

# HUMANITARIAN **NEEDS** AND **RESPONSE PLAN** HONDURAS **Annex document**

HUMANITARIAN  
PROGRAMME CYCLE  
2024

ISSUED JANUARY 2024

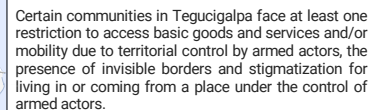


TEGUCIGALPITA, HONDURAS

Photo: OCHA/Marc Belanger



## Key Messages



Although humanitarian organizations have access to the most vulnerable areas, they often face obstructions and interference that moderately - or severely - limits humanitarian activities and the delivery of assistance. Examples include armed actors imposition of times, days and modalities for the delivery of assistance; humanitarian staff having to adopt self-protection measures (e.g. restriction of the area of intervention to avoid crossing invisible borders); and lengthy negotiation processes with actors exercising territorial control to enter or pass through areas.

Areas that are both exposed to disaster risk and affected by violence are of particular concern. In the event of a large-scale disaster, humanitarian response would be affected by the different interests of actors in territorial control. This could interfere with the delivery of assistance by prioritizing certain groups, restricting access to new organizations deployed to the emergency response, and imposing mobility restrictions on both the population and humanitarian actors.

The boundaries, names and designations used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Created: November 2023

Sources: This information is a product of consultation with actors from the Humanitarian Country Team. Feedback: [palmae@un.org](mailto:palmae@un.org) | [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) | [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)



The map displays Tegucigalpa, Honduras, with three detailed insets. The main map shows the city's layout with streets and waterways. The insets provide closer views of specific areas:

- AMARATECA VALLEY:** Shows several locations marked with orange hatched patterns, indicating interference in humanitarian activities. These locations are labeled: Divina Providencia, Ciudad España, Colonia Habitat, and Colonia San Miguel de Arcangel. A legend entry for orange hatched patterns reads: "Interferences in the implementation of humanitarian activities".
- NORTH OF TEGUCIGALPA:** Shows two locations marked with white patterns, indicating restricted access to services and assistance. These locations are labeled: Colonia Villa Lina Miller and Colonia El Guanabano. A legend entry for white patterns reads: "Restrictions or obstructions to affected populations' access to services and assistance".
- TEGUCIGALPA:** The central city area, showing a dense network of streets and waterways. A legend entry for the grey background reads: "Municipal boundary".

Legend:

- Restrictions or obstructions to affected populations' access to services and assistance (White pattern)
- Interferences in the implementation of humanitarian activities (Orange hatched pattern)
- Municipal boundary (Grey background)
- Streets (Thin grey lines)
- Waterways (Blue lines)

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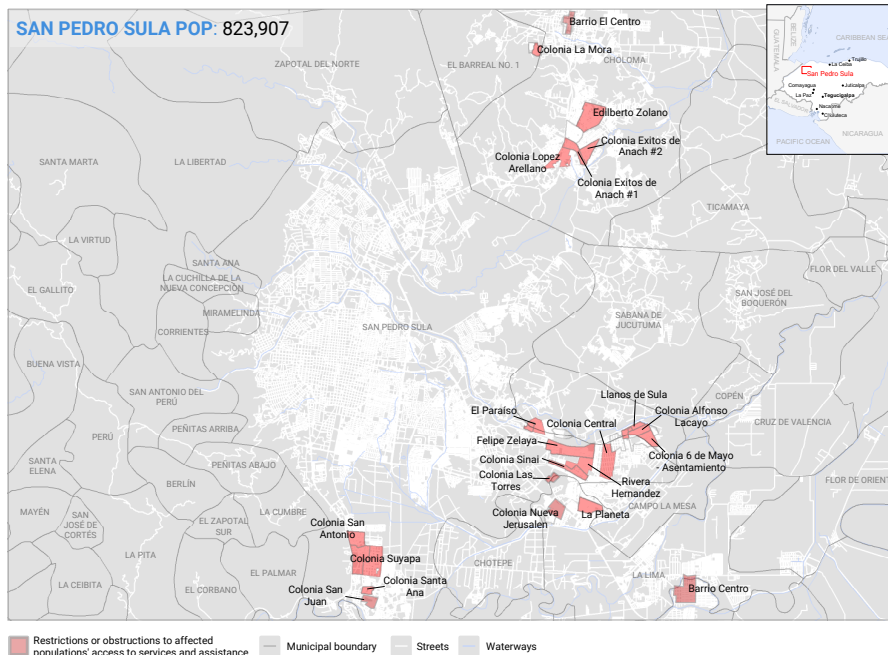


## HONDURAS – HUMANITARIAN ACCESS SAN PEDRO SULA

November 2023

Communities with large populations facing restrictions in access to basic goods and services and/or mobility.

### KEY MESSAGES



In San Pedro Sula, there are restrictions and obstructions that have a moderate impact on humanitarian activities and the delivery of assistance. These restrictions, which can become severe, include armed actors imposing conditions as to times, days and modalities for the delivery of assistance; humanitarian staff adopting self-protection measures (e.g. restricting the intervention zone so as not to cross invisible borders), and lengthy negotiation processes with actors exercising territorial control to enter or cross areas.

The declaration of a state of emergency and the militarization of the state response in some areas controlled by armed actors have resulted in limitations on the entry and mobility of humanitarian activities due to checkpoints, police operations, the imposition of curfews, among others.

In the event of natural disasters, to which the Sula Valley is highly vulnerable, the humanitarian response would be hampered and restricted by the territorial control exercised by armed actors and the possible imposed limitations regarding relief and rescue. Furthermore, the population would face restrictions on mobility and access to assistance, for example access to shelters in neighbouring areas controlled by different armed actors.

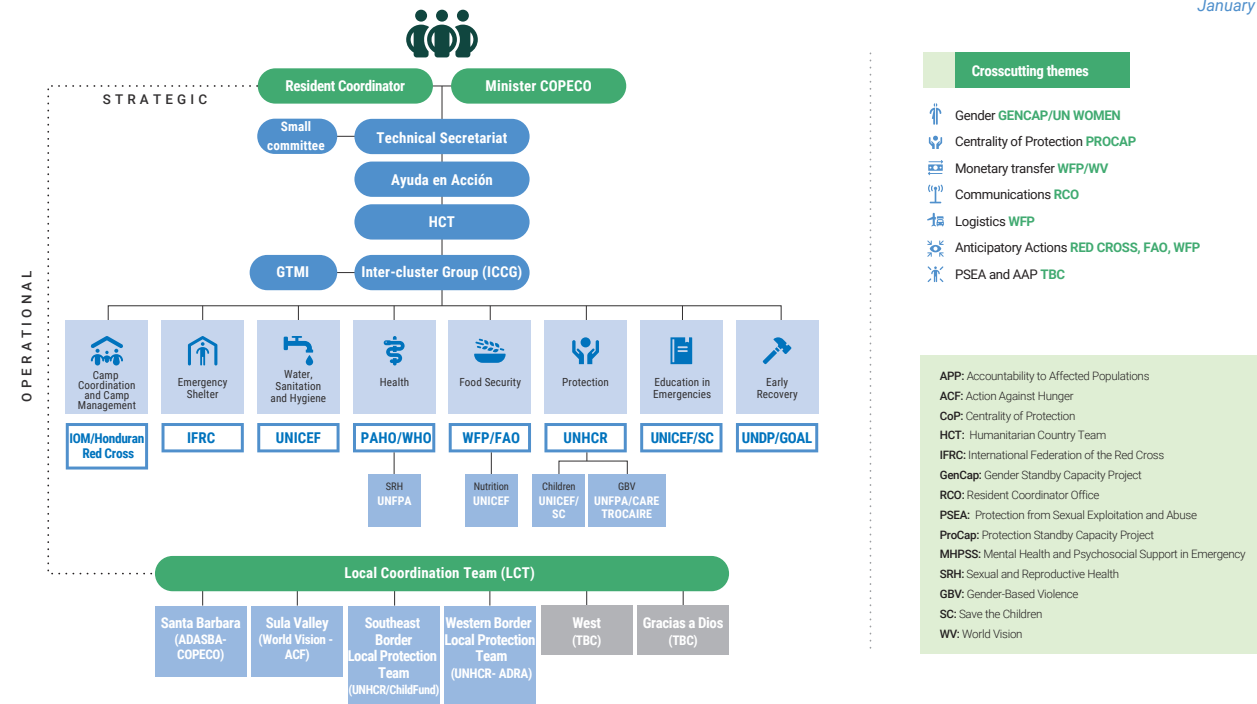
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Infographic

Humanitarian architecture in Honduras



January 2024



Date of update: January 29, 2024 | Sources: Humanitarian Country Team.  
More at: [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) | [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

United Nations Resident Coordinator Office  
This is not a conclusive document; if your organization has capabilities in emergency or disaster response, please send your information to: [palmae@un.org](mailto:palmae@un.org)

Map

Distribution of Multi-Hazard Exposure Index Scores





# Methodology

The methodology used to calculate the intersectoral People in Need (PiN) number for the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview was calculated using the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework 2.0 (JIAF 2.0).

The JIAF 2.0 sets global standards for making robust, impartial, transparent, replicable and comparable estimates of humanitarian needs. An interagency partnership, including humanitarian organizations, UN agencies and various humanitarian donors, developed the methodology. The IASC has approved the JIAF 2.0 to support the estimation of humanitarian needs included in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. The JIAF 2.0 is a process that provides key information necessary for strategic decision-making in humanitarian aid and protection, including how many people need humanitarian assistance, the severity of their needs, the nature of the needs, how needs overlap and coexist, who are the most in need and why. The JIAF 2.0 relies on both quantitative and qualitative methods and provides a consensus-based estimate of needs based on evidence. The JIAF's findings provide the empirical basis underpinning the Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and, consequently, the collective humanitarian response. More information can be found at: <https://www.jiaf.info/>

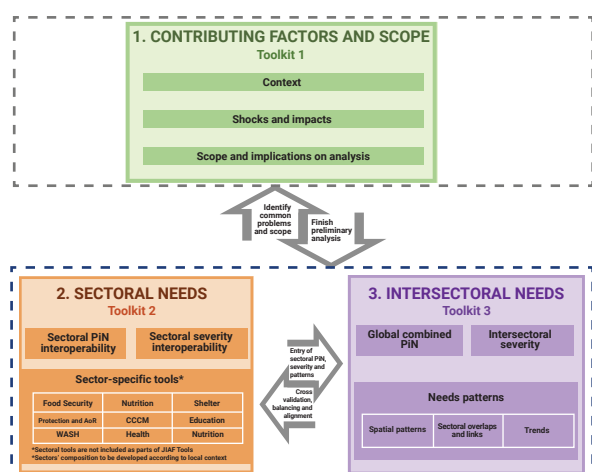
Different sectors use their specific methodologies to calculate their sectoral PiN. The Mosaic method is used to produce the intersectoral PiN, which corresponds to the aggregation of the sectoral PiNs. More specifically, the highest sectoral PiN in the lowest geographical unit is used to estimate the intersectoral PiN.

## Protection Analysis Framework (PAF)

The Protection Cluster conducted its humanitarian needs analysis using the Protection Analysis Framework (PAF). The analysis is based on qualitative and quantitative data identified in both available secondary sources and prioritized primary sources following the identification of information gaps. To strengthen findings related to changes in violence dynamics and their impacts on the population, joint analysis exercises were convened at both national and local levels.

## Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

The Food Security Cluster bases its analysis on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) approach. The IPC is a set of protocols used to classify Chronic and Acute Food Insecurity, consisting of four mutually complementary functions, each containing a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The main parameters of the IPC include consensus building, the convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability.



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