



SHELTER AND GBV RESPONSE TO ETA AND IOTA - HONDURAS

CONTEXT

The damage caused by Eta and Iota in Honduras reflected the vulnerability of rural sectors in a large part of the country. These events affected men, women, children and people with disabilities differently.

In the shelter sector, many families lost their homes; and many other families were confronted with severe damage to their houses.

The Shelter Cluster partners activated their response through four actions: temporary shelter; Housing repair; Rental Subsidy and distribution of non-food items.

Key figures



88.000 people require shelter assistance in Honduras. (HNO 2021)

- 53.000 people were identified to be in need of shelter and NFI assistance.
- Of the people who were affected by Eta and Iota and were in need of temporary shelter assistance, 40% were women and 20% were children
- In 2018, women owned 34% of the housing in the country (INE, 2018).
- In 2020, 103.063 people called the emergency number due to domestic or intra-familial violence (CARE and UN Women, 2021).
- 64% of the femicides in the country occurred in private spaces during the first months of the confinement in 2020 (IUDPAS).

GBV MITIGATION MEASURES IN SHELTER PROGRAMMING

Initially, the response of the actors in the shelter sector did not consider a specific strategy to mitigate gender-based violence (GBV), so the temporary housing prototypes did not consider in their designs specific solutions to prevent GBV.

Through trainings on Gender Equality and GBV, organized by the Humanitarian Country Team in Honduras, the Shelter Cluster partners were reinforced on how to consider in their humanitarian responses differentiated actions according to gender, age or disability.

The Shelter Cluster's Information Management started to disaggregate information by gender, age and disability in all the activities that partner organizations carry out in the response.

With disaggregated information, Mesa partners are more aware of the specific needs of women and girls, and it allows them to design more appropriate responses to the needs of different genders.



RECOMENDATIONS

- Construction and relocation sites must have services that are accessible to families, and that do not aggravate the risks of violence or harassment to the most vulnerable sectors.
- Participation of women, the elderly and children in the prioritization of household needs is crucial. The design and layout of temporary housing and accommodation should ensure sufficient lighting, to avoid dark areas that could expose women and children to protection hazards.
- Shortfall in construction labor could be filled by the inclusion of female labor; but barriers (role assignment, protection risks, stigma, etc.) need to be assessed and considered.

