PDC | GLOBAL

Honduras

Risk Resilience and Advanced Analytics (R2A2)

From Insight to Action:

Next-Generation Hazard Risk Intelligence for Operational Decision-Makers

2026

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R2A2
Risk Resilience and Advanced Analytics

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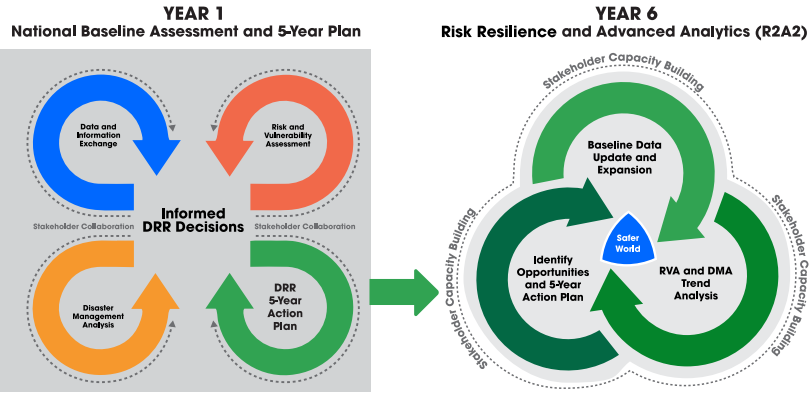
Program Background

Overview

Working in collaboration with stakeholders in 30+ countries across the globe, PDC's National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA) program fosters a "culture of prevention" by establishing an evidence-based foundation for strategic actions and investments to build capacity and reduce disaster risk.

Engaging partner nations, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and humanitarian assistance partners, the Risk Resilience and Advanced Analytics (R2A2) project builds upon the NDPBA foundation and expands the repeatable and measurable approach to further promote resilience through the application of data and advanced analytics.



Benefiting from enhanced data access, methodological advancements, and innovative modeling techniques, the R2A2 modernizes the NDPBA and provides deeper insights to support disaster management decision-making. In addition to improving an understanding of evolving risk conditions, the project builds national and subnational capacity to operationalize critical data, evaluate resilience-building efforts, and support multi-stakeholder initiatives that improve disaster management capabilities. This better equips institutions to plan for, manage, respond to, and recover from disasters more effectively and with increasing self-reliance.

Key insights enable decision-makers to:

1. Understand the changing risk landscape at national and subnational levels, including emerging threats.
2. Identify factors that heighten community and system susceptibility to disaster impacts and how these factors evolve over time.
3. Evaluate trends in vulnerability and coping capacity to assess the effectiveness of resilience-building investments.
4. Strengthen governance, institutional mechanisms, and national capacity to manage and operationalize critical data that informs policies protecting lives and reducing disaster losses.
5. Prioritize budgets and investments using scientifically grounded data that informs disaster mitigation strategies.

Acknowledgements

Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) offers a heartfelt "mahalo" to the Honduras Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Gestión de Riesgos y Contingencias Nacionales Permanent Commission of Contingencies (COPECO) for providing guidance, leadership, and insight throughout the Risk Resilience and Advanced Analytics (R2A2) program. The dedication of COPECO to working towards a safer and more resilient Honduras, improving education and training, and striving to improve response capabilities is commendable. PDC would like to acknowledge the partnership and many insightful inputs and guidance leading to the completion of this report, including all representatives who contributed to the workshops, surveys, interviews, training, knowledge exchanges, data validation, and analyses. The commitment of the men and women of these organizations illustrates the desire to build a disaster-resilient nation.

- Comité de Emergencia Municipal, CODEM, Municipality of Tegucigalpa
- Cruz Roja Hondureña
- Cruz Verde
- Cuerpo Bomberos
- Dirección General de la Marina Mercante
- Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE)
- Fuerza Aerea Hondureña
- Fuerzas Armadas de Honduras
- Fuerza Naval de Honduras
- Instituto de Conservación Forestal
- Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas
- Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Desarrollo Comunitario, Agua y Saneamiento (SEDECOAS)
- Secretaría de Estado en los Despachos de Gestión de Riesgos y Contingencias Nacionales (COPECO)
- Secretaria de Infraestructura y Transporte (SIT)
- Secretaria de Salud
- Servicio Autónomo Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (SANAA)
- Sistema Nacional de Emergencias 911
- US Embassy – Military Group

List of Abbreviations

CDM: Comprehensive Disaster Management

CENICAC: National Center for Research and Training

CIDE: Spatial Data Commission

CODELES: Local Emergency Committees

CODEM: Municipal Emergency Committee

COEN: National Emergency Operations Center

COPECO: Permanent Commission of Contingencies

DM: Disaster Management

DMA: Disaster Management Analysis (of the NDPBA program)

DRM: Disaster Risk Management

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

EACS: Expected Annual Cyclone Severity

EAPE: Expected Annual Population Exposure

ENEE: National Office of Electrical Energy

ESUPS: Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy

GIS: Geographic Information Systems

GRVA: Global Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

INDES: National Spatial Data Infrastructure

IOM: International Organization for Migration

ITU: Territorial Information Unit

MHE: Multi-Hazard Exposure

MHEWS: Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems

NDPBA: National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

PACE: Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency

PDC: Pacific Disaster Center

R2A2: Risk Resilience and Advanced Analytics

RENOT: Registry of Territorial Planning Regulations

RVA: Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

SANAA: National Autonomous Service of Aqueducts and Sewerage

SEDECOAS: Secretary of State in the Offices of Community Development, Water

SEFIN: Ministry of Finance

SINAGER: Law on the National Risk Management System

SINIT: National Territorial Information System

SIT: Secretary of Infrastructure and Transportation

SPE: Secretary of State in the Offices of Strategic Planning

UN: United Nations

WFP: World Food Programme

WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

The Risk Resilience and Advanced Analytics (R2A2) program is designed as a follow-up to the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA) which was conducted in Honduras in 2018. The R2A2 builds on data and analysis from the 2018 NDPBA by analyzing trends, enhancing hazard exposure analyses, updating data, and providing opportunities for capacity development within the country.

Leveraging its advanced analytics and modeling capabilities, and trusted data sources, PDC worked with the Permanent Commission of Contingencies (COPECO) in the State Secretariat in the Offices of Risk Management and National Contingencies to analyze key socioeconomic indicators and identify trends in resilience. Analyzing resilience trends using historical datasets and newly updated information provides a method

for understanding how communities, systems, and infrastructure have adapted to an evolving hazard landscape. Historical data establishes the long-term baseline—capturing patterns of exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity over time—while updated datasets reveal emerging shifts driven by demographic change, land-use evolution, hazard impacts, and new mitigation investments. The resulting trends enable emergency management professionals, policymakers, and leadership to monitor improvements or trends in resilience, and help identify the underlying drivers of the trajectories.

Findings from the assessment indicate continued progress in strengthening resilience in Honduras between 2018 and 2026. Improvements in economic development, reductions in crime, and expansion of infrastructure contributed to gains in coping capacity across much of the country. At the same time, significant reductions in extreme poverty and unmet basic needs, together with improvements in overall living conditions, contributed to a gradual decline in vulnerability.

Together, these changes produced an upward trend in overall resilience. Opportunities remain to build on this progress, as Honduras's resilience score remains below those of its regional peers. At the subnational level, Francisco Morazán, Islas de Bahía, and Cortés recorded the highest resilience scores, while El Paraíso, Intibucá, Lempira, and Gracias a Dios represent areas where further resilience-building efforts may have the greatest impact. Departments with higher resilience generally demonstrated stronger access to transportation, communications, health care, and emergency services. Lower resilience scores were more common in remote areas and in communities facing economic constraints and more limited access to information and essential services.

As part of the R2A2, PDC re-evaluated the full range of hazards affecting Honduras, expanding the analysis and updating exposure datasets to reflect current conditions. Updated population data captures recent changes in density, migration patterns, and socioeconomic conditions—key drivers of vulnerability. When combined with refreshed hazard layers, building footprints, and detailed infrastructure inventories, the updated exposure analysis clearly identifies hotspots where communities and infrastructure overlap with high-risk environments.

Together, the resilience-trend analysis and enhanced exposure modeling offer a forward-looking, data-driven foundation for strengthening community resilience. The R2A2 equips planners, policymakers, and emergency-management professionals with actionable intelligence that can guide investment decisions, inform policy development, and support more adaptive, equitable risk-resilience strategies.

Demonstrating new advancements in hazard exposure analysis, PDC produced probabilistic assessments for tropical cyclone wind, flooding, and earthquake hazards. By quantifying both the likelihood and severity of potential impacts and integrating socioeconomic data, these assessments offer a more precise understanding of where risks are most concentrated. This enhanced analytic capability strengthens location-specific mitigation planning and emergency response strategies by helping decision-makers anticipate operational needs, allocate resources more effectively, and compare risk across regions.

Additionally, PDC conducted a Disaster Management Analysis (DMA) that builds on and enhances the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) methodology used in 2018. The updated approach preserves comparability with the earlier assessment where appropriate while incorporating methodological improvements that provide a more comprehensive evaluation of disaster management capacity.

The DMA update placed particular emphasis on thematic areas rated as **Limited or No Capacity** or **Early Capacity Development** in 2018, as well as areas that were not previously assessed. For Honduras, these included Capabilities and Resources and Communications and Information Management.

Capabilities and Resources improved from **Early Capacity Development** in 2018 to **Achievement with Significant Limitations** in 2026, driven in large part by the deployment of the STOCKHOLM platform as a national system for resource mapping, information sharing, and logistics coordination. Communications and Information Management, which was not assessed in 2018, received a rating of **Achievement with Significant Limitations**, reflecting progress associated with the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (INDES) and the National Territorial Information System (SINIT).

Country Profile

Honduras is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards. Positioned between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, the country is highly exposed to tropical storms, which can bring heavy rainfall, coastal and inland flooding, flash floods, and landslides, particularly in mountainous areas. Honduras is also exposed to earthquake risk due to nearby active fault systems, with earthquakes potentially triggering damaging landslides. Seasonal climate patterns like El Niño and La Niña also influence conditions—typically bringing drought and wildfire risk during El Niño years and increased rainfall, flooding, and landslides during La Niña periods.

Honduras's hazard profile reinforces the importance of the country's continued efforts to reduce disaster impacts, protect lives and livelihoods, and strengthen national resilience. Central to these efforts is a clear understanding of existing risks and resilience. This R2A2 supports that objective by demonstrating how targeted policy measures, combined with investments in risk-informed capacity building, mitigation, and preparedness, can reduce future losses and strengthen resilience.

Resilience is the combination of susceptibility to impact and the relative ability to absorb,

Resilience reflects the ability of people, communities, and systems to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions while maintaining essential functions. In this assessment, resilience is evaluated through two distinct but related dimensions: Vulnerability, which captures susceptibility to adverse impacts, and Coping Capacity, which reflects the resources and capabilities available to manage and recover from those impacts. Together, these measures provide a comparative view of the factors that strengthen or constrain resilience across Honduras.

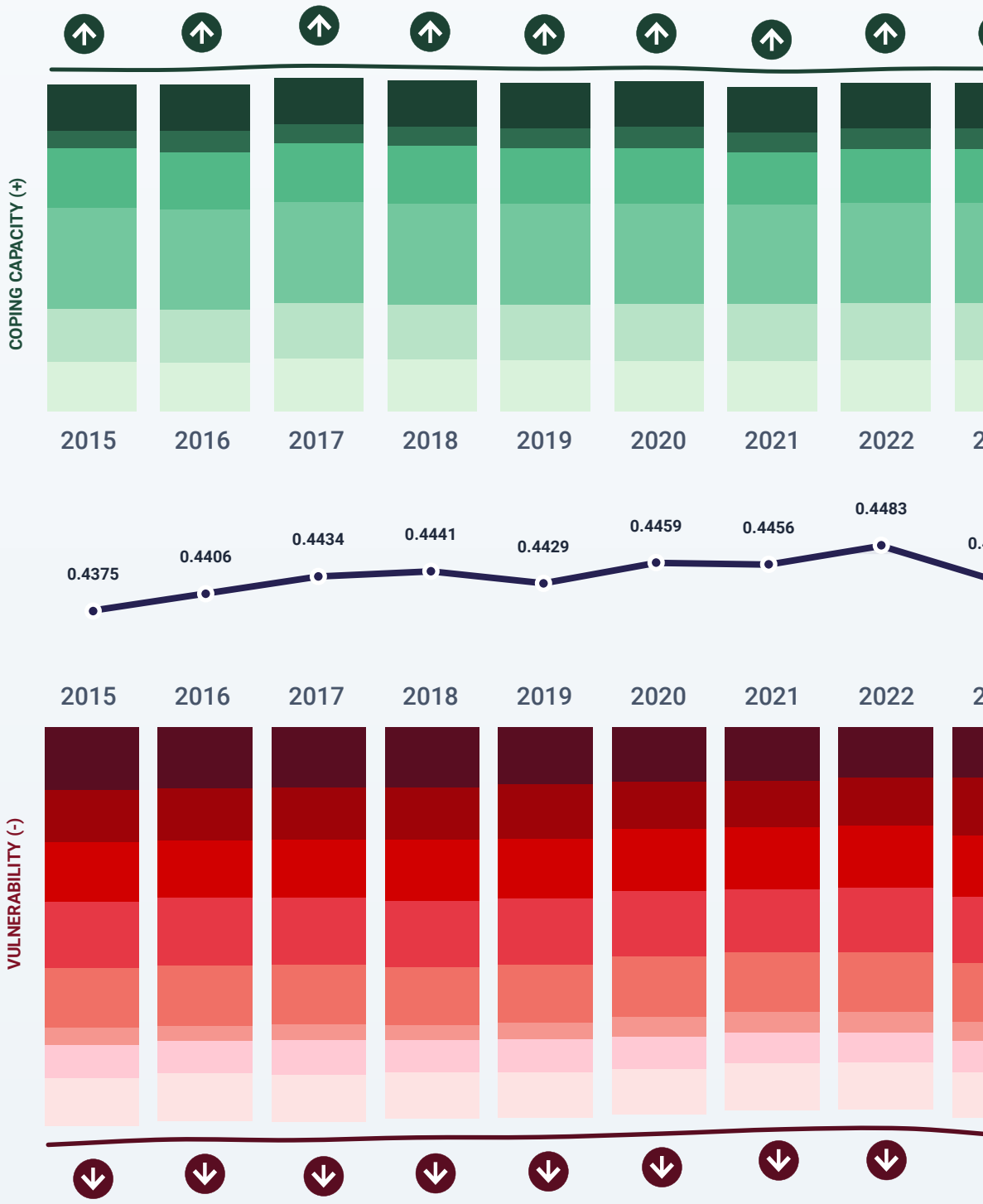
Honduras is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards.

Based on national-level results, Honduras ranks below its Central American peers in overall resilience. Examining the factors that influence this result, as well as how they have changed over time, helps identify areas where targeted investments and policy interventions can strengthen resilience most effectively.

Country Profile

Resilience Component Trend Analysis (2015-2025)

Contributions of Coping Capacity and Vulnerability to Resilien



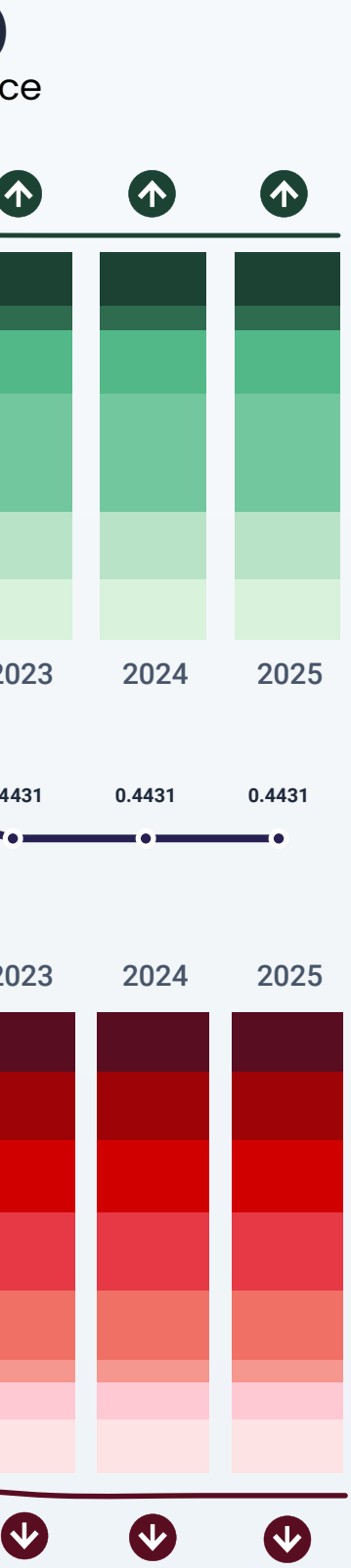


CHART LEGEND

COPING CAPACITY FACTORS (+)

- Transportation (+)
- Healthcare (+)
- Governance (+)
- Environmental Capacity (+)
- Economic Capacity (+)
- Communication (+)

Resilience Index Trend

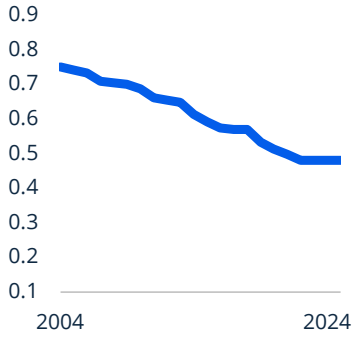
VULNERABILITY FACTORS (-)

- Information Access Vulnerability (-)
- Conflict Impacts (-)
- Economic Constraints (-)
- Marginalization (-)
- Population Pressures (-)
- Recent Disaster Impacts (-)
- Vulnerable Standard of Living (-)
- Vulnerable Health Status (-)

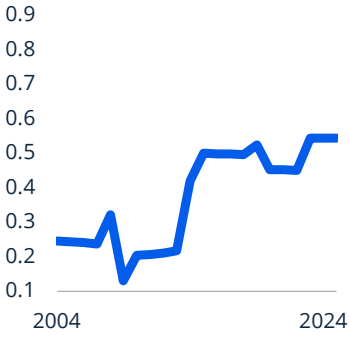
Country Profile

National Trends in Vulnerability

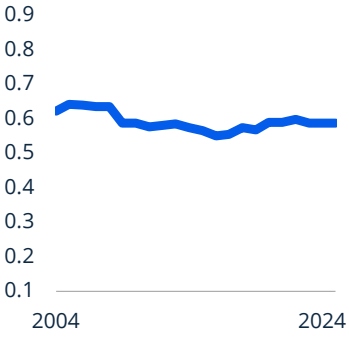
Information Access Vulnerability



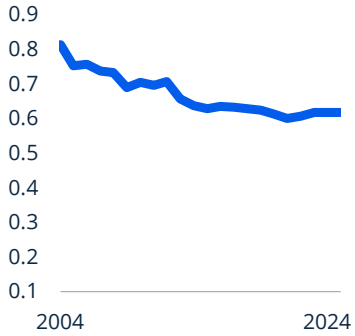
Conflict Impacts



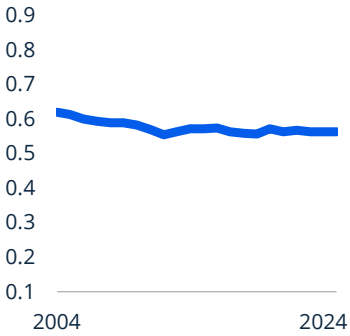
Economic Constraints



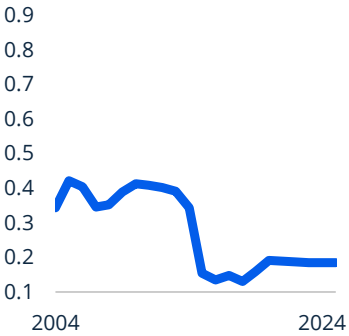
Marginalization



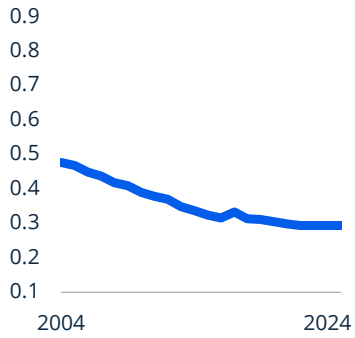
Population Pressures



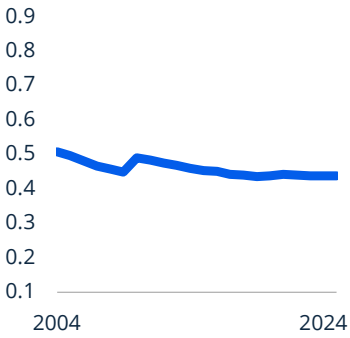
Recent Disaster Impacts



Vulnerable Standard of Living

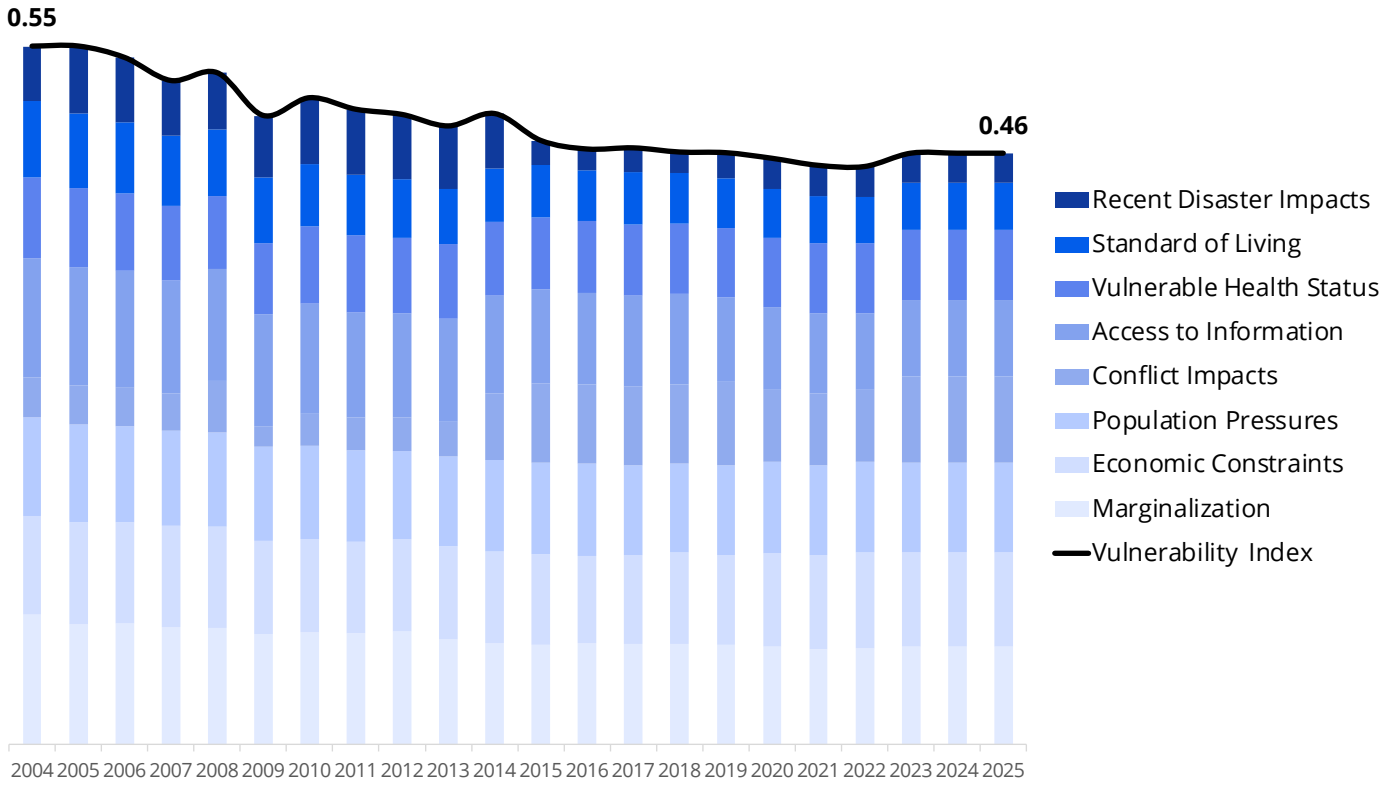


Vulnerable Health



Country Profile

National Trends in Vulnerability



Observations

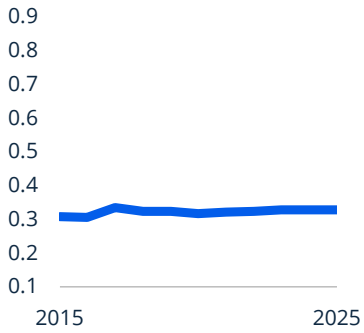
In the national assessment, Vulnerability refers to the conditions that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the adverse effects of hazards. It reflects social, economic, and environmental factors that contribute to how communities may experience and recover from impacts. The assessment evaluates eight subcomponents: Marginalization, Economic Constraints, Population Pressures, Conflict Impacts, Information Access Vulnerability, Vulnerable Health Status, Standard of Living, and Recent Disaster Impacts.

When viewed over the period between 2004 and 2025, a very gradual decline in overall Vulnerability for Honduras is evident, but when viewed by individual subcomponent, more dramatic declines are evident for Information Access Vulnerability, Standard of Living, and Marginalization. Minimal reductions are apparent for Population Pressures, Vulnerable Health Status, and Economic Constraints. Two subcomponents, Conflict Impacts and Recent Disaster Impacts, show the greatest variation over time, and while Recent Disaster Impacts between 2004 and 2025 show a downward trend, the trend for Conflict Impacts shows a marked increase.

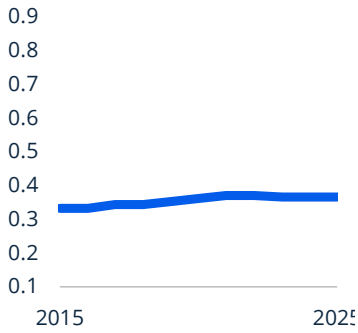
Country Profile

National Trends in Coping Capacity

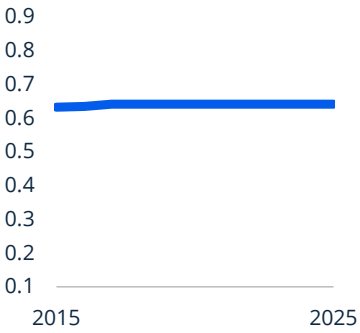
Communication Capacity



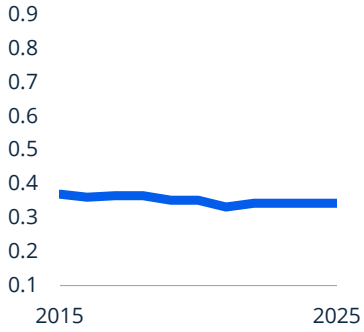
Economic Capacity



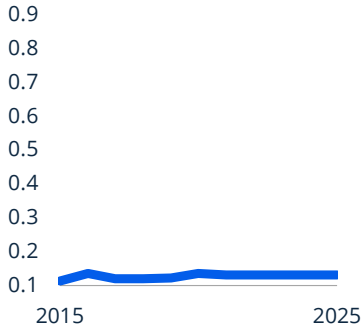
Environmental Capacity



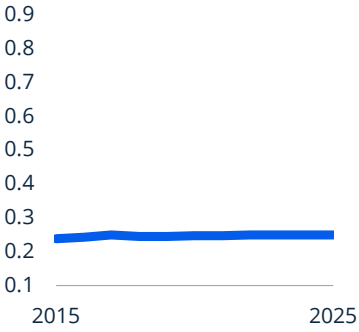
Governance



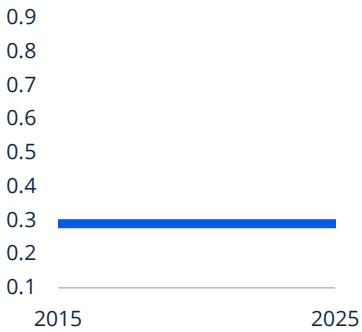
Healthcare Capacity



Infrastructure Capacity

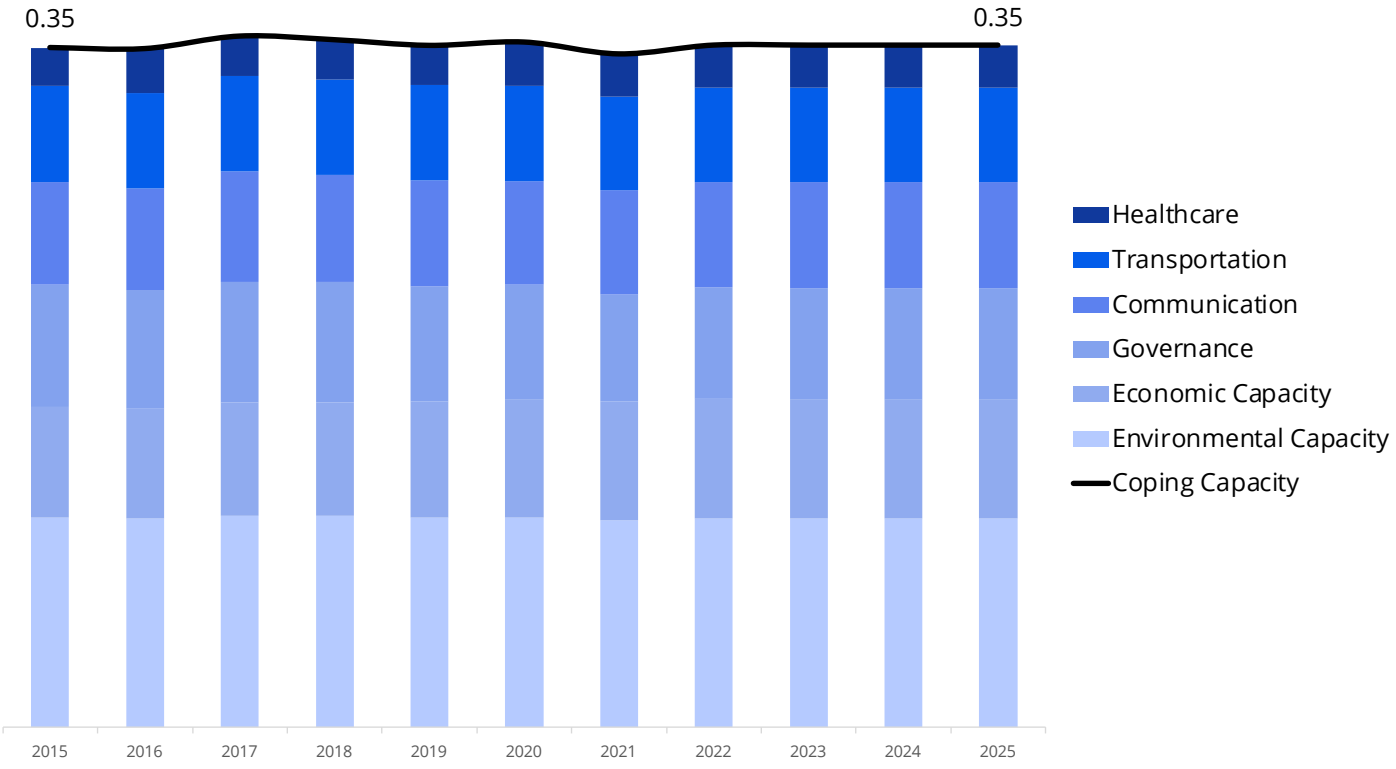


Transportation Capacity



Country Profile

National Trends in Coping Capacity

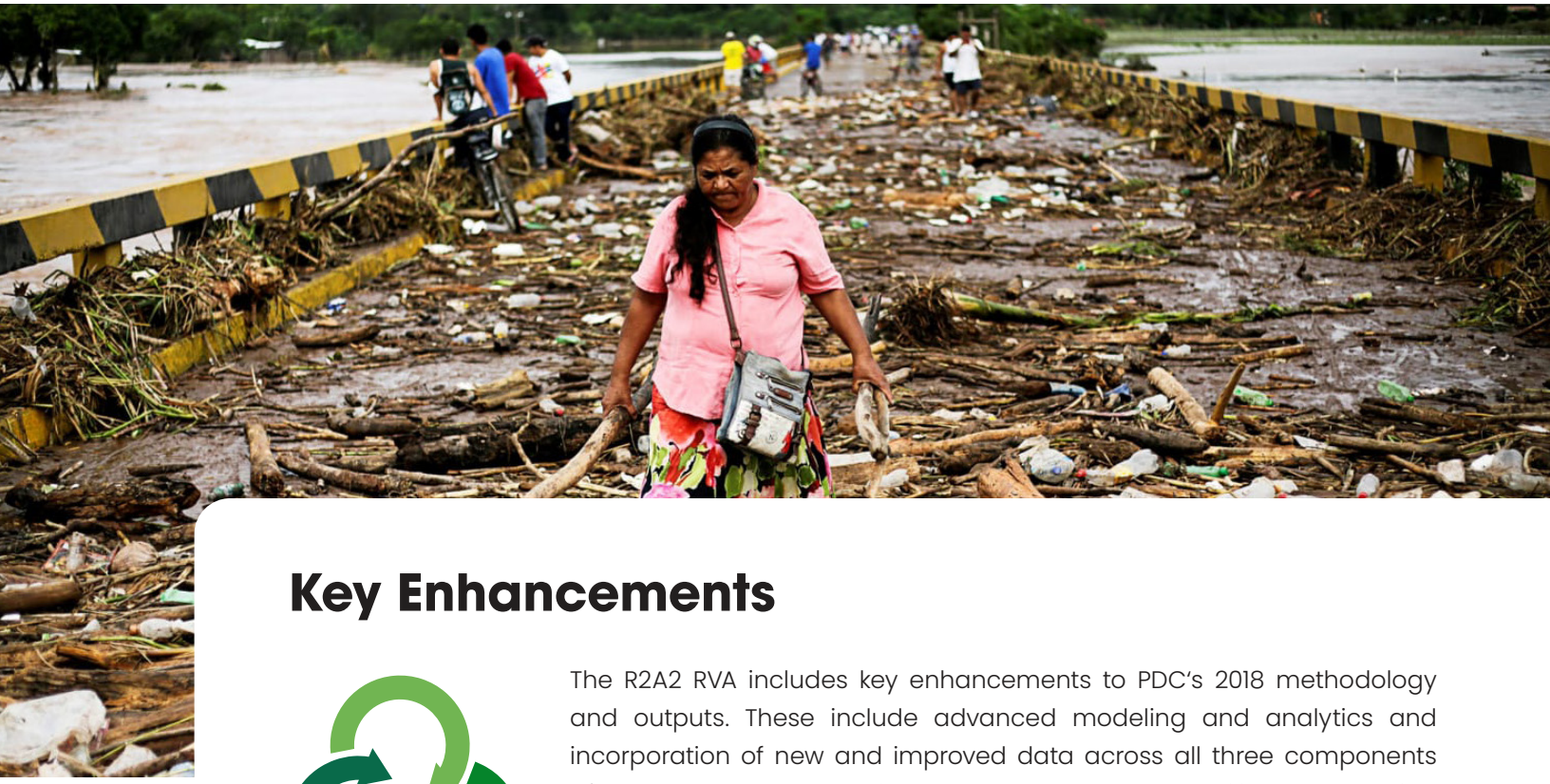


Observations

In the national assessment, Coping Capacity reflects the institutional, economic, and infrastructural systems that enable people and communities to manage and recover from disruptions. It captures the resources and mechanisms that support preparedness, emergency response, and short-term recovery. The assessment evaluates six subcomponents: Environmental Capacity, Economic Capacity, Governance, Communications Capacity, Transportation Capacity, and Health Care Capacity.

Between 2015 and 2025, Honduras shows only slight variations in overall Coping Capacity. All subcomponents show either steady conditions or gradual upward movement over the same period. Infrastructure-related subcomponents—Health Care Capacity, Transportation Capacity, and Communications Capacity—contribute minimally to overall Coping Capacity. However, Environmental Capacity features prominently, with an above average score for the region.

Methodology:
R2A2 Advancements



Key Enhancements

The R2A2 RVA includes key enhancements to PDC's 2018 methodology and outputs. These include advanced modeling and analytics and incorporation of new and improved data across all three components of the assessment: Multi-Hazard Exposure, Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity. These enhancements are designed to help operationalize the use of critical risk information in disaster management decision-making, planning, prioritization of resources, and focused disaster risk reduction efforts.

The most significant enhancements are highlighted in the Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE) component of the assessment. Whereas the 2018 assessment included only six hazards, the 2026 assessment expands hazard analyses for an additional five hazards including extreme heat, sea level rise, tsunami, mosquito-borne disease, and wildfire.

Furthermore, enhanced data access and availability enabled a more robust MHE analysis, adding critical infrastructure and built environment elements and updating population exposure for the 2026 MHE assessment.

These additions, along with enhanced visualization of individual hazard zones and exposure outputs, provide a more comprehensive understanding of overall hazard exposure and give decision-makers the ability to examine exposure from both a multi-hazard and single-hazard perspective.

Multi-Hazard Exposure: New Hazards Assessed

2026

- Coastal Flooding
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat
- Inland Flooding
- Landslide
- Mosquito Borne Disease
- Sea Level Rise
- Tropical Cyclone Wind
- Tsunami
- Wildfire

2018

- Coastal Flooding
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Inland Flooding
- Landslide
- Tropical Cyclone

Multi-Hazard Exposure: Expanded Variables

2026

Raw Multi-Hazard Exposure

- **Raw Multi-Hazard Population Exposure** = Total Number of People Exposed
- **Raw Multi-Hazard Built Environment Exposure** = Total Estimated Built Environment Exposed
- **Raw Multi-Hazard Critical Infrastructure Exposure** = Total Critical Infrastructure Exposed

Relative Multi-Hazard Exposure

- **Relative Multi-Hazard Population Exposure** = Proportion of the Total Population Exposed
- **Relative Multi-Hazard Built Environment Exposure** = Proportion of the Total Estimated Built Environment Exposed
- **Relative Multi-Hazard Critical Infrastructure Exposure** = Proportion of the Total Critical Infrastructure Exposed

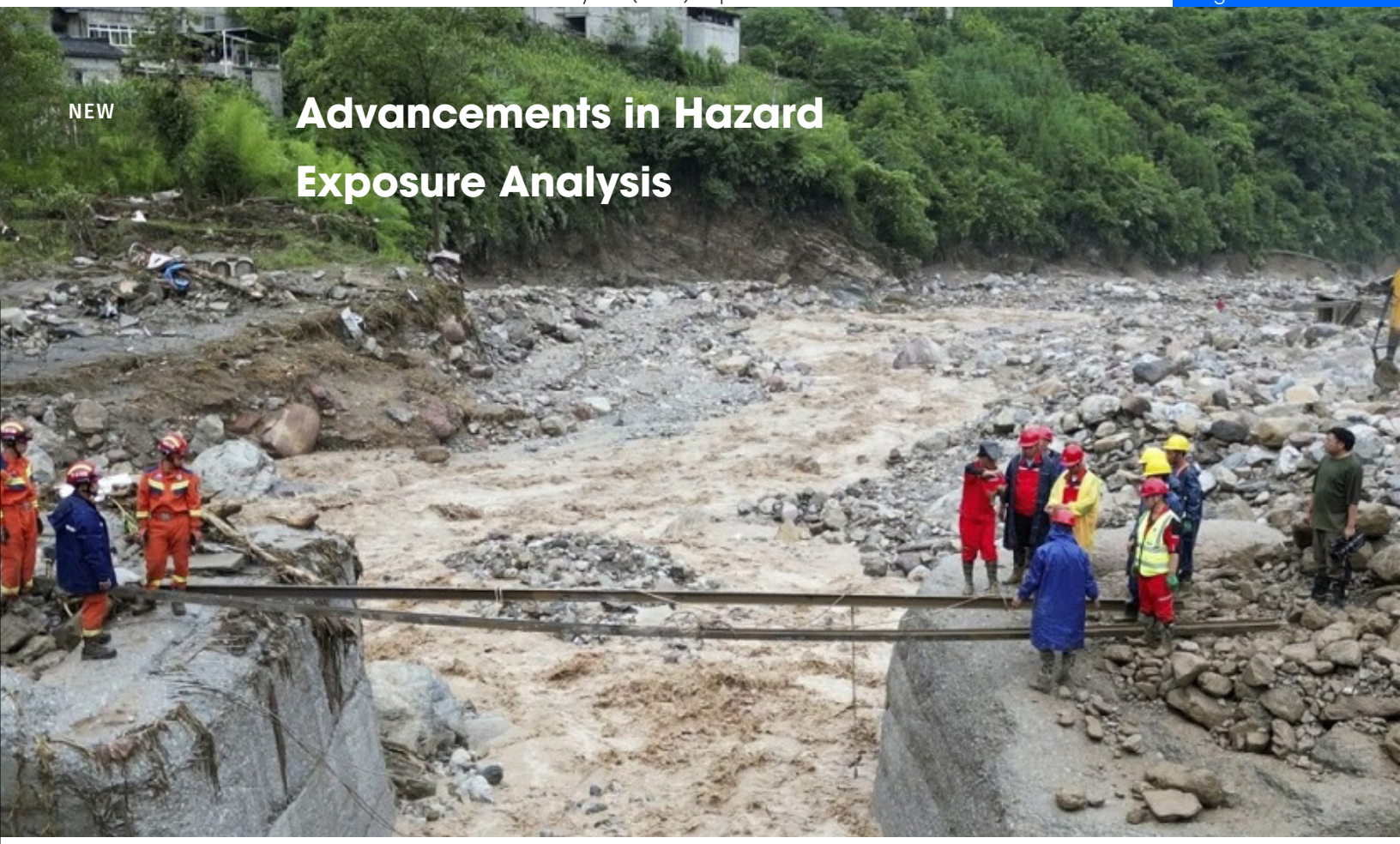
2018

Raw Multi-Hazard Exposure

- **Raw Multi-Hazard Population Exposure** = Total Number of People Exposed

Relative Multi-Hazard Exposure

- **Relative Multi-Hazard Population Exposure** = Proportion of the Total Population Exposed



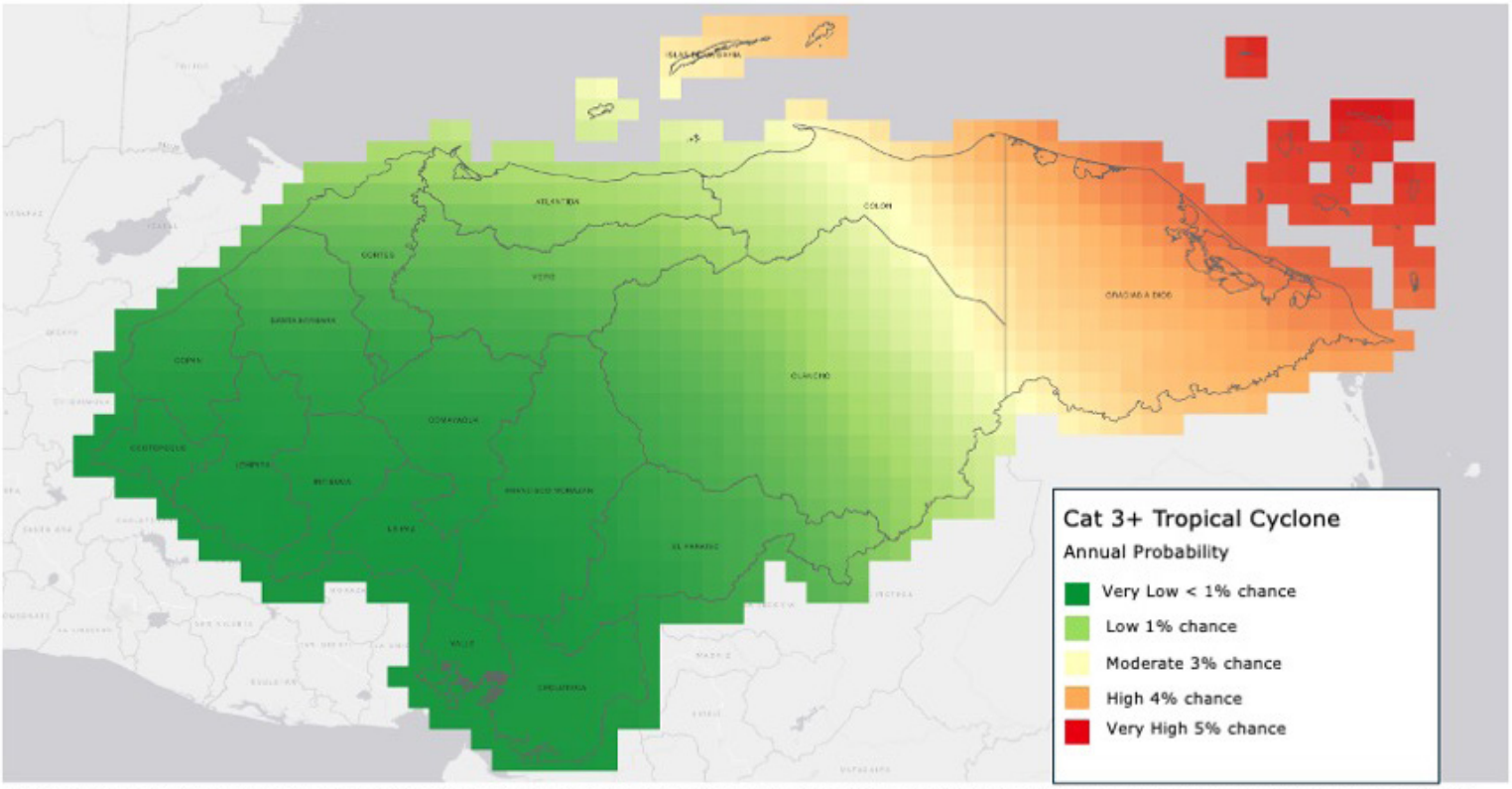
NEW

Advancements in Hazard Exposure Analysis

Probabilistic Exposure

Demonstrating a new capability in exposure analysis, PDC produced probabilistic assessments for three hazards. In conjunction with socioeconomic data, these assessments help decision-makers answer key questions and take anticipatory action related to operations and logistics, strategic planning, risk comparison, index development, and severity-focused analyses.

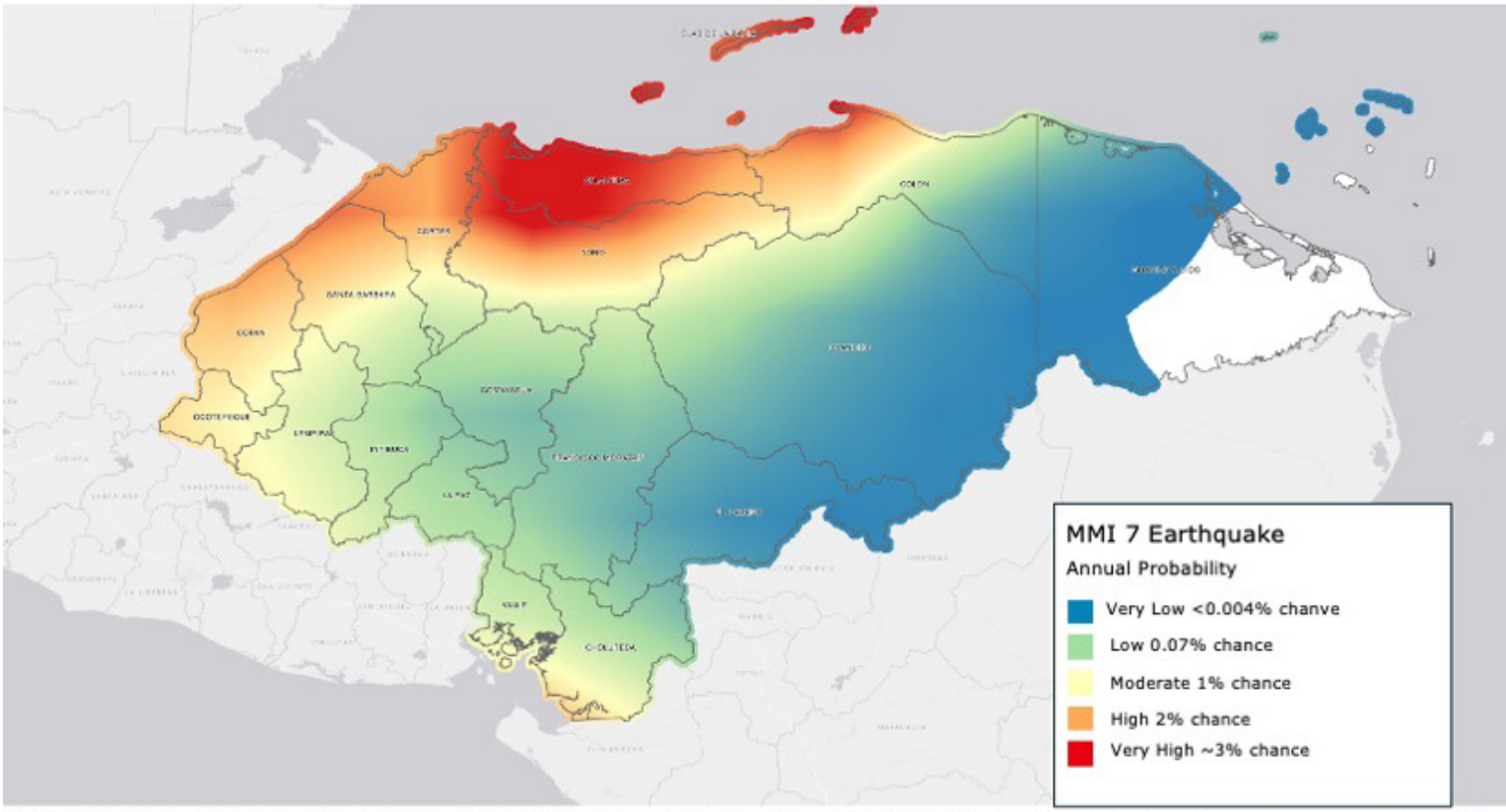
Tropical Cyclone Probabilistic Exposure



Expected Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) estimate for Category 3 or greater tropical storms. Source data are derived from the STORM (Synthetic Tropical cycl0ne geneRation Model) dataset described by Bloemendaal et al. (2020). Return-period wind estimates are converted to annual exceedance probabilities and then to mutually exclusive probabilities for use in exposure analysis, risk modeling, and multi-hazard assessments.

Shading shows the yearly likelihood of experiencing winds from a Category 3 or stronger tropical cyclone (sustained winds of at least 178 km/h / 111 mph). The likelihood rises steadily from west to east, peaking in Gracias a Dios and the Bay Islands, which lie closest to typical Caribbean hurricane tracks.

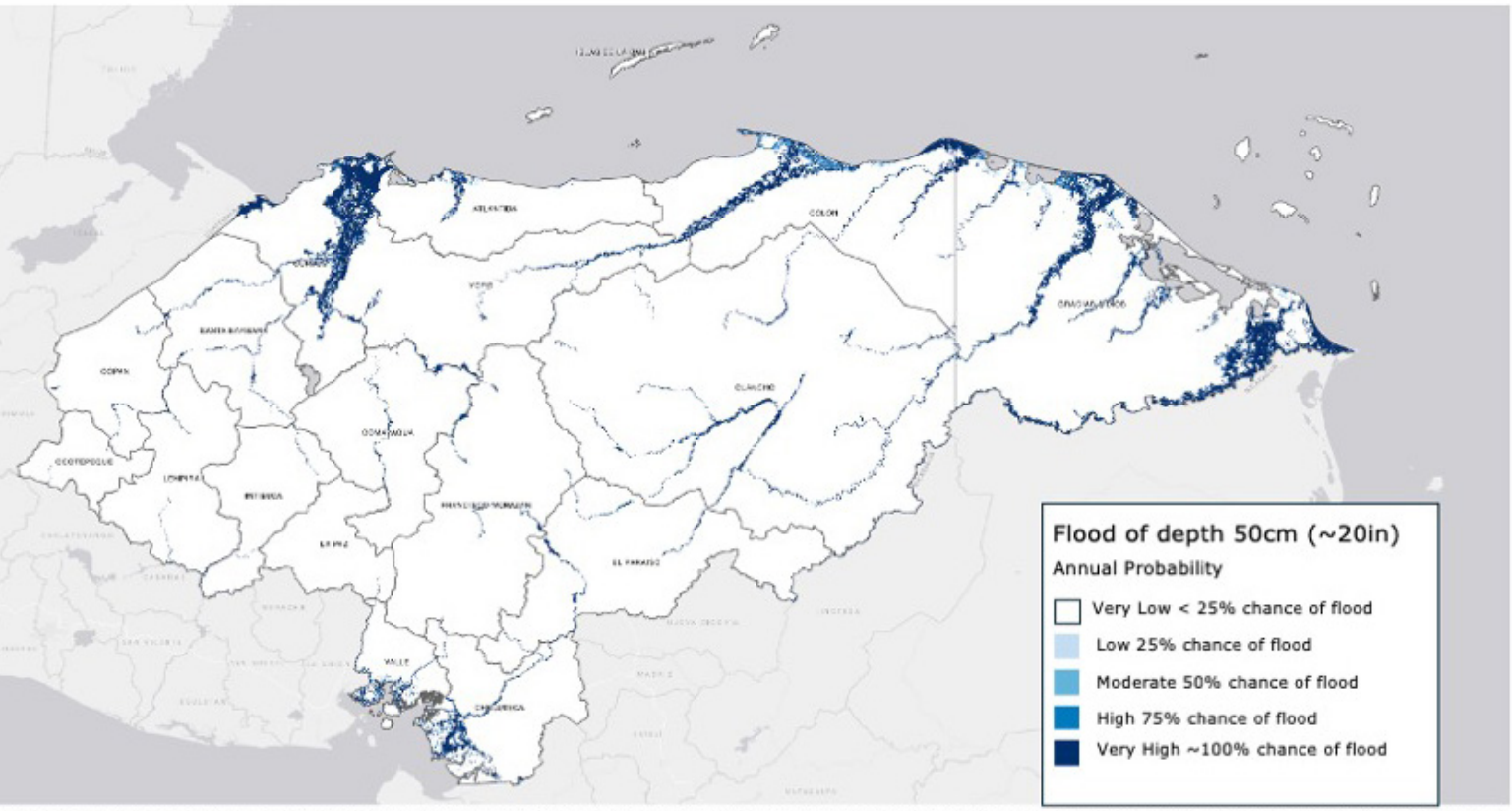
Earthquake Probabilistic Exposure



ected Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) for earthquakes at MMI 7 threshold. Source data are from [CDRI](https://giri.unepgrid.ch/map/list-explore), using the Peak Ground Acceleration PGA product for all available return intervals. These data were combined and a log-linear model fit to h pixel to calculate return intervals for specified MMI thresholds. PGA to MMI conversion was performed using the equations provided in [Worden et. al 2012](https://doi.org/10.1785/0120110156).

Shading shows the yearly likelihood of earthquake shaking reaching intensity MMI 7 — "very strong" shaking capable of damaging ordinary buildings. The likelihood is highest along the tectonically active north coast and Bay Islands and falls off sharply toward the eastern interior, where damaging shaking is rare.

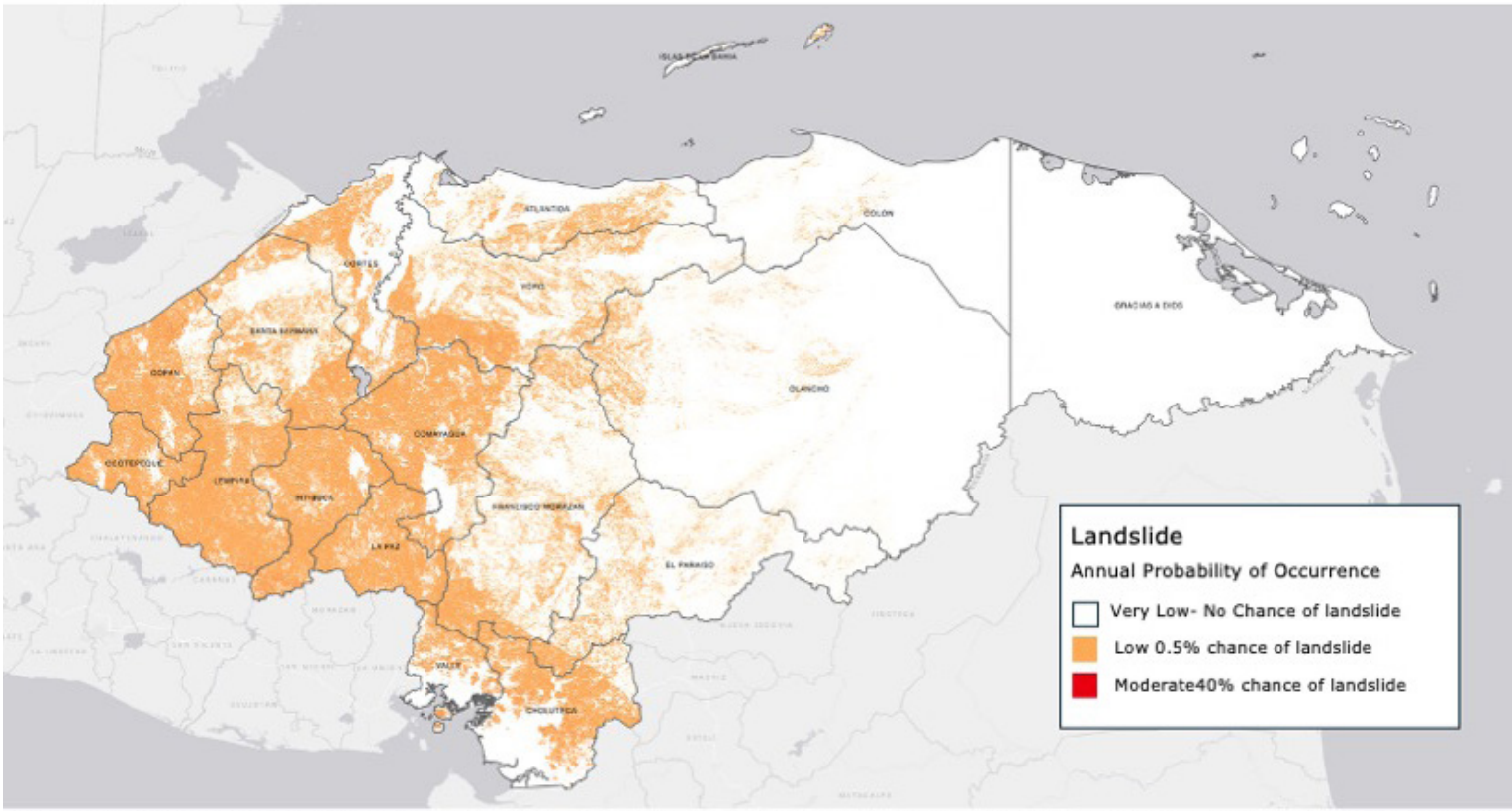
Flood Probabilistic Exposure



cted Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) for given depth calculated from existing flood return period (RP) depth data. Source data from the [Global Flood Awareness System](https://jeodpp.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ftp/jrc-opendata/CEMS-GLOFAS/flood_hazard/). AEP is calculated by stacking and ing the RP data, converting the RP value to AEP, log-transforming AEP, then fitting a linear model to the log-AEP/depth value pairs using scipy.interpolate.interp1d

Shading shows how likely each location is to see floodwater at least 50 cm (about 20 in) deep in a given year. Darker blues mean higher likelihood, concentrated along major river corridors and the low-lying Caribbean coast, where the most exposed areas can expect it in almost any year.

Landslide Probabilistic Exposure



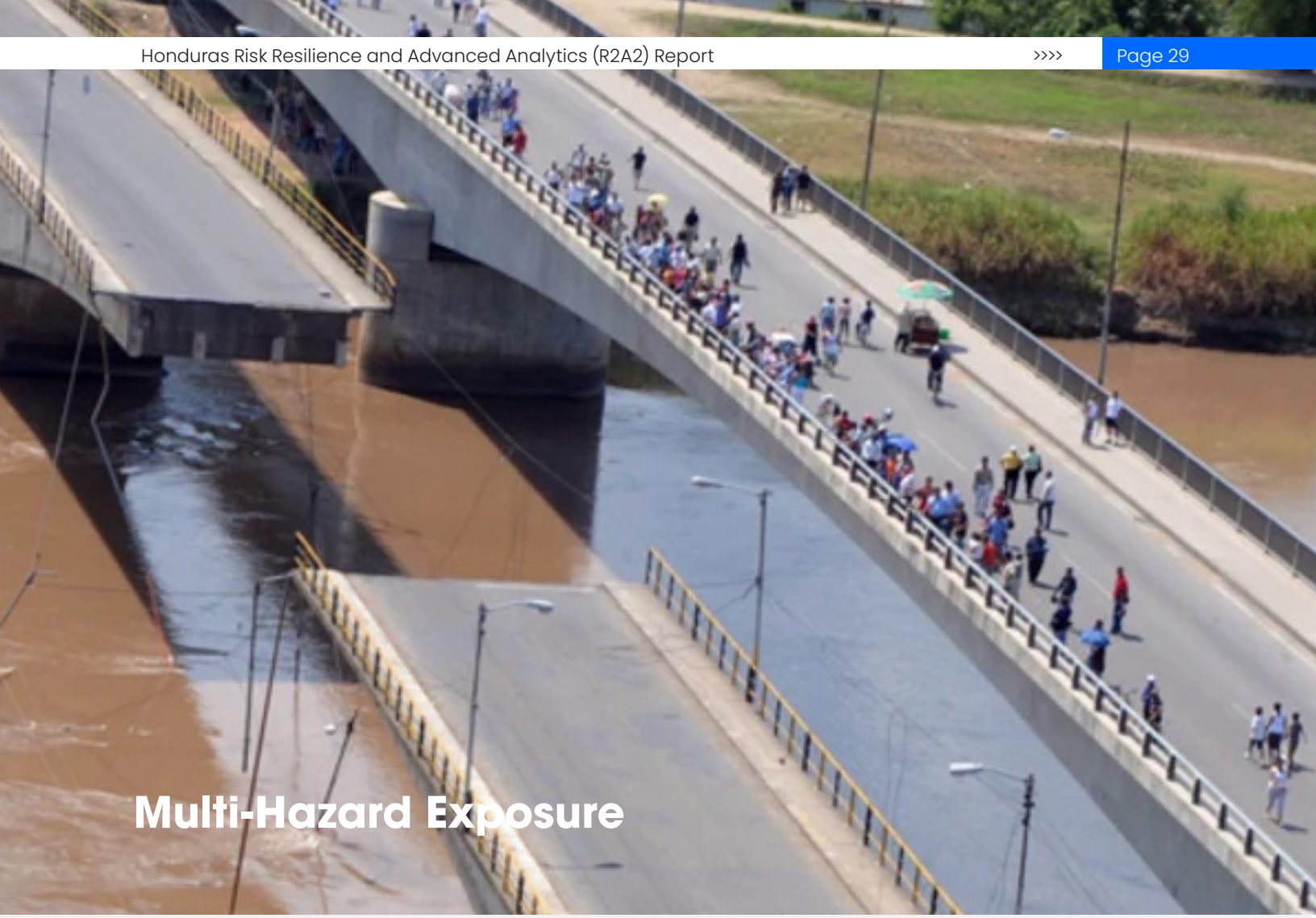
bability of an earthquake-triggered landslide based on the combined influences of landslide susceptibility category and Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) for an earthquake with 10% probability of occurrence in a 50 year period (475yr return interval). This product was derived from the [GIRI dslide Susceptibility dataset](https://giri.unepgrid.ch/map?view=MX-A9CT6-A1M7X-4VY3L&list=explore&view=MX-WX881-OHN7Y-Q3IMU&view=MX-N1X7T-5N57B-B25JO&view=MX-WJR02-1P4JU-5TXO2) and the [GEM Global Hazard](https://www.globalquakemodel.org/product/global-seismic-hazard-map). The probabilities were calculated according to [Palau et. al 2023](https://giri.unepgrid.ch/sites/default/files/2023-05/20230615-NGI_manuscript_GIRI_landslide_hazard_model.pdf)

Shading shows the yearly likelihood of a landslide triggered by strong earthquake shaking, combining terrain susceptibility (slope, geology, land cover) with expected ground motion. The steep mountainous terrain of western and southern Honduras shows the greatest potential, while the flatter eastern lowlands show little to none.

Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Results

The Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) was conducted by the Pacific Disaster Center in collaboration with COPECO as part of the Honduras Risk Resilience and Advanced Analytics (R2A2) program. The R2A2 RVA, aligned with the original NDPBA approach, comprehensively measures Multi-Hazard Risk in terms of Multi-Hazard Exposure, Vulnerability, Coping Capacity, and Resilience, and offers a detailed look at resilience trends over time. Drawing on updated and expanded data, this assessment offers a more comprehensive picture of the country's evolving risk landscape, identifying both emerging pressure points and areas of measurable improvement.

Beyond measuring risk, the R2A2 RVA is designed to support evidence-based decision-making. The results help national and local decision-makers monitor risk trends, identify emerging hotspots, and understand the key drivers of risk at the department level. These insights can guide preparedness efforts, help prioritize investments, and strengthen coordination among government, humanitarian, and international partners working to monitor risk and reduce disaster impacts. The following sections present results for each component of the risk and vulnerability assessment for Honduras.



Multi-Hazard Exposure

The Multi-Hazard Exposure (MHE) analysis assesses the extents of major hazards in Honduras and inventories the people, property, and other assets subject to potential losses. For this assessment, hazard exposure to populations, the built environment, and critical infrastructure were evaluated for 11 hazard types, including coastal flooding, drought, earthquakes, extreme heat, inland flooding, landslides, mosquito-borne disease, sea level rise, tropical cyclone winds, tsunamis, and wildfires.

Overall Multi-Hazard Exposure measures both raw and relative values, which serve to identify not only how many people, structures and key infrastructure assets are potentially affected, but also the proportion of these elements, so the implications for evacuation, sheltering, and impacts to critical services can be better understood and be factored into planning processes.

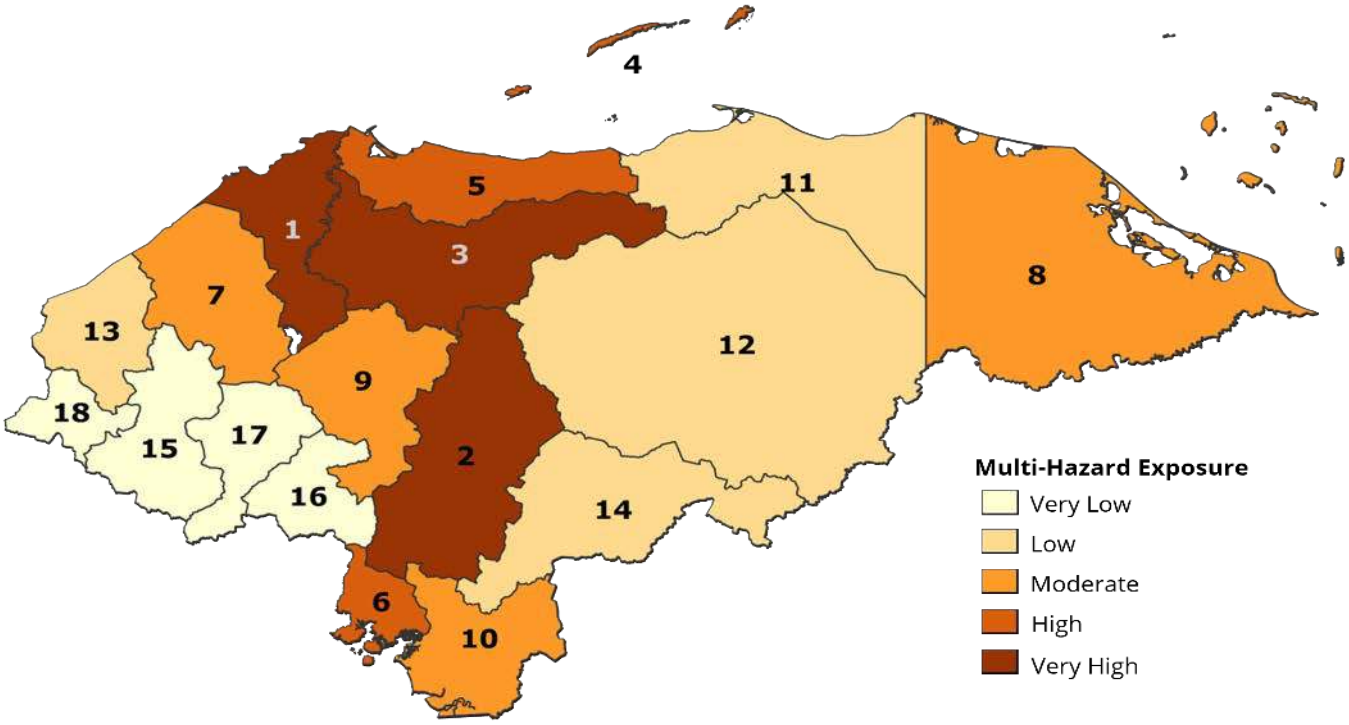
Honduras Hazard Zones

Note: Raw population numbers are derived from PDC's All-Hazards Impact Model (AIM) and may differ from official census counts.

Multi-Hazard Exposure by Department

RANK	DEPARTMENT	SCORE
1	Cortés	1.000
2	Francisco Morazán	0.472
3	Yoro	0.462
4	Islas de la Bahía	0.441
5	Atlántida	0.427
6	Valle	0.393
7	Santa Bárbara	0.365
8	Gracias a Dios	0.364
9	Comayagua	0.351
10	Choluteca	0.326
11	Colón	0.297
12	Olancho	0.237
13	Copán	0.210
14	El Paraíso	0.135
15	Lempira	0.123
16	La Paz	0.079
17	Intibucá	0.067
18	Ocotepeque	0.001

Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very High


4
5
11
1
3
8
7
13
12
9
18
15
17
2
16
14
6
10
Multi-Hazard Exposure
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

Hazard-specific exposure products in the following section depict the hazard zones used in the assessment and provide additional information for disaster management planning purposes, identifying and quantifying the types of critical facilities and assets exposed to each hazard.

Honduras: Sea Level Rise (2050) Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL

POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

16,874 (<1%)

People exposed to sea level rise by 2050

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

13,366 (<1%)

Buildings exposed to sea level rise by 2050

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

0 (0%) Airports	**6** (100%) Seaports	**35** (<1%) Schools & Colleges	**6** (<1%) Hospitals & Health Centers	**16** (7%) Fire Stations	**0** (0%) Emergency Shelters
0 (0%) COPECO Offices & EOCs	**0** (0%) COPECO Warehouses	**146** km (<1%) Roads	**28** (2%) Bridges	**75** km² (<1%) Agricultural Land	

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Honduras: Coastal Flooding Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL

POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

455,190 (6%)

People exposed to coastal flooding

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

217,945 (5%)

Buildings exposed to coastal flooding

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

12 (43%) Airports

6 (100%) Seaports

876 (3%) Schools & Colleges

89 (6%) Hospitals & Health Centers

46 (20%) Fire Stations

23 (2%) Emergency Shelters

3 (16%) COPECO Offices & EOCs

4 (17%) COPECO Warehouses

3.8k km (5%) Roads

164 (10%) Bridges

1.4k km² (4%) Agricultural Land

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Honduras: Inland Flooding Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL

POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

1,189,786 (15%)

People exposed to inland flooding

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

628,994 (15%)

Buildings exposed to inland flooding

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

- **9** (32%) Airports
- **2** (33%) Seaports
- **2.9k** (11%) Schools & Colleges
- **220** (16%) Hospitals & Health Centers
- **61** (26%) Fire Stations
- **125** (13%) Emergency Shelters
- **3** (16%) COPECO Offices & EOCs
- **4** (17%) COPECO Warehouses
- **10.3k km** (15%) Roads
- **631** (37%) Bridges
- **5.3k km²** (15%) Agricultural Land

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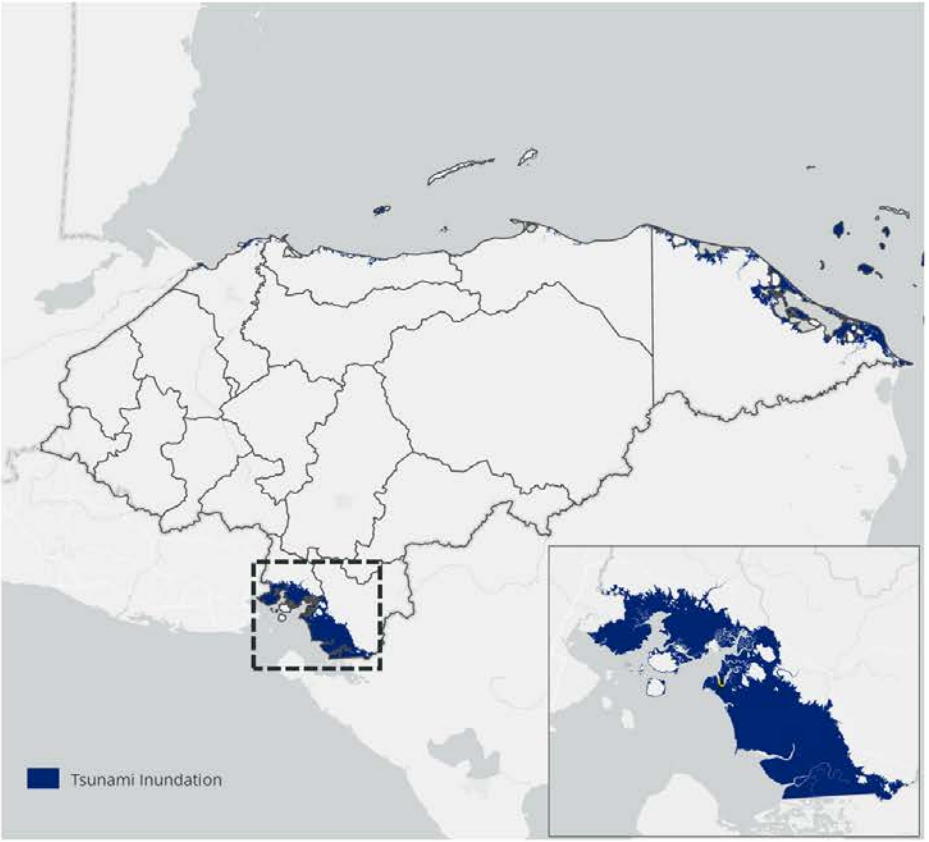
Honduras: Tsunami Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

129,738 (2%)

People exposed to tsunami inundation

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

76,446 (2%)

Buildings exposed to tsunami inundation

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

4 (14%) Airports

6 (100%) Seaports

392 (1%) Schools & Colleges

36 (3%) Hospitals & Health Centers

25 (11%) Fire Stations

14 (1%) Emergency Shelters

0 (0%) COPECO Offices & EOCs

0 (0%) COPECO Warehouses

1.2k km (2%) Roads

66 (4%) Bridges

638 km² (2%) Agricultural Land

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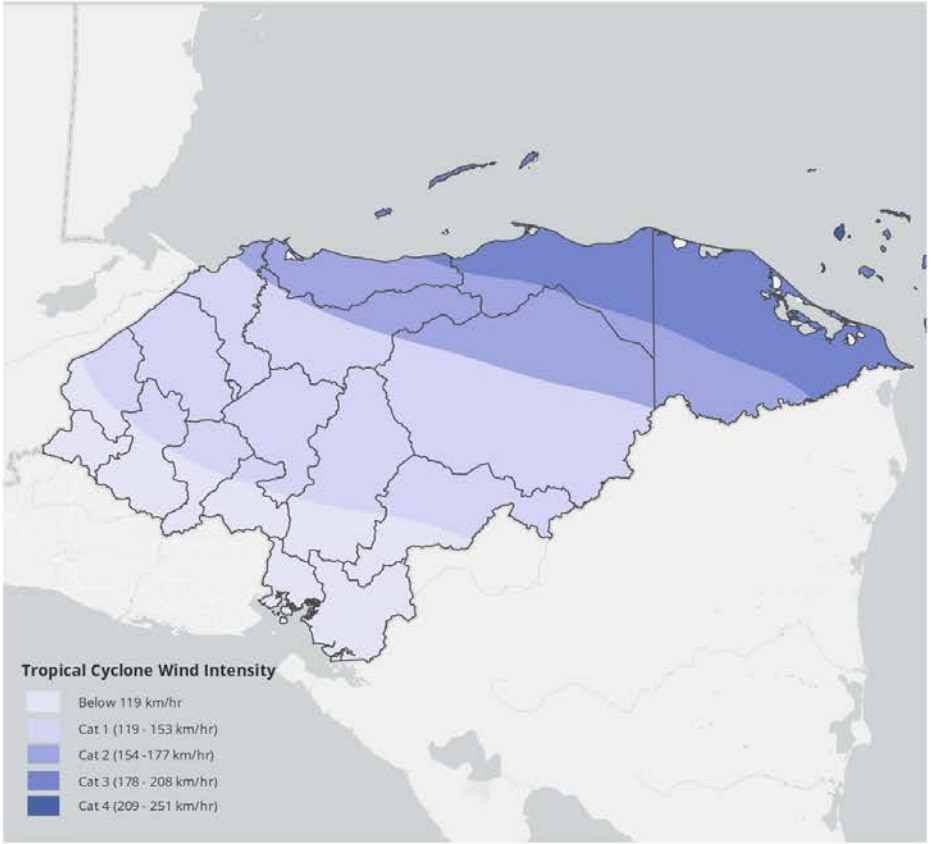
Honduras: Tropical Cyclone Wind Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

6,416,018 (80%)

People exposed to tropical cyclone winds, category 1 and above.

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

3,213,143 (78%)

Buildings exposed to exposed to tropical cyclone winds, category 1 and above.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

23 (82%) Airports

5 (83%) Seaports

18.5k (68%) Schools & Colleges

909 (66%) Hospitals & Health Centers

206 (89%) Fire Stations

642 (67%) Emergency Shelters

14 (74%) COPECO Offices & EOCs

19 (79%) COPECO Warehouses

55k km (77%) Roads

1,379 (81%) Bridges

29k km² (78%) Agricultural Land

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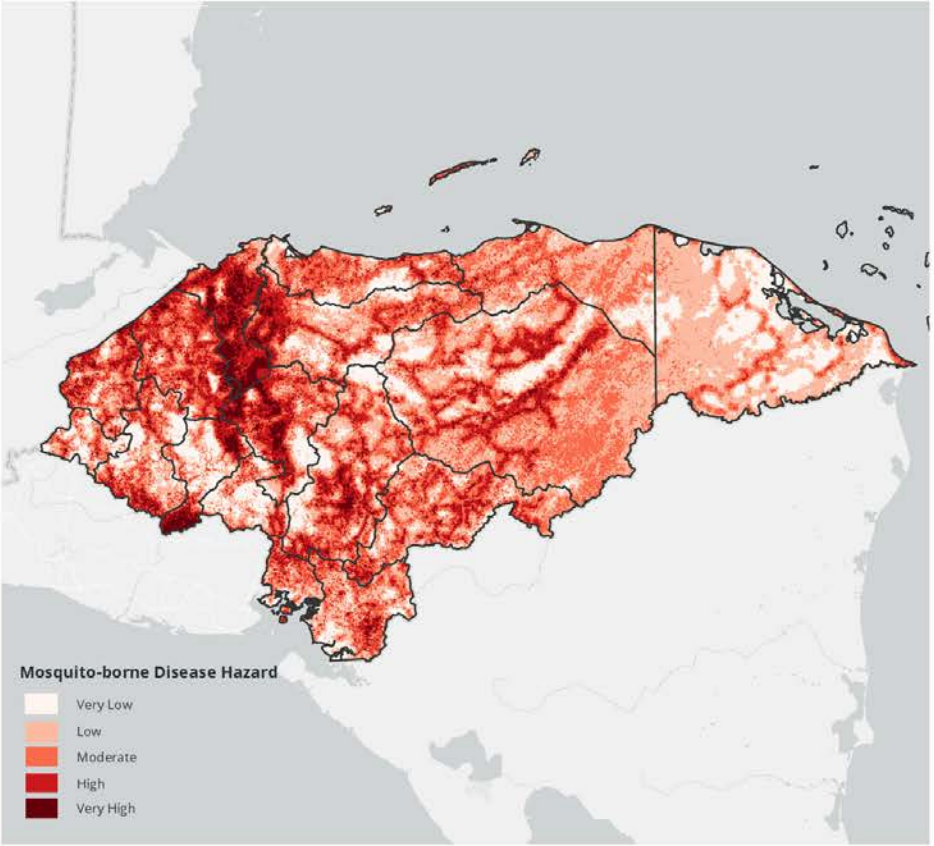
Honduras: Mosquito-borne Disease Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

5,138,802 (64%)

People exposed to high or very high mosquito-borne disease hazard

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

2,501,541 (61%)

Buildings exposed to high or very high mosquito-borne disease hazard

HEALTH CARE CAPACITY

4.9
Physicians per 10,000 Persons (WHO, 2020)

5
Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons (WB, 2023)

7.3
Nurses per 10,000 Persons (WHO, 2020)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

15 (54%)
Airports

1 (17%)
Seaports

12.8k (47%)
Schools & Colleges

706 (51%)
Hospitals & Health Centers

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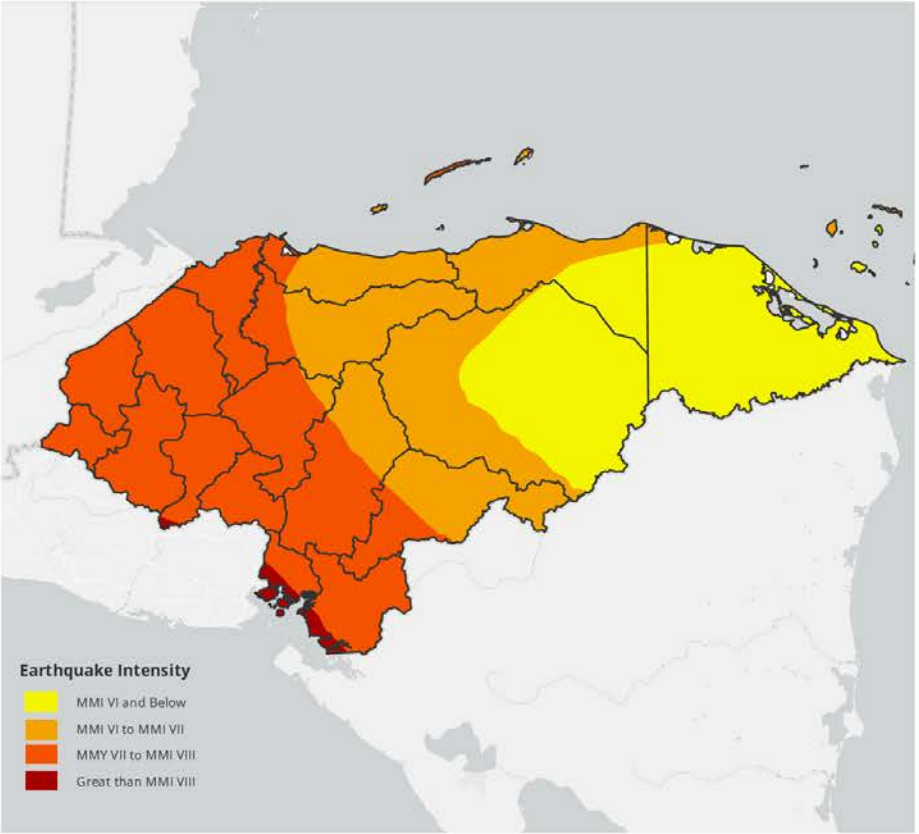
Honduras: Earthquake Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

6,031,151 (75%)

People exposed to earthquakes of intensity MMI VII and above

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

3,010,511 (73%)

Buildings exposed to earthquakes of intensity MMI VII and above

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

- **12** (43%) Airports
- **4** (67%) Seaports
- **19k** (70%) Schools & Colleges
- **955** (69%) Hospitals & Health Centers
- **157** (68%) Fire Stations
- **779** (81%) Emergency Shelters
- **13** (68%) COPECO Offices & EOCs
- **17** (71%) COPECO Warehouses
- **43k km** (61%) Roads
- **1.2k** (69%) Bridges
- **22k km²** (36%) Forest
- **18k km²** (50%) Agricultural Land

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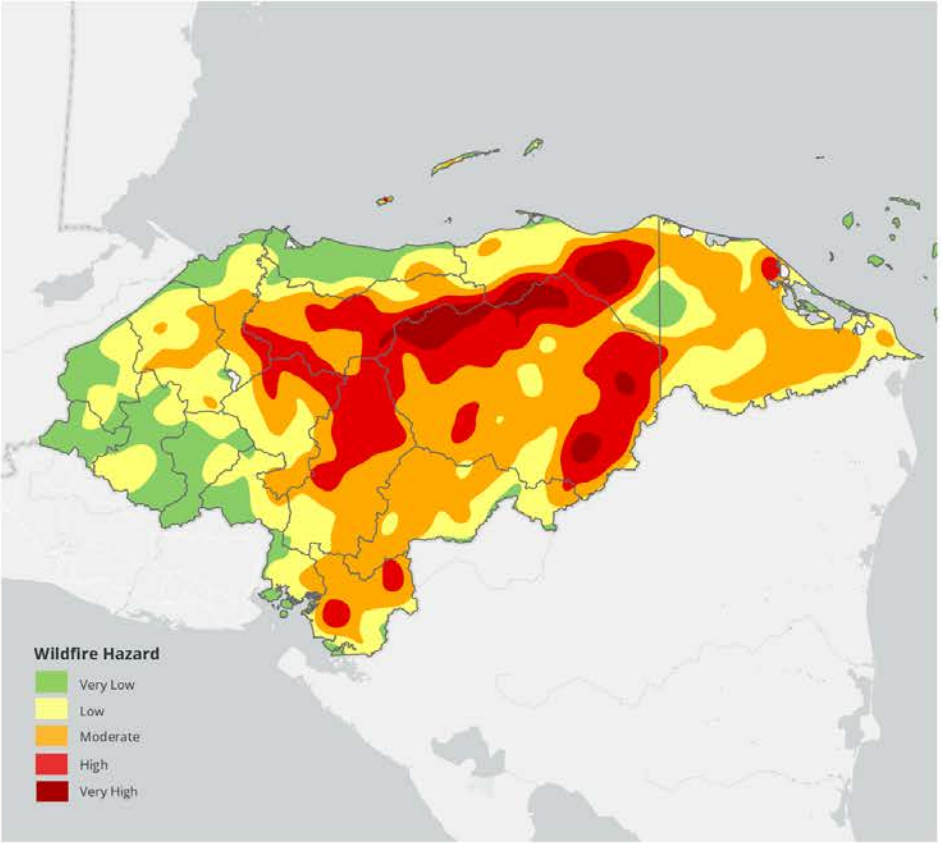
Honduras: Wildfire Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

673,104 (8%)

People exposed to high or very high wildfire hazard

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

310,246 (8%)

Buildings exposed to high or very high wildfire hazard

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

0 (0%) Airports	**0** (0%) Seaports	**2.5k** (9%) Schools & Colleges	**136** (10%) Hospitals & Health Centers	**14** (6%) Fire Stations	**56** (6%) Emergency Shelters
0 (0%) COPECO Offices & EOCs	**0** (0%) COPECO Warehouses	**8.3k km** (12%) Roads	**150** (9%) Bridges	**16k km²** (25%) Forest	**6.5k km²** (18%) Agricultural Land

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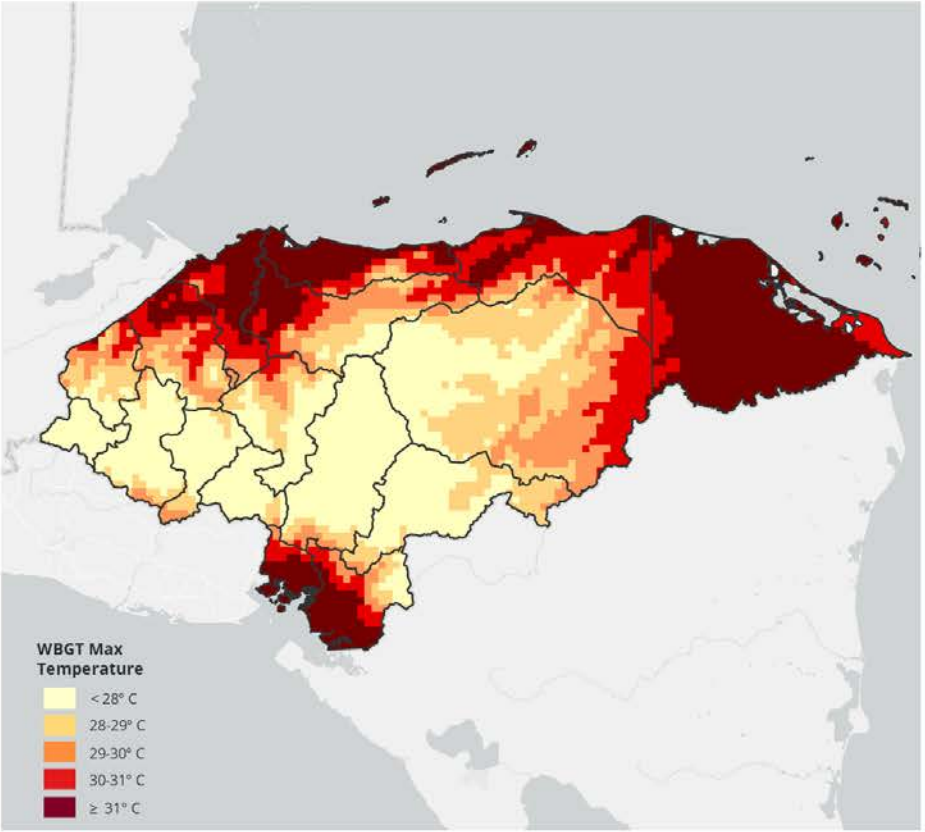
Honduras: Extreme Heat Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

3,457,385 (43%)

People exposed to extreme heat (WBGT 30 °C and above)

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

1,707,469 (42%)

Buildings exposed to extreme heat (WBGT 30 °C and above)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

- **22** (79%) Airports
- **6** (100%) Seaports
- **8.3k** (31%) Schools & Colleges
- **487** (35%) Hospitals & Health Centers
- **143** (62%) Fire Stations
- **363** (38%) Emergency Shelters
- **7** (37%) COPECO Offices & EOCs
- **10** (42%) COPECO Warehouses
- **26k km** (37%) Roads
- **739** (43%) Bridges
- **22k km²** (36%) Forest
- **12k km²** (33%) Agricultural Land

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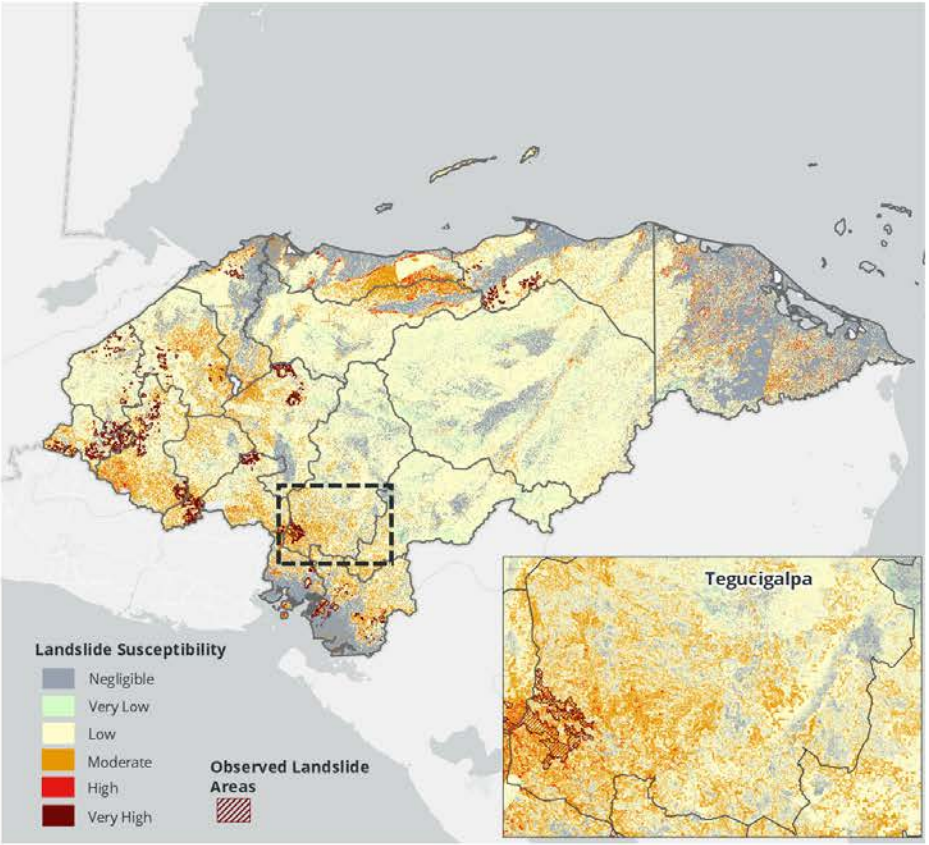
Honduras: Landslide Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

378,084 (5%)

People exposed to landslide (moderate, high, or very high susceptibility and/or observed landslide area)

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

253,519 (6%)

Buildings exposed to landslide (moderate, high, or very high susceptibility and/or observed landslide area)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

2 (7%) Airports	0 (0%) Seaports	1.9k (7%) Schools & Colleges	90 (6%) Hospitals & Health Centers	13 (6%) Fire Stations	41 (4%) Emergency Shelters
3 (16%) COPECO Offices & EOCs	2 (8%) COPECO Warehouses	4.6k km (7%) Roads	117 (7%) Bridges	8.3k km² (13%) Forest	3.3k km² (9%) Agricultural Land

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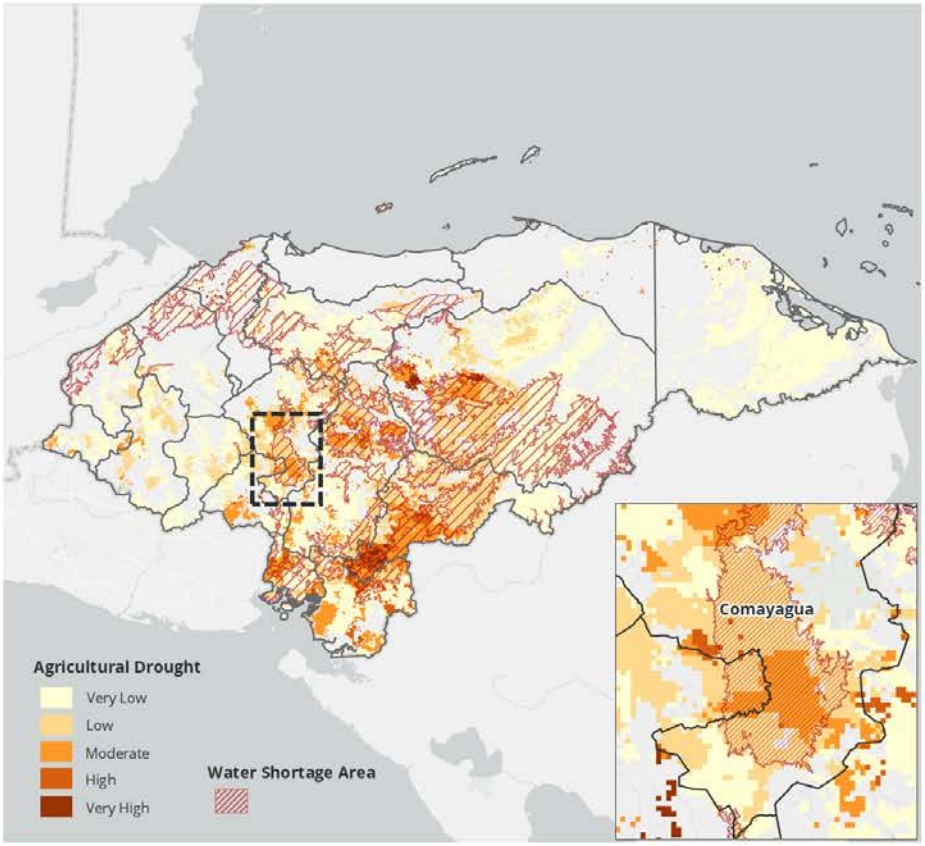
Honduras: Drought Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

3,439,739 (43%)

People exposed to drought (moderate, high or very high and/or water shortage area)

POTENTIAL BUILDING EXPOSURE

1,703,971 (41%)

Buildings exposed to drought (moderate, high or very high and/or water shortage area)

FOOD SECURITY

41.3%
Prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity (FAO 2024)

14.8%
Prevalence of undernourishment (FAO 2024)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

8.8k (32%)
Schools & Colleges

6 (32%)
COPECO Offices & EOCs

6 (25%)
COPECO Warehouses

12.7k km² (20%)
Forest

11.2k km² (31%)
Agricultural Land

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Vulnerability

Global Vulnerability Rank (PDC Global RVA)

46 Out of 179 countries/ territories assessed

Vulnerability within Central America

1 Out of 7 countries/ territories assessed

The Vulnerability analysis measures the demographic, socioeconomic conditions and structures that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability indicators capture the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, disparities in access to resources, and the ability of a given area to adequately support the population. Identifying vulnerabilities at the subnational level allows for comparison across departments and helps reveal geographic areas and population groups that may be more susceptible to hazard impacts. This analysis can inform where additional planning, preparedness, response, and recovery support may be required. It also helps identify which populations are most in need of assistance, where those needs are concentrated, and what types of measures can decrease vulnerability before disasters occur.

Vulnerability Subcomponents and Indicators

Information Access Vulnerability
Average Years of Schooling
Primary Education Enrollment
Adult Illiteracy
Households without Television
Households without Internet

Gender Disparity
Female to Male Home Ownership
Female to Male Land Ownership
Female to Male Secondary Enrollment
Female to Male Labor Ratio

Clean Water Access Vulnerability
Households without Piped Water
Households without Piped Sewer

Vulnerable Health Status
Infant Mortality Rate
Life Expectancy
Acute Malnutrition
Prevalence of Disability

Economic Constraints
Economic Dependency Ratio
Extreme Poverty Rate
Unsatisfied Basic Needs

Population Pressures
Average Annual Population Change
Average Annual Urban Population Change

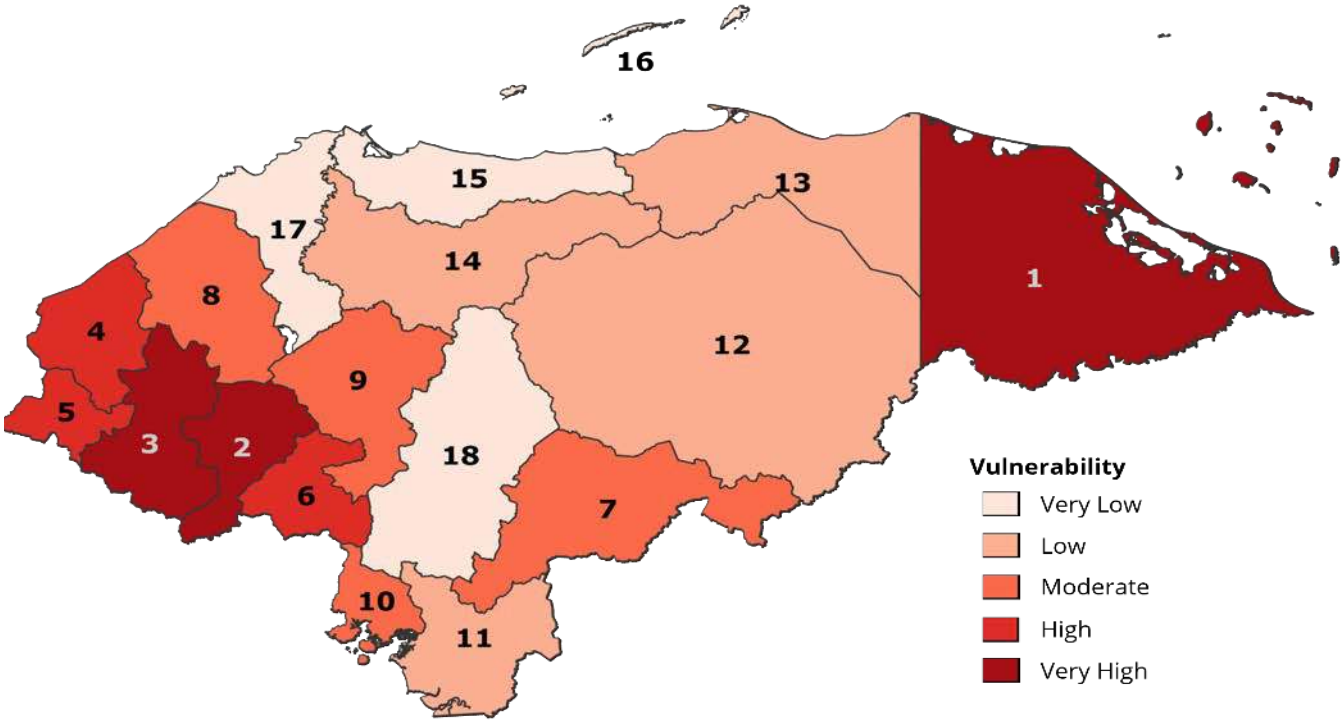
Vulnerability by Department

RANK	DEPARTMENT	SCORE	CHANGE IN RANK
1	Gracias a Dios	0.708	+1
2	Intibucá	0.621	+1
3	Lempira	0.615	-2
4	Copán	0.497	+1
5	Ocotepeque	0.494	-1
6	La Paz	0.493	+1
7	El Paraíso	0.487	-1
8	Santa Bárbara	0.465	+2
9	Comayagua	0.456	-1
10	Valle	0.455	+2
11	Choluteca	0.441	0
12	Olancho	0.399	-3
13	Colón	0.386	0
14	Yoro	0.373	0
15	Atlántida	0.323	0
16	Islas de la Bahía	0.280	0
17	Cortés	0.224	0
18	Francisco Morazán	0.207	0

Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very High

Trends in Vulnerability

The departments of Gracias a Dios, Intibucá, and Lempira exhibit the highest overall vulnerability in Honduras. While all three departments face pronounced economic constraints and limited access to information, the specific factors driving vulnerability vary across departments. In Gracias a Dios, limited access to clean water is a primary contributor to increased vulnerability. In Lempira, significant gender disparities amplify social and economic vulnerability. In Intibucá, vulnerable health conditions combined with population pressures are the leading drivers of vulnerability. Understanding these distinctions—and analyzing each subcomponent at the indicator level—enables decision makers to pinpoint underlying causes and prioritize targeted risk reduction and policy interventions.



Comparing overall vulnerability patterns between 2018 and 2026, 14 of the 18 departments shifted by one ranking or less, indicating relative stability in the Vulnerability Index. Notably, departments at both ends of the scale—those classified as very high and very low vulnerability—remained in the same categories in the updated R2A2 assessment. The most substantial change occurred in Olancho, which dropped three positions to rank 12th overall. This shift from moderate to low Vulnerability is primarily attributed to improved access to clean water and reduced population pressures in 2026.

Coping Capacity

Global Coping Capacity Rank (PDC Global RVA)

131 Out of 177 countries/ territories assessed

Coping Capacity within Central America

6 Out of 7 countries/ territories assessed

Coping Capacity measures the systems, resources, and capabilities available to people and institutions to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal functioning. The indicators reflect access to economic and institutional resources that can strengthen resilience and reduce risk. Assessing coping capacity at the subnational level enables comparison across departments and helps identify gaps in resources and services that may constrain preparedness, response, and recovery before, during, and after a disaster.

The 2026 Coping Capacity assessment evaluates five thematic areas: Economic Capacity, Governance, Transportation Capacity, Communications Capacity, and Health Care and Emergency Services Capacity.

Coping Capacity Subcomponents and Indicators

Economic Capacity
Highest Wealth Quintile
Per Capita Income
Banks per 10,000 Persons

Transportation Capacity
Road Density
Average Distance to Port or Airport

Governance
Voter Participation
Homicide Rate
Sexual Violence and Assault Rate

Communications Capacity
Households with Fixed Phone
Households with Mobile Phone

Health Care and Emergency Services Capacity
Average Distance to Hospital
Physicians per 10,000 Persons
Nurses per 10,000 Persons
Hospital Bed Density
Vaccination Rate
Average Distance to Emergency Shelter
Average Distance to Fire Station
Average Distance to Warehouse

Coping Capacity by Department

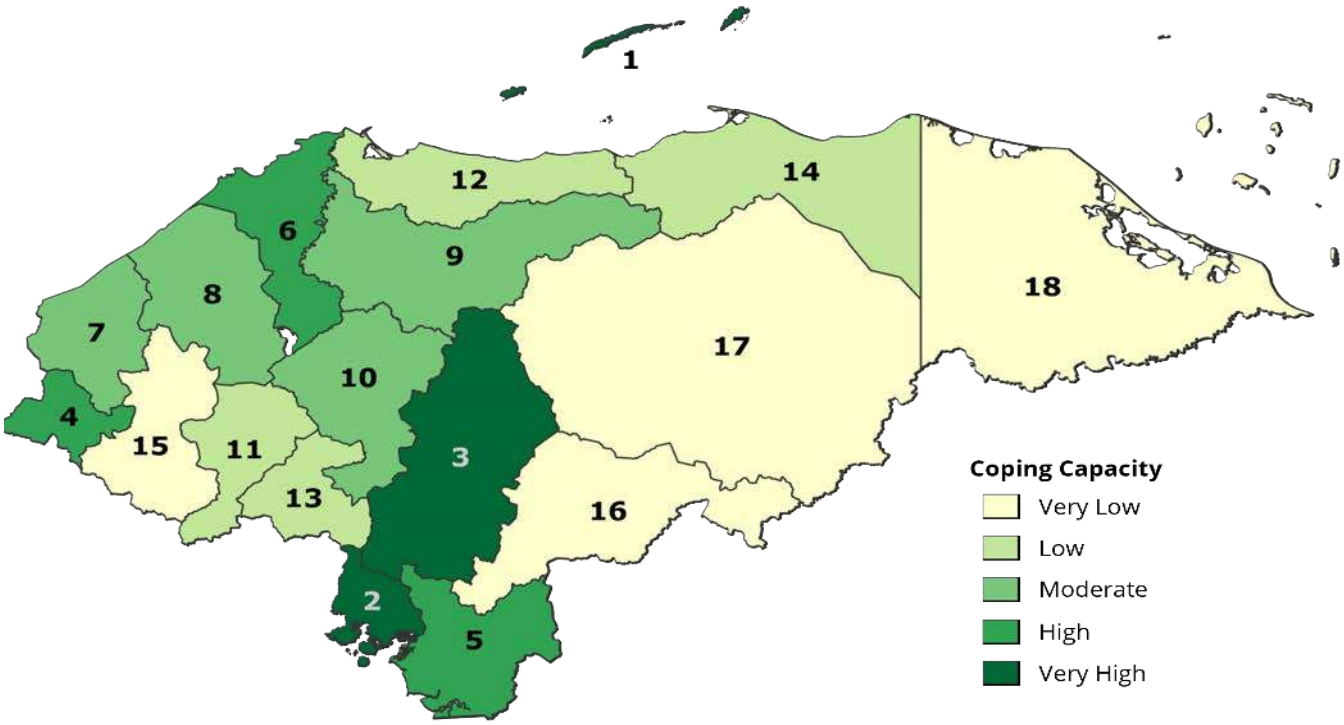
RANK	DEPARTMENT	SCORE	CHANGE IN RANK
1	Islas de la Bahía	0.670	0
2	Valle	0.669	+4
3	Francisco Morazán	0.657	-1
4	Ocotepeque	0.647	+1
5	Choluteca	0.625	+4
6	Cortés	0.602	-3
7	Copán	0.586	0
8	Santa Bárbara	0.501	+7
9	Yoro	0.498	+1
10	Comayagua	0.495	-2
11	Intibucá	0.487	+3
12	Atlántida	0.483	-8
13	La Paz	0.481	-1
14	Colón	0.470	-3
15	Lempira	0.446	+2
16	El Paraíso	0.441	0
17	Olancho	0.405	-4
18	Gracias a Dios	0.275	0

Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very High

Trends in Coping Capacity

Between the 2018 and 2026 assessments, Honduras advanced economic development, crime reduction, and infrastructure expansion, creating an upward trend in Coping Capacity across most of the country. Highest Coping Capacity is found in the departments of Islas de la Bahía, Valle, and Francisco Morazán. In Islas de la Bahía and Francisco Morazán, strong economic development and broad access to infrastructure and essential services contribute to higher capacity. In Valle, comparatively lower crime rates and greater transportation access are the primary drivers of Coping Capacity.

In contrast, the more rural and geographically isolated departments of Gracias a Dios, Olancho, El Paraíso, and Lempira exhibit the lowest Coping Capacity, reflecting limited access to services, infrastructure, and institutional support. Examining the individual subcomponents and indicators within the Coping Capacity assessment helps decision-makers identify where targeted investments and capacity-building efforts are most needed to strengthen resilience across the country.



When comparing Coping Capacity between the 2018 and 2026 assessments, most departments experienced relatively modest shifts, with 10 of the 18 changing rank by two positions or fewer. However, five departments saw more substantial movement of four or more places, highlighting notable variation in Coping Capacity over time. The most pronounced decline occurred in the department of Atlántida, which dropped eight positions to 12th overall due to slower economic growth and comparatively higher crime rates. In contrast, Santa Barbara demonstrated one of the strongest improvements, rising seven positions to 8th overall, driven by advancements in health care, emergency services capacity, and governance. These changes illustrate how differing sectoral developments contributed to uneven progress across the country between the two assessments.

Resilience

Global Resilience Rank (PDC Global RVA)

128 Out of 172 countries/ territories assessed

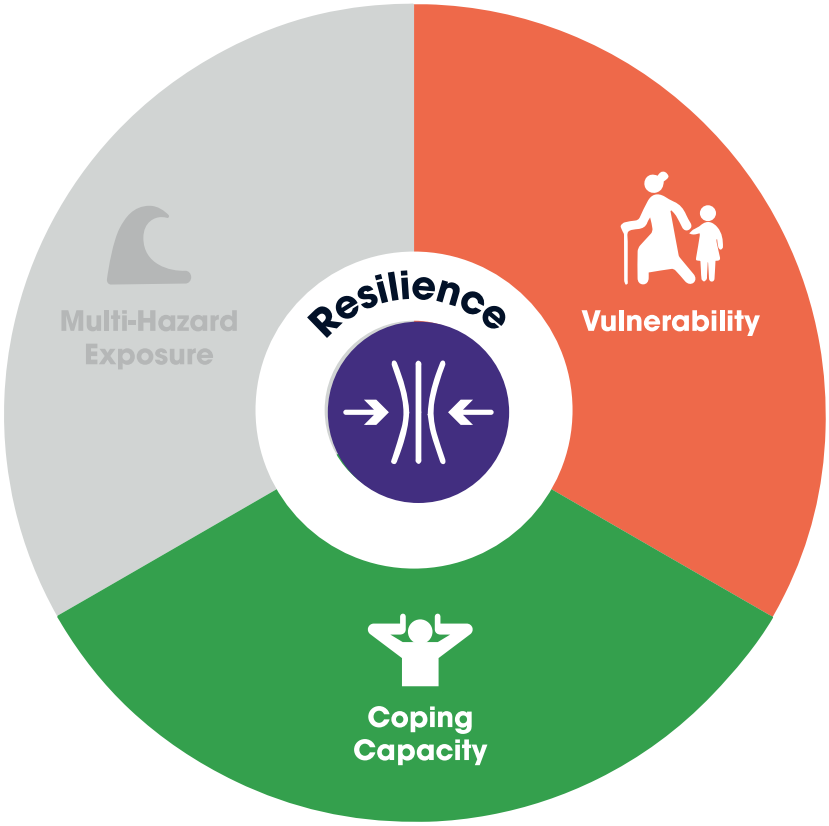
Resilience within Central America

7 Out of 7 countries/ territories assessed

The assessment measures Resilience independently of hazard exposure by averaging Vulnerability and Coping Capacity. The Resilience Index represents the combination of susceptibility to impact, and the relative ability to absorb negative impacts. Areas with lower resilience may require external support to maintain essential services, recover more quickly, and reduce the long-term impacts of shocks and disasters.

Components of Resilience

Vulnerability **Coping Capacity**



Resilience by Department

RANK	DEPARTMENT	SCORE	CHANGE IN RANK
1	Francisco Morazán	0.725	0
2	Islas de la Bahía	0.695	-1
3	Cortés	0.689	0
4	Valle	0.607	+1
5	Choluteca	0.592	+2
6	Atlántida	0.580	-2
7	Ocotepeque	0.577	+3
8	Yoro	0.563	-2
9	Copán	0.544	+2
10	Colón	0.542	-1
11	Comayagua	0.520	-3
12	Santa Bárbara	0.518	0
13	Olancho	0.503	0
14	La Paz	0.494	0
15	El Paraíso	0.477	0
16	Intibucá	0.433	0
17	Lempira	0.415	0
18	Gracias a Dios	0.283	0

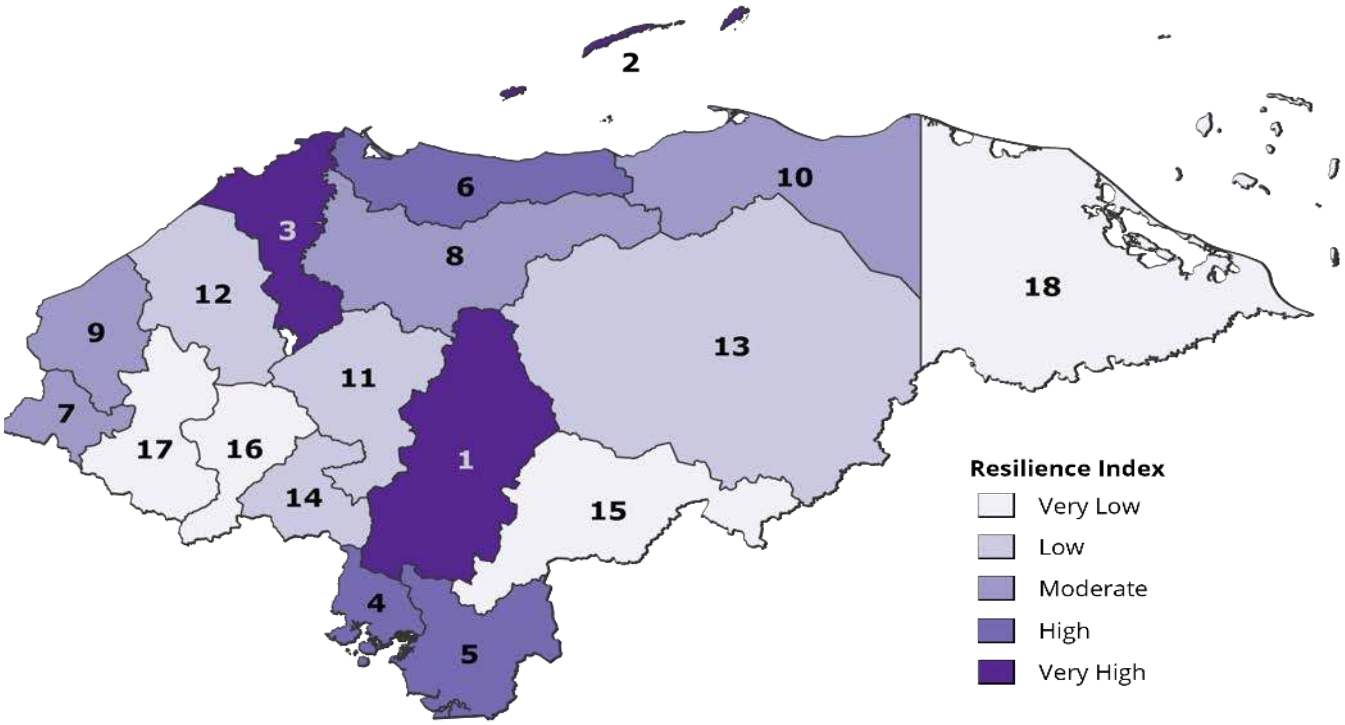
Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very High

Trends in Resilience

Resilience increased gradually for most departments between the 2018 and 2026 assessments, reflecting the broader trends observed in Vulnerability and Coping Capacity.

The highest levels of Resilience are found in Francisco Morazán, Islas de la Bahía, and Cortés. Francisco Morazán and Islas de la Bahía both rank very high in Coping Capacity and very low in Vulnerability, resulting in strong overall Resilience. Although Cortés ranks sixth in Coping Capacity, its very low Vulnerability ranking (17th) yields a correspondingly robust Resilience score.

El Paraíso, Intibucá, Lempira, and Gracias a Dios show the lowest levels of Resilience. Lempira and Gracias a Dios combine very low Coping Capacity with very high Vulnerability, resulting in very low overall Resilience. Intibucá also experiences very high Vulnerability alongside low Coping Capacity. El Paraíso shows very low Coping Capacity paired with moderate Vulnerability.



Comparing the 2018 and 2026 Resilience assessments, most shifts in rank were minor, with most departments changing by two positions or fewer. At the top and bottom of the Resilience scale, ranks remained largely unchanged, except for Islas de Bahía, dropping from a tie for first place in 2018 to second overall in 2026.

Only two departments experienced shifts of three positions. Ocotepeque moved up three places due to a slight increase in Coping Capacity and a small decrease in Vulnerability. In contrast, Comayagua dropped three places, reflecting slight declines in both Vulnerability and Coping Capacity.

Multi-Hazard Risk

Global Multi-Hazard Risk Rank (PDC Global RVA)

19 Out of 172 countries/ territories assessed

Multi-Hazard Risk within Central America

4 Out of 7 countries/ territories assessed

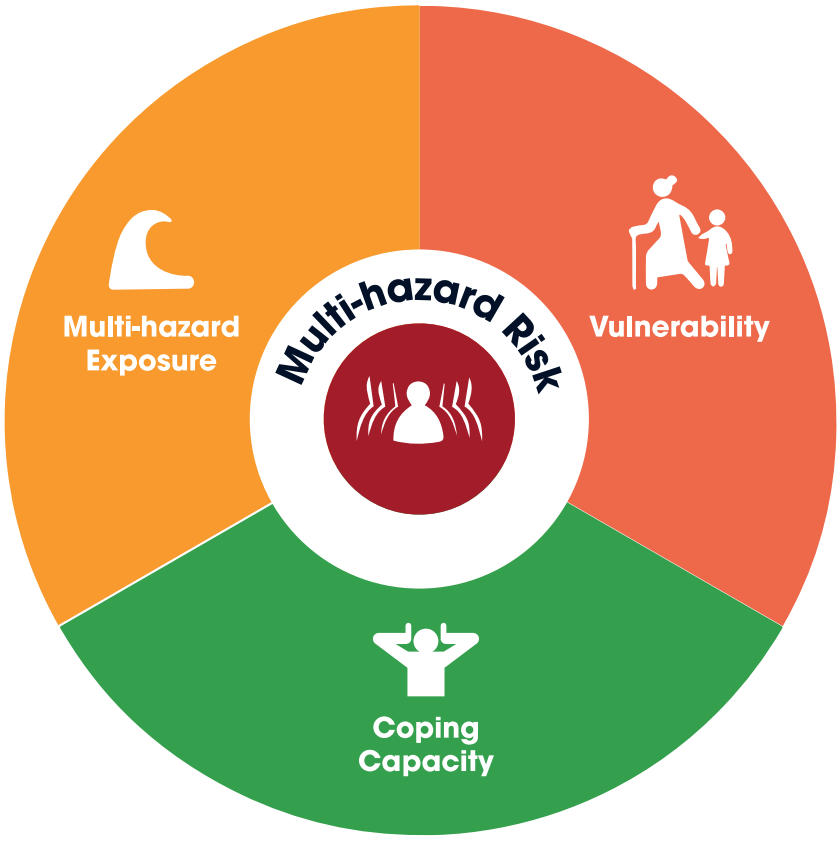
The Multi-Hazard Risk Index combines Multi-Hazard Exposure, Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity into a unified measure that captures the potential negative impacts disasters may have on communities, systems, and essential services. By understanding how these factors interact, decision-makers can better anticipate challenges throughout the disaster management cycle, strategically prioritize risk-reduction efforts, and identify leverage points for strengthening national and local resilience.

Components of Multi-Hazard Risk

Multi-Hazard Exposure

Vulnerability

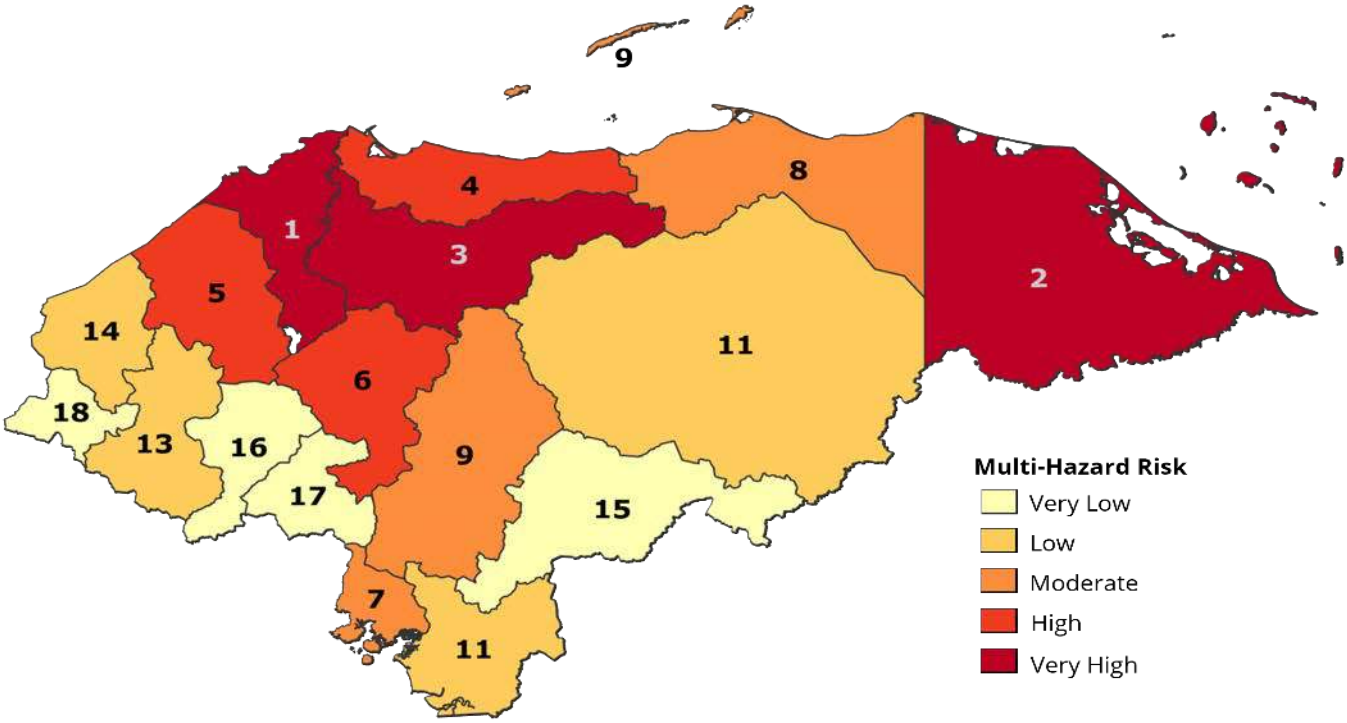
Coping Capacity



Multi-Hazard Risk by Department

RANK	DEPARTMENT	SCORE
1	Cortés	0.655
2	Gracias a Dios	0.540
3	Yoro	0.450
4	Atlántida	0.424
5	Santa Bárbara	0.423
6	Comayagua	0.416
7	Valle	0.393
8	Colón	0.378
9	Francisco Morazán	0.373
9	Islas de la Bahía	0.373
11	Choluteca	0.367
11	Olancho	0.367
13	Lempira	0.354
14	Copán	0.333
15	El Paraíso	0.329
16	Intibucá	0.317
17	La Paz	0.293
18	Ocotepeque	0.212

Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very High


9
4
8
1
3
2
5
14
11
6
18
13
16
9
17
15
7
11
Multi-Hazard Risk
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

Disaster Management
Analysis Results

The Disaster Management Analysis (DMA) represents an enhanced methodological evolution of the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) analysis conducted as part of the NDPBA. The updated approach crosswalks indicators and results from the previous assessment to the new methodology, preserving comparability where appropriate while incorporating methodological improvements developed since 2018.

The DMA places particular emphasis on areas where the 2018 assessment identified significant limitations. However, methodological enhancements extend well beyond those

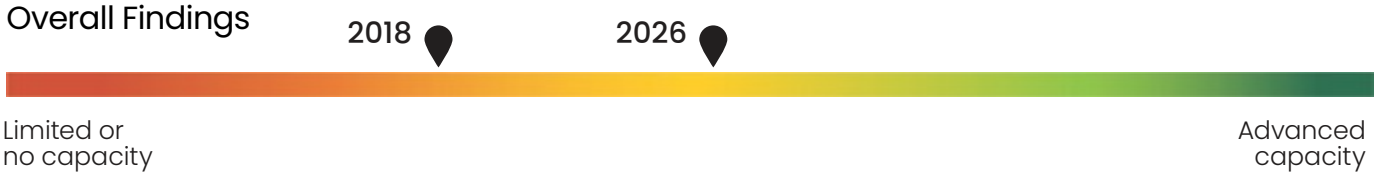
Disaster Management Analysis Results

thematic areas and strengthen the analysis more broadly. However, it is important to recognize that many improvements were implemented outside thematic areas within the scope of the R2A2.

Despite these significant achievements, important barriers to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience remain. The provided National Recommendations are intended to help policymakers, technical experts, and other stakeholders address these challenges within an evolving risk landscape over the next five years. They also provide a framework for prioritizing investments that can save lives, reduce losses, and strengthen long-term resilience.

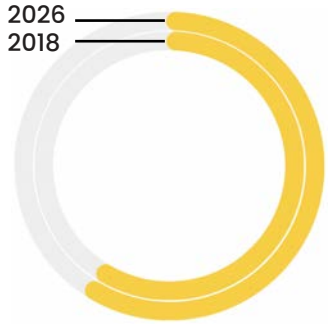
Disaster Management Analysis Findings

Overall Findings



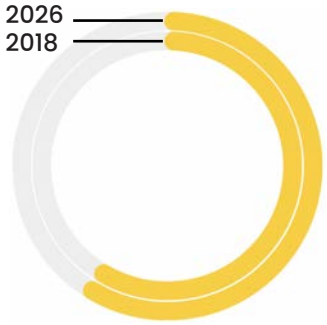
* =Not assessed in 2018

Theme Findings



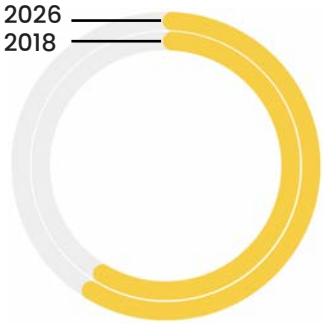
Enabling Environment

- Legal Instruments
- Financial Resources
- Strategies
- Public Confidence and Political Support
- Attitudes and Experiences



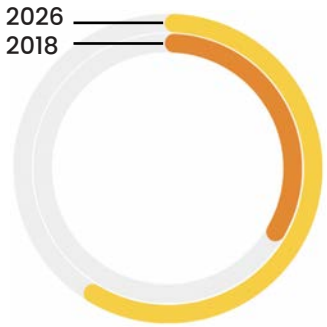
Institutional Arrangements

- Organizational Structures
- Leadership Arrangements
- Mechanisms for Stakeholder Engagement



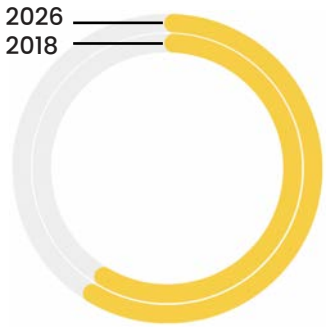
Disaster Governance Mechanisms

- Plans and Processes
- Emergency Operations Centers
- Command, Control, and Coordination Systems



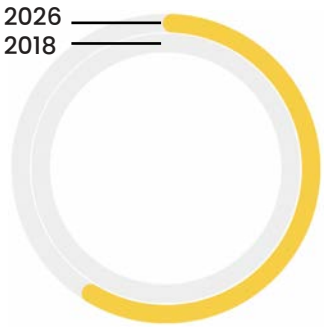
Capabilities and Resources

- Dedicated Facilities and Equipment
- Human Resources
- Inventory of Commodities and Supplies
- Targeted Functional Capabilities



Capacity Development

- Capacity Development Plans and Strategies
- Training and Education Programs and Facilities
- Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems



* Communication and Information Management

- Hazard and Risk Analysis Systems
- Disaster Assessment
- Media and Public Affairs
- Information Collection, Management, and Distribution
- Monitoring and Notifications

Capabilities and Resources

Comparative Analysis

Key Achievements since 2018

Between 2023 and 2024, the Government of Honduras implemented the Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy (ESUPS) by deploying the STOCKHOLM platform as the national system for mapping and managing emergency response resources. The platform was adopted to support data-driven preparedness planning and improve coordination of humanitarian logistics at the national level.

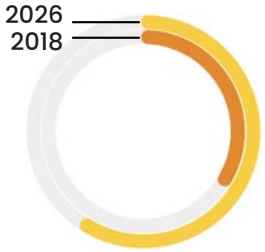
The STOCKHOLM platform consolidates data from twenty-nine (29) participating agencies and thirty-nine (39) warehouses nationwide, providing a shared operational view of pre-positioned emergency supplies. This enables national authorities and humanitarian partners to identify available resources, assess geographic coverage, and address gaps or redundancies in supply positioning prior to and during emergency response operations.

COPECO has led the implementation of ESUPS in coordination with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other humanitarian actors. Coordination is supported through cross-cluster collaboration led by the Global Logistics Cluster under the World Food Programme (WFP), with inter-cluster coordination support from OCHA. This structure aligns national preparedness systems with established international coordination mechanisms while maintaining government leadership.

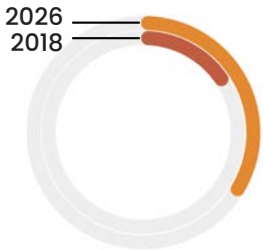
The use of the STOCKHOLM platform supports evidence-based planning by improving visibility of emergency stocks, reducing duplication across actors, and strengthening logistical decision-making. The platform functions as a national preparedness tool that enhances coordination efficiency and supports the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance during emergencies.

Subtheme Findings

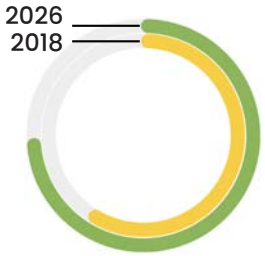
Facilities and Equipment



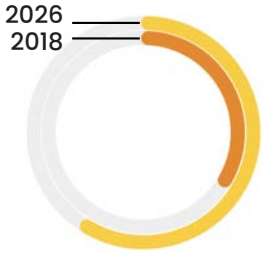
Human Resources



Inventory of Commodities and Supplies



Functional Capabilities



Communications and Information Management

Comparative Analysis

The Government of Honduras has been advancing a strategic initiative to improve the utilization of geospatial and socioeconomic data, moving away from fragmented, sector-specific planning towards a unified national framework that promotes sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development.

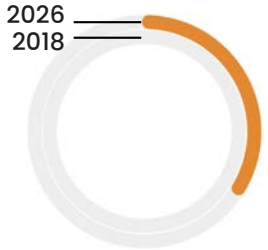
The Secretariat of State in the Office of Strategic Planning (SPE) was established in 2023 and provides national leadership on territorial and spatial governance. SPE is driving the development of a National Spatial Data Policy and an Urban and Territorial Policy, designed to improve access to reliable geospatial information, guide land-use decisions, and align public and private investment with national development priorities.

The Territorial Planning Unit supports this mandate by coordinating land-use planning, shaping territorial policy and investment decisions, and promoting balanced regional growth. Its work strengthens coherence across national and subnational levels and enhances territorial resilience.

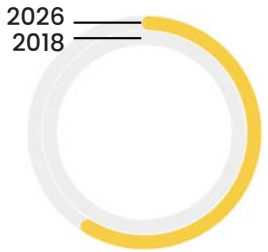
At the technical level, the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (INDES) was established and regulated by the Spatial Data Commission (CIDE), providing the institutional and regulatory foundation for standardized spatial data management and interoperability. The Territorial Information Unit (ITU) manages the National Territorial Information System (SINIT), defining its regulatory, operational, and technological framework; integrating spatial and socioeconomic data from public and private sources; and developing digital tools to connect data-producing institutions. SINIT now serves as a core platform for evidence-based planning, regulatory oversight, and territorial analysis, including support to the Registry of Territorial Planning Regulations (RENOT). These advances represent a shift toward integrated, data-driven territorial governance that improves transparency, policy coherence, and development outcomes.

Subtheme Findings

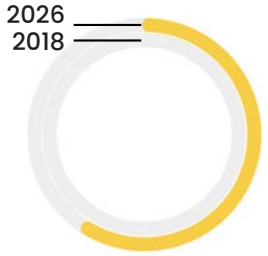
Hazard and Risk Analysis



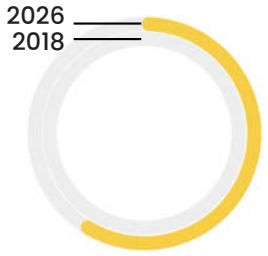
Monitoring and Notification



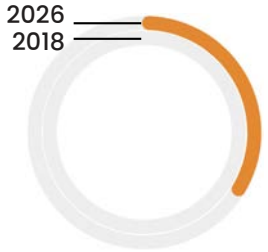
Disaster Assessment



Information Collection and Management



Media and Public Affairs



Commendations for Best Practices

Commitments Achieved

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
A, B, E, F

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (e), (f), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGS
9, 11

CAP/CRM
Themes
D, E

Principles
(b), (g), (h)

Leadership in Emergency Supply Prepositioning: ESUPS and the STOCKHOLM Platform

The Government of Honduras is recognized for its leadership in implementing the Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy (ESUPS) through the STOCKHOLM platform, strengthening coordinated humanitarian preparedness and response.

Between 2023 and 2024, Honduras deployed the STOCKHOLM platform as the national system for mapping emergency response resources, enabling data-driven planning and improved logistics coordination. The system currently integrates data from twenty-nine (29) agencies and thirty-nine (39) warehouses nationwide, providing a comprehensive, shared view of pre-positioned supplies across the country.

Implemented in close coordination with COPECO, the platform engages UN agencies, NGOs, and other humanitarian partners through cross-cluster collaboration led by the Global Logistics Cluster (WFP), with support from OCHA's inter-cluster coordination mechanism. This inclusive approach demonstrates Honduras's ability to convene diverse actors around a common operational framework and align national preparedness efforts with international best practice.

Honduras's implementation of the STOCKHOLM platform illustrates how evidence-based, collaborative planning can reduce duplication, close critical supply gaps, and increase the efficiency of humanitarian supply chains. Supported by key partners, this initiative is a scalable investment that strengthens the national system and accelerates the delivery of life-saving assistance.

Commendations for Best Practices

Commitments Achieved

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
A, B, D

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (h), (i)

SDGS
9, 11

CAP/CRM
Themes
C, D

Principles
(b), (c), (e), (g), (h)

Secretariat of State in the Office of Strategic Planning

Honduras has demonstrated leadership in advancing the effective use of geospatial and socioeconomic data for national development. By deliberately shifting from fragmented, sector-specific planning to a unified national framework, the Government has strengthened the foundations for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient territorial development

.

A major milestone was achieved in 2023 with the establishment of the Secretariat of State within the Office of Strategic Planning (SPE), providing national leadership on territorial and spatial governance. Under SPE's direction, the development of a National Spatial Data Policy and an Urban and Territorial Policy is enhancing access to reliable geospatial information, improving land-use decision-making, and aligning public and private investments with national development priorities.

The Territorial Planning Unit has played a critical role in operationalizing this vision by coordinating land-use planning, guiding territorial policy and investment decisions, and promoting balanced regional development. Its work has strengthened coherence across national and subnational levels while enhancing the resilience and competitiveness of territories.

At the technical and institutional level, the establishment of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (INDES), regulated by the Spatial Data Commission (CIDE), has provided a robust framework for standardized data management and interoperability. The Territorial Information Unit's leadership in managing the National Territorial Information System (SINIT) has further consolidated this progress by integrating spatial and socioeconomic data, enabling institutional connectivity, and supporting evidence-based planning, regulatory oversight, and territorial analysis, including through the Registry of Territorial Planning Regulations (RENOT). Together, these advances reflect a transition toward integrated, data-driven territorial governance, strengthening transparency, policy coherence, and development outcomes nationwide.

Department
Risk Profiles

Subnational Assessment Results

The subnational risk profiles offer a more detailed understanding of department-level risk and resilience in Honduras. These are provided separately from this report (linked below) and include scores and departmental rankings of sub-components for Multi-Hazard Exposure, Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity as well as associated trends. These department risk profiles allow planners and analysts to focus on the drivers of risk and resilience within each department, supporting alignment of capacity development with priority needs.

Link to Subnational Report »

National Recommendations

The National Recommendations draw directly from findings of the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and Disaster Management Analysis. Recommendations 1–4 address conditions that directly influence Vulnerability, Coping Capacity, and Resilience, while Recommendations 5–8 focus on the institutional capabilities and enabling systems needed to implement and sustain those improvements. The sequence does not imply a strict ranking within these two groups; rather, it distinguishes direct resilience-building interventions from the capacities required to support them.

1 Expand access to multi-hazard early warning and emergency information

Build on improvements in information access by addressing remaining gaps in warning coverage and emergency communications, particularly in remote and low-resilience communities. Expanding access to timely, understandable, and actionable warnings can reduce vulnerability and improve the ability of households and communities to prepare for and respond to disasters.

- Expand multi-hazard early warning coverage in underserved and high-risk communities.
- Collaborate with telecommunications providers to improve mobile and digital access to preparedness and emergency information.
- Tailor warnings to linguistic, demographic, cultural, and accessibility needs.
- Establish redundant PACE (Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency) communications pathways using mobile, radio, digital, and community-based systems.
- Regularly assess warning reach and identify populations that remain outside reliable communications coverage.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
A, B, G

Guiding Principle(s)
(b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i)

Sustainable Development Goals
9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes B, D, E

Principles (b), (c), (d), (h), (j)

2

Reduce gaps in essential services and critical infrastructure in low-resilience communities

Prioritize investments that improve access to transportation, health care, emergency services, WASH, communications infrastructure, and other essential services in departments and communities where these gaps contribute to lower Coping Capacity and Resilience.

- Use subnational Vulnerability and Coping Capacity results to identify geographic concentrations of service and infrastructure gaps.
- Prioritize improvements to transportation networks and access to health care and emergency services in remote and underserved communities.
- Strengthen emergency WASH capacity and the continuity of essential services during disasters.
- Assess critical infrastructure in high-vulnerability and low-capacity areas and prioritize feasible retrofits and resilience improvements.
- Develop and regularly exercise continuity plans for critical public services and facilities, including health care, emergency services, WASH, communications, and essential government functions.
- Regularly review the geographic distribution of emergency and mass-care resources relative to population change, Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
A, B, C, D

Guiding Principle(s)
(c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j)

Sustainable Development Goals
3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes A, B, D, E

Principles (b), (d), (h), (i), (j)

3 Target persistent socioeconomic and basic-needs vulnerabilities risk

Build on reductions in extreme poverty and unmet basic needs by focusing resilience-building efforts on communities where socioeconomic conditions continue to contribute disproportionately to Vulnerability.

- Use subnational assessment results to identify communities where poverty and unmet basic needs remain concentrated.
- Integrate informal settlements and rapidly growing communities into disaster risk reduction and development planning.
- Engage affected communities in identifying practical interventions that address underlying vulnerabilities and strengthen household and community preparedness.
- Incorporate demographic and socioeconomic change into routine reassessments of Vulnerability and community needs.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
A, B, C, E

Guiding Principle(s)
(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)

Sustainable Development Goals
1, 10, 11, 13, 16

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes B, D, E

Principles (b), (d), (e), (h), (j)

4

Institutionalize risk-informed land-use and development planning

Use hazard, exposure, Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity information to guide land-use and development decisions and reduce the creation of new risk.

- Integrate risk information into zoning, land-use regulation, development approval, and territorial planning processes.
- Use territorial planning instruments to discourage new development in areas exposed to recurrent flooding, unstable terrain, and other significant hazards.
- Strengthen the application and enforcement of hazard-informed building codes and construction standards, particularly for critical facilities, public infrastructure, and development in areas exposed to significant hazards.
- Apply Vulnerability and Coping Capacity information when evaluating development and capital-investment priorities so that decisions account for both physical exposure and underlying social conditions.
- Incorporate risk information into resilient reconstruction and long-term recovery planning to reduce the potential for rebuilding or recreating existing risk.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (c), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

Sustainable Development Goals
9, 10, 11, 13, 16

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes A, B, D, E

Principles (b), (f), (h), (i), (j)

5 Strengthen geospatial information and decision-support capabilities

Strengthen the systems and technical processes used to collect, integrate, analyze, maintain, and communicate risk information so that decision-makers have reliable evidence for planning, investment, preparedness, response, and recovery.

- Continue development and integration of national geospatial platforms, including SINIT, INDES, and STOCKHOLM, to support a shared operational picture of hazards, exposure, vulnerability, infrastructure, resources, and disaster impacts.
- Establish processes for routinely updating and validating information on informal settlements, critical infrastructure, essential services, population distribution, and other factors that influence disaster risk.
- Develop standardized methods for translating technical analyses into clear and actionable decision-support products.
- Establish common data standards and procedures that enable information to be shared and integrated across national and local institutions.
- Strengthen mechanisms for incorporating local knowledge, field observations, and operational feedback into national datasets and analytical products.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
G

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

Sustainable Development Goals
9, 11, 13, 16, 17

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes A, B, D, E

Principles (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (j)

6 Strengthen technical staffing and professional capacity

Ensure that national and local disaster management institutions have the technical expertise and staffing needed to maintain national systems, apply risk information, and implement disaster risk reduction priorities.

- Assess current and projected technical staffing requirements across national and subnational disaster management institutions.
- Prioritize recruitment and retention where staffing gaps constrain risk analysis, emergency management, geospatial analysis, logistics, communications, and other critical functions.
- Establish structured professional development programs that provide technical training, certification, mentorship, and opportunities for continued learning.
- Expand local and subnational technical capacity so that national systems, methodologies, and risk information can be applied consistently outside central institutions.
- Develop succession-planning and knowledge-transfer mechanisms to reduce the loss of institutional capacity associated with staff turnover.

Staffing and professional capacity serve as enabling conditions for resilience. Additional personnel alone do not directly reduce Vulnerability or increase Coping Capacity; their value lies in strengthening the ability of institutions to deliver the services, investments, planning, and operational improvements identified elsewhere in the assessment.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
E, G

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (e), (f), (g), (i)

Sustainable Development Goals
4, 8, 11, 13, 16

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes B, D, E

Principles (b), (c), (d), (f), (h)

7

Strengthen governance, coordination, and institutional use of risk information

Strengthen coordination and decision-making processes across institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction so that risk information, technical capacity, and available resources translate into coordinated action.

- Maintain clear and reliable coordination channels among COPECO, relevant ministries, local governments, technical agencies, and national decision-making bodies.
- Establish or reinforce standing inter-ministerial working groups and coordination mechanisms to align policies, preparedness activities, operational protocols, and investment priorities.
- Define clear institutional roles and responsibilities for producing, sharing, interpreting, and applying risk and resilience information.
- Institutionalize the use of risk and resilience information in planning, exercises, resource allocation, investment decisions, and emergency operations.
- Use regular briefings, exercises, and planning processes to ensure that risk information informs decisions before disasters occur, rather than only during response operations.
- Strengthen feedback mechanisms between national and local institutions so that operational experience and community-level information continually improve planning and decision-making.

Effective governance and coordination provide the institutional mechanisms through which assessment findings can influence policy, investment, preparedness, and operations. While these capabilities do not directly change the socioeconomic conditions measured through Vulnerability and Coping Capacity, they determine how effectively institutions can act on those findings.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
E, G

Guiding Principle(s)
((a), (b), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)

Sustainable Development Goals
11, 13, 16, 17

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes A, D, E

Principles (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h)

8

Strengthen financial preparedness for disaster response and recovery

Strengthen financial mechanisms that enable national and local institutions to rapidly fund disaster response, recovery, and priority resilience investments. Greater financial preparedness can reduce delays in delivering assistance, restoring essential services, and initiating recovery following major disasters.

- Assess existing national and local disaster financing mechanisms to identify gaps in the availability and rapid disbursement of funds.
- Establish or strengthen contingency financing arrangements that can provide resources immediately following significant disasters.
- Evaluate appropriate risk-financing and risk-transfer mechanisms for high-impact hazards and critical public assets.
- Incorporate expected disaster losses and resilience priorities into national and subnational budgeting and public investment processes.
- Establish transparent procedures for prioritizing and tracking disaster-related expenditures to ensure resources reach areas of greatest need.
- Use Vulnerability, Coping Capacity, hazard, and exposure information to inform the geographic and sectoral prioritization of preparedness and recovery investments.

Financial preparedness functions both as an element of institutional Coping Capacity and as an enabling mechanism for implementing resilience investments. Strengthening access to timely and predictable financing can improve the ability of institutions to maintain essential services, respond effectively, and accelerate recovery following disasters.

FRAMEWORK ALIGNMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)
C, D

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j)

Sustainable Development Goals
1, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

Themes A, B, D, E

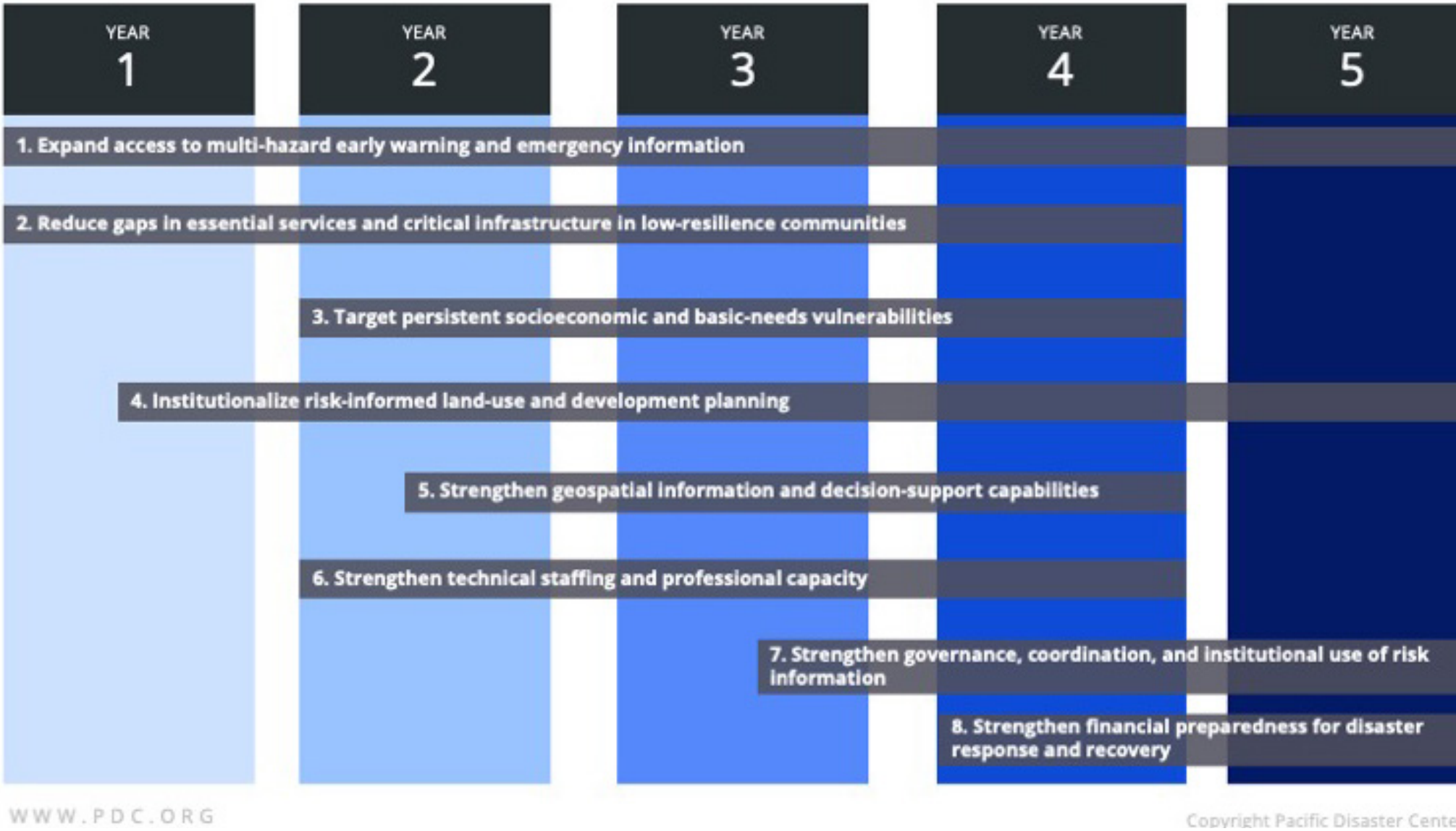
Principles (b), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j)

Monitoring Progress

Implementation of these recommendations should be accompanied by measurable indicators that allow progress to be tracked over time. Where possible, monitoring should align with the Vulnerability, Coping Capacity, Resilience, and DMA indicators used in this assessment. This approach will help distinguish improvements in underlying social, economic, and service-access conditions from changes in institutional capacity and will provide a consistent basis for evaluating progress in future assessments.

Linking assessment findings, recommended interventions, and measurable outcomes will also strengthen accountability and help ensure that future investments are directed toward the factors and locations that most strongly influence disaster risk and resilience.

5-Year Plan


YEAR 1
YEAR 2
YEAR 3
YEAR 4
YEAR 5
1. Expand access to multi-hazard early warning and emergency information
2. Reduce gaps in essential services and critical infrastructure in low-resilience communities
3. Target persistent socioeconomic and basic-needs vulnerabilities
4. Institutionalize risk-informed land-use and development planning
5. Strengthen geospatial information and decision-support capabilities
6. Strengthen technical staffing and professional capacity
7. Strengthen governance, coordination, and institutional use of risk information
8. Strengthen financial preparedness for disaster response and recovery
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5-Year Plan

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