



Towards the implementation of the MIRPS in Central America & Mexico

Concept notes on selected sectors

2020



MIRPS

**Comprehensive Regional
Protection and Solutions Framework**

Addressing forced displacement in Central America and Mexico

Context

Impacted by increasingly complex forced displacement situations, Central America hosts hundreds of thousands of people who have fled their homes, either within or across their country's borders, in search of safety. This includes IDPs in El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico; together with refugees and asylum-seekers from the northern Central American countries who have fled chronic gang violence, persecution and insecurity. The vast majority of refugees and asylum-seekers from these countries are hosted in Mexico and the USA, with several thousands more having sought asylum in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Panama. In addition, tens of thousands of people have fled the social and political crisis in Nicaragua, the vast majority arriving in neighbouring Costa Rica where asylum claims have increased exponentially.

In 2019, the Americas was the largest recipient of asylum applications worldwide. An additional several hundred thousand persons are returning to their countries of origin as deportees, including those with protection needs. With an increasing trend of people forcibly displaced in the region exerting pressure on national protection and asylum systems, the MIRPS seeks to expand the operational capacity of States in Central America and Mexico to respond to forced displacement. This includes making the necessary arrangements to ensure safe reception and admission of people forced to flee, facilitating access to safe spaces and shelters, engaging community and municipal leadership, promoting durable solutions and livelihoods, as well as fostering an environment of peaceful coexistence.

In 2017, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama adopted the San Pedro Sula Declaration, to address forced displacement by strengthening the protection and assistance to affected persons, as well as promoting durable solutions. Through the Declaration, countries agreed to participate in the MIRPS as a regional contribution to the Global Compact on Refugees, where all states committed to adopt and implement national action plans, aligned to country specific commitments and priorities. In 2019, El Salvador joined this regional effort and held the Pro-tempore Presidency for 2020. Nationally, MIRPS Technical Teams (NTTs) are comprised of relevant government institutions who plan and coordinate the implementation of work plans with support from UNHCR and OAS as the technical secretariat.

Identification of resources required

Through the State-led quantification process, NTTs have assessed the financial resource requirements and steps required to implement select national commitments, defining specific costed activities in the areas of protection, social protection, health, education and livelihoods. The related Concept Notes presented within this document have informed the elaboration of detailed Concept Notes, that were informed by consultations and working sessions of the NTTs which brought together national counterparts in the areas of planning, financing and international cooperation with the technical support from the UNHCR-OAS MIRPS Secretariat and the Pro-Tempore Presidency.

This process has served to strengthen the national planning process to implement MIRPS national action plans, and is a basis for partnership engagement and resource mobilization. Key consideration was given to identifying commitments that aligned closest to the humanitarian context and prevailing protection needs, and were dependent on establishing new partnerships and forms of financing to implement. In a number of instances, focus areas also align to Pledges that were also made at the Global Refugee Forum.

The scale of the forced displacement crisis in the region - compounded by the pandemic - and the projections of a possible increase in the numbers of people fleeing once the opening of borders is regularized, requires the **strengthening of partnerships** to be a priority for 2021. In this sense, MIRPS countries have diverse national, regional and international partners, as well as the backing of the **Support Platform, international financial institutions, development actors, the civil society and the private sector** as a true example of responsibility-sharing.



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Prioritized focus areas

Total requirement \$63,152,181
Total gap \$54,479,442

MEXICO **Total requirement \$8,289,178**

 Strengthening schools in the public education system in host communities in southern Mexico

Total Required Financing

\$7,042,800

 Strengthening first level health care in the state of Chiapas, Mexico

Total Required Financing

\$1,246,358

HONDURAS

Total requirement \$3,999,725



Guaranteeing a harmonized approach to provide long term solutions such as access to work and social protection

Total Financing Required

\$3,999,725

GUATEMALA **Total requirement \$346,170**
Total gap \$333,442



Creation of specialized, differentiated, safe, and decent reception conditions

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$4,546 \$39,935



Strengthening institutions that govern the protection of children and adolescents in border areas

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$4,286 \$232,208



Public-private sectors alliances for the inclusion of refugees and refuge applicants in Guatemala into the workforce

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$3,896 \$61,299

BELIZE

Total requirement \$2,596,861



Establish demand-driven technical and vocational training in key economic sectors associated with climate change, benefiting refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and Belizean youth

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$0 \$2,596,861

EL SALVADOR **Total requirement \$11,993,682**
Total gap \$10,336,910



Improve the technical, inclusive, and operational capacity of the Salvadoran educational system to support the rights of the forcefully displaced population

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$1,513,561 \$6,854,890



Expand opportunities of access to work and sources of livelihood to encourage self-reliance of people who have been forcibly displaced in El Salvador

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$0 \$3,266,520



Strengthen the capacity of the National Health System to provide better health and psychosocial services to forcibly displaced people in El Salvador

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$143,211 \$215,500

COSTA RICA **Total requirement \$7,966,225**
Total gap \$4,980,215



Voluntary temporary insurance for asylum seekers and refugees in Costa Rica

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$0 \$3,033,333



Social protection of the populations with international protection needs through services provided by the Social Welfare Institute (IMAS)

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$836,397 \$641,655



Institutional strengthening to support the refugee and migrant population in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$2,149,613 \$1,305,227

PANAMA

Total requirement \$27,960,340



Expanding social coverage to meet the basic needs of vulnerable refugees and applicants for refugee status

National Financing

Financing Gap

\$4,017,229 \$23,943,111

 **Education**

Total requirement \$18,008,112
Total gap \$16,494,551

 **Social protection**

Total requirement \$33,438,117
Total gap \$28,584,491

 **Protection**

Total requirement \$3,813,551
Total gap \$1,345,162

 **Child protection**

Total requirement \$236,494
Total gap \$232,208

 **Health**

Total requirement \$4,638,422
Total gap \$4,495,211

 **Jobs and livelihoods**

Total requirement \$3,331,715
Total gap \$3,327,819

Honduras.

Persons of concern in Honduras

Honduran asylum seekers in the world*

138,040

Honduran refugees in the world*

29,964

Internally displaced people in Honduras**

247,000

*Data provided to UNHCR by end of 2019

**Internal displacement profiling study 2004-2018

SECTOR	DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES	FINANCING NEEDS
 Social protection  	Access to training and livelihoods programs and humanitarian assistance which support and generate entrepreneurship and contribute to reduce the economic inequality of the asylum seeker, refugee, internally displaced and Honduran returnee populations in vulnerable conditions.	Human Rights Secretariat (SEDH) Secretary of State and International Cooperation (SRECI) National Institute of Immigration (INM)	Total Financing Required \$3,999,725

National context

Honduras has experienced stable economic growth in the last two decades, although economic and social challenges persist. Between 1985 and 2016, the economy grew at an average of 6.97%, driven by sound macroeconomic management, export growth and good-scale foreign investment. However, there are still significant gaps to overcome since the majority (60.9%) of Hondurans still live below the poverty line and 38.4% of people are in extreme poverty. The development process produced significant contrasts between urban and rural advances where the vast majority of the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals were not met. Furthermore, this period of economic growth was marked by internal violence and social and political instability that produced the breakdown of the constitutional order in 2009. These situations negatively affected growth and have generated a migratory crisis. Honduras has quality opportunities to grow in a sustained manner but the challenge remains of making this growth more equitable to help lift people out of poverty. To this end, the government must implement prudent and sound policies within a complex and uncertain international

context (Draft Evaluation Report on Finance for Development in Honduras (2018), United Nations, page 7).

In November 2020, hurricanes ETA and IOTA impacted the border coasts of Honduras and Nicaragua, causing heavy rainfall. The effects left by the phenomena could be in the range of those experienced in Honduras during Hurricane Mitch in 1998, one of the most devastating disasters ever recorded in Honduras.

The integral dimension of the impact on the different social, economic and productive sectors is still being evaluated, however, so far climatic phenomena have left thousands of people affected, loss of human life, bridges and roads in poor condition, agricultural crops affected by the floods, thus affected people's livelihoods, well-being and safety.

Displacement trends

Economic and social exclusion, poverty, violence, insecurity and natural disasters constitute some of drivers of human mobility, migration, and forced displacement. The complex context of forced displacement due to violence is a real and emerging situation that requires immediate and urgent responses. In 2013, the Government of Honduras recognized that forced displacement exists in the country, thus creating the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons due to Violence (CIPPDV) and the Directorate for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons due to Violence (DIPPDIV) attached to the Secretariat for Human Rights.

The II Characterization Report on Internal Displacement caused by violence, states that 8% of internally displaced people choose their destination for economic reasons and around 55% decide to move to the same municipality in which they have suffered violence, for reasons related to employment opportunities. The percentage of youth unemployment among displaced persons (18-34 years) is 5% higher than that of the general population.

National response

In compliance with international human rights standards, the individual rights that are framed in the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras, through article 101, the recognition of the right to asylum is established in the form and conditions established by law; likewise, articles 3 in numbers 22 and 42 of the Law on Migration and Foreigners define who the refugees are and the established circumstances.

The National Institute of Migration (INM), through the Human Rights and Migrant Care Management, ensures compliance with the international commitments acquired by the Government of the Republic of Honduras, including the

Convention on the Status of Refugees and is in charge of the permanent training of the personnel assigned at the border and in the CAMI, on the observance of articles 44 and 46 of the Immigration and Alien Law on Non-refoulement, resettlement or repatriation and the prohibition of deportation or expulsion of a person in need of protection.

The approved asylum applications have been based on the grounds established in the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, "due to well-founded fears of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social or political group, as well as their opinions outside their

country”, and are unable or unwilling to avail themselves of their country’s protection due to such fears. As established in article 42 of the Migration and Immigration Law, consideration is also based on what is established in the Declaration of Cartagena of 1984, taking into account who have fled their country because their life, security or freedom have been threatened for any of the following reasons: generalized, serious and continuous violence; foreign aggression; internal armed conflicts; massive, permanent and systematic human rights violence; and who suffer persecution through sexual violence or other forms of gender-based persecution based on human rights violations.

In 2013, the Law for the Protection of Honduran Migrants and their Relatives (LPHMF) was approved through Legislative Decree N.106-2013, which mandates the promotion of a comprehensive policy for the return of Hondurans abroad and their social and labour reintegration. Despite efforts made by the Government of Honduras, the migration of Hondurans has increased in recent years, the main causes being economic difficulties, violence or insecurity, health, education, family reunification, and domestic violence¹.

Faced with the massive movements of people coming mainly from the Northern Triangle of Central America, the United States Government has been implementing immigration and labour control measures such as the possible non-renewal of TPS² beyond 2020, the elimination of DACA³ as well as the increase in immigration control within the country, and the strengthening of border control. These measures are reflected in the statistics of Hondurans returned to the country, which have increased in recent years.

Given these circumstances, it is imperative for the Government of Honduras to continue formulating proposals and initiatives that alleviate the needs for protection, humanitarian assistance and durable solutions of Hondurans living abroad and those who return to the country.

In the case of Honduras, the absence of a comprehensive framework of public policies to serve returnees with protection needs and internally displaced persons or at risk of displacement due to violence is the main obstacle

to achieving their labour and social inclusion. The relevant State institutions have not yet developed the instruments, mechanisms and institutional capacities to address the problems in a comprehensive manner⁴ such as the creation of the Directorate for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons due to Violence, created by Executive Decree PCM-055-2017, under the auspice of the Secretariat of Human Rights, whose purpose is to provide care to internally displaced persons due to violence in conjunction with the CIPPDV. Likewise, the Honduran Migrant Assistance Task Force seeks to coordinate and articulate the efforts and institutional resources in migration matters.

The Government of the Republic of Honduras, committed to the safety and health of irregular migrants stranded in national territory and in unrestricted compliance with the provisions issued by Executive Decree PCM-021-2020, has carried out different steps and actions to provide attention and humanitarian assistance to this population. This attention and humanitarian assistance have been coordinated with government agencies, civil society organizations - CSOs, non-governmental organizations - NGOs and international organizations. According to the current trend of migratory flows in transit, an increase 20% of people crossing the territory is expected in the coming years, many of whom have diverse assistance and protection needs, requiring humanitarian aid. The 2020-2021 Annual Operational Plans, as well as international cooperation projects, have been modified to be able to be executed according to the current context. The budgets of the institutions have also been affected, since resources have been redirected to the health emergency due to COVID-19 and the socioeconomic effects due to the Eta and Iota natural phenomena.

Likewise, work is being done to carry out different procedures, services and attention to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches these people, according to the institutional capacities of the country, while the current situation is improved.

The MIRPS in Honduras

In accordance with the long tradition of regional cooperation to respond to the protection challenges derived from forced displacement and as a participating country, Honduras committed itself within the MIRPS framework to address the following axes: 1: Reception and admission; 2: Immediate and persistent needs and 4: Durable solutions. This through the implementation of 30 commitments detailed in the national Action Plan and under the direction of the national technical team (NTT). The NTT is made up of three government institutions: the Secretariat for Human Rights, the Secretariat for Foreign Relations and International Cooperation, and the National Institute for Migration.

1 ceniss.gob.hn/migrantes/

2 TPS: Temporary Protected Status

3 DACA: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival

4 Project: “Promoción del Empleo y la Protección Social en el Marco Integral de Respuesta a los Refugiados en América Central y México” ACNUR-OIT.

**COUNTRY:** Honduras**SECTOR:** Social Protection

Guaranteeing a harmonized approach to provide long term solutions such as access to work and social protection



Executive Summary

The labour inclusion of people internally displaced by violence, returnees with protection needs, refugees and asylum seekers is essential to guarantee access to durable solutions. Currently in the country there are various initiatives focused on livelihoods and social inclusion; however, they are mostly aimed at people living in poverty or extreme poverty and the inclusion of displaced persons has not been specifically addressed, perpetuating economic inequalities. To promote access to decent work and social protection, it is necessary to support durable solutions, through social inclusion programmes, both in employability and in entrepreneurship, to overcome barriers and thus contribute to their self-sufficiency.

This proposal seeks to support a mapping of the various interventions in livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion implemented by different development actors in the country; with the aim of establishing strategic alliances with these actors. This will include the implementation of a methodology to support the greater inclusion of displaced persons in livelihoods programme, that considers the specific protection concerns associated with the population. The planned intervention includes the establishment of an Economic Inclusion Fund, destined to support and generate entrepreneurship, and to establish economic inclusion actions, by strengthening the life skills of the beneficiaries.

TIMEFRAME

5 years (2021-2026)

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Human Rights Secretariat (SEDH by its Spanish acronym)
Secretary of State and International Cooperation (SRECI by its Spanish acronym)
National Institute of Immigration (INM by its Spanish acronym)

LOCATION

Honduras, Central and Local level. Departaments of Francisco Morazán, Cortés, El Paraíso, Choluteca

BENEFICIARIES

125 asylum seekers
250 refugees
1,000 internally displaced persons
1,000 Honduran returnees in vulnerable conditions

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Total Financing Required: \$ 3,999,725

1. Context in social protection sector in Honduras

According to figures from the INE 2017 in Honduras, the economically active population (EAP)¹ is 4.0 million, of which 93.3% are employed. However, despite this level, underemployment is the main problem. According to the National Institute of Statistics (INE), figures for 2016 show an invisible underemployment of 44.2% and visible underemployment of 11.5% of the total employed in the country. Unemployment represents 7.4% of the EAP and is mainly concentrated in the young population up to 24 years of age, where in addition to unemployment and underemployment there are about 500,000 young people who neither study nor work².

The unemployment problem is largely urban, likely fueled by the constant migration of people from the countryside to the city and the limited capacity of the labour market to absorb this labour force. While the urban Open Employment Rate (OER) is estimated at 7.8%, the rural rate is 3.0%. The Central District and San Pedro Sula have the highest unemployment rate 9.1% and 7.0% respectively. The ability of the labour market to absorb the labour force can also be measured by the Months Looking for Work (MBT) that unemployed people experience.

Thus, on average in urban areas an unemployed person has been looking for work for 3.2 months, while in rural areas it is 1.7 months. As with the OER, the Central District is where an unemployed person can spend the longest time without finding a job, equivalent to 4.2 months. If the OER is analyzed from a gender perspective, it will be clearly noticed that the market has a bias towards male occupation. This indicator is 3.9 points lower for men than for women (4.2% and 8.1% respectively). Furthermore, the market seems to absorb the male labour force more quickly than the female one: while for a man the MBT is 2.5, it is the equivalent to 3.2 months for a woman³.

The informal economy represents 74.9% of jobs according to the ILO. Unemployment is one of the factors that characterize the displaced population. The unemployment rate for the population age 12 to 17 is 5% compared to 1% for the general population. Although the minimum legal age to work in Honduras is 18 years of age, the 12-17 year-old range is taken in the statistics as part of the economically active population (EAP). Furthermore, between the ages of 18 and 34, 12% of displaced people are unemployed compared to 8% of the general population. From 35 to 64 years old, the rates are lower: 5% unemployment for the displaced population and 4% for the general population⁴.

These disaggregated statistical data are not available for refugee and returned populations, which creates a challenge for the creation of differentiated sectoral policies.

Lessons learned from previous interventions

1. The INM is part of the Inter-institutional Work and Education Table, whose primary purpose is to resolve obstacles in access to employment and education for refugees and refugee applicants. The establishment of methodologies and procedures for the implementation of initiatives on education and access to employment are part of the lessons learned in this coordination space.

2. Project “Generation of knowledge and experience in emergency humanitarian assistance to returned migrants with protection needs in the context of forced migration in Honduras” (CONEXAHMIF) is executed between the SEDH and the SRECI from 2019 to date. The main objective of this project is to develop a pilot experience of assistance, protection and solutions for internally displaced persons who leave the country and return to risky environments.

¹ Economically active population

² NiNis, World Bank 2016. UNDP Project

³ LXI Permanent Multi-Purpose Household Survey – EPHPM – June 2019

⁴ Project “Promotion of Employment and Social Protection in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Central America and Mexico” UNHCR-ILO.

3. As of 2015, with the implementation of the LPHMF, which empowers the General Directorate for the Protection of Honduran Migrants (DGPHM) through CONAPROMH to execute national funds from the Fund for Solidarity with Honduran Migrants FOSMIH, projects have been carried out, including the project “Strategy to strengthen and improve the quality of life for relatives of disappeared migrants, through entrepreneurship”. This project was carried out with the National Forum for Migration (FONAMIH), the start-up of the Municipal Units of Attention to the Returned (UMAR) and others such as “Project My Hands, My Future” which generated positive lessons learned. Inter-institutional coordination and active involvement of entrepreneurs, and the accompaniment of government actors in the execution of initiatives is essential for their success.

The lessons learned from these projects, the implemented inter-institutional coordination and articulation routes and the good performance of the selected population will be factors to take into account for the design and implementation of this proposal in order to achieve successful labour insertion and self-employment of the target population.

Complementary Initiatives

Internal Displacement Registration System: the SEDH is currently working on the development of a registration system for persons internally displaced by violence, which allows not only to keep statistical data on the displaced population, but also the characterization and the entire process of care provided. Once the system is operational, the targeting of resources will be enhanced.

Law for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons. Honduras has a draft law for the prevention, care and protection of forcibly displaced persons, delivered in March 2019 to the Justice and Human Rights Commission of the National Congress.

Characterization study of internal displacement due to violence in Honduras 2004-2018, provides information at the national level on the profile of the internally displaced population, as well as the impacts caused by displacement and alternative solutions for displaced persons.

“Promotion of Employment and Social Protection in the Comprehensive Framework of Response to Refugees in Central America and Mexico” Project co-executed by the ILO and UNHCR with funds from the European Union, focuses on strengthening institutional capacities to improve, adopt and / or create the policies, programs and services necessary for beneficiaries to have access to employment, self-employment and social protection in a sustainable way. Beneficiaries of this project are internally displaced persons,

returnees with protection needs and refugees. The project contributes to the national commitments assumed under the MIRPS, providing technical assistance to national counterparts (institutional and otherwise) or responsible entities.

Link between the MIRPS and the private sector. The private sector can contribute to the reduction of poverty and insecurity in various business areas, such as the generation of strategies and plans in key sectors for the promotion of productive development and economic growth, the improvement existing jobs and and generation of new jobs and economic opportunities that make it possible to boost inclusive economic growth and access to the labour market in the countries of origin, as well as to orient public and private investment in these sectors. In the same way, the private sector can support strengthening alternatives for the integration and socio-economic inclusion of newcomers, taking advantage of and capitalizing on their skills. This dimension includes actions that imply access to labour markets, finance, economic and entrepreneurial opportunities, actions that in the long run facilitate and accelerate economic growth, job creation and development.

1 La Iniciativa Spotlight es una campaña conjunta de la Unión Europea y las Naciones Unidas lanzada en el 2017 orientada a eliminar todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas. En El Salvador la Iniciativa es implementada de forma conjunta por ONUMUJERES, UNICEF, UNFPA y PNUD, en alianza con organizaciones de la sociedad civil y bajo el liderazgo del gobierno nacional y los gobiernos locales, y un enfoque de intervención integral, que cubra todas las causas y factores que propician a la violencia contra las niñas, adolescentes y mujeres.

2 Marco de Asistencia de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (UNDAF, por sus siglas en inglés).

2. Detailed approach

General objective

Contribute to the establishment of a program that promotes the well-being of refugee, asylum seekers, internally displaced and returnee populations in vulnerable conditions, taking into account the age, gender and diversity approach.

Specific objective

Facilitate the socioeconomic inclusion of the population of interest in livelihood programs, to support the reduction of their vulnerabilities and inequalities through the establishment of an Economic Inclusion Fund that harmonizes and coordinates all existing livelihood interventions under an integral structure.

Create a registry of the processes of humanitarian assistance and existing aid for inclusion in the national registration system for internally displaced persons.

Expected result

Favourable conditions have been created to support business ventures to persons of concern through the granting of funds for strategic linkage with the various key actors and partners working on livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion, as well as assistance and technical training, formalization of business ventures, and access to financing.

Registration of the processes of humanitarian assistance and existing aid for persons of concern created and integrated into the national system for the registration of internally displaced persons.

Activities SO 1: This proposal includes the establishment of an Economic Inclusion Fund, aimed at supporting and generating entrepreneurship in order to reduce the economic inequality of internally displaced persons, returnees with protection needs, and refugees and asylum seekers. Key actors will be linked through the granting of additional funds for the inclusion of the population of interest in their interventions and technical advice to facilitate the adoption of this inclusion methodology. At the same time, these key actors will benefit from the adoption of these new methodologies for the inclusion of vulnerable populations.

Activities SO 2: For the development of this proposal, it is proposed to carry out an exhaustive mapping to identify the various livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion interventions implemented by different actors such as state entities, local governments, international cooperation organization, NGO, private sector among others. After the interventions are identification, alliances and strategic relationships with these actors will be established, identifying lines of work so the population of interest (people internally displaced by violence, returnees with protection needs and refugees and asylum seekers) can be included through the design, adoption and implementation of a differentiate approach methodology to access sustainable livelihood opportunities which accounts for the specific risks and vulnerability conditions of the population of interest.

3. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this initiative are:

1. Displaced persons o persons at risk of displacement
2. Honduran returnees in vulnerable conditions;
3. Asylum seekers and refugees in Honduras;
4. Irregular migrants and in transit across the territory.

The selection process of the beneficiaries will be carried out using specific and general criteria, based on a consultation processes led by the MIRPS national technical team with and support from implementing government institutions and other organizations and institutions and, to the extent possible, with the beneficiaries directly. The selection process will be the responsibility of the implementing entity and with the approval of the MIRPS national technical team.

PROFILE	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Asylum seekers	36%	64%	125
Refugees	36%	64%	250
Internally displaced persons	55%	45%	1,000
Honduran returnees in vulnerable conditions	17%	83%	1,000
Irregular migrants and in transit across the territory	42%	58%	61,109
Total beneficiaries in 5 years	63.484		

Regarding the profile of asylum and refugee applicants, the number of beneficiaries was calculated based on the 318 applicants in the last six years, and the number of men and women requesting such status. In the case of refugees in Honduras, the accumulated data of the last six years is considered, representing 98 refugees in Honduras. Therefore, the beneficiaries would represent 39.5% of the applicant and refugee population in the country. Regarding internally displaced persons and returnees in vulnerable conditions, the number is based on pilot experiences in similar projects and the installed capacity to be able to follow up on the cases. To date in 2020, 35,900 Hondurans have returned to the country. According to the data from the 2014-2018 Characterization Study, about 4,500 persons are displaced per year, of which less than 20% are identified through institutional mechanisms, and of those identified, not all agree to receiving assistance. The number of migrants in irregular condition and transit through the territory is based on the 34,206 people who transited through the country in 2019, projecting an annual increase of 20%, not all of which require humanitarian assistance.

4. Estimated budget

OBJECTIVES	TOTAL REQUIRED FINANCING*
SO 1: Facilitate the socioeconomic inclusion of the population of interest in livelihood programs	\$ 3,999,725
SO 2: Create a registry of the processes of humanitarian assistance and existing aid for inclusion in the national registration system for internally displaced persons	

* Amounts in USD.

Due to the health and humanitarian crisis, neither the national financing nor the financing gap can be established at this time.

The estimated amounts reflect the analysis of historical costs of previous programs and projects implemented in government institutions. Based on previous Government-supported initiatives supporting small business ventures, the amount per person estimated is 25,000 lempiras per person, with which acceptable results have been obtained. This amount could be increased in accordance with the needs evaluated by the Technical Committee, created for the management of the fund.

In order to provide access to livelihoods to populations of interest in vulnerable conditions, a budget of USD 3,999,725.00 has been calculated, of which 23% execution is planned for the first year, and 77% for the four years remaining of the project.

Addition detail on the estimated Budget per activity can be found in the annex.

5. Stakeholders

Para la implementación de esta intervención se propone aprovechar el enfoque interinstitucional del MIRPS y procurar la mayor articulación posible con las entidades públicas pertinentes, a modo de garantizar una respuesta coherente, efectiva e integral:

INSTITUTION/ ORGANIZATION	MISSION	ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION
Human Rights Secretariat (SEDH)	Promote the respect, protection and guarantee of human Rrghs for all people.	Responsible for internally displaced persons due to violence and returned migrants with protection needs
Secretary of State and International Cooperation (SRECI)	Manage the country's bilateral, multilateral, economic, cultural and international cooperation relations.	Responsible for the Honduran returnee population in vulnerable conditions
National Institute of Migration (INM)	Exercise control and regulation of the migratory flow of nationals and foreigners within the protection framework of their rights and security.	Responsible for the refugee and asylum seeker population in vulnerable conditions
Other relevant institutions		
Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS)	Rector of public policies in social matters.	Responsible for the State legal social protection
Secretariat of Labour and Social Security	Responsible for formulating, coordinating, executing and evaluating labor policies.	Technical and implementation advisor
Local governments	Govern and administer the matters that affect the interests of the municipality.	Support the implementation and reporting at the local level of the project
Civil society organizations	Organizations formally separated from the State, autonomous with the capacity to manage their own activities, elect their authorities and regulate their own operation.	Collaboration and support for the implementation at the community level (urban and rural) of the project.
Churches	Social projects as part of the Church's mission	Collaboration and support for the implementation at the community level of the project
Private sector	Within the Corporate Social Responsibility framework	Support for the implementation of the project
National Institute of Vocational Training (INFOP)	Rector the information, accreditation and professional certification	Facilitate access to the target population to existing non-formal education programs in the country.

INSTITUTIONS/ ORGANIZATIONS	MISSION	ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Lead and coordinate international action for the protection of refugees worldwide	Provide technical support to the development and implementation of the project.
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Ensure the orderly and humane management of migration.	Provide technical support to the development and implementation of the project
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Support the efforts carried out by countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda.	Provide technical support to the development and implementation of the project
Secretariat of the Interior, Justice and Decentralization	Rector of government concerns related to governance, access to justice and decentralization.	Coordinate with local governments in the implementation of the project
Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Represent, promote and support competitiveness and business creation.	Shared responsibility with the State
Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP)	Contribute to national economic development by strengthening free enterprise	Coordination between private enterprises and the State
Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)	Ensure that national agricultural production is competitive, sustainable and with the capacity to insert itself into the international economy.	Coordinates the planning and execution process of the Public Agricultural Sector Policy and agricultural production of the country.
National Service for Small Businesses and Entrepreneurship (SENPRENDE)	Application of the normative of the micro, small and medium business, development of entrepreneurship of social sector companies.	Technical assistance for the MIRPS national technical team in the implementation of the project
National Women's Institute	Formulate, develop, promote, coordinate and monitor policies that guarantee and protect the rights of women, adolescents and girls with gender equality.	Ensure a gender inclusion focus in the development and implementation of the project
National Youth Institute	Plan, articulate, manage and evaluate with all the actors and instances the public policies that promote the integral development and the generation of spaces for participation of young people.	Promote efforts for youth inclusion in the project
National Bank and Insurance Commission	Ensure the stability and solvency of the financial system and other supervised ones (cooperatives and other financial entities), its regulation, supervision and control, safeguarding the public interest.	Promote efforts for inclusion of the population of concern

6. Cross-cutting themes

Actions for the protection of the human rights of the population of interest will be coordinated by the National Technical Team with the governing institutions, such as the National Commissioner for Human Rights, the National Institute for Women and the National Institute for Youth, NGOs, among others, to ensure that both in the preparation and in the implementation of this project the participation of women, young people, elderly people, people with disabilities, LGTBI communities in vulnerable conditions belonging to the target population groups is included.

7. Risks and assumptions

RISK	LEVEL OF RISK	MITIGATION STRATEGY
Political Will	High	Socialization of the project among political leaders, implementing agencies and the general public
Climate Change	Medium	Creation, implementation and evaluation of a contingency plan
Natural phenomena/risks	Medium	Creation, implementation and evaluation of a contingency plan
Reassignment of State resources	Medium	Definition of evaluation criteria between the implementing institutions and organizations
Changes in institutional focal points/ Rotation of staff	Medium	Creation and implementation of process and procedure manuals of the actions in the Strategic Plan
Social conflict (mass protests)	High	Creation of a communication strategies that involves the participation of mediators in all sectors
Migration flows	High	Not applicable
Economic instability	High	Not applicable
Sanitation emergencies	High	Creation, implementation and evaluation of contingency plans
Legal limitations of asylum applications	High	Creating spaces for political dialogue
Economic impact due to the COVID-19 pandemic	High	Interinstitutional and intersectoral Action Plans
Coordination limitations between the public and private sector	Medium	Establishment of lobbies

Assumptions:

- The implementing institutions and organizations identified have the technical resources and financial support required for the implementation of this project
- Political will exists for the development and sustainability of the project
- The target population participates and commits to the education and livelihoods programs
- There exist interested donors to support the financing of the project
- There is evidence of commitment by the implementing institutions and organizations in the monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of the project.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

To monitor and follow up on the progress and impact of this initiative, an annual evaluation exercise will be carried out through the establishment of an Evaluation Committee made up of relevant civil society organizations and government institutions, with an equal representation of entities. In this sense, this Evaluation Committee would be made up of the ETN (SEDH, SRECI and INM) and 3 organizations representing civil society, elected themselves. For the selection of the CSO, the NTT will launch a public call for proposals through the media, social media and official websites. The Evaluating Committee must present an annual report by target population, whose sample population will be chosen at random. In this report they will present the main findings found, a comparative analysis of the initial situation of the people at the time of the evaluation and recommendations. Subsequently, and

one year after the assistance and support to persons of concern are delivered, a report must be developed that details the impact achieved by beneficiary person according to the beneficiary population group. To this end, the ETN will develop procedural guidelines that establish the monitoring mechanism, the way in which the NGOs are selected, their functions, etc.

For the sustainability of the proposal, exit and sustainability strategies will be established to include the transfer of capacities to state institutions and resource mobilization actions, managed by the institutions, with the support of the General Secretariat for Government Coordination and the Finance Secretariat in identifying state budgets for these populations.

Annex: Logical Framework and Estimated Budget

General Objective: Contribute to the establishment of a program that promotes the well-being of refugee, asylum seekers, internally displaced and returnee populations in vulnerable conditions, taking into account the age, gender and diversity approach.								
SO1: Facilitate the socioeconomic inclusion of the population of interest in livelihood programs, to support the reduction of their vulnerabilities and inequalities through the establishment of an Economic Inclusion Fund that harmonizes and coordinates all existing livelihood interventions under an integral structure.								
R1: Favourable conditions have been created to support business ventures to persons of concern through the granting of funds for strategic linkage with the various key actors and partners working on livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion, as well as technical support, training, formalization of business ventures, and access to financing.								
SO 2: Create a registry of the processes of humanitarian assistance and existing aid for inclusion in the national registration system for internally displaced persons.								
R2: Registry of the processes of humanitarian assistance and existing aid for persons of concern created and integrated into the national system for the registration of internally displaced persons								
Indicator: Proportion of population of concern assisted taking into account age, gender and diversity.								
Goal 1. 125 asylum seekers with access to education and livelihoods through implementing institutions according to their legal framework.								
Goal 2. 250 refugees with access to education and livelihoods through implementing institutions according to their legal framework								
Goal 3. 1,000 internally displaced persons with access to education and livelihoods through implementing institutions according to their legal framework								
Goal 4: 1,000 Honduran returnees in vulnerable conditions with access to education and livelihoods through implementing institutions according to their legal framework								
Activities	Unit of Measure	Estimated Budget LPS						Responsible Entity
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL	
1.1 Develop a mapping at the national level of the key actors in livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion	Mapping developed	HNL 350,000					HNL 350,000	ETN
1.2 Design and implement an access route for the programs	Access route ongoing	HNL 75,000					HNL 75,000	
1.3 Define the network work method (CPM or ABC)	Method designed	HNL 75,000					HNL 75,000	
1.4 Develop a strategic plan with the implementing and supporting	Strategic Plan developed	HNL 150,000					HNL 150,000	
1.5 Design and implement a monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanism (including acquisition of equipment and goods)	Monitoring mechanism implemented	HNL 600,000					HNL 600,000	
1.6 Underake visibility actions of the Project	Actions undertaken	HNL 25,000	HNL 25,000	HNL 25,000	HNL 25,000	HNL 25,000	HNL 125,000	

1.7 Develop and implement a project sustainability strategy	Strategy developed	HNL 150,000					HNL 150,000	
1.8 Development and implementation of a project legal logical framework	Legal framework executed	HNL 250,000					HNL 250,000	
1.9 Development and implementation of a project operation manual	Operation manual implemented	HNL 250,000					HNL 250,000	
1.10 Support business ventures of returnees (200 people per year, 25,000 Lps each).	Number of beneficiaries who have found work or opened a small business	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 25,000,000	SRECI
1.11 Support business ventures of asylum seekers (25 people per year, 25,000 Lps each).	Number of beneficiaries who have found work or opened a small business	HNL 625,000	HNL 625,000	HNL 625,000	HNL 625,000	HNL 625,000	HNL 3,125,000	INM
1.12 Support business ventures of refugees (50 people per year, 25,000 Lps each).		HNL 1,250,000	HNL 1,250,000	HNL 1,250,000	HNL 1,250,000	HNL 1,250,000	HNL 6,250,000	INM
1.13 Support business ventures of internally displaced persons (200 people per year, 25,000 Lps each).	Number of internally displaced persons in vulnerable conditions benefitting from education projects	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 5,000,000	HNL 25,000,000	SEDH
1.14 Migrants in irregular conditions in transit through national territory	Number of migrants in irregular conditions in transit assisted	HNL 4,252,500	HNL 6,123,600	HNL 7,348,320	HNL 8,817,862.50	HNL 10,581,435	HNL 37,123,717.50	INM
1.14 Recapitalizable fund for vulnerable populations	Recapitalizable fund executed		HNL 100,000	HNL 100,000	HNL 100,000	HNL 100,000	HNL 400,000	INM-SEDH-SRECI
Total Required Financing LPS		HNL 18,052,500	HNL 18,123,600	HNL 19,348,320	HNL 20,817,863	HNL 22,581,435	HNL 98,923,718	
Total Financing Required (USD)							\$3,999,725	