displaced households experience greater economic insecurity, particularly with regards to meeting the household’s basic needs (63 per cent of households). The proportion of households where there is insufficient food for all members is also relatively high for both the displaced population and comparison households (32 per cent vs. 29 per cent).

Graph 24

Proportion of displaced and comparison households by economic insecurity, according to household category

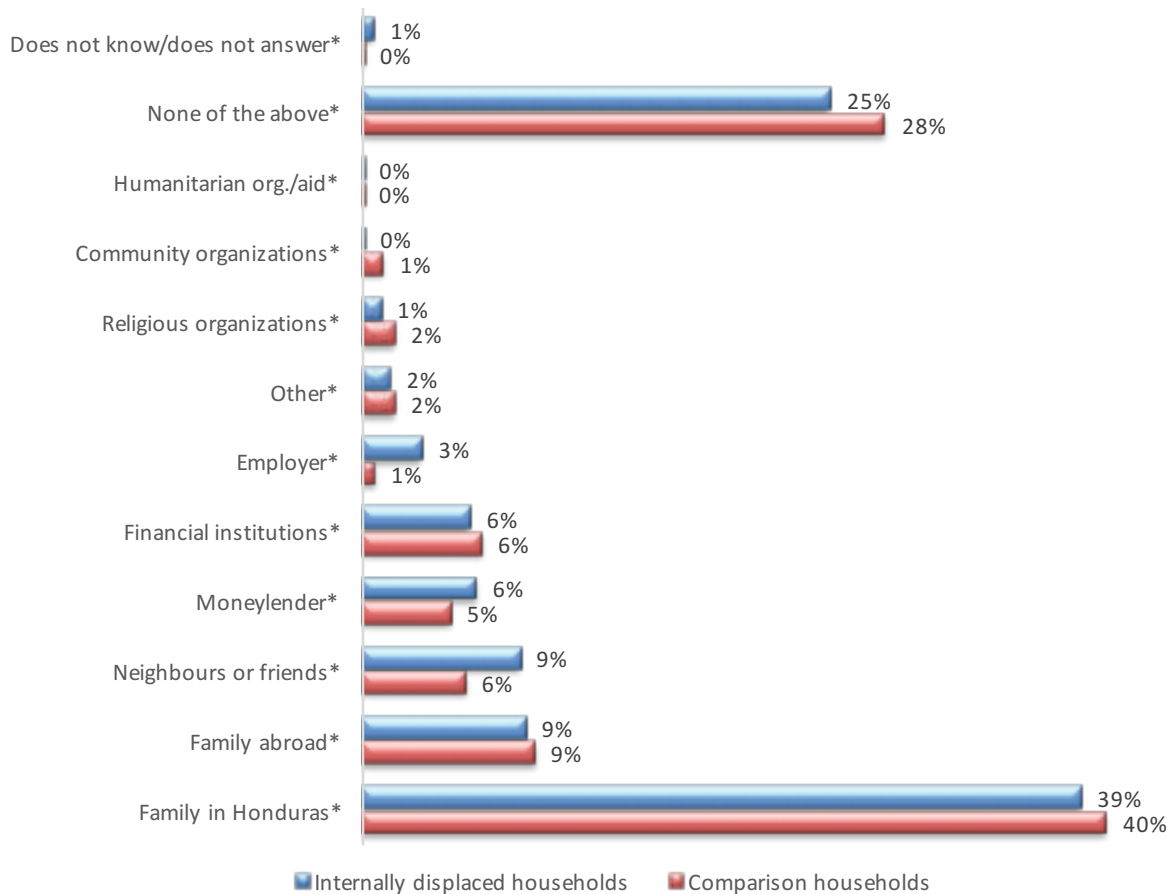


Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

When responding to the question on which persons or institutions they turned to in an emergency, the percentages were fairly similar between the two types of population. However, displaced households tend to turn to moneylenders more often, with negative consequences. Comparison households turn to relatives in Honduras, relatives abroad and neighbours to a greater extent (see Graph 25).

Graph 25

Distribution of displaced and comparison households by persons/institutions to which they turn in an emergency, according to household category



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

Local Integration and Future Intentions of the Internally Displaced Population

This final section presents an initial assessment of the integration of the displaced population within its host communities, measured through the population’s perception and indicators of participation in community life. It also presents the results relating to the future intentions of the internally displaced population.

For the purposes of this study, research was conducted only into the future intentions of the displaced population so as to understand whether, following displacement, the displaced households were considering leaving their community or the country, and whether this related to their level of local integration.

Local integration

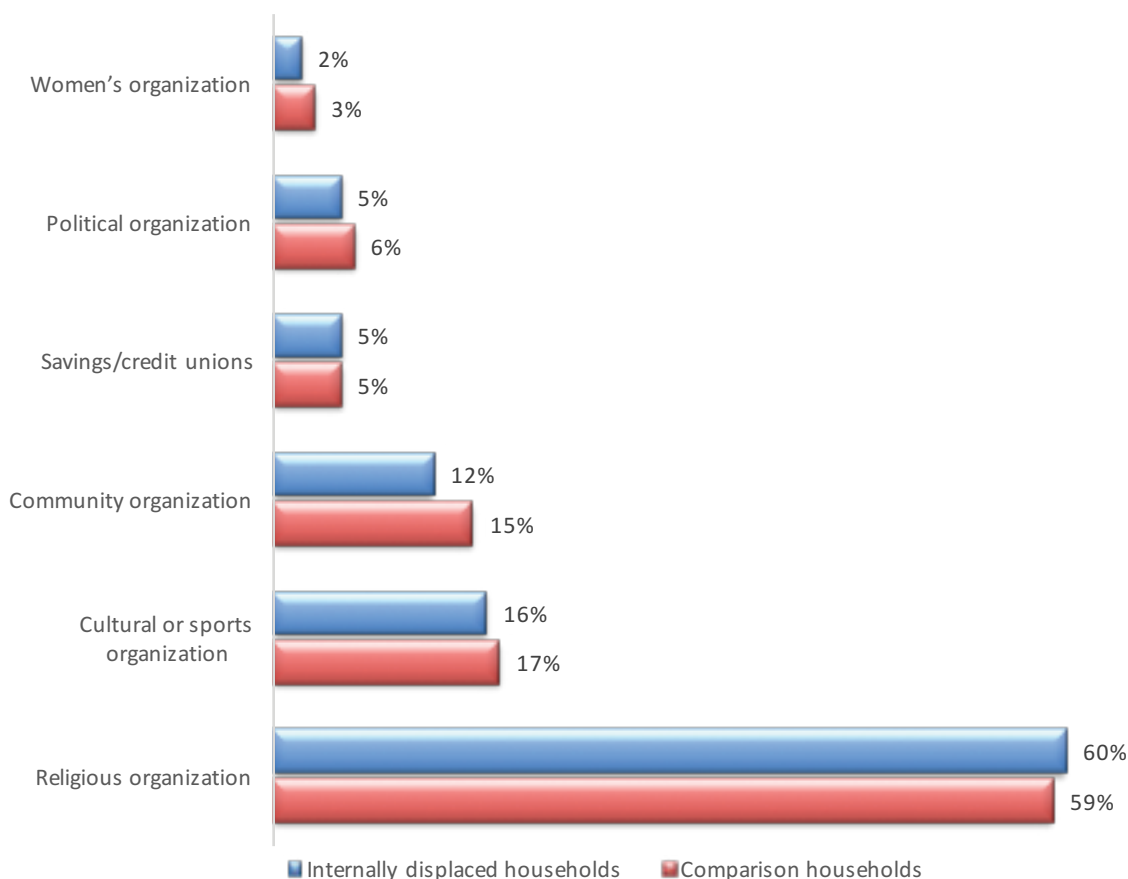
The local integration of the displaced population is high when measured in terms of participation in community organizations. Almost the same proportion of displaced households participates in those organizations as comparison households. Although there are differences, they are not greater than 3 per cent. The organizations in which both displaced and comparison households participate the most are religious organizations, at a rate of approximately 60 per cent (see Graph 26).

Conversely, there is low participation in civil society organizations by both the displaced population and the comparison

population. This could result from the social losses experienced by communities when experiencing violence as a result of territorial control by armed groups. According to the qualitative studies carried out by ACAPS, the survival strategies adopted by the general population, such as “paying extortion fees, confinement, staying away from public spaces, respecting curfews and invisible boundaries, etc. have become life strategies” (ACAPS, 2014, p.7). Dealing with this restrictive reality has a direct effect on a community’s social capital, limiting the population’s participation in common or consultative activities and increasing their vulnerability.

Graph 26

Proportion of displaced and comparison households by participation in organizations, by household category**

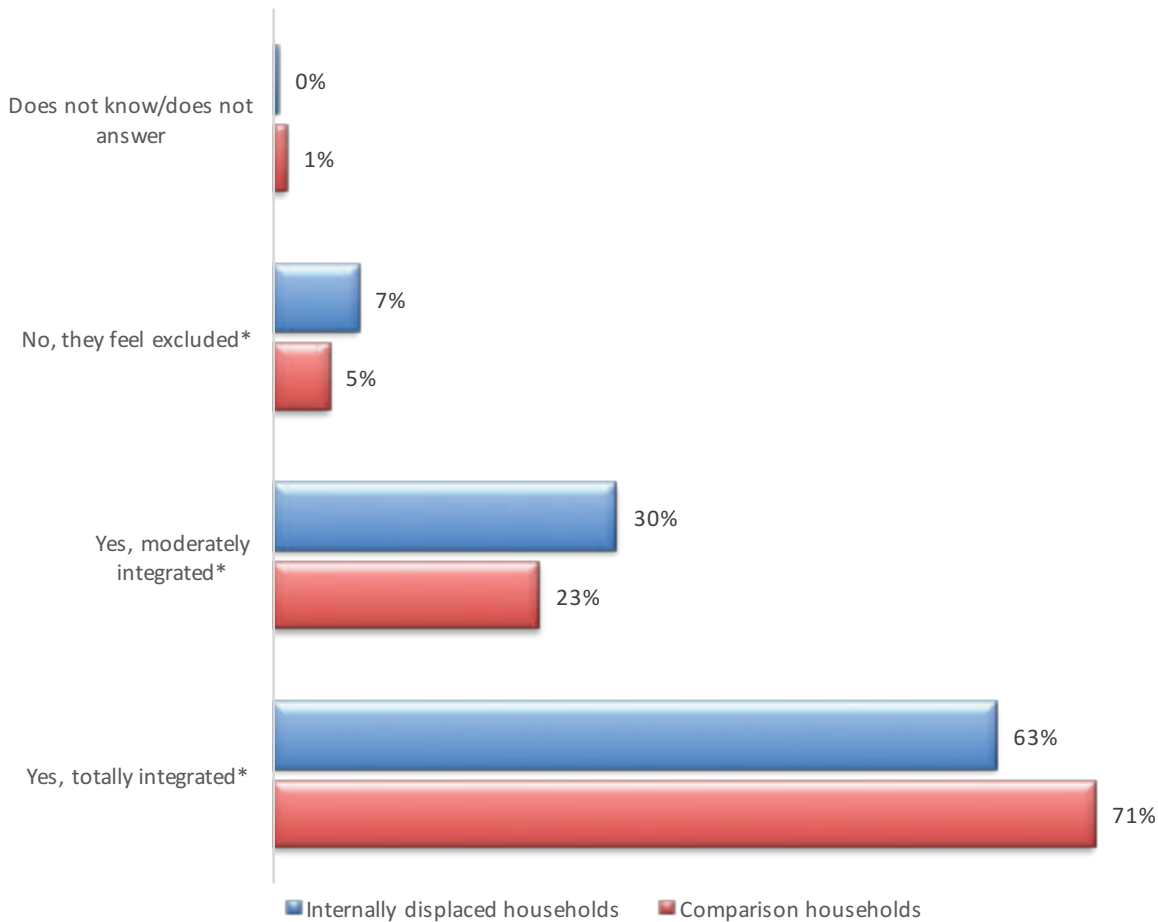


Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent. *** The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

However, the displaced population has a positive perception of local integration. 93 per cent answered that they felt totally or moderately integrated in the community, a figure that was very similar to that of the comparison population (94 per cent). However, although it is a low figure, the percentage of the displaced population that does not feel integrated is slightly higher than for the comparison population (see Graph 27).

Graph 27

Distribution of displaced and comparison households by perception of integration in community or neighbourhood, according to household category



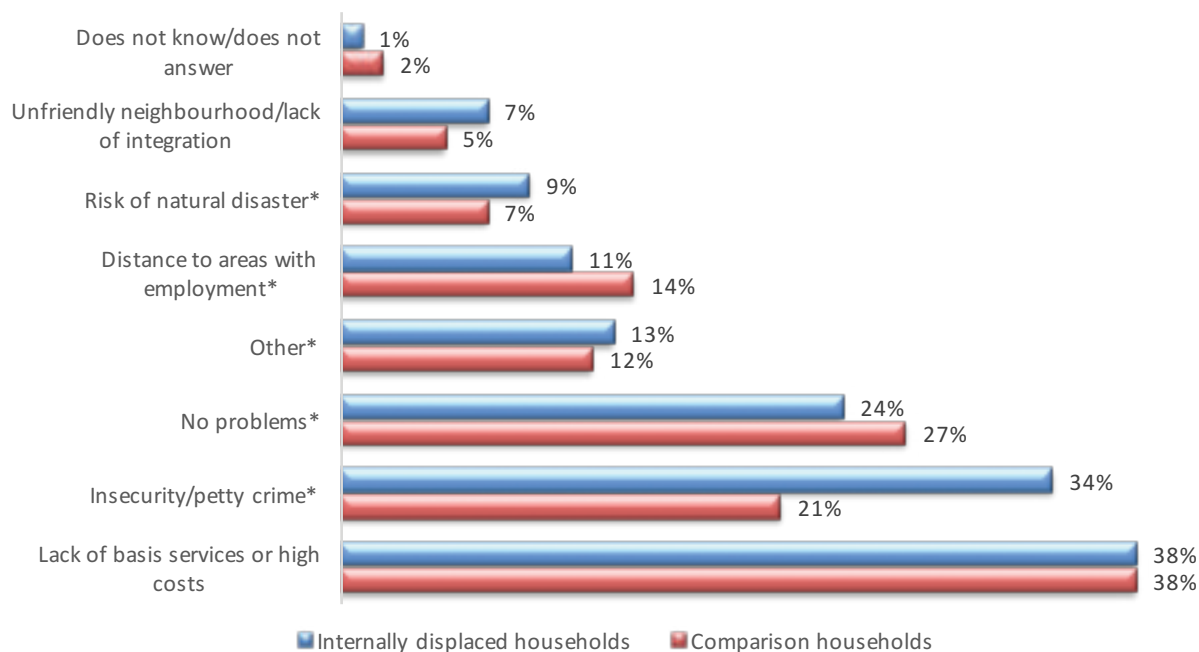
Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). *Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent.

Although displaced households participate in community organizations and have positive perceptions of integration, they gave different answers from comparison households when listing the problems they suffer in the community (see Graph 28).

Insecurity and crime were cited most frequently among the different difficulties in the host neighbourhood or community. This response is more common for the displaced population and could be a reaction to the violence and threats that they have suffered in the past, which influences their perceptions. Furthermore, the possible reach of aggressors causing displacement shouldn't be underestimated, meaning that the displaced population may fear that their former persecutors can reach them even in a relatively safe community.

Graph 28

Proportion of displaced and comparison households by main problem they face in their neighbourhood or community, according to household category**



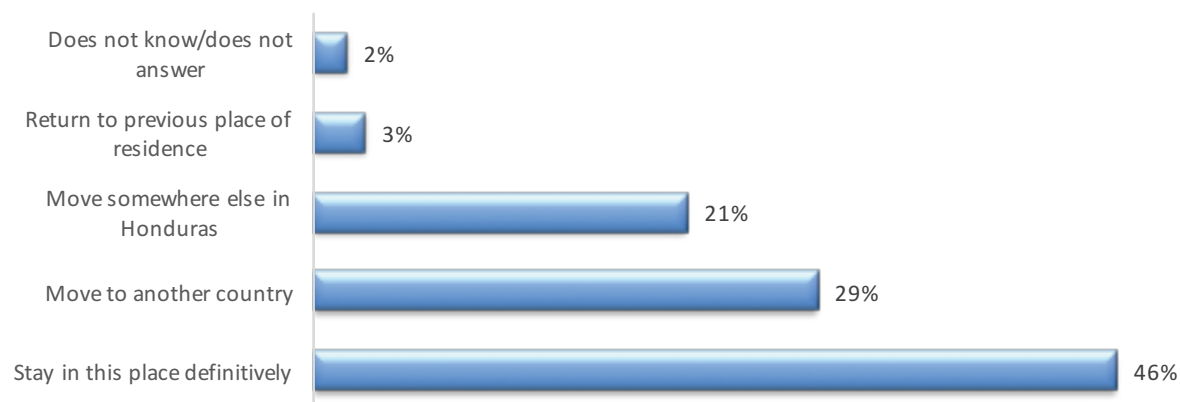
Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * Differences between categories are significant at 95 per cent. ** The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

Future intentions

When displaced households were asked about their preferred place of residence in the future, several responses were given (see Graph 29). Households' most common answer, at 46 per cent, was that they would prefer to remain in their host community. However, 50 per cent responded that they would prefer to live in another country or somewhere else in Honduras (29 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively). 95.3 per cent of displaced households do not intend to return to where they previously lived. This element is highly relevant when analysing the design of actions to take to protect displaced households.

Graph 29

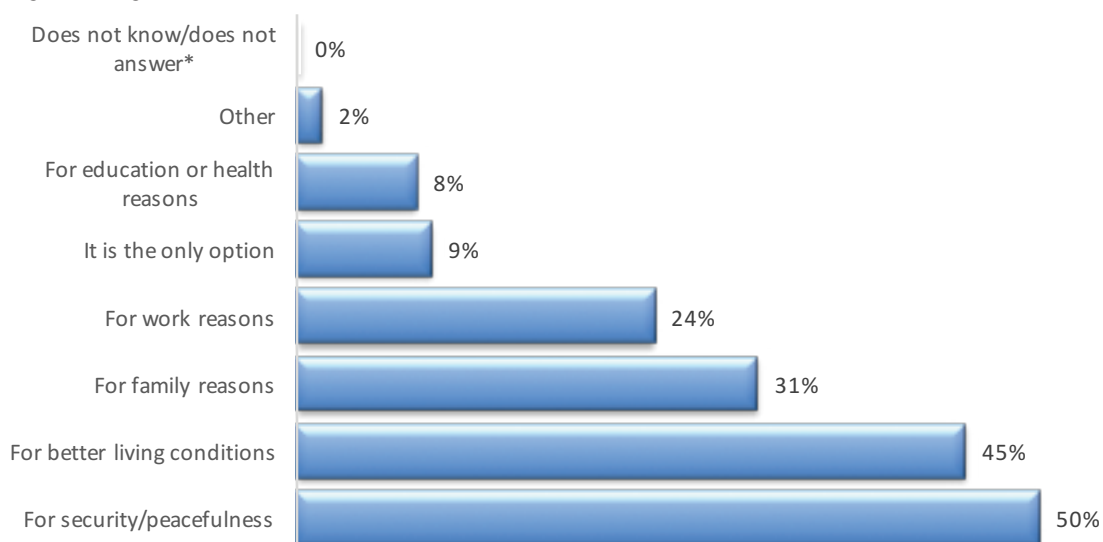
Distribution of internally displaced Honduran households by preferred future place of residence



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).

Among displaced households that preferred to remain in the host community, security and peacefulness were the main reasons for not returning to their place of origin (50 per cent). This would suggest that, after displacement, these households succeeded in reducing their level of risk and improving their living conditions (45 per cent of responses) (see Graph 30). To a lesser extent, although still significant, interviewees reported family ties (31 per cent) and work commitments (24 per cent) as reasons to remain, which demonstrate a certain degree of connection with host communities. Lastly, 9 per cent of the displaced population that would prefer to remain in the host community wished to do so because it was their only option.

Graph 30
Proportion of internally displaced Honduran households that prefer to remain where they are, by reasons*



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

Graphs 31 and 32 demonstrate that, among the households that answered that they would prefer to live in another country or somewhere else in Honduras, only 37 per cent have concrete plans to do so in the near future. Of those, 62 per cent cite insecurity as a reason for wanting to move, demonstrating how fear of persecution by those who caused their displacement can cause further displacements within the country or outside it (this analysis is carried out in previous sections). Given that the question allowed for multiple responses, the reasons presented in Graph 32 are not mutually exclusive and demonstrate the multi-causal nature of migration.

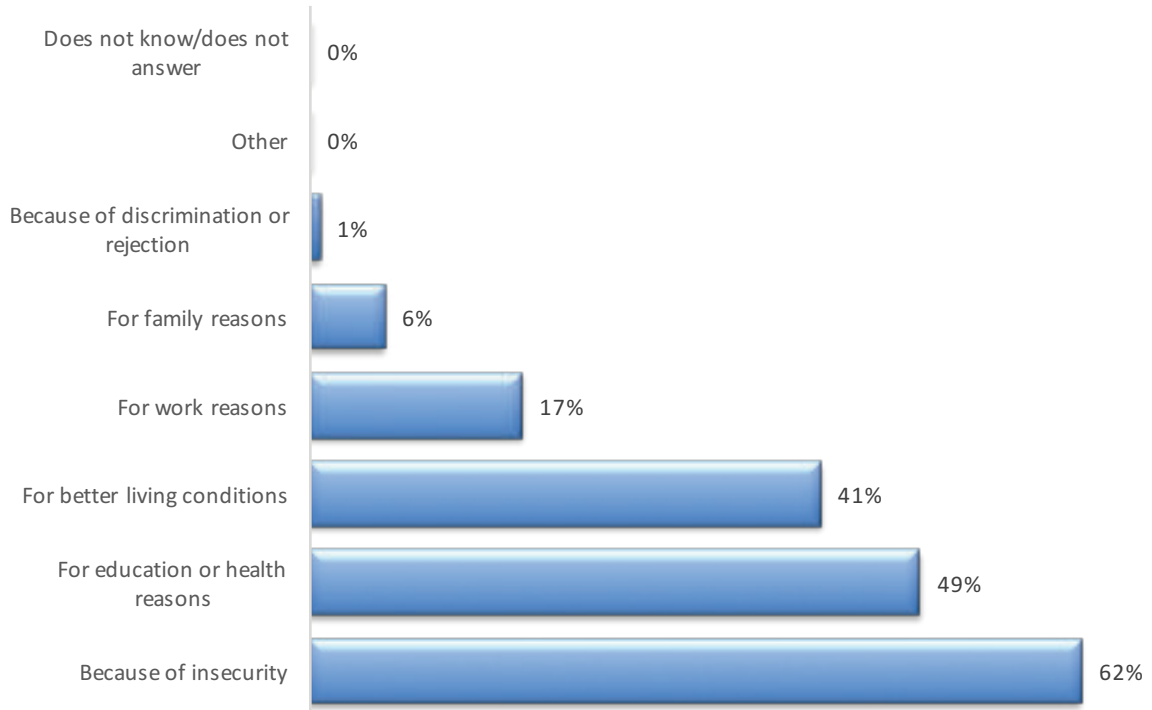
Graph 31
Distribution of internally displaced Honduran households that prefer to move somewhere else by specific plans to do so in the near future



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014).

Graph 32

Proportion of internally displaced Honduran households that prefer to move somewhere else by reasons*

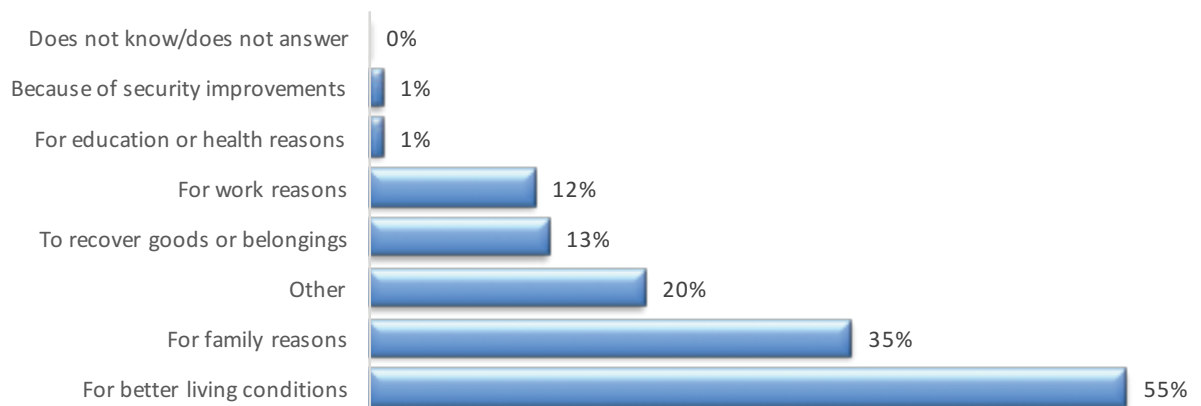


Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

Lastly, of the displaced persons who wish to return to their place of origin, 55 per cent would do so for better living conditions, 35 per cent for family reasons, 13 per cent in order to recover goods or belongings and 12 per cent for work reasons (see Graph 33). These reasons demonstrate the different sacrifices made by displaced households when moving to another part of the country and how, in many cases, they wish to return to the place from which they were displaced, despite the insecurity.

Graph 33

Proportion of internally displaced Honduran households that prefer to return to their previous place of residence by reasons*



Source: Survey and Enumeration of Households Affected by Internal Displacement in 20 Municipalities in Honduras (Nov-Dec 2014). * The percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were permitted for this question.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The main objective of this exercise to characterize the displaced population was to collect data and to contribute to an analytical basis supporting the design of actions and policies benefiting this type of population in Honduras. The methodology applied during the exercise allowed “empirical” evidence on the presence of displaced persons and some of their most notable characteristics to be contrasted and verified. It also allowed to develop useful conclusions for future actions of state institutions with a mandate to support the displaced population in the country.
- The following recommendations were developed based on the data and analysis carried out through this study:
 - Promoting awareness-raising and political advocacy initiatives on forced displacement in Honduras, aimed at decision makers, the staff of institutions with a social protection mandate and the general public, to enhance understanding of the causes of the phenomenon, the fundamental rights of internally displaced persons and the specific effects they suffer as a result of their situation. Given that internal displacement due to violence and crime is still a relatively “invisible” phenomenon in the country, awareness-raising actions would contribute to raising the problem’s profile, prioritizing it on the national political agenda and contributing to a reduction in discrimination against internally displaced persons. The dissemination of this study at different levels, as well as public information campaigns in the media and on the ground, may be considered specific actions in that sense.
 - Continuing research into internal displacement in Honduras to deepen analysis of (i) risk profiles; (ii) different behavioural patterns in rural and urban areas; (iii) safe and at-risk municipalities and communities; (iv) trends in violence,

- differentiating the actions of maras and others involved in organized crime; (v) periodic monitoring of the evolution of the magnitude of displacement; and (vi) the study of relationships between host communities and the displaced population.
- In addition to carrying out new studies, it is necessary to include variables on internal displacement in the data collection tools produced by the National Centre for Social Sector Information (CENISS) and other governmental and private bodies. Information gathered through data collection tools will allow for an evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of programmes undertaken by the Government, the international community and civil society in order to deal with the problem of internal displacement, determining whether the response addresses the reality of the communities and persons affected.
 - In the short term, during or prior to the process of creating a protection framework, it is recommended that immediate attention for internally displaced persons or those at risk of displacement is promoted, protecting them from physical and psychological harm caused by violence and coercion (for example through shelters, temporary protection centres, emergency humanitarian aid, protective measures). The funding for these actions should be included in the budgets of the different State bodies with a mandate in the area of social protection. This effort involves:
 - Identifying the government actors and bodies with the technical, operational and budgetary capacity to immediately assist the affected population, and assigning specific roles and responsibilities. Among these are the Public Ministry, CONADEH, the Secretariat for Development and Social Inclusion, and others.
 - Identifying all existing institutional services, from the Government, the international community and civil society, that could be adjusted and adapted to the reality of communities in the country's most critical areas, with the aim of increasing the response's relevance and suitability.
 - Creating and strengthening existing protection networks, increasing technical capacity regarding the protection of members and creating inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination strategies with a single coordination mechanism.
 - Establishing mechanisms for accessing the justice system securely
 - Coordinating efforts with international institutions and the civil society with a mandate to assist and protect persons displaced internally because of violence and crime.
 - Within a results-based management framework undertaken by the Government of Honduras, defining follow-up, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the programmes and projects implementing this strategy.
 - In the short and medium term, the promotion of a national legal framework is recommended as a first step before formulating a public policy for protection, prevention, assistance and solutions for internally displaced persons. That system should guarantee impartial assistance in line with the needs of the affected persons, and without discrimination
 - As part of the national system for the protection of internally displaced persons, it is vital to include strategies and mechanisms for the prevention of forced displacement, promoting actions involving institutional support for high-risk communities and profiles, with the aim of dissuading perpetrators and providing on-going monitoring of the risk on the ground, while avoiding exposing

persons to additional harm as a result of those actions. Among the prevention mechanisms, particularly urgent and necessary are those aimed at avoiding harassment, and sexual violence and the recruitment, use of, and contact with children and adolescents by maras, gangs and other armed groups operating outside the law.

- Establishing a definition of “victim of forced displacement”, in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, with the aim of identifying the range of people who would receive the State’s assistance.
- In order to be able to identify and assist persons and/or communities who fulfil the criteria for being considered as internally displaced, it is necessary to create a mechanism to register persons, take statements and evaluate their situation so as to establish a single displaced persons database. To that end, it is recommended to analyse the efforts of countries or institutions in similar situations, adjusting them to the needs of Honduras.
- In order to establish a suitable and effective national protection framework that meets the real needs of internally displaced persons, it is vital to engage in consultations with the affected persons and communities. Inter-agency coordination between all State bodies with a social protection mandate together with international organizations, the United Nations System, NGOs, religious organizations and civil society organizations that wish to participate and contribute to the creation of such framework should be facilitated.
- Launching discussions on the design of a durable solutions strategy for internally displaced persons that allows for return to place of origin, local integration in the host community or resettlement in a third place, according to the wishes of displaced persons and with their participation. Within the framework of

the durable solutions strategy, access for the displaced population to programmes to overcome poverty, precarious housing and the lack of access to employment and services should be promoted, facilitating integration in places to which they return, integration or internal relocation. Access to those programmes should also be promoted for host communities, who often share the same vulnerabilities as internally displaced persons. However, those strategies must bear in mind the particular characteristics of the displaced population and their difficulty in generating income in a new setting.

- Considering the effects caused by the loss of goods and property, it is recommended to launch a system to register abandoned or dispossessed goods, providing the displaced population legal security with regard to their property, thus reducing the impact of forced displacement. Similarly, it is recommended to establish differential mechanisms to target and protect urban goods and rural goods, and to identify strategies for the dispossession of goods, perpetrators, risk profiles and high-concentration areas. The design of a durable solutions strategy should consider mechanisms for reparation and the restitution of goods lost by the displaced population, including the due guarantees of non-repetition. Therefore, in-depth studies are required that identify the greatest losses and needs for restitution, as well as the legal mechanisms to that end.
- In order to guarantee a timely, effective and suitable response during the different phases of forced displacement, it is vital to coherently define a strategy so as to coordinate central government with the municipalities and different regional bodies according to the principles of concurrence, complementarity and subordination.

- In order to provide an initial response to the displaced population and those at risk of displacement, it is vital to immediately develop the studies necessary to calculate the budgetary demands that will be placed on the State, based on the magnitude estimated by this study. Based on this calculation, which should be adjusted when more information is available, it is recommended to include the necessary budget lines in national development plans and, consequently, in municipal development plans. It is probable that in order to do this, an administrative act or law formalizing this responsibility would be required.
- It is also necessary to define the required budgetary allocation of the state technical secretariats and bodies in order to address the phenomenon, with the aim of ensuring its inclusion in the respective annual operational plans and budgets.
- Defining mechanisms for control, surveillance and monitoring by the Public Ministry and public monitoring agencies, in terms of compliance with obligations relating to prevention and protection of the displaced population by state bodies.
- Lastly, it is recommended to give to the Inter-Agency Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence all the necessary human, technical and financial resources to develop a national protection framework, beginning with a permanent technical secretariat with full time staff in order to follow up and execute its plan of action.

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Annexes

Annex I: Enumeration of Housing by Census Segment Format

PRESENTACION
Buenos días / tardes, mi nombre es _____ y soy encuestador del Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Honduras. Estamos haciendo un estudio sobre las condiciones de vida de la población migrante en el país (es decir, aquellos que migran del campo a la ciudad, o que han cambiado de municipio o colonia recientemente) y quisiera hacerle algunas preguntas acerca de este hogar. Toda la información que me suministre es confidencial y anónima (no registraremos su nombre completo) y será usada estrictamente con fines estadísticos.

A. UBICACIÓN GEOGRAFICA DEL SEGMENTO CENSAL (A diligenciar por el Supervisor)					
1. DEPARTAMENTO	_ _		7. ALDEA	_ _	
2. MUNICIPIO	_ _		8. CIUDAD O CASERIO	_ _	
3. AREA	_		9. BARRIO O COLONIA	_ _	
4. ZONA	_	5. SECTOR	_ _	6. SEGMENTO	_ _

B. CONTROL (A diligenciar por el Supervisor)	
1. FECHA DE LEVANTAMIENTO	_ _ / _ _ / _ _
2. ENCUESTADOR	_ _
3. SUPERVISOR	_ _
4. NÚMERO DE PÁGINAS DEL DOCUMENTO	_ _
5. TOTAL DE HOGARES DE POBLACION DE ESTUDIO (P9.1)	_ _
6. TOTAL DE HOGARES DE POBLACION DE COMPARACIÓN (P9.2)	_ _
7. TOTAL DE HOGARES SIN INFORMACIÓN (P9.3)	_ _
8. TOTAL DE HOGARES EN LA MANZANA (5 + 6 + 7)	_ _

C. ENUMERACION DE VIVIENDAS Y HOGARES EN LA MANZANA																			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										
N U M E R O D E M A N Z A N A	No. de vivienda en el plano <i>(Si la vivienda no aparece en el plano indicar con subíndices, e.g. 0001a, 001b, etc)</i>	1.Ocupada, entrevista aceptada 2.Ocupada, entrevista rechazada o ausente (después de 2 visitas) 3.Desocupada 4.Transformada 5.No localizada	¿Cuántas personas viven en esta vivienda de manera habitual?	¿Todas estas personas compran y cocinan sus alimentos juntos? 1. Si 2. No <i>Pregunte cuántos grupos de personas cocinan por separado, y use una línea para cada uno</i>	¿Cuánto tiempo tienen de vivir en esta vivienda las personas de este hogar? 1. Siempre han vivido aquí 2. Más de 10 años (antes del 2004) 3. 10 años o menos (2004 o después) <i>Verifique que ninguna persona haya vivido 10 años o menos</i>	¿En cuántos lugares diferentes han vivido esas personas en los últimos 10 años (desde el 2014):	¿Dónde vivían esas personas antes de llegar a esta vivienda: 1. En esta misma aldea o colonia 2. En otra aldea o colonia de este municipio 3. En otro municipio de este Departamento 4. En otro Departamento 5. En otro país	¿Cuáles fueron las razones por las que esas personas salieron de los lugares donde han vivido en los últimos 10 años? <i>(Marque la primera que escogió el encuestado, y luego pregunte si existen otras razones LEYENDO las opciones restantes).</i> 1. Por motivos laborales (eg. búsqueda de oportunidades, mejores condiciones) 2. Por mejores condiciones de vida (eg. menores costos, mayor espacio, vivienda propia) 3. Por motivos familiares (eg. matrimonio) 4. Por motivos de educación 5. Por motivos de salud 6. Por hechos de violencia o inseguridad a su familia, vecinos o colegas (eg. amenazas, extorsiones, delincuencia, etc) 7. Por desastres naturales 8. Otra	No. de orden consecutivo para la muestra <i>(complete desde 001 hasta el final para cada columna, de acuerdo con la respuesta a las pregunta 2, 5 y 8)</i> 9.1. Población de estudio: P8 = 6 <i>Pase al Formulario de Encuesta a Hogares</i> 9.2. Población de comparación: P5 = 1 o 2, o P8 ≠ 6 9.3. Sin información: P2 = 2, 3, 4 o 5										
	Consecutivo	Si anota 2, 3, 4 o 5, Pase a P9.3	No. de Personas	Código	No. Hogar en vivienda	Si anota 1 o 2, Pase a P9.2	No. de lugares	Código	Marque todas las razones escogidas por el encuestado			9.1 Población de estudio	9.2 Población de comparación	9.3 Sin información					
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _
_ _	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	_ _	_ _	_ _	

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
N U M E R O M A N Z A N A	No. de vivienda en el plano <i>(Si la vivienda no aparece en el plano indicar con subíndices, e.g. 0001a, 001b, etc)</i>	1.Ocupada, entrevista aceptada 2.Ocupada, entrevista rechazada o ausente (después de 2 visitas) 3.Desocupada 4.Transformada 5.No localizada	¿Cuántas personas viven en esta vivienda de manera habitual?	¿Todas estas personas compran y cocinan sus alimentos juntos? 1. Si 2. No <i>Pregunte cuántos grupos de personas cocinan por separado, y use una línea para cada uno</i>	¿Cuánto tiempo tienen de vivir en esta vivienda las personas de este hogar? 1. Siempre han vivido aquí 2. Más de 10 años (antes del 2004) 3. 10 años o menos (2004 o después) <i>Verifique que ninguna persona haya vivido 10 años o menos</i>	¿En cuántos lugares diferentes han vivido esas personas en los últimos 10 años (desde el 2014)?	¿Dónde vivían esas personas antes de llegar a esta vivienda? 1. En esta misma aldea o colonia 2. En otra aldea o colonia de este municipio 3. En otro municipio de este Departamento 4. En otro Departamento 5. En otro país	¿Cuáles fueron las razones por las que esas personas salieron de los lugares donde han vivido en los últimos 10 años? <i>(Marque la primera que escoja el encuestado, y luego pregunte si existen otras razones LEYENDO las opciones restantes).</i> 1. Por motivos laborales (eg. búsqueda de oportunidades, mejores condiciones) 2. Por mejores condiciones de vida (eg. menores costos, mayor espacio, vivienda propia) 3. Por motivos familiares (eg. matrimonio) 4. Por motivos de educación 5. Por motivos de salud 6. Por hechos de violencia o inseguridad a su familia, vecinos o colegas (eg. amenazas, extorsiones, delincuencia, etc) 7. Por desastres naturales 8. Otra	No. de orden consecutivo para la muestra <i>(complete desde 001 hasta el final para cada columna, de acuerdo con la respuesta a las pregunta 2, 5 y 8)</i> 9.1. Población de estudio: P8 = 6 <i>Pase al Formulario de Encuesta a Hogares</i> 9.2. Población de comparación: P5 = 1 o 2, o P8 ≠ 6 9.3. Sin información: P2 = 2, 3, 4 o 5		
	Consecutivo	Si anota 2, 3, 4 o 5, Pase a P9.3	No. de Personas	Código	No. Hogar en la vivienda	Si anota 1 o 2, Pase a P9.2	No. de lugares	Código	Marque todas las razones escojidas por el encuestado	9.1 Población de estudio	9.2 Población de comparación
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
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								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
								1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			

Annex II: Household survey form

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A. UBICACIÓN GEOGRAFICA			
1. DEPARTAMENTO			8. CIUDAD O CASERIO
2. MUNICIPIO			9. BARRIO O COLONIA
3. AREA			10. MANZANA
4. ZONA		5. SECTOR	6. SEGMENTO
7. ALDEA			11. VIVIENDA
12. CODIGO ENUMERACION			
		12.1. HOGAR POB. ESTUDIO	12.2. HOGAR POB. COMPARACION

B. CONTROL DE LAS VISITAS			C. DURACIÓN Y PERSONAL INVOLUCRADO EN LA ENCUESTA	
N°	A. FECHA	B. HORA	C. RESULTADO	
			1. Completa 2. Incompleta	
			1. HORA INICIAL	2. HORA FINAL
			3. No. DE ORDEN DEL INFORMANTE	
1			4. ENCUESTADOR(A)	
2			5. SUPERVISOR(A)	
3			6. CODIFICADOR(A)	

PRESENTACION
Para hogares de población de estudio, recordar que la información suministrada es totalmente confidencial y anónima (no registraremos su nombre completo) y será usada estrictamente con fines estadísticos.
Para hogares de población de comparación, mencionar que al concluir el listado de viviendas en el área, han sido seleccionados aleatoriamente para una encuesta más detallada sobre sus condiciones de vida, y recordar que la información suministrada es totalmente confidencial y anónima (no registraremos su nombre completo) y será usada estrictamente con fines estadísticos.

100. DATOS DE LA VIVIENDA

101. Tipo de Vivienda (Complete por observación)
- Casa individual
 - Casa de material natural (Rancho)
 - Casa Improvisada (Desechos)
 - Apartamento
 - Cuarto en mesón o cuartería
 - Barracón
 - Local no construido para habitación pero usado como vivienda

102. ¿Se encuentra la vivienda localizada dentro, sobre o cerca (dentro del alcance visual) de:
- Zona de riesgo de avalanchas, derrumbes deslizamientos o hundimiento del terreno
 - Zona de riesgo de inundación, desbordamiento, crecientes o arroyos
 - Basureros
 - Fábricas o industrias
 - Otro tipo de riesgo: _____
 - Ninguna de las anteriores

Respuesta Múltiple

103. ¿Cuál es el material PREDOMINANTE en la construcción de paredes?
- Ladrillo, piedra o bloque
 - Adobe
 - Material prefabricado
 - Madera
 - Bahareque, vara o caña
 - Desechos
 - Otro: _____

104. ¿Cuál es el material PREDOMINANTE en el piso?
- Cerámica
 - Ladrillo de cemento
 - Ladrillo de granito
 - Ladrillo de barro
 - Plancha de cemento
 - Madera
 - Tierra
 - Otro: _____

105. ¿Cuál es el material PREDOMINANTE en el techo?

- Teja de barro / cemento
- Asbesto
- Lámina de zinc
- Concreto
- Madera
- Paja, palma o similar
- Material de desecho
- Lamina de aluzin
- Shingle
- Otro: _____

106. ¿Tiene en la vivienda o en la propiedad, tubería instalada para agua?
- Sí
 - No

107. ¿Cómo obtiene el agua que utiliza en la vivienda?
- Servicio público por tubería
 - Servicio privado por tubería
 - Pozo malacate
 - Pozo con bomba
 - Río, riachuelo, manantial, ojo de agua, etc.
 - Carro sistema
 - Pick-up con drones o barriles
 - Llave pública o comunitaria
 - Del vecino / otra vivienda
 - Otro: _____

108. ¿Qué tipo de alumbrado utiliza en la vivienda?

- Servicio Público
- Servicio privado colectivo
- Planta propia
- Energía solar
- Vela
- Candelil o lámpara de gas
- Ocote
- Otro: _____

109. ¿Cómo eliminan la basura en esta vivienda?

- Recolección domiciliar pública
- La deposita en contenedores
- Recolección domiciliar privada
- La enterra
- La prepara para abono
- La quema
- La tira en cualquier lugar
- Otro: _____

110. ¿Cómo es la tenencia de esta vivienda?

- Alquilada
- Propietario y la está pagando
- Propietario y completamente pagada
- Propietario recuperada legalizada
- Propietario recuperada sin legalizar
- Cedida sin pago
- Recibida por servicios de trabajo

Pase a la 112

111. ¿Algún miembro de este hogar tiene escritura registrada o contrato de arriendo para vivir en esta vivienda?
- Sí
 - No

112. TRASLASE LA INFORMACION TOMADA DURANTE LA ENUMERACION (P4) ¿Cuántos grupos de personas que compran y cocinan sus alimentos por separado viven en esta vivienda?

200. DATOS DEL HOGAR

201. ¿Cuántas piezas utiliza este hogar para dormir?

202. En qué pieza ó sitio de la vivienda cocina los alimentos este hogar:
- En una pieza dedicada solo para cocinar
 - En una pieza utilizada también para dormir
 - En la sala, comedor
 - En el patio, corredor u otro sitio
 - No cocina

203. ¿Qué tipo de servicio sanitario tiene?
- Inodoro conectado a alcantarilla
 - Inodoro conectado a pozo séptico
 - Inodoro con desagüe a río, laguna, mar
 - Letrina con descarga a río, laguna, mar
 - Letrina con cierre hidráulico
 - Letrina con pozo séptico
 - Letrina con pozo negro
 - Otro: _____
 - No tiene servicio sanitario

204. ¿Posee y tiene en uso este hogar alguno de los siguientes aparatos, equipos o servicios:

	Sí	No
1. Refrigeradora.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Estufa de 4 hornillas.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Televisor.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Televisión por cable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Radio ó Radio grabadora.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Equipo de Sonido.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Teléfono fijo.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Carro.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Motocicleta.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Bicicleta.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Computadora.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Aire acondicionado.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

205. DURANTE LA SEMANA PASADA, ¿Algún miembro de este hogar comió menos de lo que deseaba porque la comida no alcanzó para todos?
- Sí
 - No

206. Los ingresos mensuales de este hogar. ¿Alcanzan para cubrir todas las necesidades básicas del hogar (alimentos, arriendo, salud, educación, transporte, etc.)?
- Sí
 - No

207. DURANTE EL 2014, ¿recibió este hogar ingresos monetarios o en especies de cualquiera de las siguientes fuentes:

	Sí	No
1. Pensión, jubilación.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Alquileres, arriendos, rentas.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Ahorros, intereses bancarios.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Ayudas de familiares en Honduras.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Ayudas de particulares en Honduras.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Becas o subsidios educativos.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Bonos o subsidios gubernamentales.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Ayuda o asistencia de instituciones locales, internacionales, ONGs, Iglesia.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Remesas del exterior.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
99. No sabe / No responde.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

208. EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ¿algún miembro de este hogar ha participado alguna vez en alguna de las siguientes organizaciones:

	Sí	No
1. Organización cultural o deportiva.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Organización de mujeres.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Grupos de ahorro / crédito.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Organización religiosa.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Organización política.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Patronato / Organización comunitaria.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Otra:.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
99. No sabe / No responde.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

209. ¿A quien acuden PRINCIPALMENTE los miembros de este hogar para hacer frente o superar una emergencia (enfermedad, accidente, etc.) que requiere una necesidad súbita de dinero?
- Familiares en Honduras
 - Familiares en el exterior
 - Vecinos o amigos
 - Instituciones financieras (formales)
 - Prestamista
 - Organizaciones religiosas
 - Organizaciones comunitarias
 - Organización / ayuda humanitaria
 - Empleador
 - Otro: _____
 - Ninguna de las anteriores
 - No sabe / No responde

210. ¿Cuáles son los DOS PRINCIPALES problemas que afronta en esta colonia o barrio? (NO LEA LAS OPCIONES, pero asegúrese de preguntar si existe una segunda razón si el encuestado solo menciona una)
- Inseguridad / delincuencia
 - Distancia a áreas de empleo, educación, salud
 - Riesgo por desastre natural
 - Barrio poco amistoso / Falta de integración
 - Falta de servicios básicos públicos o altos costos
 - Otro: _____
 - Ningún problema
 - No sabe / No responde

Máximo dos respuestas

211. ¿Se sienten integrados en esta colonia o barrio?
- Sí, totalmente integrados
 - Sí, Medianamente integrados
 - No, se sienten excluidos
 - No sabe / No responde

212. TRASLASE LA INFORMACION TOMADA DURANTE LA ENUMERACION (P3) ¿Cuántas personas residen habitualmente en el hogar?

300. DATOS DE LAS PERSONAS DEL HOGAR

301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
N U M E R O D E O R D E N	PRIMER NOMBRE: Anote el primer nombre de las personas que residen habitualmente en este hogar, según el siguiente orden: 01. Jefe(a) del Hogar 02. Esposa (o) ó compañera (o) 03. Hijos(as) de mayor a menor 04. Hijastros(as) de mayor a menor 05. Padres 06. Hermanos(as) 07. Vemos y nueras 08. Otros parientes (nieños, abuelos, tíos, sobrinos, primos, etc.) 09. Otros no parientes (suegros, cuñados, huéspedes, amigos, etc.) 10. Servicio doméstico	¿Qué parentesco o relación tiene ... con el jefe(a) del hogar: Anote el código según P302	¿Sexo? 01. Hombre 02. Mujer	¿Cuántos años cumplidos tiene (...)? (para menores de 1 año anote 00. para mayores de 95 años anote 96 si no sabe anote 99) Si tiene menos de 16 años Pase a 307	¿Cuál es el estado conyugal actual de (...): 01. Casado(a) 02. Viudo(a) 03. Divorciado(a) 04. Separado(a) 05. Soltero(a) 06. Unión libre	¿Cómo se auto identifica (...): 01. Indígena 02. Afro-hondureño(a) 03. Negro(a) 04. Mestizo(a) 05. Blanco(a) 06. Otro?	¿Tiene (...) de manera permanente alguna limitación física o mental que no le permite trabajar o estudiar? 01. Sí 02. No	¿Cuánto tiempo tiene de vivir en esta vivienda (...)? 01. Siempre ha vivido aquí 02. Más de 10 años (antes del 2004) 03. 10 años o menos (desde el 2004 o después)	¿(...) está cubierto por algún seguro de salud? 01. IHSS 02. Seguro militar 03. Seguro privado 04. Otro _____ 05. No está cubierto 09. No sabe	DURANTE LOS ÚLTIMOS 6 MESES, ¿(...) tuvo algún problema odontológico, enfermedad general o accidente? 01. Sí 02. No	¿A qué establecimiento de salud acudió (...) para el tratamiento: 01. Centro de Salud 02. Hospital o clínica pública (IHSS) 03. Hospital o clínica privada 04. Médico particular 05. Se auto-medicó 06. Ninguno
											Si anota 02, Pase a 314
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											

301	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
N U M E R O D E O R D E N	¿Cuál fue la principal razón por la que (...) no acudió a un establecimiento de salud? 01. Falta de seguro médico 02. Falta de documentación 03. Falta de recursos para cubrir gastos 04. Miedo de ser visibilizado 05. Miedo a ser discriminado 06. Servicio público deficiente 07. El caso era leve o no confía en los médicos 08. El centro de atención queda lejos 09. Inseguridad/ restricción de movimiento 10. Otra: _____ Si tiene menos de 5 años, Pase a la siguiente persona	DURANTE EL AÑO 2014, ¿(...) asiste o asistió regularmente a algún centro educativo como pre básica, escuela, colegio o universidad? 01. Sí 02. No	¿Cuál fue la razón principal por la que (...) no estudió este año? 01. Finalizó sus estudios 02. Está muy mayor para estudiar 03. No quiere seguir estudiando 04. Realiza o ayuda en quehaceres del hogar 05. No hay centro que imparta su nivel / queda lejos 06. Problemas familiares o de salud 07. Falta de recursos económicos 08. Es muy pequeño todavía 09. Se casó ó quedó embarazada 10. Por trabajo 11. Inseguridad/ restricción de movimiento 12. Otra: _____	¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto que alcanzó (...)? 01. Ninguno 02. Programa de alfabetización 03. Pre-básica (1-3) 04. Básica (1-9) 05. Ciclo común (1-3) 06. Diversificado (1-4) 07. Técnico superior (1-3) 08. Superior no universitaria (1-4) 09. Superior universitaria (1-8) 10. Post-grado (1-5) Si anota 01 o 02 y tiene 12 años o más, Pase a 318. Si anota 01 o 02 y tiene menos de 12 años, Pase a siguiente persona	¿Cuál es el último grado o año aprobado por (...)? Si tiene menos de 12 años, Pase a la siguiente persona	DURANTE LA SEMANA PASADA, ¿Trabajó (...) al menos una hora? (Excluyo los quehaceres del hogar) 01. Sí 02. No	DURANTE LA SEMANA PASADA, (...): 01. ¿Atendió cultivos o crianza de animales de su propiedad o de un familiar? 02. ¿Ayudó en algún negocio o taller propio o familiar? 03. ¿Preparó alimentos o elaboró artículos para la venta? 04. ¿Tenía trabajo pero no trabajó por estar de vacaciones, licencia, enfermedad, etc.? 05. ¿Buscó trabajo y habla trabajado antes? 06. ¿Buscó trabajo y nunca habla trabajado? 07. ¿Vivió de su jubilación o pensión? 08. ¿Vivió de sus rentas? 09. ¿Sólo estudio? 10. ¿Sólo realizó quehaceres del hogar? 11. ¿Está incapacitado permanentemente para trabajar? 12. Otra actividad? _____ Si anota 06, Pase a 325. Si anota 07 a 12, Pase a la siguiente persona
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
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10							
11							
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14							
15							

301	320	321	322	323	324	325
N U M E R O D E O R D E N	¿Cuántas horas trabajó (...) la semana pasada o durante la última semana que trabajó? Número de horas	¿En ese trabajo (...) se desempeñó o desempeñaba como: 01. Empleado(a) u obrero público 02. Empleado(a) u obrero privado 03. Empleado(a) doméstico(a) 04. Patrón(a) con empleados 05. Trabajador(a) independiente (cuenta propia) 06. Trabajador(a) familiar no remunerado 07. Trabajador(a) no remunerado 08. Otra.....	¿Qué tipo de contrato tuvo (...) la semana pasada (o la última semana que trabajó): 01. Contrato individual temporal 02. Contrato individual permanente 03. Contrato colectivo 04. Acuerdo verbal	¿Dónde se ubica el establecimiento, negocio o finca en el que (...) trabajó la semana pasada? 01. Dentro de la vivienda 02. Taller o local junto a la vivienda 03. Finca, taller o local independiente 04. A domicilio / donde lo requiera el cliente 05. En la vía pública 06. Servicio ambulante 07. Otro	DURANTE LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES, ¿Cuántas meses en total trabajó? Número de meses	¿Cuál es la principal dificultad que (...) ha tenido para acceder a un empleo o trabajo REGULAR durante los últimos 12 meses: 01. Escasas oportunidades laborales 02. Falta de experiencia laboral / educación 03. Falta de capital 04. Problemas de salud 05. Falta de documentación 06. Discriminación 07. Inseguridad/ restricción de movimiento 08. Otra 09. No ha tenido problema
		Si anota 04 A 08, Pase a 323	Pase a 324		Si anota 12, Pase a la siguiente persona	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

400. EXPERIENCIAS DE MIGRACIÓN

401. VERIFIQUE SI EXISTE ALGUNA PERSONA QUE HAYA CAMBIADO DE VIVIENDA EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 10 AÑOS (P309 = 3)

1. Sí 2. No **Pase a la 501**

402. IDENTIFIQUE LA PERSONA DE MAYOR EDAD EN EL HOGAR QUE HAYA CAMBIADO DE VIVIENDA EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 10 AÑOS (P309 = 3) , Y REFIERA LAS PREGUNTAS DE ESTE MODULO A ESA PERSONA

Traslade el número de orden de la persona (P301) | | | |

403. ¿En cuántos lugares diferentes ha vivido (...) en los últimos 10 años (desde el 2014): | | | |

404. Empezando con el último lugar donde vivió antes de llegar a esta vivienda ¿ me podría decir en qué otros lugares ha vivido (...) en los últimos 10 años, en qué año salió de dichos lugares, y cuáles fueron las razones por las que salió de esos lugares?

Ord.	404.1. Departamento	404.2. Municipio	404.3. Aldea, Colonia o Barrio	404.4. Año de Salida	405.5. Razones de Salida
1					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
3					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

CÓDIGOS PARA RAZONES DE SALIDA

1. Por motivos laborales (búsqueda de oportunidades, mejor acceso al lugar de trabajo, etc) 2. Por mejores condiciones de vida (menores costos, mayor espacio, vivienda propia, etc) 3. Por motivos familiares (matrimonio, etc)
4. Por motivos de educación 5. Por motivos de salud 6. Por hechos de violencia o inseguridad a su familia, vecinos o colegas (amenazas, extorsiones, delincuencia, etc.) 7. Por desastres naturales 8. Otra _____

Si es hogar de población de estudio, verifique que para AL MENOS UNO de los cambios de vivienda se cumple que en las razones de salida (P405.5) se anotó la opción 6. Continúe las siguientes preguntas haciendo referencia a los hechos que motivaron ese cambio de vivienda.

405. ¿Me podría por favor contar específicamente cuales fueron los hechos que llevaron a (...) a cambiar de vivienda en esa ocasión?

(Escriba 99 si la persona No sabe o No quiere responder, y Pase a P408)

406. ¿En dónde ocurrieron esos hechos?

- En la colonia o barrio donde vivía
- En el lugar de estudio
- En el lugar de trabajo
- Otro: _____
- No sabe / No responde

Respuesta Múltiple

407. ¿A quién le ocurrieron esos hechos?

- El/ella mismo
- Un familiar menor de edad
- Un familiar mayor de edad
- Un vecino (a)
- Un compañero(a) de trabajo
- Otro: _____
- No sabe / No responde

Respuesta Múltiple

408. ¿Tuvo (...) que abandonar alguno de los siguientes bienes o pertenencias al cambiar de vivienda por esos hechos?

	Sí	No
1. Casa / vivienda.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Vehículo(s).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Tierra / cultivos / ganado.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Joyas/ efectivo / muebles.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Negocios.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
99. No sabe / No responde.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

409. ¿Cuál era la principal ocupación de (...) antes de cambiar de vivienda por esos hechos?

- Trabajaba como asalariado (empleado público, privado o doméstico)
- Trabajaba como independiente o cuenta propia
- Buscaba trabajo
- Jubilado o pensionado
- Vivía de sus rentas
- Estudiaba
- Quehaceres del hogar
- Incapacitado
- Otra: _____

410. Actualmente, ¿está viviendo (...) junto a todas las personas que conformaban su hogar antes de cambiar de vivienda por esos hechos?

- Sí **Pase a la 413**
- No
- No sabe / No responde

411. ¿Cuáles personas que conformaban el hogar antes de cambiar de vivienda por esos hechos están viviendo actualmente en otro lugar?

- Cónyuge o pareja
- Hijos/as menores de edad
- Hijos/as mayores de edad
- Padres/Abuelos
- Hermanos/as
- Otros menores de edad
- Otros mayores de edad
- No sabe / No responde

Respuesta Múltiple

412. ¿Actualmente, (...) tiene contacto con esas personas?

- Sí
- No
- No sabe / No responde

413. Si tuviera la opción de elegir donde vivir, (...) preferiría:

- Ir a vivir a otro lugar de Honduras **Pase a la 415**
- Ir a vivir a otro país **Pase a la 415**
- Regresar al lugar donde vivía antes que ocurrieran esos hechos **Pase a la 418**
- Permanecer definitivamente en esta colonia o barrio
- No sabe / No responde

414. ¿Cuáles son las DOS razones más importantes por las que (...) quiere permanecer definitivamente en esta colonia o barrio? (NO LEA LAS OPCIONES, pero asegúrese de preguntar si existe una segunda razón si el encuestado solo menciona una)

- Por motivos laborales (mejores oportunidades, acceso, etc.)
- Por mejores condiciones de vida (menores costos, acceso a servicios básicos, vivienda propia, etc)
- Por motivos familiares
- Por motivos de educación o salud
- Por seguridad / tranquilidad
- Es la única opción
- Otra: _____
- No sabe / No responde

Máximo dos respuestas

Pase a la 501

415. Tiene (...) planes concretos de trasladarse a otro lugar próximamente:

- Sí
- No **Pase a la 417**
- No sabe / No responde

416. ¿A qué lugar de Honduras o a qué país (...) tiene intención de trasladarse:

- Departamento _____
- Municipio _____
- Aldea, colonia o barrio _____
- ó _____
- País _____

(No sabe / No responde = 99 o 999)

417. ¿Cuáles son las DOS razones más importantes por las que (...) quiere trasladarse a otro lugar? (NO LEA LAS OPCIONES, pero asegúrese de preguntar si existe una segunda razón si el encuestado solo menciona una)

- Por motivos laborales (mejores oportunidades, acceso, etc.)
- Por mejores condiciones de vida (menores costos, acceso a servicios básicos, vivienda propia, etc)
- Por motivos familiares
- Por motivos de educación o salud
- Por inseguridad (amenazas, extorsiones, etc)
- Por discriminación o rechazo
- Otra: _____
- No sabe / No Responde

Máximo dos respuestas

Pase a la 501

418. ¿Cuáles son las DOS razones más importantes por las que (...) quiere regresar al lugar de residencia anterior? (NO LEA LAS OPCIONES, pero asegúrese de preguntar si existe una segunda razón si el encuestado solo menciona una)

- Por motivos laborales (mejores oportunidades, acceso, etc.)
- Por mejores condiciones de vida (menores costos, acceso a servicios básicos, vivienda propia, etc)
- Por motivos familiares
- Por motivos de educación o salud
- Por mejoras en la seguridad
- Para recuperar bienes o pertenencias abandonadas
- Otra: _____
- No sabe / No Responde

Máximo dos respuestas

500. MIGRACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

501. En los últimos 10 años, ¿Alguna persona que pertenece o pertenecía a este hogar salió a vivir a otro país?

- Sí
- No **Termine**

502. ¿Cuáles personas salieron a vivir a otro país:

- Cónyuge o pareja
- Hijos/as menores de edad
- Hijos/as mayores de edad
- Padres/Abuelos
- Hermanos/as
- Otros menores de edad
- Otros mayores de edad
- No sabe / No Responde

Respuesta Múltiple

503. ¿A qué país o países salieron a vivir esas personas?

- Estados Unidos
- México
- Canadá
- España
- Guatemala
- El Salvador
- Nicaragua
- Costa Rica
- Panamá
- Otro: _____
- No sabe / No Responde

Respuesta Múltiple

504. ¿Alguna de esas personas fueron deportadas alguna vez?

- Sí
- No **Termine**
- No sabe / No Responde **Termine**

505. ¿Cuál es la situación actual de esas personas:

- Volvieron a salir del país
- Están actualmente en Honduras
- No sabe / No Responde

FINAL (PARA EL ENCUESTADOR)

¿Algún comentario final?

In a historical context of internal and external migration of Honduran population due to economical and family reasons, the existence of internal and external forced displacement caused by violence has become increasingly visible in recent years. The report Characterization of Forced Displacement in Honduras provides a first glimpse to the phenomenon of forced displacement caused by violence in the country.



This report seeks to contribute to the efforts of the Honduran Government in the formulation of public policies of protection and response to IDPs and the adoption of measures for the prevention of forced displacement.

The report aims to gather information on the magnitude and characteristics of the forced displacement phenomenon in Honduras, with a special emphasis on the protection needs of IDPs in the country.