

Honduras Crisis Response Plan 2023 - 2025

Champion Country - Global Compact for Migration



Internally displaced populations affected by tropical storms Eta and Iota in Macueliza, Santa Bárbara gathered outside a temporary community shelter where they receive IOM support © IOM Honduras 2021

Access the CRP



January - December 2025

Updated: February 20, 2025

IOM VISION

IOM aims to safeguard and empower vulnerable populations in Honduras affected by crisis through close collaboration with the government and key partners. IOM will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance, strengthen and diversify protection services, and support long-term recovery efforts that create pathways to safe, orderly and dignified migration. By fostering community-based, migrant-inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, IOM will strengthen local resilience against future hazards. Through targeted, sustainable support, migration becomes a pathway to recovery, laying the foundations for advancing stability, wellbeing and development for vulnerable populations to thrive amidst crises.

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Updated: February 20, 2025

\$16,982,400

Funding Required

230,850

People Targeted

22

Entities Targeted

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internally displaced person
2. International migrant
3. Local population / community
4. Internal migrant

CONTACT INFORMATION

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IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE



Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$10,689,400
FUNDING REQUIRED

122,000
PEOPLE TARGETED

20
ENTITIES TARGETED



Driving solutions to displacement

\$5,080,500
FUNDING REQUIRED

35,625
PEOPLE TARGETED

17
ENTITIES TARGETED



Facilitating pathways for regular migration

\$1,212,500
FUNDING REQUIRED

74,000
PEOPLE TARGETED

20
ENTITIES TARGETED

CRITICAL PRIORITIES



\$5,145,200
FUNDING REQUIRED



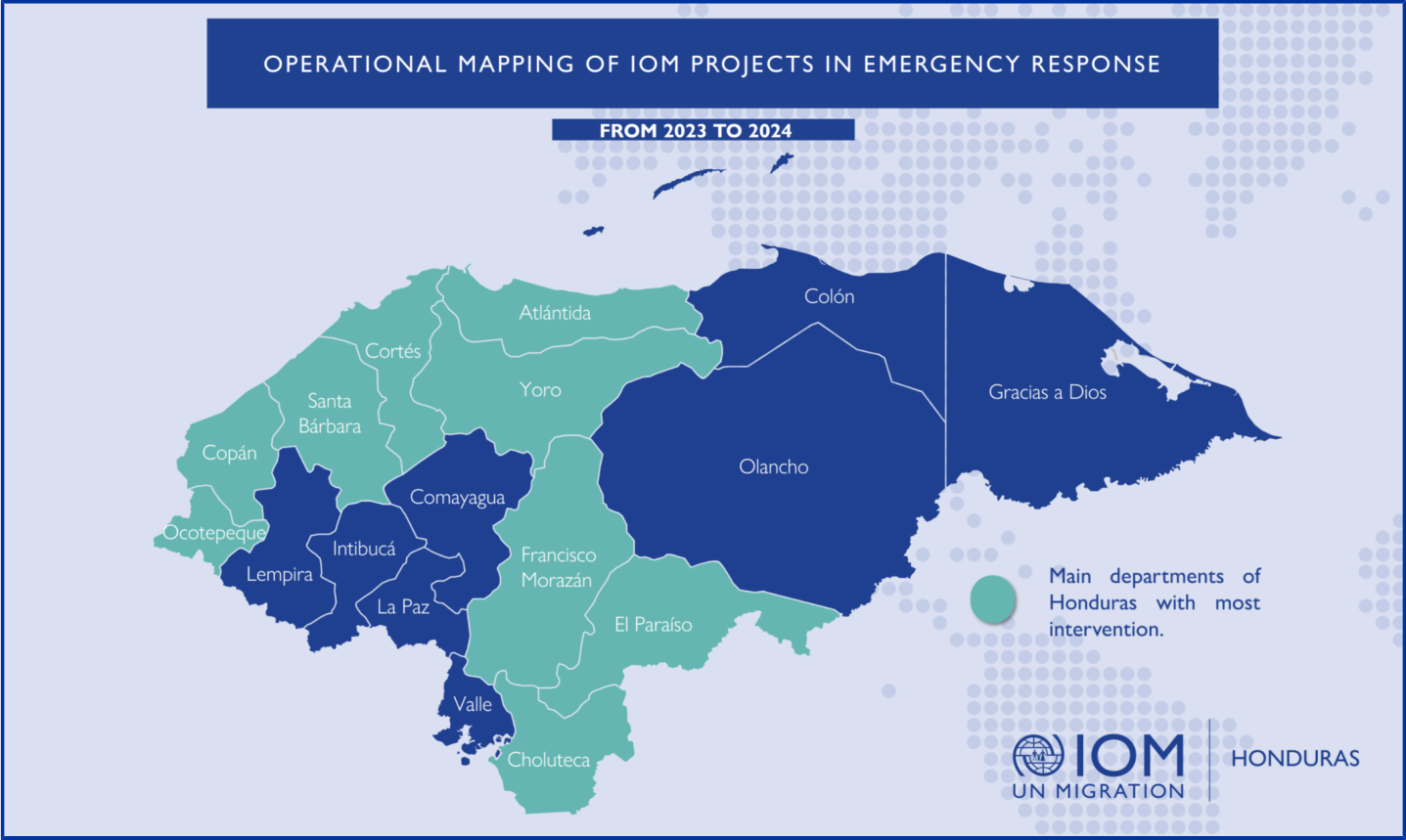
62,947
PEOPLE TARGETED



10
ENTITIES TARGETED

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2025

ACTIVITY AREAS		2025
Basic needs, including food and multi-purpose cash assistance		\$4,832,000
Camp coordination and camp management	PRIORITY	\$308,700
Protection	PRIORITY	\$1,850,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene		\$823,200
Shelter and settlements		\$1,890,000
Mental health and psychosocial support		\$420,000
Humanitarian border management and search and rescue		\$98,000
Health		\$112,000
Disaster risk management	PRIORITY	\$1,960,000
Data for action, insight and foresight	PRIORITY	\$392,000
Land and property		\$3,087,000
Regular pathways	PRIORITY	\$120,000
Movement assistance		\$575,000
Cross-cutting priority Protection-centered	PRIORITY	\$514,500
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED		\$16,982,400
TOTAL PRIORITY FUNDING REQUIRED		\$5,145,200





Edwin at an IOM-supported migrant shelter in El Paraíso, Honduras © IOM Honduras 2025 / Sonia Lagos

Returning to Honduras with purpose

In the first half of 2025, over 14,100 migrants returned to Honduras after reaching Mexico, reflecting a trend of migrants choosing to return south after months, sometimes years, caught in limbo across Central America and Mexico. Migrants like Edwin returning to Honduras find much needed assistance in shelters, where IOM provides hot meals, safe rest areas, hygiene supplies, and psychosocial support. IOM also collects data to help understand migrants' experiences and shape support so that return home is safe and dignified. Despite the challenges he has faced, Edwin remains hopeful, "Not all dreams end when you turn around. Some are just beginning." [Read more](#)

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Honduras has a total population of 9,876,514 habitants (FAO 2024), with diverse customs, languages and culture across different regions of the country. Although considered a lower-middle-income country (World Bank 2024), Honduras is classified as a high risk country according to INFORM, facing growing inequality, driven by gender, ethno-racial and territorial social inequalities, which contribute to discrepancies in income levels and access to basic services. High levels of informal economic activity are reflected in low incomes with no social protection. Honduras is in Northern Central America (NCA), where more than half of its population lives below the poverty line, grappling with issues such as unemployment, inadequate health care and lack of education with critical levels in rural communities and affecting indigenous or Afro-descendant populations to a greater extent than other groups (World Bank 2023). Almost 6 out of every 10 people in rural areas of Honduras live in poverty, contributing as structural driver of migration to developed countries (IFAD 2025). This socioeconomic factor exacerbates the vulnerability of and disproportionate impacts of the effects of climate change, epidemics, and other risks on these populations. The impact of global inflation and high fuel prices are expected to affect the country's economy and therefore lead to the vulnerability of people living in at-risk areas, which also contributes to discrepancies in income levels and access to basic services.



Dunia, Gloria, and Merly lost everything to the devastating storms Eta and Iota in 2020, experiencing firsthand the impacts of climate change in Omoa, Honduras. © IOM Honduras / Sonia Lagos 2023

INFORM Risk	5.8, High
INFORM Severity	4, High
Human Development Index	138 of 193, Medium

* Data as of publishing / update date.

Furthermore, Honduras is in the most disaster- and risk-prone zone in Central America and is highly affected by extreme climatic events, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and droughts, contributing to the internal displacement of the population. These recurrent shocks are increasing in intensity and frequency, and their causes and effects are linked to climate change, migration, and economic, social, political, and environmental factors.

Forecasts from [WMO Global Producing Centres of Long-Range Forecasts](#) predicted the La Niña phenomenon at the end of 2024, which brought tropical storm Sara and floods in the beginning of 2025. In Honduras, El Niño generally produces a more intense and longer heat wave in the south and west of the country, which translates into droughts.

Throughout 2023, Honduras experienced significant effects from the El Niño phenomenon and a drought that affected subsistence farmers' crops. The country was further impacted by heavy rains and the effects of Tropical Storm Pilar, disrupting the resilience-building process in communities supported by humanitarian partners. Furthermore, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with the impacts of tropical storms Eta and Iota in 2020, Julia in 2022, Pilar in 2023 and most recently, storm Sara in 2024 have deepened socioeconomic and gender inequalities as well as structural violence in recent years. These storms and other crises impact individuals differently based on factors such as gender and age, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and inequalities and shaping how people experience and recover from crises. Women and girls are more vulnerable to crisis, having less access to resources and economic opportunities and facing increased risks of violence or exploitation, while children are vulnerable to storms and crises due to their dependence on adults for care and protection, and older adults are often physically vulnerable to effects of crisis due to mobility issues and health problems. According to a [report from UN Honduras](#), although the impact of Tropical storm Sara coincided with the end of the academic year, more than 42,200 children were reported to have been affected. On the other hand, during the impact of Tropical storms Eta and Iota, the Humanitarian Country Team assisted approximately 600,000 people, of which, 65 per cent were girls, boys and women ([UN Honduras 2024](#)).

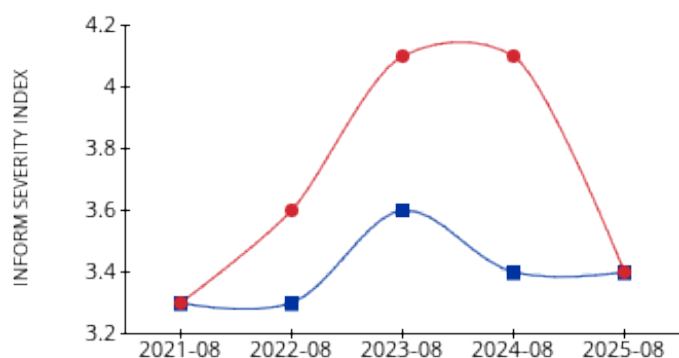
Moreover, due to its geographical location, Honduras has become a transit country for migrants on their way to the United States. According to the [National Institute of Migration \(INM in Spanish\)](#), between January 2014 and January 2025 date, more than 1,200,000 in-transit migrants have entered the country. The transit of migrants in irregular situations tripled between 2022 and 2023, according to a report by the INM, surpassing all local and national capacities to provide adequate shelter and humanitarian assistance and causing a humanitarian crisis at the country's southern border. According to [data from INM](#), 2024 shows a decrease in 23 per cent of migrants in irregular situations compared to 2023 but still shows an increase of 141 per cent compared to data from the same period in 2022. In-transit migrants arriving in Honduras often embark on the perilous Darien Gap route, irregularly crossing into Panama and Costa Rica. Increasing this number, large groups of international migrants are arriving in Nicaragua through direct charter flights and both flows are arriving at the southern border of Honduras.

Furthermore, the northern Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras alone accounted for 18 per cent of the 2.1 million total encounters at the southern border of the United States recorded in 2024 ([CBP 2024](#)). However, in 2025, an increase in forced returns and stricter immigration policies for Hondurans are expected. Potential intensification of border enforcement and other barriers for migrants could cause an increase in returns by Hondurans, registered at 46,896 between January and December 2024 ([IOM 2024](#)).

In this regard, on 28 January 2025, the Government of Honduras announced the creation of a Migration Governance Council, led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and International Cooperation, the National Migration Institute, and the Secretary of Social Development. As part of this initiative, a comprehensive strategy was launched to support Honduran migrants, particularly those returning from the United States of America. As part of this strategy, the “Brother, Come Home” programme was launched, aimed at providing comprehensive support to Honduran migrants returning to the country, through the delivery of a Solidarity Bonus, support for micro-enterprises, mass employment programmes, and support from the consular network.

For the other target population of migrants in transit and refugees on the southern border of Honduras, a key protection need is access to information on and a referral system for available services, such as asylum procedures, child protection services, procedures for victims of trafficking, assistance to women and girls at risk, and assisted voluntary return programmes, in different languages and easily accessible material for users on how to obtain these services. Moreover, the capacity of collective centres is insufficient in the three sites in Trojes and in one site in Danlí, which are at least three times their actual capacity; space is urgently required. Updated data and effective coordination to guide the humanitarian response will also be essential to ensure evidence-based, coordinated action.

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX OF HONDURAS



* Data: [ACAPS API](#). Accessed on September 13, 2025, 10:01 am Europe/Geneva. [INFORM](#) is a multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters. [OCHA](#) is the overall coordinator, while [ACAPS](#) is responsible for the data collection and analysis.

COORDINATION

IOM in Honduras will partner with the National Institute for Migration (INM), the Secretary of State for National Risk Management and National Contingencies (COPECO in Spanish), as well as other partner organizations of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Sector, local municipalities, Association of Municipalities of Honduras and Municipal and Local Emergency Committees. Furthermore, IOM is a regular participant in inter-agency forums such as the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Shelter, Health, and Protection Sectors and is the coordinator and secretary for the UN Network on Migration, among others. Furthermore, IOM is actively participating in coordination meetings in the anticipatory action (AA) framework on drought, since the southern region of Honduras and other areas are considered part of the Dry Corridor countries. The scope of this CRP is aligned with the [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\) 2025](#) and the [2022-2026 Cooperation Framework of the United Nations System for Sustainable Development in Honduras](#) and coordinated with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). Since October 2024, IOM has led the CCCM Sector at the national level and the Humanitarian Local Team in El Valle de Sula (north of the country). Furthermore, IOM has been working for several years in close coordination with different stakeholders, to improve living conditions in collective centres for internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by disasters, returning migrants and migrants in transit. As part of its preparedness initiatives, IOM has supported the national government, local authorities, and communities through the provision of technical assistance in site planning, development of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), migration and protection workshops, awareness-raising on gender-based violence (GBV) and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), geographical information system (GIS) training for site planning services, and protocols to strengthen the management and coordination of these sites, following CCCM Sector standards. IOM is part of different coordination groups on GBV and gender, including the Gender-Based Violence Sub-sector, the National Network of Gender Focal Points within the country's Humanitarian Architecture and the Inter-Agency Gender Group. In these spaces, IOM contributes to advocacy, communication and capacity-strengthening activities.

CAPACITY

IOM has a multi-disciplinary team located in its central office in Honduras' capital city (Tegucigalpa) as well as in the sub-office in the north (San Pedro Sula) and the east of the country (Danlí), which guarantees an adequate presence in the field to support the Government to respond to crises and manage migration. IOM staff have vast experience in CCCM, shelter, WASH, protection, prevention, AAP, PSEA, and DTM. Moreover, IOM leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) national sector, alongside the Honduran Red Cross. Honduras is recognized as a Champion Country in the United Nations Migration Network (UNMN) for its implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, with IOM serving as the Network's Secretariat. IOM is also a key player in several sectors within the Honduras Humanitarian Network and focuses on providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in need. To bolster emergency preparation and response, IOM has reinforced its

emergency unit in Honduras and has identified the need to hire more technical experts to support guidance and referrals for protection cases, as well as food and non-food item distribution. Future actions will build on achievements and lessons learned from previous projects. These initiatives will enhance comprehensive management of temporary shelters, will ensure immediate assistance in line with the [Honduras Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025](#).

ENGAGING WITH GOVERNMENT

The INM is the national institution responsible for the control and regulation of borders, and the highest authority in migration matters. The Permanent Contingency Commission of Honduras (COPECO) is a Secretary of State created to coordinate public and private organizations in the face of disasters and is part of the National Risk Management System of the Republic of Honduras. The Municipal Emergency Committee (CODEM) is responsible for coordinating all actions aimed at prevention, care and recovery from emergencies or disasters. The Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (SRECI, by its acronym in Spanish) is the national institution responsible of managing the return and reintegration of the Honduran Returnees Migrants. INM, COPECO and CODEM are IOM's priority partners for the implementation of activities in Honduras given their strategic position among governmental mechanisms for migration management and their consolidated relationship with the humanitarian network. IOM provides support to government institutions such as COPECO, INM and CODEM through training on the coordination and management of collective centres, site planning, collection of information through the DTM, and support for the government's migration policy. At the local level, activities are implemented in communities, and assistance is provided to returning migrants, populations at risk of irregular migration and migrant population in transit through information centres located in shelters run by the Government and religious organizations, including support with official and reliable information about regular migration routes and the risks of irregular migration. In addition, the Organization has trained government officials in specific territories, and at other levels of the Civil Protection System, on protection issues, psychological first aid, and prevention of trafficking, among other topics. IOM has also provided other tools to strengthen the government and NGO technical teams that work continuously in emergency response. Moreover, in coordination with national and local government institutions, IOM and the Honduran Red Cross (HRC) as lead and co-lead of the CCCM Sector, respectively, have strengthened the Government's response and improved coordination among implementing partners in collective centres; leading advocacy for populations of interest; supporting service delivery; and conducting capacity-strengthening in several topics such as: CCCM, site planning, protection, PSEA, prevention of GBV, conducting surveys through DTM, fundraising among potential donors, and accountability to affected populations (AAP). Recently, IOM has supported the INM with infrastructure improvements, including accessible waiting rooms, and developing a gender-focused Manual of Processes and Procedures for migrant care. IOM in collaboration with humanitarian partners also coordinated awareness sessions on migrants' rights for immigration control personnel. Since 2022, IOM has also assisted the Secretariat for National Risk and Contingency Management (COPECO in Spanish) in creating an Institutional Contingency Plan for managing large-scale flows of migrants. This involved strengthening local actors in shelter management and providing the necessary supplies and information materials to promote coexistence and disease prevention. IOM also provides technical assistance to COPECO and has contributed to the development of shelter protocols and information management.

CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES

-  Data and evidence
-  Protection mainstreaming
-  Gender equality
-  Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
-  Disaster risk and climate change
-  Law and policy

KEY OPERATING MODALITIES

-  Participation and empowerment
-  Integrated programming
-  Collaboration and partnership
-  Localization
-  Cash-based interventions

LOCALIZATION: A KEY OPERATING MODALITY

In line with the Organization's institutional [Localization Framework](#), IOM in Honduras works collaboratively with local and national actors (LNAs) to improve the support provided to migrants and IDPs. The coordination with LNAs ensures a rapid response and scale-up capacities before and at the onset of a crisis. Work is rooted in the empowerment of LNAs, including civil society and community-based organizations, women-led and women's rights organizations (WLOs/WROs) and municipal government entities, contributing significantly to strengthening their administrative and technical capacities. Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator (RC) and IOM Chief of Mission (CoM), funding allocation strategies are jointly developed with other UN agencies and NGOs through their participation in Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) and sector structures. Donor funding is implemented through partnerships with NGOs and local organizations, COPECO and host governments, which supports a localized response and maximizes its reach. Within the CCCM Sector, the Organization engages and supports the participation of local human rights organizations that manage shelters and are involved in the overall response to support migrants. At the same time, IOM contributes to financing the activities of local and national partners through implementation agreements to provide shelter and humanitarian assistance services. In addition, IOM works with women's community networks and volunteer networks, and, in collaboration with academia, educational, communication and local volunteer spaces to discuss migration, human rights, protection and GBV will be strengthened at the municipal level. To prioritize the engagement of WLOs/WROs, IOM will integrate their active participation into the localization strategy, ensuring decision-making processes and program implementation are inclusive, and also by establishing clear monitoring frameworks to assess their active involvement, guarantee the response aligns with IOM's gender equality and women's empowerment goals.



Objective 1

SAVING LIVES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

FUNDING REQUIRED

\$10,689,400

ENTITIES TARGETED

20

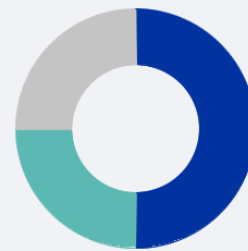
PEOPLE TARGETED

122,000

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

Internally displaced person
International migrant
Local population / community
Internal migrant

LONG TERM OUTCOMES



- **50%** Human suffering is alleviated
- **25%** Threats and vulnerabilities are reduced
- **25%** The quality of humanitarian assistance is enhanced

Intended outcomes

In close collaboration with the government and key partners, IOM seeks to alleviate the suffering of local populations and IDPs affected by disasters, as well as international migrants crossing the country. This will include the provision of immediate life-saving and protection assistance, strengthening and diversification of protection services, and management of the efficient distribution of humanitarian aid in collective centres and in affected communities. In 2025, IOM expects to respond to at least one major disaster event, such as a tropical storm, flood, or drought. IOM will also reduce risks and vulnerabilities by conducting hazard/risk assessments in municipalities and by supporting the development of mass evacuation plans for communities at risk of displacement, following the recommendations of COPECO and integrating considerations for populations at risk of irregular migration living in these communities, following the [Migrants in Countries in Crisis \(MICIC\) Guidelines](#). IOM, in 2025, will focus on training authorities to provide the necessary knowledge and tools to improve their coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, and strengthen their care systems and mechanisms to assist IDPs and migrants in transit with the ultimate goal of addressing the needs of this target population through a rights-based approach, aligned with recommendations from evaluations and experience of emergency responses. In addition, IOM will strengthen partnerships with COPECO and INM to promote the availability of information on IDPs due to disasters, as well as mixed population flows, generating gender- and age-disaggregated data.



Objective 2

DRIVING SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

FUNDING REQUIRED

\$5,080,500

ENTITIES TARGETED

17

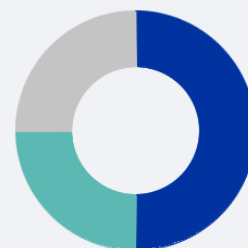
PEOPLE TARGETED

35,625

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

Internally displaced person
International migrant
Local population / community
Internal migrant

LONG TERM OUTCOMES

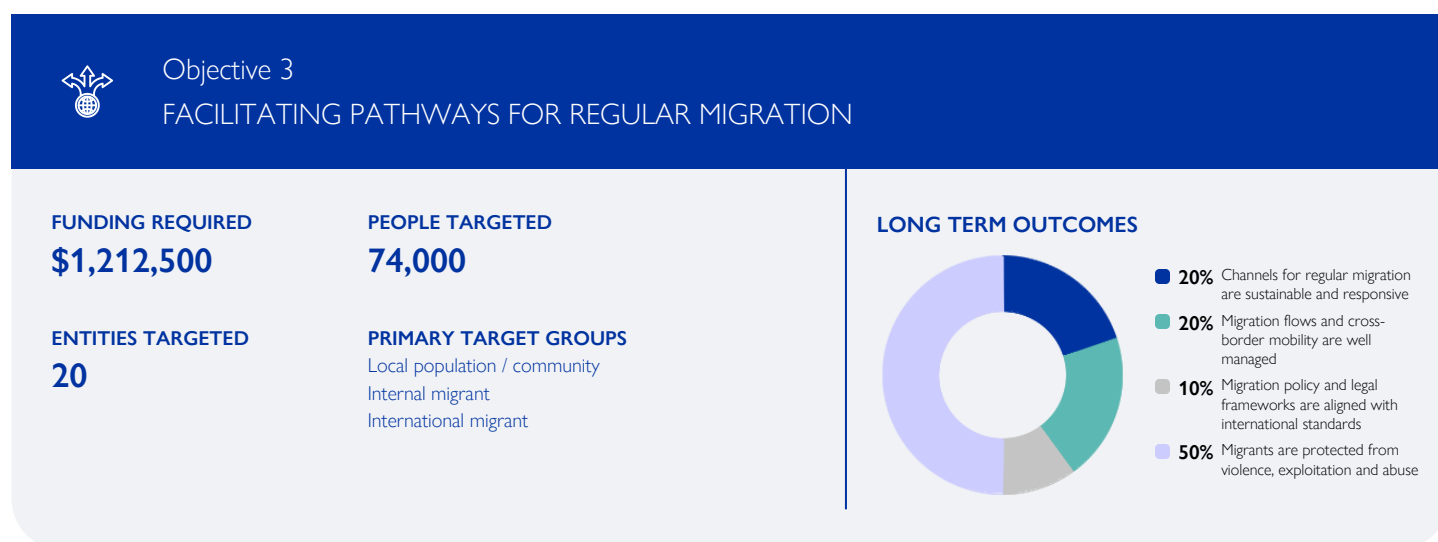


- **50%** Adverse drivers of displacement are minimized
- **25%** Displaced people are resilient and self-reliant
- **25%** Displaced people benefit from solutions

Intended outcomes

IOM will support vulnerable households that have been affected by forced displacement or have suffered damage/destruction of their homes due to disaster or conflict, with a particular focus on women, girls, older persons, and persons with disabilities, to become more resilient and self-reliant through the provision of assistance facilitating a path towards durable solutions. To achieve this outcome, IOM will strengthen access to public healthcare and other essential services, implement livelihoods projects, and

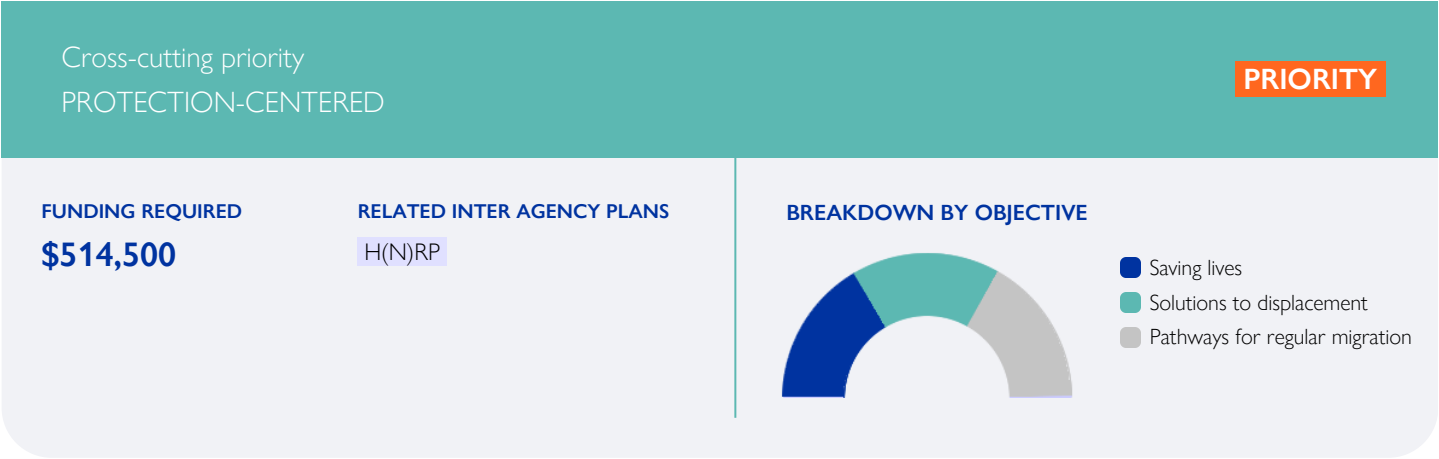
support local entities and relevant stakeholders working on migration and displacement. IOM will also implement community-based and migrant-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes, support for climate adaptation, rural development and migration-sensitive climate adaptation efforts in at least five municipalities, ultimately with the long-term goal of laying the foundations for durable solutions, lasting peace, and sustainable development, addressing a key driver of displacement. IOM will approach working with communities and state actors from a gender sensitive perspective, promoting the active participation of women and people with diverse SOGIESC in planning actions towards durable solutions, such that the services they receive improve their quality of life, community participation and reduce the risks of stigma, discrimination and GBV. IOM Honduras will contribute to minimizing the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their homes by supporting the Development of the Public Policy and updating the National Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Plan, by incorporating human mobility considerations and mainstreaming the migration-environment-climate change (MECC) nexus.



Intended outcomes

Large scale movements through Honduras have overwhelmed local capacities to respond. Recurring hazards, massive migrants flow from north to south, combined with socioeconomic difficulties drive migration and displacement both within and from the country. To address the challenges related to irregular migration, the Government of Honduras, in collaboration with IOM, will contribute to the consolidation, strengthening, and expansion of regular migration pathways, aligning with Objective 3 of IOM's Strategic Plan and Objective 5 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM), to improve the availability, accessibility, and flexibility of these pathways. IOM has supported the Temporary Work Abroad Programme (TWAP) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (SETRASS in Spanish), allowing Hondurans at risk of displacement or unsafe irregular migration to access decent employment options, through labour migration pathways in countries such as Canada and Spain. Through strengthening the TWAP to better monitor labour conditions and protection of rights through a digital system, Honduran migrants will have a better chance to access opportunities abroad. This will contribute to reducing migrant vulnerabilities and risks and offer safer and more orderly alternatives. The Inter-Institutional Roundtable on Labour Migration, with IOM's technical support, is implementing the 2022-2026 Work Plan, which includes a cross-border ID card pilot for eligible migrants in the coffee sector. The programme will issue temporary labor authorizations via SETRASS and INM, simplifying the process through a digital platform. It aims for bilateral cooperation with migrant workers' home countries, starting with Guatemala. The initiative will ensure Guatemalan workers have legal status in Honduras for the coffee harvest and contribute to reducing migration in irregular conditions. IOM will also provide technical guidance to the Global Policy Network (GPN) on ethical recruitment, which reinforces transparent and fair labour practices. IOM has trained the government to create a regulatory environment that protects the rights of migrants, especially in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture. To leverage this participation in the GPN, a mid-term evaluation will be carried out in order to analyze the progress and performance of the policy. The results will be presented to the GPN and will help decision-making and adjustments that integrate actions foreseen in the CRP. The proposed policy also aims to facilitate complementary migration pathways by incorporating activities that ensure Honduran returnees can access safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration and livelihoods. By providing the target population with skills training, and creating economic opportunities, efforts will contribute to the multidimensional reintegration of migrants and reduction of migrants' vulnerabilities and risks of irregular migration and human trafficking, while supporting long-term socioeconomic development. At the same time, movement assistance (in-kind,

cash or vouchers) will be provided in shelters, camps and similar sites,, along with hygiene kits. Awareness sessions on migrants' rights will also be organized for immigration control personnel. In addition, to support migrants' acceptance into society and protection from violence, abuse, and exploitation, IOM will continue to provide assisted voluntary return programmes and sustainable reintegration services, assisting with the implementation of the National Reintegration Plan in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Children's Affairs and local governments. IOM also intends to improve the availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration, in line with GCM objective, through the inclusion of specific provisions on internal and/or cross-border movements in the context of the climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters. This includes providing technical assistance and training to government counterparts on criteria to better identify and assess internally displaced and environmental migrants, as well as for admission and stay based on humanitarian considerations (i.e. disaster victims) through training processes for key government institutions such as SERNA, COPECO, SEDESOL, INM and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the promotion of an organization that articulates actions led by these five Institutions and promotes an agenda on these topics.

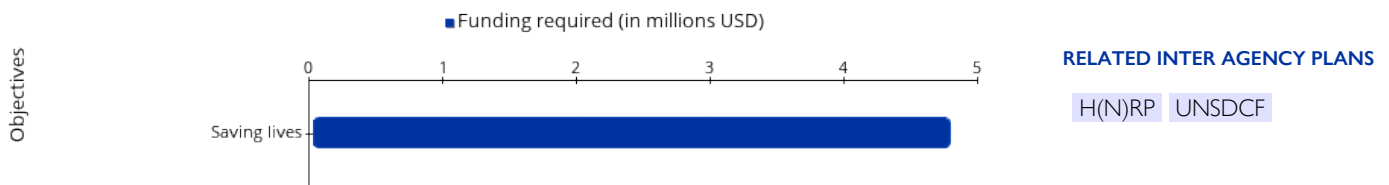


IOM is committed to mainstreaming and integrating protection, GBV, gender and disability concerns across all its operations in line with the principles of safety and dignity, avoid causing harm, guaranteeing meaningful access to assistance, non-discrimination, accountability, participation and empowerment. IOM will provide protection assistance to affected populations, focusing on displaced persons, vulnerable and in transit migrants, and returnees, in all phases of the migration and displacement cycles. Protection mainstreaming efforts will include training, sensitization, integration of minimum standards and dissemination of specific checklists and technical guidance notes, including on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) with topics including risk mitigation measures, providing complaint channels to receive sensitive information, awareness raising campaigns, among others, as well as GBV and psychological support. IOM will ensure all partners and staff are duly trained on key concepts, how to report incidents, responsibilities, obligations, and the victim-centered approach, allowing individuals who have experienced traumatic events to access appropriate services. IOM will also conduct and compile comprehensive protection analysis that details the main protection threats, risks, vulnerabilities and coping strategies of affected people to inform decision and programming. The findings of the protection analysis will provide a comprehensive overview of the protection context and trends to better incorporate gender and protection with the aim of ensuring that the operational response is protection-driven. IOM is committed to reducing the risks of exposure to gender-based violence (GBV) for all individuals, including women, girls, men, boys, and other vulnerable groups. In alignment with IOM's [Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises \(GBViC\)](#), IOM will integrate GBV risk mitigation across its sectors. Accountability to affected populations (AAP) will involve vulnerable populations in reflecting on good practices, results and lessons learned. To contribute to the complaint feedback mechanism (CFM), a suggestion box system will be installed in the collective shelters and a satisfactory survey will be conducted among beneficiaries while guaranteeing the protection of personal data and confidentiality will be considered at all times. IOM is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), where AAP is a cross-cutting topic of the regular agenda. As part of a people-centered approach, IOM will conduct focus group discussions to integrate accountability to affected populations (AAP) in the design, implementation and wrap up of crisis response initiatives, ensuring also integration of prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) efforts, as well as the availability of information on feedback and complaint mechanisms, contributing to efforts to reduce threats and vulnerabilities.

ACTIVITY AREAS



Basic needs, including food and multi-purpose cash assistance



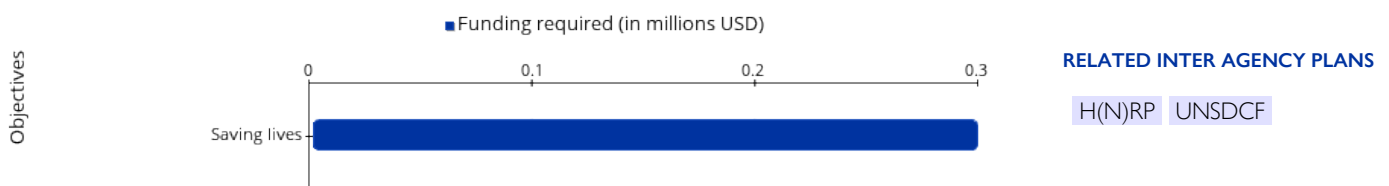
IOM will support the basic needs of affected communities and displaced persons, with a focus on marginalized groups such as elderly people, women and girls, and people with a disability, in at least one emergency in Honduras through:

- Distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance in coordination with social protection agencies and partners.



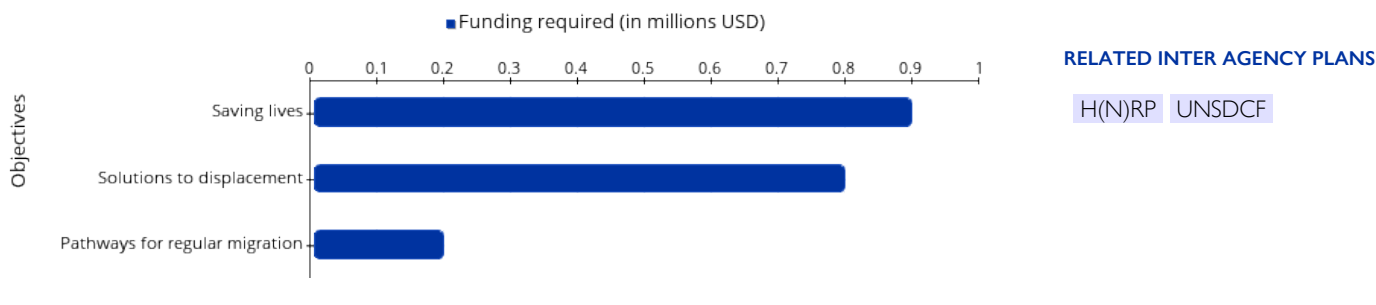
Camp coordination and camp management

PRIORITY



IOM will support the government in the coordination and management of their emergency shelters (collective centres) for displaced populations in at least one emergency in Honduras through the deployment of an emergency Shelter/CCCM coordination team (coordinator, information manager, CCCM technical advisor) to support coordinated interventions among all stakeholders, contribute to coordinated and inclusive needs assessments and strengthen the capacity of emergency shelter managers. Activities will include:

- Preparedness activities: training, preposition of non-food items (NFI), mapping of collective centres, contingency plans, among others.
- Supporting the centre managers via mobile teams on the coordination and management of collective centres or camps, including multisectoral assessments of the sites through DTM, delivery of humanitarian assistance, and trainings on CCCM and the Sphere Handbook.
- Providing basic equipment for collective centres, such as stoves for cooking, chairs, tables, fans, washing machines, and garbage cans, among others.



IOM will provide protection assistance in different areas to affected populations focusing on displaced persons, migrants in vulnerable situations, returnees, and migrants in transit, in all phases of displacement by: **Child protection**

- Providing child protection assistance, including basic services (i.e., case management, psychological support, shelter and safe spaces, legal assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration –educational support, vocational training)
- Development of initiatives and recreational activities engaging communities to protect children, raising awareness about child protection issues, and creating local networks of support to vulnerable children.
- Campaigns to raise awareness with the purpose of educating communities, children and families about child rights, protection issues, how to prevent abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- Establishment of a system to monitor children's safety and well-being and ensuring mechanisms are in place for reporting suspected abuse or exploitation (i.e., helplines to report abuse or seek help in times of crisis).

GBV protection

- Provision of GBV case management through implementing partners, and mobilization of assistance along protection service routes, as well as GBV risk mitigation.
- Development and update of information on referral mechanisms involving service providers to ensure survivors of GBV are connected to all services available and ensuring comprehensive care and support.
- Providing technical guidance to other IOM sectors, IOM's implementing partners, and government to mainstream gender and integrate GBV activities, such as dignity kits, psychosocial support, and case management.
- Enabling communication channels that will allow confidential and clear access to immediate support, counseling, referral services for survivors of GBV and its specific services (i.e., health support, legal advice, psychological support).
- Supporting access to safe spaces, shelters and temporary housing for survivors of GBV at risk of further violence.
- Development of local programmes to raise awareness about GBV, with the purpose of informing the public and changing societal attitudes towards GBV (i.e., local campaigns, educational materials, workshops, trainings, conferences).
- Provision of support to survivors through community networks.

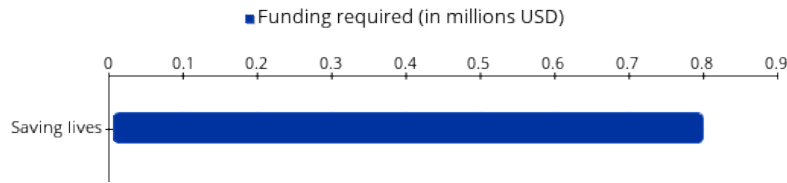
General protection

- Ensure actions for a safe, dignified and human rights-based return, according to the UNNM checklist for safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration
- Provision of sustainable reintegration services to returnees.
- Building and updating a referral system to provide appropriate response mechanisms, such as protocols, child protection services, procedures for victims of trafficking, assistance for women and girls at risk, and assisted voluntary return programmes.
- Development of accessible and inclusive communication materials accessible in different languages to better inform the target population on how to obtain specialized services.
- Characterization of profiles to identify IDPs and environmental migrants that would benefit from protection services.
- Conducting awareness campaigns with key messages on trafficking and PSEA.
- Training staff to improve the identification process of profiles susceptible to trafficking.
- Implementation of early detection protocols for profiles vulnerable to trafficking.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Objectives



RELATED INTER AGENCY PLANS

H(N)RP UNSDCF

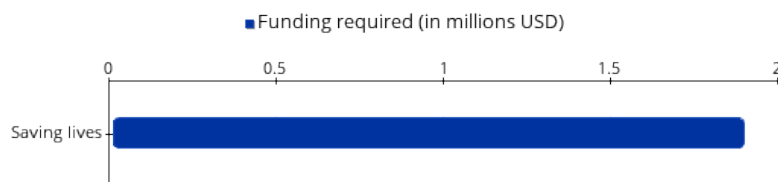
IOM will provide life-saving WASH assistance to affected communities and displaced persons in at least one emergency and support WASH preparedness in relevant municipalities in Honduras through:

- Transporting and distributing pre-positioned differentiated hygiene kits desegregated by sex and age. This will be combined with hygiene promotion to ensure proper use of hygiene kits and provide access to appropriate hygiene practices such as handwashing with soap and safe disposal of feces to reduce the spread of many diseases.
- Prepositioning hygiene kits including menstrual hygiene management kits for at least 15,000 households, storing this humanitarian aid in IOM's warehouse in Panama.



Shelter and settlements

Objectives



RELATED INTER AGENCY PLANS

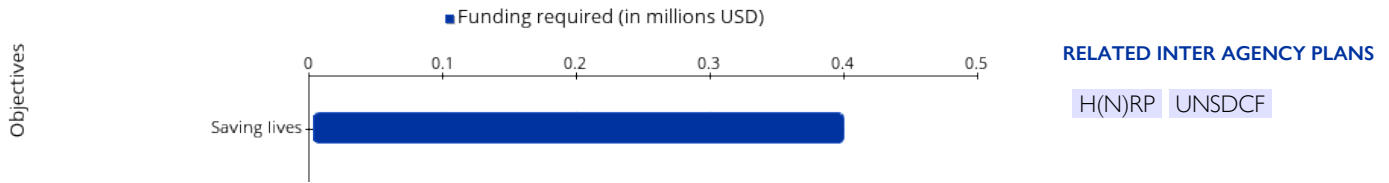
H(N)RP UNSDCF

IOM will provide life-saving shelter and non-food item assistance to affected communities and displaced persons in at least one emergency in Honduras through:

- Improving infrastructure (including basic equipment such as stoves, refrigerators, washing machines) and living conditions for IDPs, migrants in transit and returnees in shelters (collective centres), contributing to reducing the risk of gender-based violence.
- Strengthening the relevant regional and national shelter and CCCM coordination structure in collaboration with COPECO and other partners by deploying (Emergency) Shelter Sector Specialists to monitor stakeholder activities, coordinate assessments, set standards, and active coordination of activities and development of durable solutions in an early stage.
- Transporting and distributing pre-positioned emergency shelter NFIs including emergency shelter kits, solar lamps, and kitchen sets and other items previously coordinated in their composition with the CCCM sector from the IOM warehouses in Panama to displaced and affected households in collaboration with partners.
- Continuing to carry out GBV risk mitigation activities in accordance with the GBV guidelines, mainly in shelters and communities, through GBV risk and safety audits to elaborate planning with CCCM and GBV stakeholders, among others, on measures and strategies to mitigate GBV risks.
- In partnership with international and local NGOs, supporting community/owner-driven house repairs for displaced households through a combination of technical assistance, awareness-raising/training on safe construction, provision and distribution of construction materials, labour and/or conditional cash support for reconstruction.



Mental health and psychosocial support

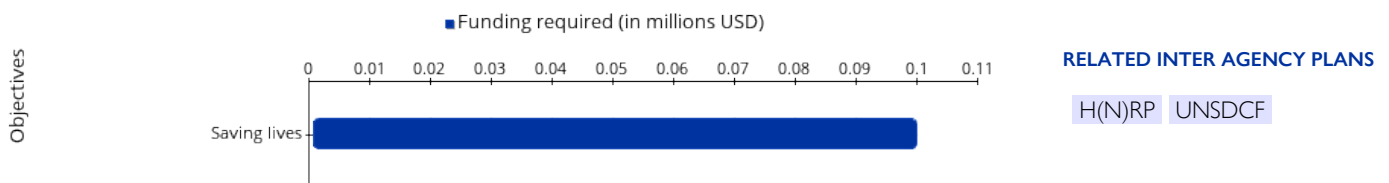


To ensure mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in humanitarian response (including in transit settings), IOM will focus on:

- Provision of community-based MHPSS (including psychoeducation, psychological first aid (PFA), counselling and socio-relational, cultural and sports, creative and art-based activities) for most vulnerable groups and communities, and referrals to specialized life-saving mental healthcare for persons with severe mental health problems.
 - These activities will be implemented through an implementing partner which is deploying a psychosocial mobile team (PMT), in line with IOM's institutional approach for emergencies and IOM Manual on Community-Based MHPSS in Emergencies and Displacement, and IASC MHPSS Guidelines.
- Provision of capacity strengthening to PMTs and other stakeholders and supervision in line with IOM's MHPSS framework.

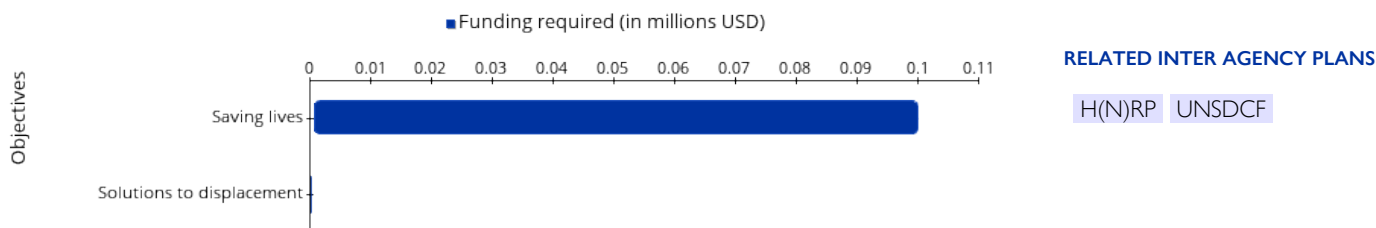


Humanitarian border management and search and rescue



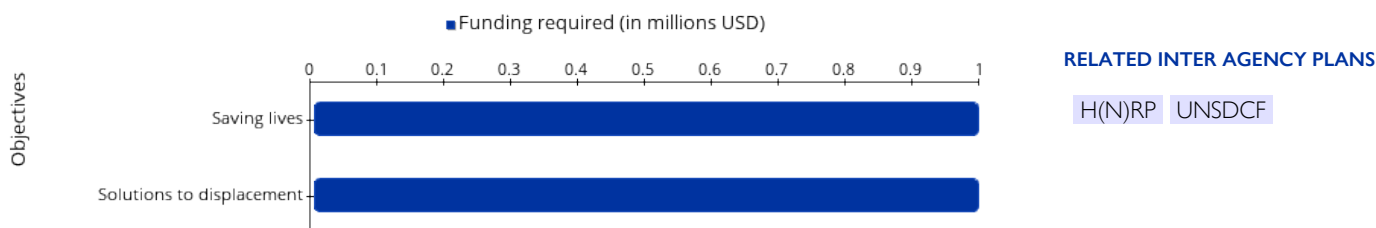
Contributing to a better local and central government response and with a humane and a rights-based approach at southern and western borders that receive international migrants, IOM will focus on:

- Strengthening of HBM governmental capacity and support the update or development of standard operating procedures.
- Strengthening of capacity of border guards on key elements of rights-based border management, ensuring border security and obligations to national sovereignty while protecting the human rights of international migrants with a focus on those transiting Honduras from the southern to western border.



To improve the health and well-being of migrants in transit by providing essential medical care, IOM will focus on:

- Support to the Government in hiring three primary care doctors (outsourcing) to provide assistance to the migrant population in transit by the southeastern and western borders. These personnel will also support health promotion, disease prevention, detection of migrants with emergencies or notifiable diseases with referrals to secondary care centers, health data registration and sharing with the corresponding government authorities (INM and SESAL, among others).
- Strengthening the cooperation of governmental and non-governmental organizations to develop a Crisis Plan with a focus on the health of migrants in transit.
- Support with pre-positioning items, including medical supplies for people with disabilities or other vulnerable situations (including wheelchairs and crutches) and key logistic sources such as ambulances.



IOM will enhance municipal preparedness, support vulnerable communities, support COPECO and local governments in disaster risk management and early recovery through:

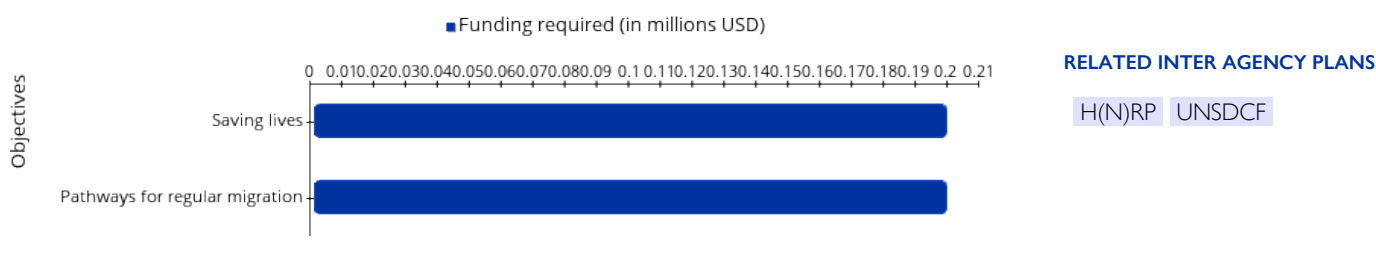
- Strengthening the preparedness of selected (vulnerable) municipalities through profiling the emergency shelter capacity and upgrading at least 45 collective centres/emergency shelters, developing community evacuation plans, emergency response training of communities and improving access to data.
- Supporting COPECO and the UN system with migration in emergencies, developing policies and protocols for relocations, evacuations, and shelters, and contributing to regional and subregional UN contingency plans in shelter, CCCM, WASH, and Protection.
- Playing an active role in coordination platforms such as REDLAC and the Humanitarian Country Team during emergencies.
- Providing trainings on DRR, in line with the MICIC Guidelines and other internationally recognized standards, to crisis-affected communities as part of CCCM and evacuation, shelter response and recovery programmes, mainstreaming protection principles and durable solutions.
- Supporting the drafting, review and update of local policies on disaster risk reduction and management and local climate change adaptation plans and strengthening the implementation capacities of local actors through the provision of training, equipment and tools.
- Conducting research and actions related to climate change adaptation (CCA) and contributing to the generation of relevant science-based evidence and utilization of local knowledge to inform the government's policies and programmes, and multi-sectoral programmes (i.e. food security-WASH-climate change, -community stabilization) with other development partners including UN agencies and CSO partners.
- Conducting advocacy work for policies and research related to CCA linked to migration in Honduras.

- Conducting consultations with communities vulnerable to climate risk to develop community action plans that identify localized climate adaptation strategies and providing technical assistance to implement these plans.
- Supporting at-risk communities and individuals to mainstream climate-smart, green livelihood strategies, including through the set-up of community-based climate risk monitoring and early warning systems.
- Implementing early recovery activities in communities, such as rehabilitation of community infrastructure and house repairs, livelihood recovery support, involvement of women in recovery committees, and linking affected individuals and families with development projects for the sustainability of actions.



Data for action, insight and foresight

PRIORITY



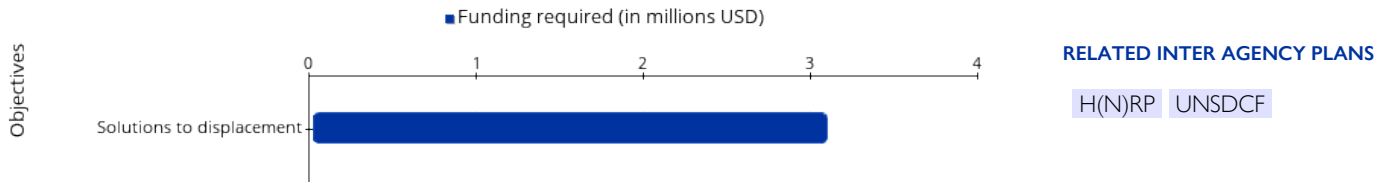
Based on the regularity and high impact of natural hazards that affect the country every year, as well as the complex mixed population flows, there is a need to fill the current information gap. Therefore, it is fundamental to strengthen the capacities of Honduran institutions to collect, process, analyze and share data on displaced populations due to environmental degradation and the increasing impacts of climate change and mixed population flows. Additionally, it is important to generate information on the link between internal displacement and forced migration, since one precludes the other in some cases. It will also be important to understand migration movements within and through the country. IOM will strengthen DTM activities around the following primary outcomes:

- Strengthening the capacity of government institutions such as COPECO, INM, and other relevant stakeholders to collect, process, and analyze timely information on displaced populations affected by natural hazards, as well as mixed population flows.
- Developing mechanisms to share timely data collected using DTM methodologies such as the multi-sectoral location assessment (MSLA) and multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) on displaced populations with humanitarian actors, considering AAP and data protection principles, to better prepare for and respond to emergencies related to disasters.
- Using secondary data such as official administrative data from INM and the Consular and Migration Observatory of Honduras (CONMIGHO in Spanish), analyzing migration flows, with a focus on migrants in transit and returnees.

Key stakeholders, including UN agencies, the Humanitarian Country Team (UNCT), United Nations Network on Migration, NGOs, other government institutions, donors and international cooperation, and IOM internal programmes, will benefit from the data sharing for emergency response plans, resource allocation for humanitarian assistance, development of project proposals, etc.



Land and property



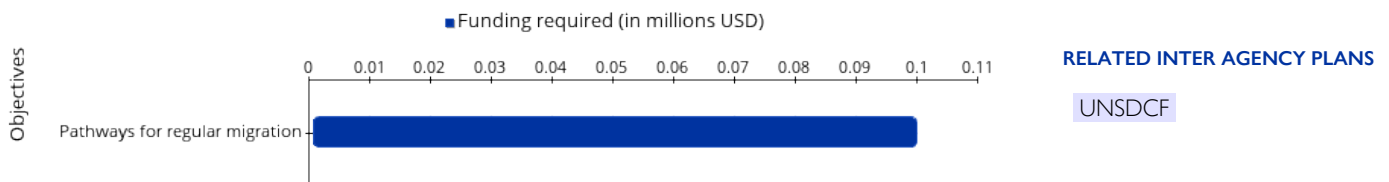
Due to its geographical position and impact of several hazards during the cyclone season, in 2025, IOM Honduras will focus on:

- Provision of technical, coordination and planning support to the Honduras Government on reconstruction, reparation, housing, land and property rights, planned relocations, and land planning, to pave the path, both politically and socially, for providing durable solutions for displaced households or households at risk.



Regular pathways

PRIORITY

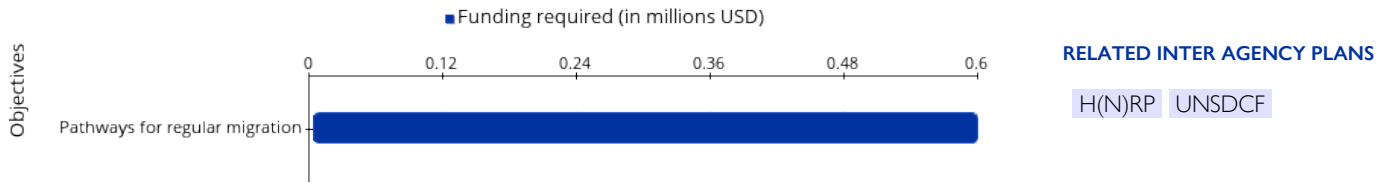


In line with IOM's Country Strategic Plan and IOM's global Strategic Result Framework (SRF), the Organization will focus on:

- Strengthening the capacity of government officials and other actors to establish voluntary, safe, and dignified post-arrival assistance programmes tailored to the needs of returnees, their families and communities.
- Strengthening the capacity of government authorities to better regulate the recruitment industry and work with the private sector to promote the adoption of ethical recruitment principles and practices.
- Enhancing migration policy to facilitate entry and stay to address humanitarian or protection needs, including environmental migrants.
- Disseminating key information on the Work Abroad Programmes to facilitate migrants' access to employment opportunities under existing labor mobility pathways.



Movement assistance



IOM will support movement assistance for vulnerable migrants through the strengthening of the central and local coordination to ensure better assistance at key entry points for those risk groups, mainly focusing on:

- Provision of movement assistance such as in-kind, conditional vouchers, and different CBI modalities.
- Strengthening the coordination with authorities and the local community contributing to ensure enhanced movement assistance for migrants in situations of vulnerability, such as unaccompanied minors, lactating women, elderly and people with disabilities.

CONTRIBUTES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



CONTRIBUTES TO GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION OBJECTIVES





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