

CENTRAL AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT — DTM ACTIVITIES OVERVIEW

AUGUST 2022 - OCTOBER 2023



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Cover photo: Unusually intense rains have affected some 73,000 people in Honduras during September 2022. © IOM 2022/Courtesy World Vision/Andrea GUARDIOLA

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Acronyms

CIPPDV	Inter-institutional commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (<i>Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas Internamente por la Violencia</i>)
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EGRISS	Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
ETT	Emergency Tracking Tool
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INE	National Statistics Institute (<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas</i>)
IRIS	International Recommendations on IDP Statistics
MAPAP	Metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince

Introduction

In Central America, North America and the Caribbean, the effects of natural disasters, climate change, violence, and insecurity drive internal displacement as people move to seek safety within their own countries. However, the lack of information on internal displacement in some areas of the region limits visibility on the magnitude of this phenomenon and the ability to address its effects. There is a substantial need for official IDP statistics and operational data in the region, including the necessary infrastructure to collect and maintain such data.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system providing data on internal displacement and human mobility to inform assistance and service delivery in complex crisis contexts. DTM activities focused on identifying and tracking internal displacement in Central America, North America and the Caribbean are currently being conducted in Haiti and Honduras. Both countries face a complex internal displacement context shaped by violence and natural disasters. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the information available on internal displacement in Haiti and Honduras obtained through data collection activities conducted between August 2022 and October 2023. It will also highlight capacity building efforts to strengthen existing data collection systems and to expand data collection on IDPs into other countries of the region.

In Haiti, the current displacement context has been influenced by an upsurge in violent attacks, insecurity and political instability since 2021. The effects of these events have been compounded by natural disasters including earthquakes, torrential rains and flooding. Among the most affected zones are the Central, West and Artibonite departments where violent incidents have caused displacements within and between these areas. The Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) is the most affected, with an estimated 143,209 IDPs as of July 2023. DTM Haiti monitors movements in these zones through mobility tracking exercises to identify the number of displaced persons, the number of displacements in a given time period, and the needs of displaced people in order to inform humanitarian and development programs.

In Honduras, generalized violence drives displacement in the country. The effects of displacement due to these causes have been intensified by the high frequency of natural disasters, such as hurricanes Eta and Iota in November 2020. Between 2004 - 2018, approximately 247,090 people were affected by displacement in Honduras¹. The government's official recognition of internal displacement in 2013 has paved the way for data collection and profiling exercises to identify and characterize the internal displacement context nationally. However, there is a considerable need for official statistics and efforts are being made nationally to incorporate the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) in household surveys conducted by the National Statistics Institute (INE) to gradually generate official IDP statistics. In October 2023, DTM Honduras conducted a baseline assessment in the department of Cortés to collect preliminary data on the number of IDPs in the department.

A regional priority is to increase the visibility of internal displacement in the region and to work towards building robust data collection systems. IOM has contributed toward these efforts as part of the regional EGRISS working group. For 2024 – 2025, this working group is tasked with promoting good practices and building capacity across Latin America and the Caribbean for the adoption of the IRIS recommendations to produce reliable and consistent IDP statistics. Recent efforts have included videoconferences on the IRIS recommendations and collaboration with national partners and other humanitarian agencies on IDP data collection activities.

¹ Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas Internamente por la Violencia (CIPPDV), "[Profiling of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004 – 2018](#)," 11 December 2019.

Internal displacement context

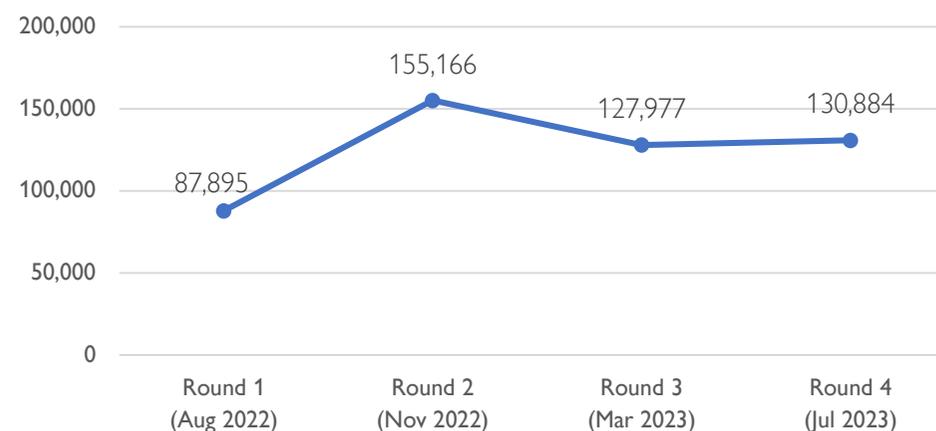
In Haiti, internal displacement is shaped by susceptibility to natural hazards and an increasing incidence of violence and insecurity. In recent years, the effects of these emergencies have been heightened by economic and political instability. As of June 2023, 194,624 IDPs were identified by DTM Haiti in the departments of West, Center and Artibonite². DTM has had an operational presence in Haiti since the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake and has continued to track subsequent displacement in the country. Mobility tracking is DTM's primary tool used to perform assessments on displacement to quantify the presence of groups of interest and identify their reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs.

Displacement due to violence

Since June 2021, upsurges in gang violence and increased insecurity in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) have led to the displacement of tens of thousands of people. Insecurity was amplified by the assassination of President Moïse the following month. DTM Haiti in partnership with the Haitian Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC) initiated periodic mobility tracking activities to monitor sites and neighborhoods through key informant interviews. Four rounds of assessments have been conducted between August 2022 and July 2023 in the MAPAP. During the [fourth round](#), additional municipalities in the West department were covered due to an increase in movements in areas beyond Port-au-Prince. 143,209 IDPs were identified in the West Department in July 2023, of which 130,884 IDPs were located in the MAPAP.

Figure 1 shows the total number of IDPs identified in Port-au-Prince during all rounds of the assessment. In 2022, a 77 per cent increase in the number of IDPs due to violence was observed. While the number of IDPs has not increased significantly in 2023, the number of displaced persons remains high. In March, 45,864 IDP returnees were identified, with 32 per cent of them having made their return between November 2022 and March 2023.

Figure 1. Persons displaced by violence in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince



Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), July 2023. DTM Haiti — [Factsheet on the displacement situation in West — Round 4 \(03 June — 03 July 2023\)](#). IOM, Haiti.

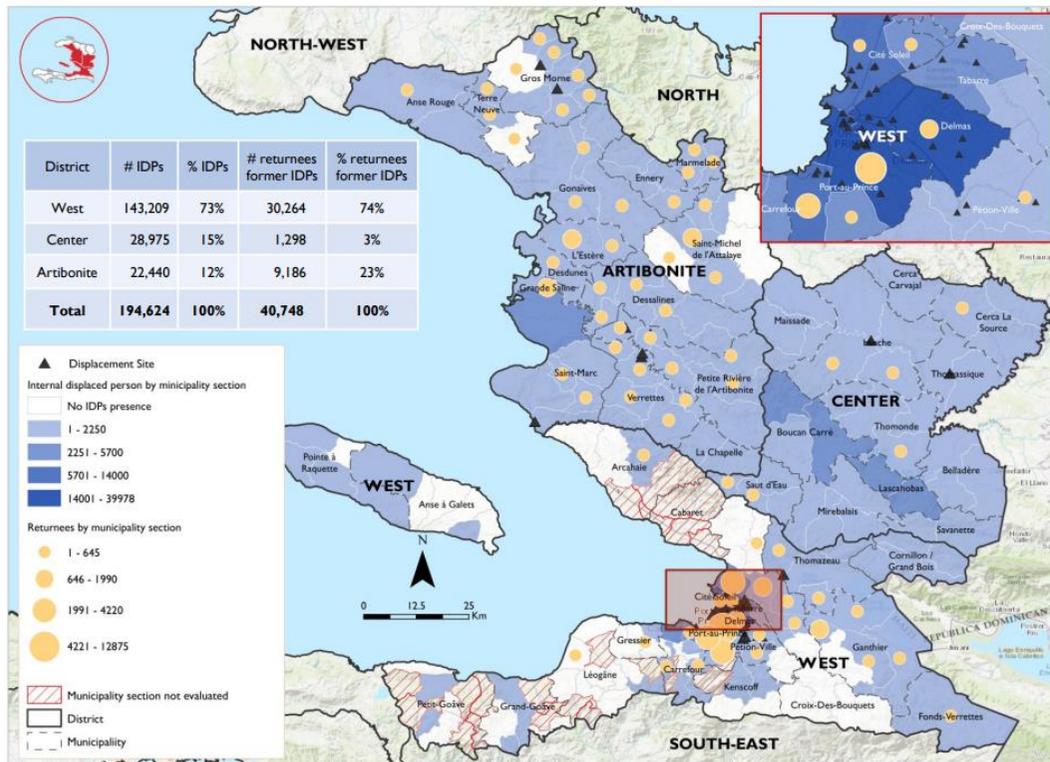
Another observed trend between the end of 2022 and start of 2023 is the move of IDPs from accommodation with host families to various temporary sites in the MAPAP where they face higher safety and protection risks³.

While most of the violence is concentrated in the Port-au-Prince area within the West department, other departments have also been affected by an increased incidence of violence. As a result, data collection activities were expanded to cover the Artibonite and Center districts in April and June 2023, respectively. The department of Artibonite had the second highest rate of reported violent incidents after the MAPAP during the period of assessments. In the [first round](#) conducted in April, 9,751 IDPs were identified. During the [second round](#) in June, 22,440 IDPs were identified in the same area, representing a 130 per cent increase from the previous round. The department of Center hosts many individuals who have fled the MAPAP. In the [first round](#) of assessment, 28,975 IDPs were identified in Center. Figure 2 highlights the number of IDPs identified in these three departments as of June 2023.

² International Organization for Migration (IOM), June 2023. [Internal displacement situation \(West, Center and Artibonite\) – \(June 2023\)](#). IOM, Haiti.

³ International Organization for Migration (IOM), September 2023. [DTM Testimonies from IDPs in MAPAP \(July 2023\)](#). IOM, Haiti.

Figure 2. Map of internal displacement in the departments of West, Center, and Artibonite (June 2023)



This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), June 2023. [Internal displacement situation \(West, Center and Artibonite\) – \(June 2023\)](#). IOM, Haiti.

Displacement due to natural hazards and disasters

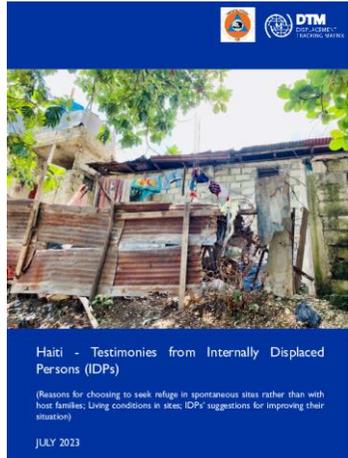
In addition to displacement caused by violence, Haiti has faced multiple natural hazards including earthquakes, hurricanes and floods. In August 2021, an earthquake struck the departments of Nippes, South, and Grand’Anse causing the death of 2,246 people and displacing approximately 16,185 people⁴.

A subcomponent of DTM’s mobility tracking, the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is used to rapidly collect information on large and sudden population movements caused by particular events. Between December 2022 and October 2023, 26 rounds of ETT assessments were conducted on a weekly and monthly basis to provide frequent snapshots of displacement caused by specific security or climate related emergency events. In 2023, this included the tracking of fires in displacement sites and neighborhoods, armed attacks, and floods due to heavy rain and water infrastructure damage.



⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), October 2022. DTM [Information Sheet on Forced Displacement \(June – August 2022\)](#). IOM, Haiti.

Testimonies from Internally Displaced Persons



In July 2023, DTM Haiti conducted a series of interviews with IDPs residing in various spontaneous sites in the MAPAP. The report highlights a qualitative overview of the perceptions of IDPs on their living conditions in sites, the factors that influence their decisions to live there, and their assistance needs. Below are some of the statements featured in the report based on the main identified themes and needs of IDPs in temporary sites.

Access the full report [here](#)

Reasons for moving to spontaneous sites instead of host families

"The members of my family do not have the necessary resources to accommodate me. As a member of this church, I prefer to stay here until I find assistance to move to the provinces. I never want to return to my area of origin." (A household head settled in a church in the MAPAP)

"We chose this site because all our relatives live in this area. We didn't want to move away from our zone." (A household head in a site in the MAPAP)

"For us, it's a matter of lack of economic means. Our families wouldn't be able to support us financially." (A household head in a site in the MAPAP)

"As a faithful member of this church, I prefer to stay here. Most of my friends and family live in a small single room, which does not allow for accommodating anyone else." (A household head settled in a church in the MAPAP)

Reasons for leaving host families to settle in sites

"I had to leave the host family because there was no harmony between us. As the Creole proverb says, 'granmoun pa ret kay granmoun' (adults don't stay at other adults' homes). I have a friend who is part of this church and suggested I come here until things improve." (A household head settled in a church in the MAPAP)

"We know that we lead a very difficult life in this site, but at least there will be no one to hurl insults, abuse, and humiliations at us anymore." (A household head settled in a site in the MAPAP)

Living conditions in sites

"It's a very difficult experience. The sanitation is poor, there are germs, no latrines. We sleep outside, we have fallen ill, and we have seen children die from diseases, especially pneumonia." (A household head displaced in a site in the MAPAP)

"For me, the experience is similar to going to bed exhausted at 10 PM and waking up at 4 AM to hit the streets without knowing where to go."

Proposed improvements to living conditions

"Honestly, I don't have much hope for a change in this area anymore. But maybe if everyone had a job or other means to earn money, things could improve." (A household head displaced in a site)

"For me, it is necessary to ensure security stability." (A household head displaced in a site in the MAPAP)

Internal displacement context

Between 2004 and 2018, approximately 247,090 people were affected by internal displacement in Honduras⁵. Displacement has been on the rise due to increased generalized violence and natural disasters in the country. In 2013, the Government of Honduras adopted a [new legislation](#) which officially recognized internal displacement and established the Inter-institutional commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (*Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas Internamente por la Violencia* (CIPPDV)). This has paved the way for data collection exercises to inform decision-making for assistance programs and public policy. While there has been a gradual increase in the collection of internal displacement data, the need of expanded capacity and resources for data collection is a priority to obtain current and accurate information on the scale of internal displacement in Honduras.

National migration and remittances survey 2023

Between February and March 2023, the national statistical institute (INE) of Honduras conducted a [national household survey on migration and remittances](#) with support from IOM. The survey also included questions to identify internal displacement. Surveys were conducted in 7 of the 18 departments of Honduras including Francisco Morazán, Cortés, Atlántida, Yoro, Copán, Santa Bárbara and Olancho. As the last remittances survey took place in 2010, it was a priority to obtain updated information and to consider the impact of recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020. The household survey will provide updated data on human mobility dynamics and the impact of incoming remittances in Honduras. Publication of the report with the survey results is scheduled for the end of 2023. Table 1 summarizes the question categories related to internal displacement that were included in the survey questionnaire, all which align with the question types outlined in the IRIS.

Table 1. Question categories on internal displacement included in the 2023 National Remittances Survey

Survey Question Categories
Place of birth and habitual residence
Length of stay in current location
Reasons for moving
Reasons for choosing the current place of residence

Honduras CAIDD Project

The project "Supporting Global Displacement Tracking Matrix Capacity to Advance Internal Displacement Data (CAIDD)" funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development of the Government of Canada (DFATD), has the objective of leveraging IOM's global DTM capacity and its implementation on the ground in 20 target countries, one of which is Honduras.

The project aims to achieve the following results:

1. To improve the collection, analysis, management and production of data and information on internal displacement in complex contexts around the world, to inform humanitarian response and other strategic response plans.
2. Improve capacity of humanitarian partners to more effectively meet the needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises.
3. Strengthen capacity of donors to better prioritize their resources to reach those most in need.

⁵ Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas Internamente por la Violencia (CIPPDV), "[Profiling of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004 – 2018](#)," 11 December 2019.

Honduras

DTM Information Management in Emergency Contexts Workshop

As part of the objective of the CAIDD project to strengthen the capacity of local partners, DTM held a workshop in September 2023 with municipality leaders and information management specialists from the department of Cortés. Cortés was selected for this training due to the high levels of internal displacement in the area. According to displacement profiling studies, it is the department from which most IDPs originate and where the highest number of IDPs in Honduras are hosted⁶. The training focused on information management practices for emergency contexts, specifically on internal displacement data collection.

Among the topics covered were data protection practices, analysis planning, sampling and data collection methods. The IRIS recommendations were introduced with a focus on the interrelationship between official statistics and operational data, different data sources useful for IDP statistics, and the types of variables used to measure IDP stocks and progress towards durable solutions.

Embedded in the course content were practical application activities including a participatory mapping exercise where participants identified the main areas affected by displacement in the department of Cortés, the hazards that affect those regions, and shelter sites. Among the identified motives for displacement were flooding, violence, and the closing of garment factories, which has historically caused workers to move in search of other employment opportunities.

The impact of Hurricanes Eta and Iota were also mentioned as factors that caused high levels of displacement. As thousands of people reported losing their homes and were forced to relocate to less affected zones within and outside the department. The pictures below show one of the maps produced, outlining the main driving factors and their locations. Participants also performed a mapping exercise to identify key informants in their respective municipalities. The outputs from this exercise provided DTM with initial contacts for the baseline assessment conducted in October.



⁶ Comisión Interinstitucional para la Protección de las Personas Desplazadas Internamente por la Violencia (CIPPDV), "Profiling of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004 – 2018," 11 December 2019.

Honduras

DTM Honduras Internal Displacement Rapid Baseline Assessment

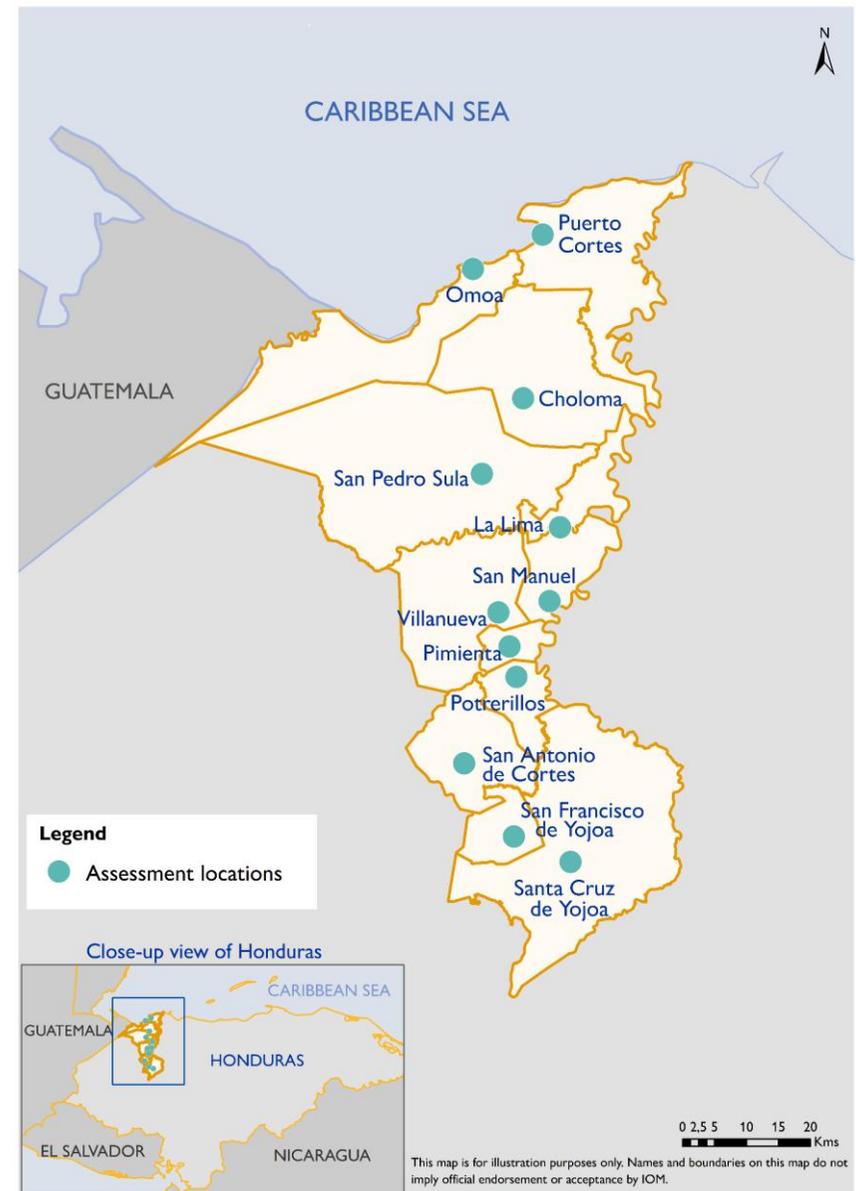
Operational data plays a significant role in the development of official statistics when they adjust to international statistical quality frameworks. They are also useful for coordination between national and international stakeholders. As part of the effort to build and maintain IDP operational data in the country, DTM Honduras conducted a mobility tracking rapid baseline assessment in October 2023 in order to measure internal displacement across various locations in the department of Cortés. Figure 3 shows the locations covered in the assessment.

Information on displacement was collected through surveys with key informants from various profiles. Among the interviewed key informants were representatives from local municipalities from emergency units, units on issues of violence, community development and in some cases, deputy mayors. Among other community representatives were school and church leaders, as well as first responders. Representatives from INGOs from the International Committee of the Red Cross, Doctors of the World, and Norwegian Refugee Council also participated. Table 2 outlines the question categories that were covered in the assessment. Baseline assessment data is useful for collecting preliminary data on population presence to provide an initial indication of displacement figures. This information can then be used to define the scope and focus of subsequent data collection activities.

Table 2. Question categories included in the baseline assessment

Survey Question Categories
Community perceptions on Honduran IDPs
Reasons for displacement
Locations of displacement
Areas of origin
Types of support offered to IDPs

Figure 3. Map of mobility tracking baseline assessment locations in the department of Cortés



Honduras

Figure 6 is a network visualization showcasing clusters of interconnected words and themes within the sample of analyzed articles. The distance between the clusters indicates the relatedness of the key words. Generally, the closer the terms are to each other, the stronger the relationship between them. The different colors also represent different thematic areas. The thematic clusters are outlined in figure 7. The identified themes generally fit into the categories of climate change, territory disputes, forced displacement, department and municipalities, and acts of violence.

Figure 6. Network visualization of thematic clusters in analyzed news articles

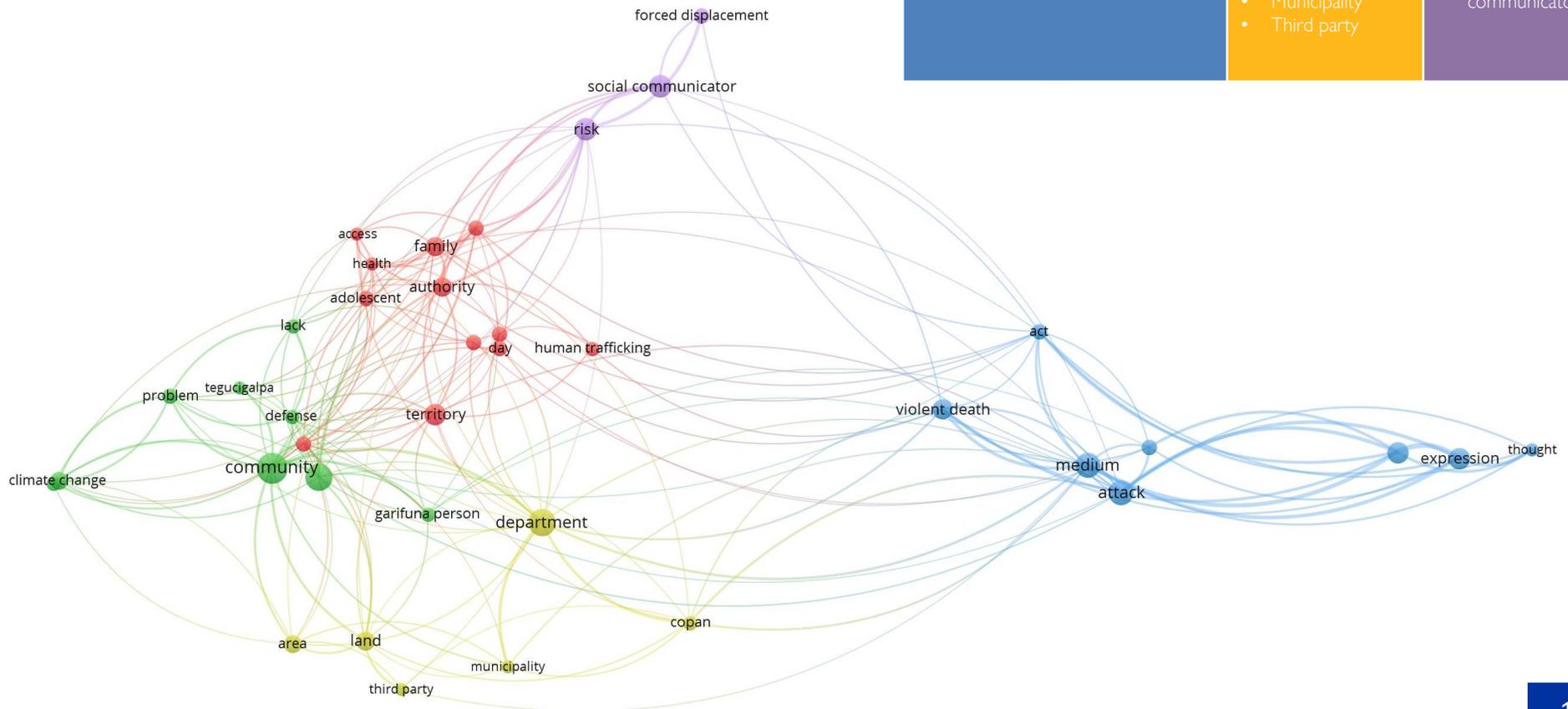


Figure 7. Table of network diagram clusters

Cluster 1		Cluster 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Addition • Adolescent • Authority • Day • Family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Human trafficking • Justice • Lempira • Minor • Territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Community • Defense • Garifuna person • lan Fry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack • Problem • State • Tegucigalpa
Cluster 3		Cluster 4	Cluster 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act • Aggression • Attack • Expression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom • Medium • Thought • Violent death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area • Copan • Department • Land • Municipality • Third party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced displacement • Risk • Social communicator

Honduras

News article quotes

To contextualize the network visualization clusters, some quotes were selected and color coded according to the corresponding cluster type of the key term used. The quotes were then grouped into the main thematic areas identified.

Displacement due to violence and threats against journalists

"At least 107 journalists and social communicators denounced, between 2016 and July 2023, being at risk and victims of forced displacement in Honduras, being the object, in 80% of the cases, of threats, a situation that not only put at risk the exercise of their profession, but also their integrity and their lives, revealed today the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH)" (Canal 6 2023).

"CONADEH also stated that between 2022 and September 2023 "the practice of journalism was marked by more than fifty acts of violation of freedom of expression and press freedom, ranging from threats, aggressions, attacks, harassment, intimidation, arbitrary detentions, forced displacement and the violent death of six people linked to the media" (Agencia EFE 2023).

Displacement due to drug trafficking and related land disputes

"There is an internal migration of people from Mosquitia to the main cities of the country, either to trade, look for work or study, although there are also many cases of forced displacement due to drug trafficking, which has intensified due to land conflicts." (Lorca 2023).

Climate change related displacement

"It is very clear that many people are being forced to flee the country, noted Ian Fry, according to the Special Rapporteur, people are being forced to leave the country because of forced displacement which, in addition to violence, is caused by climate change" (Hernández 2023a).

"According to the testimonies, to which the Special Rapporteur had access, people in the communities migrated due to desperation caused by droughts, floods, landslides, rising sea levels or coastal erosion" (Hernández 2023a).

Displacement of children

"Historically, Honduran children have faced a series of violations of their rights; they are victims of violence, forced displacement and forced to migrate from the country" (Henández 2023b).

"With respect to education, there is relatively good primary school coverage, 80% of the department's children are enrolled in schools, access to secondary school is lower and to opt for higher education one must leave the department" (Lorca 2023).

"Rodolfina's youngest daughter is six years old and has a severe heart condition that she still does not know what it is because there is no machinery to test her in Brus Laguna, "it gives her a "puyón" in her heart, you touch her and she feels like she is going to explode, they gave us a referral and we have to travel to Tegucigalpa to treat her because here there is nothing to diagnose her" (Lorca 2023).

Regional capacity building on internal displacement statistics

Statistical Conference of the Americas on IDP Statistics

Within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), a working group was established in September 2023 as part of the 2024 - 2025 agenda. The group's primary objective is to increase visibility of the IRIS recommendations and strengthen the capacities of national statistics institutes in the Latin America and Caribbean region to adopt and implement the recommendations developed by the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS). Making IDPs, their needs, access to services, and progress towards durable solutions visible through official statistics is of great interest to the EGRISS, as it facilitates the generation of public policy and actions to improve the quality of life of IDPs.

As part of the effort towards capacity building in Latin America and the Caribbean, the working group hosted a three-part webinar series on internal displacement statistics in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), Central American Statistical Commission (SICA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The availability of IDP data facilitates the inclusion of displaced persons in national planning and programming as well as in United Nations cooperation frameworks for durable solutions.

For the third session, hosted in September 2023 IOM led a presentation introducing the [International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics \(IRIS\)](#). The presentation included an overview of the IRIS and its objective to improve the production, coordination, and dissemination of high-quality IDP statistics. IDP statistics are centered on the measurement of IDP stocks, and the indicators needed to measure progress towards solutions.

The complementary role of operational data and official statistics was also presented to generate discussion on how national statistics institutes can work with humanitarian and development partners to strengthen and build upon their data sources and coordinate data collection exercises. This included an overview of tools developed by EGRISS, such as [methodological papers](#) with sample questionnaires to assist with the integration of questions about internal displacement in national censuses and household surveys.

For 2024 - 2025, the working group is also tasked to progress in its objectives through the development of guidelines for the harmonized production of statistics on forced displacement and migration. The working group would also contribute to the design of national policies and strategies, which includes assisting with data collection exercises and following up on international commitments in this area.

CONECTADOS RTC LES INVITA A PARTICIPAR DEL CICLO DE VIDEOCONFERENCIAS (3/3):



Recomendaciones Internacionales sobre Estadísticas de Personas Desplazadas Internas (IRIS): Introducción a las recomendaciones y casos de estudio

11:30
(Hora de Chile UTC -4)

21 de
septiembre

Panelistas:

- 
Daniela Moncada,
Gerente de
Censos y
Encuestas
INE | Honduras.
- 
Eugenia Loria Solano,
Oficial Regional de
DTM,
Organización
Internacional para las
Migraciones (OIM).
- 
Óscar Rico Valencia
Director de Gestión
de la Información,
Servicio Conjunto de
Caracterización de
Población
Desplazada, JIPS.

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¡Les esperamos!

Annex 1. List of analyzed news articles

	Title	Link	Media type	Tags	Country	Audience
1	Más de un centenar periodistas y comunicadores en riesgo y víctimas de desplazamiento forzado	https://canal6.com.hn/mas-de-un-centenar-periodistas-y-comunicadores-en-riesgo-y-victimas-de-desplazamiento-forzado.html	News	Más de un centenar periodistas y comunicadores en riesgo y víctimas de desplazamiento forzado	Honduras	900
2	Solución al fenómeno migratorio está en Honduras	https://www.latribuna.hn/2023/09/29/solucion-al-fenomeno-migratorio-esta-en-honduras	News	Solución al fenómeno migratorio está en Honduras	Honduras	16800
3	Relator Especial de la ONU alerta que hondureños son obligados a huir por el cambio climático	https://criterio.hn/relator-especial-de-la-onu-alerta-que-hondurenos-son-obligados-a-huir-por-el-cambio-climatico	News	Relator Especial de la ONU alerta que hondureños son obligados a huir por el cambio climático	Honduras	6300
4	“Los Terceros”, la nueva gran amenaza para la olvidada Mosquitia hondureña »	https://criterio.hn/los-terceros-la-nueva-gran-amenaza-para-la-olvidada-mosquitia-hondurena	News	“Los Terceros”, la nueva gran amenaza para la olvidada Mosquitia hondureña » Criterio.hn	Honduras	6300
5	Denuncian atentado contra Miriam Miranda coordinadora de Ofraneh	https://criterio.hn/denuncian-atentado-contramiriam-miranda-coordinadora-de-ofraneh	News	Denuncian atentado contra Miriam Miranda coordinadora de Ofraneh	Honduras	6300
6	Unos 107 periodistas en riesgo de desplazamiento forzado en Honduras entre 2016 y 2023	https://www.tunota.com/honduras-hoy/articulo/unos-107-periodistas-en-riesgo-desplazamiento-forzado-honduras-2023-09-17	News	Unos 107 periodistas en riesgo de desplazamiento forzado en Honduras entre 2016 y 2023	Honduras	11000
7	ONU condena atentado contra defensor del ambiente en Santa Rosa de Copán	https://www.tunota.com/honduras-hoy/articulo/onu-condena-atentado-contradefensor-del-ambiente-santa-rosa-de-copan-2023-09-17	News	ONU condena atentado contra defensor del ambiente en Santa Rosa de Copán	Honduras	11000

Annex 1. List of analyzed news articles

Title	Link	Media type	Tags	Country	Audience
8 Más de un centenar de periodistas en riesgo de desplazamiento forzado	https://proceso.hn/mas-de-un-centenar-periodistas-y-comunicadores-en-riesgo-y-victimas-de-desplazamiento-forzado	News	Más de un centenar de periodistas en riesgo de desplazamiento forzado	Honduras	10500
9 Unos 107 periodistas en riesgo de desplazamiento forzado en Honduras entre 2016 y 2023	https://www.latribuna.hn/2023/09/17/unos-107-periodistas-en-riesgo-de-desplazamiento-forzado-en-honduras-entre-2016-y-2023	News	Unos 107 periodistas en riesgo de desplazamiento forzado en Honduras entre 2016 y 2023	Honduras	16800
10 ¿Podrá la SINAF garantizar los derechos fundamentales de la niñez hondureña?	https://criterio.hn/podra-la-sinaf-garantizar-los-derechos-fundamentales-de-la-ninez-hondurena	News	¿Podrá la SINAF garantizar los derechos fundamentales de la niñez hondureña?	Honduras	6300
11 Barquero critica 'patanerías' de funcionarios del Gobierno; Amable de Jesús dice se 'tomarán acciones' contra call centers	https://www.tunota.com/honduras-hoy/articulo/barquero-critica-patanerias-funcionarios-gobierno-amable-de-jesus-tomaran-acciones-contra-call-centers-2029-09-10	Web	Barquero critica 'patanerías' de funcionarios del Gobierno; Amable de Jesús dice se 'tomarán acciones' contra call centers	Honduras	11000
12 Denuncian inseguridad y violaciones que sufren muchos niños en Honduras	https://www.latribuna.hn/2023/09/10/denuncian-inseguridad-y-violaciones-que-sufren-muchos-ninos-en-honduras	Web	Denuncian inseguridad y violaciones que sufren muchos niños en Honduras	Honduras	16800
13 Los 18 departamentos de Honduras, escenarios de violaciones a derechos de la niñez	https://proceso.hn/los-18-departamentos-de-honduras-escenarios-de-violaciones-a-derechos-de-la-ninez	News	Los 18 departamentos de Honduras, escenarios de violaciones a derechos de la niñez	Honduras	10500
14 Niñez y juventud: El rostro de la violencia en Honduras	https://criterio.hn/ninez-y-juventud-el-rostro-de-la-violencia-en-honduras	News	Niñez y juventud: El rostro de la violencia en Honduras	Honduras	6300
15 Niñez de Tierras del Padre a las puertas de desalojo judicial	https://criterio.hn/ninez-de-tierras-del-padre-a-las-puertas-de-desalojo-judicial	Web	Niñez de Tierras del Padre a las puertas de desalojo judicial	Honduras	6300



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