

HONDURAS

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

CONTEXT

Gang violence has plagued Honduras for years. Many families have been forced to flee their homes and communities, both within and across the country's borders. Hondurans suffer violence perpetrated by street gangs, and by drug trafficking and transnational organised crime groups. There is also gender-based violence (GBV) and violence on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity; violence associated with development projects, and state violence and political repression. These types of violence pose serious problems throughout the country, particularly in the largest cities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba.

The government has taken the lead in Central America in officially recognising internal displacement. It took specific policy steps during 2017 and 2018 to address the issue. The creation of the Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of People Displaced by Violence (CIPPDV) in 2013 resulted in the assignment of a human rights secretary and a directorate for IDPs' protection. Forced displacement is a crime under article 248 of the new penal code. [Draft legislation](#) designed to prevent and respond to internal displacement was also developed during 2018. It is expected to define the national structure for responding to displacement and specify roles and responsibilities, both nationally and locally. If enacted, it will also outline specific protection measures for the most affected people, promote the protection of property abandoned as a result of violence and establish an early warning system. The CIPPDV also worked with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) throughout 2018 to expand and [update the profiling of IDPs](#). This profiling was initially carried out in 2015. The updated results were published in November 2019.

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 <i>(Year figure was last updated: 2019)</i>	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>	Stocks	Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>
-	247,000	-	-	-

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

**This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate is based on the results of the profiling exercise carried out in 2018 by CIPPDV and its partners. The study encountered about 58,500 households in which at least one member was internally displaced because of violence between 2004 and 2018. These households consist of 247,090 people.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on the published results of the profiling exercise carried out in 2018 by CIPPDV and its partners. The exercise was an update of a 2015 profiling.

The surveys were applied to 836 displaced and 837 comparison households from 28,794 households covering 480 census segments, 78 municipalities and 16 departments. There are a total of about 24,065 segments, 298 municipalities and 18 departments in Honduras. According to the profiling report, this sample design made it possible to obtain representative and reliable estimates of both the magnitude and the characteristics and situation of displaced households with a confidence level of 95 per cent and an acceptable error in the estimate of 5 per cent.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

The CIPPDV reports that 191,000 people, or 77 per cent of current household members, were directly displaced by violence or other human rights violations. Nearly 56,000 people were household members who were born or joined the affected households after the event that caused the displacement. IDMC considers those born into displacement as IDPs. Those who joined the household after the displacement event, however, are not necessarily IDPs. The breakdown for this group is not available. For this reason, IDMC has adopted the overall estimate as the total number of IDPs at the end of 2019.

The issue of displacement is sensitive and complex in Honduras and fear and distrust is common among victims of violence. Given these realities, the surveyors experienced reluctance on the part of household members to answer the enumeration form, potentially leading to underestimates of the true magnitude of the phenomenon. The lower than expected rate of non-responses, however, provides grounds for having more confidence in the results compared with the previous profiling exercise. Given that this stock refers to 2018, it can also be considered as decaying as of 2020.

Significant changes from last year

The increase is mainly a result of an update of the previous profiling exercise.

In GRID 2019, IDMC reported 190,000 new displacements based on a projection of the previous profiling result on people displaced between 2004 and 2014. The stock estimate reported in GRID 2020 has increased by 57,090 to 247,090 people.

According to the CIPPDV, the difference between the estimated magnitude of displacement in the study for the year 2015 (40,469 households) and the magnitude estimated in the present study (58,550 households) cannot be interpreted as the magnitude of displacement from the year 2015 onwards. The figures are not directly comparable as different municipalities and departments were surveyed.

CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People, Households, Percentage of population
Methodology	Other
Geographical disaggregation	Country/territory - admin 0
Frequency of reporting	No update
Disaggregation by sex	No
Disaggregation by age	No
Data triangulation	No Triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No
Data on returns	No
Data on local integration	No
Data on cross border movements	No
Data on deaths	No
Data on births	No

For any additional questions please email: data@idmc.ch

For the full country profile on Honduras please visit:
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/honduras>