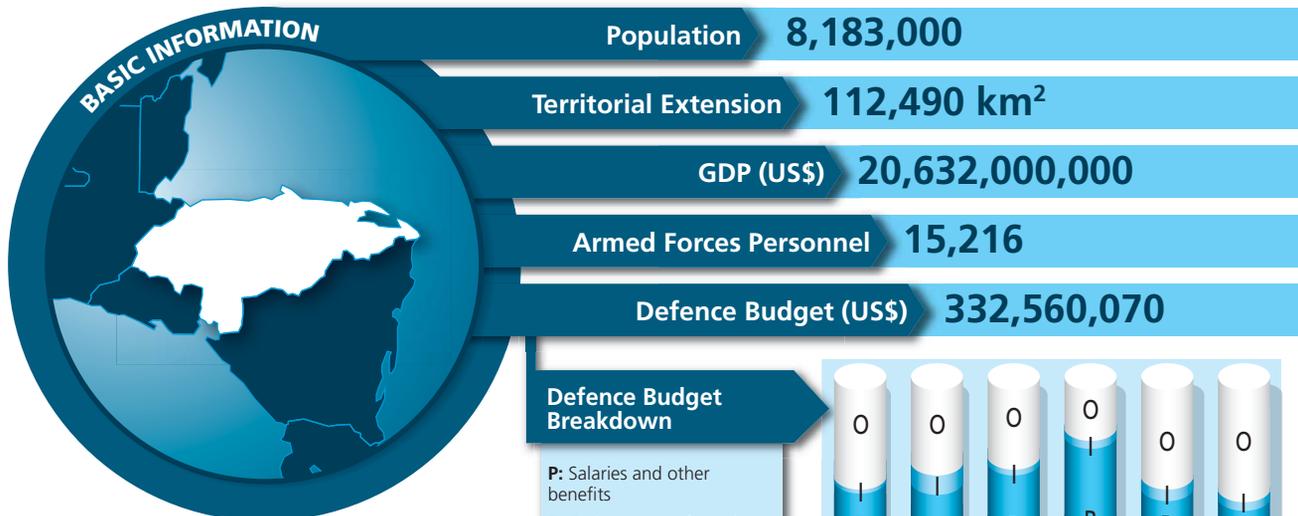
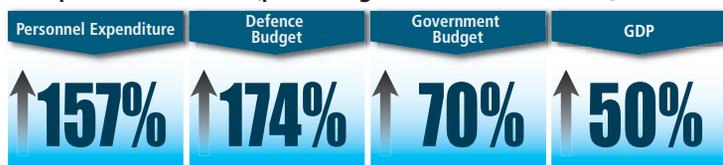


Honduras



Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2016)



The Secretariat of National Defence was created in 1954. The incumbent minister is Eng. Samuel Armando Reyes.

The Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

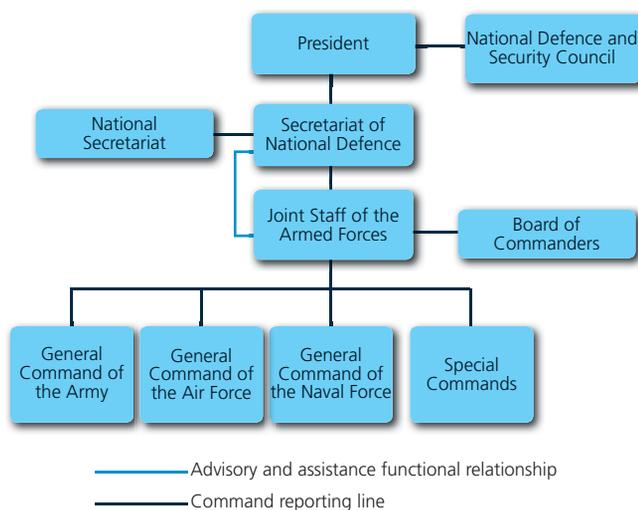
- Constitutive Act of the Armed Forces (Decree N° 39 – 2001/10/29. Last amendment: Decree N° 230 – 2013/02/27).
- National Defence and Security Council Act (Decree N° 239 – 2011/12/12).
- National Intelligence Act (Decree N° 211 – 2013/04/15).
- Inter-institutional Security Strategy and Special Comprehensive Government Security Response (TIGRES) (Decree N° 103 – 2013/06/27).
- Air Space Sovereignty Protection Act (Decree N° 347 – 2014/03/03).

Military Organization

- Military Penal Code (Decree N° 76 – 1906/03/01. Last amendment: Decree N° 47 – 1937/01/22).
- Military Service Act (Decree N° 98 – 1985/08/22).
- Personnel Act for Members of the Armed Forces (Decree N° 231 – 2005/10/11).
- Military Prevision Institute Act (Decree N° 167 – 2006/11/27).
- Military Police of Public Order Law (Decree N° 168 – 2013/08/24. Last amendment: Decree N° 286 – 2014/02/14).

In 2014, the National Defence and Security Council (CNDS in Spanish) created the National Inter-Agency Security Force (FUSINA) to execute ordinary, extraordinary and special military and law-enforcement operations to restore order and security under the national legal system. FUSINA is composed of members from the Supreme Court of Justice, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Armed Forces and the General Office of Migration and Foreign Affairs.

The Defence System



The President may receive the advice of the National Defence and Security Council. They exercise command of the Armed Forces, either directly or through the Secretary of Defence, who in turn has the Joint Staff as the highest military technical body for advice, planning, coordination and supervision. The Board of Commanders is the consultative body, composed of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Inspector General of the Armed Forces and the General Commanders of the Armed Forces. The Congress exercises the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the National Defence Committee.

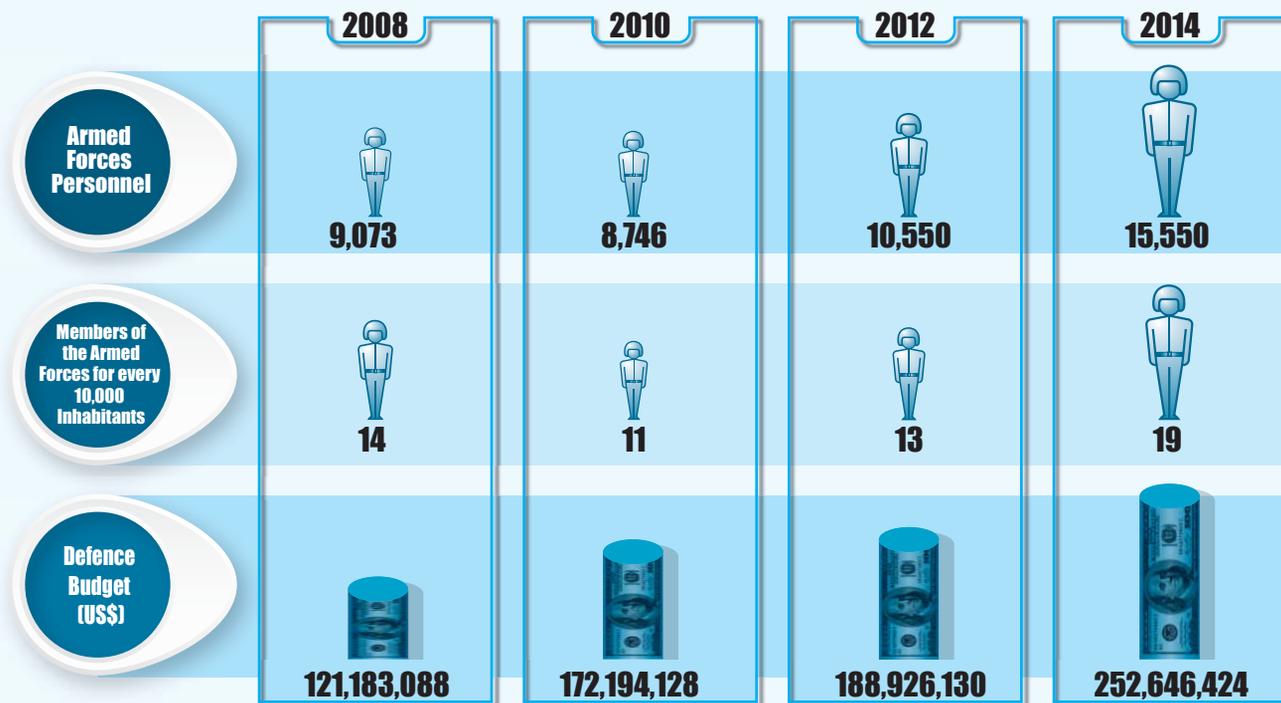
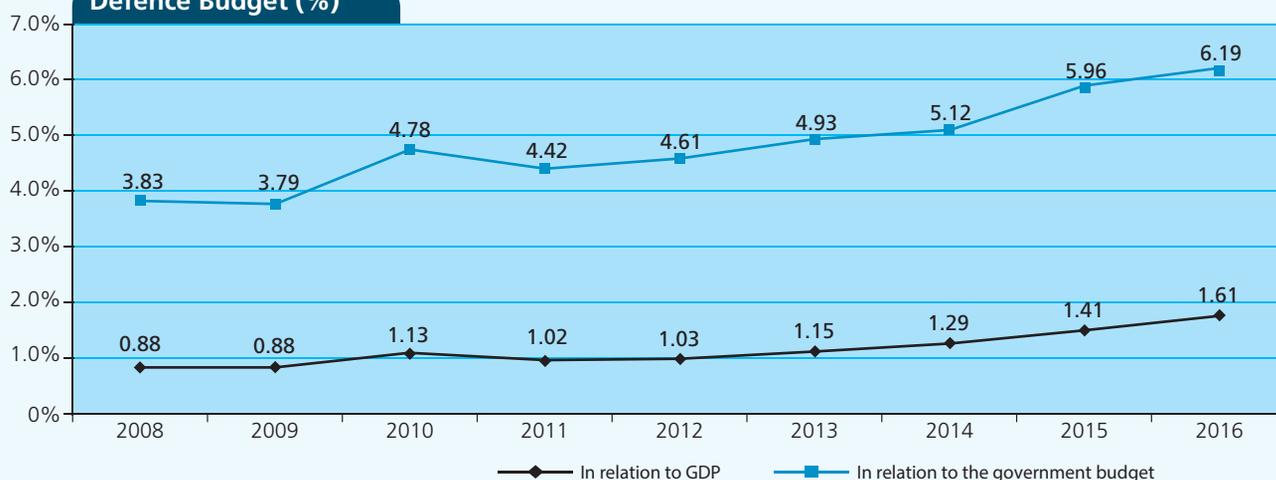
Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Decree N° 39 - 2001/10/29. Last amendment: Decree N° 230 – 2013/02/27) and *Libro Blanco de la Defensa Nacional*, 2005.

Source: *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2015, CEPAL (territory and population: projection 2016), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2016), and information provided by Secretariat of National Defence (personnel).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	121,183,088	3,167,154,298	13,779,000,000
2009	127,963,147	3,377,085,767	14,581,000,000
2010	172,194,128	3,598,658,227	15,288,000,000
2011	175,902,076	3,980,813,557	17,250,000,000
2012	188,926,130	4,094,634,429	18,320,000,000
2013	216,011,344	4,385,133,283	18,813,000,000
2014	252,646,424	4,937,455,490	19,567,000,000
2015	285,376,609	4,786,297,629	20,295,000,000
2016	332,560,070	5,376,171,615	20,632,000,000

Defence Budget (%)



Source: Compilation based on the *Decreto-Ley de presupuesto de ingresos y egresos de la República* from 2006 to 2016. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Acquisition of capital goods".
 GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year considered. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country prepares the budget based on its own GDP estimation.
 The value of the dollar considered corresponds to the exchange rate determined by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces are formed to defend territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic, maintain peace, public order and the respect for the Constitution, the principles of free vote and rotation of the Presidents of the Republic.

They shall cooperate with the National Police to keep public order. They shall cooperate with the Secretaries of the State and other institutions, at their request, in tasks related to literacy, education, agriculture, protection of the environment, road systems, communications, health and agriculture reform. They shall participate in international peace missions, based on international treaties; provide logistic support on technical advice, communications and transportation in the fight against drug trafficking. They shall cooperate with personnel and means to face natural disasters and emergency situations which impact people and assets; as well as in protection and conservation programs for the ecosystem, and academic and technical training of their members, and other matters of national interest.

They shall also cooperate with public law-enforcement agencies, at the request of the Secretary of Security, to fight terrorism, arms trafficking and organized crime, as well as in the protection of the powers of the State and Elections Court, at the request of these, in their installation and operation. (Constitution, Sec. 272 and 274)

Specific Missions

Army



The Army is the Service responsible for defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic in the land space.

Navy



The Navy contributes to the compliance with the constitutional mission established for the Armed Forces, mainly in the maritime, fluvial and lacustrian space and in the insular territory, maintaining the security and control of the sea coasts and borders and preserving maritime resources in territorial waters, in adjacent areas, exclusive economic zone and in the continental shelf.

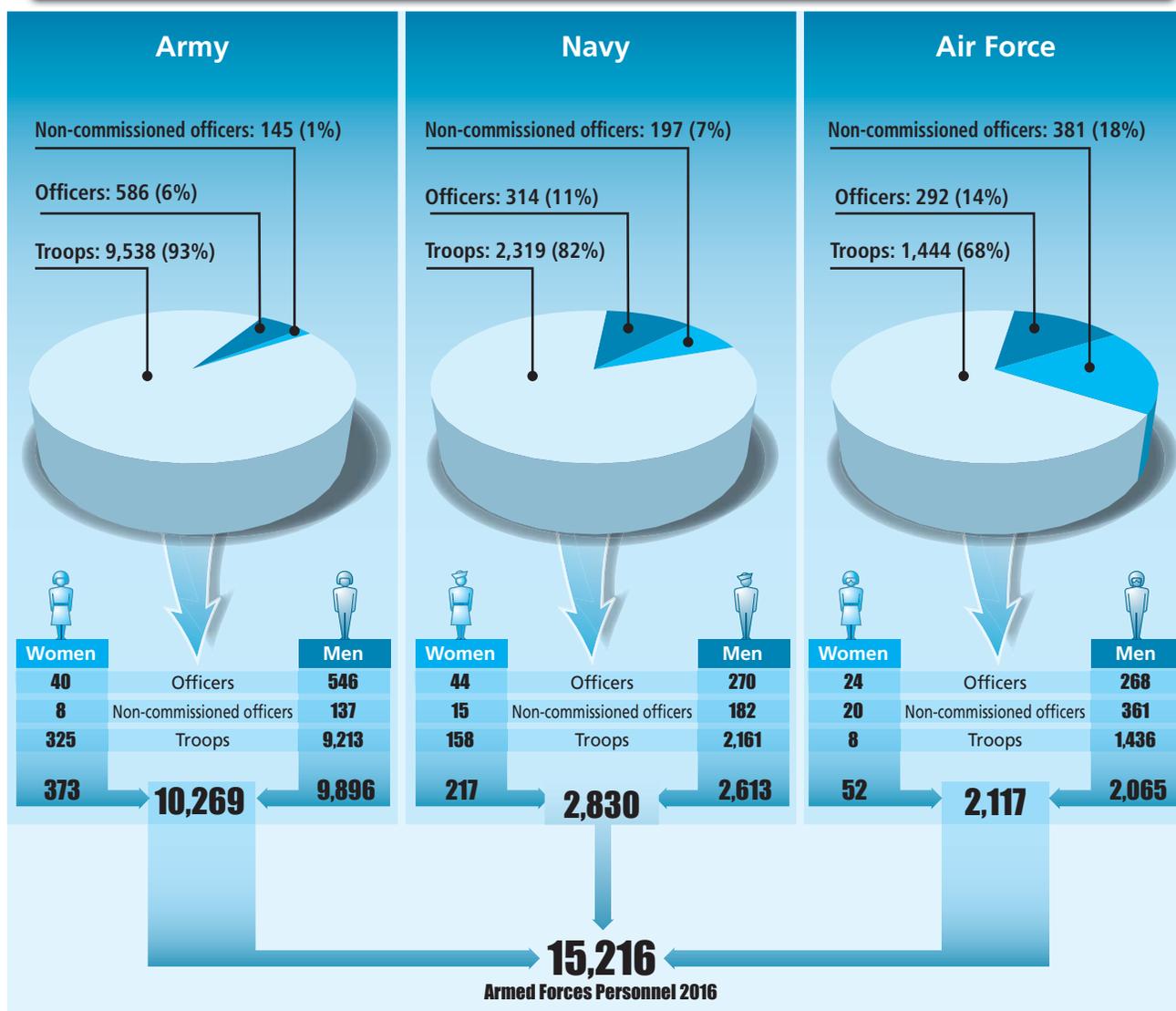
Air Force



The Air Force contributes to defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic especially regarding the air space.

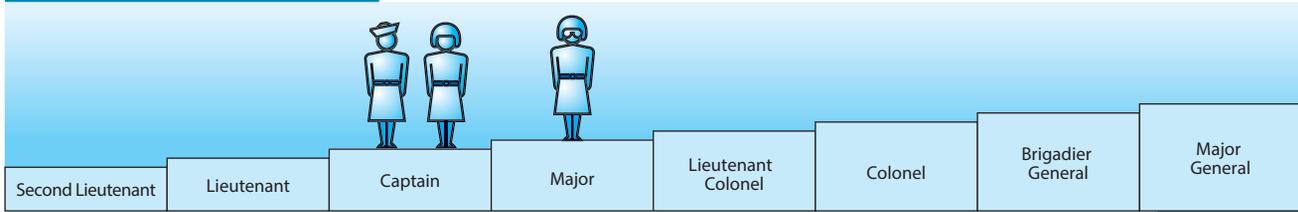
Joint Staff

This is a higher technical military body to provide advice and carry out military planning, coordination and supervision, which reports to the Secretary of Defence.



Source: Ley constitutiva de las Fuerzas Armadas (Decree N° 39 – 2001/10/29. Last amendment: Decree N° 230 – 2013/02/27), Ley de policía militar del orden público (DL N°168 - 2013); Ley estrategia interinstitucional en seguridad y toma integral gubernamental de respuesta especial de seguridad (TIGRES) (Decree N° 103 – 2013/06/27) and information provided by Secretariat of National Defence.

Women in the Armed Forces Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2016)



Note: These ranks correspond to the Army, as an example. The equivalent rank is Major (Air Force) and Lieutenant (Navy). The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the military

Of the total Armed Forces personnel, 4.22 % (642) are women.

Gender Policies

Within its organizational structure, the National Defence Secretariat set up the **Gender Equality and Equity Unit** under Executive Order PCM-28-2010, with the purpose of coordinating efforts, allocating technical and financial resources and providing cooperation for the successful attainment of objectives set forth under the National Women's Policy and **Honduras Second Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2010-2022 (II PIEGH)**, in Spanish). The Unit was created to implement the necessary policies for an institutional modernization process within the Armed Forces, seeking to ensure equitable integration of their members, whether women or men. The Unit is also linked to national and international organizations responsible for monitoring compliance of the agreements in place.

Command of Support to the Management of Ecosystems and the Environment

Their role is to protect hydrographic basins, support the conservation of flora and fauna, and control national parks and forest reserves in order to prevent illegal forestry, control forest fires, engage in forest regeneration, prevent the illegal exploitation of marine resources and develop programs aimed at educating the population on these issues.

Coordination with other institutions

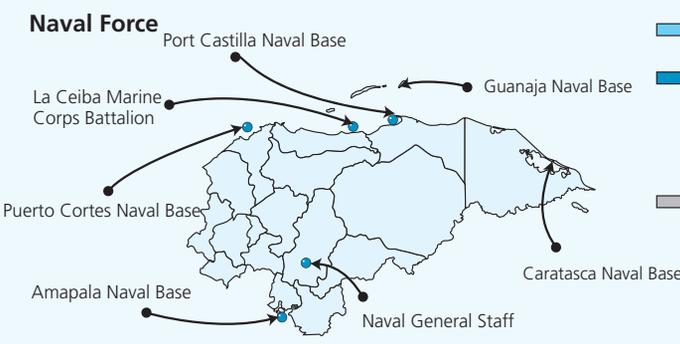
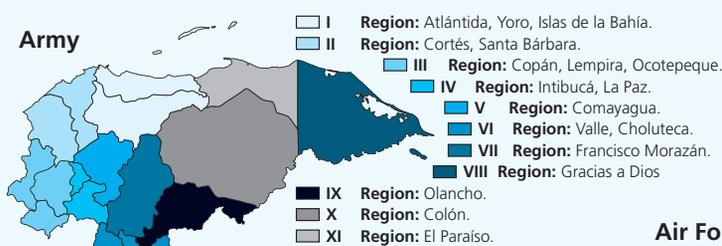
- Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF).
- Secretariat of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA).
- Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG).
- Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO).
- Office of the Public Prosecutor
- Fire Service.
- Municipalities.

Functions

- Monitor the application and enforcement of laws related to environmental protection.
- Implement preventive, combative and repair measures to avoid damage to natural resources.
- Support the development of social and environmental programs and projects.
- Inform the citizenship regarding legal aspects linked to these issues.
- Carry out sensitization and training tasks regarding the protection and conservation of natural resources.
- Combat the trafficking and illegal sale of species of fauna and flora.

Military Service	Year	Army		Navy		Air Force	
		Candidates	Admissions	Candidates	Admissions	Candidates	Admissions
2015	Army	Men	2,554	Men	997	Men	159
		Women	59	Women	13	Women	11
	Navy	Men	2,376	Men	1,010	Men	170
		Women	54	Women	13	Women	11
	Air Force	Men	2,322	Men	997	Men	159
		Women	54	Women	13	Women	11
2016	Army	Men	1,586	Men	554	Men	80
		Women	44	Women	19	Women	2
	Navy	Men	1,481	Men	573	Men	82
		Women	39	Women	19	Women	2
	Air Force	Men	1,442	Men	554	Men	80
		Women	39	Women	19	Women	2

Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



Air Force

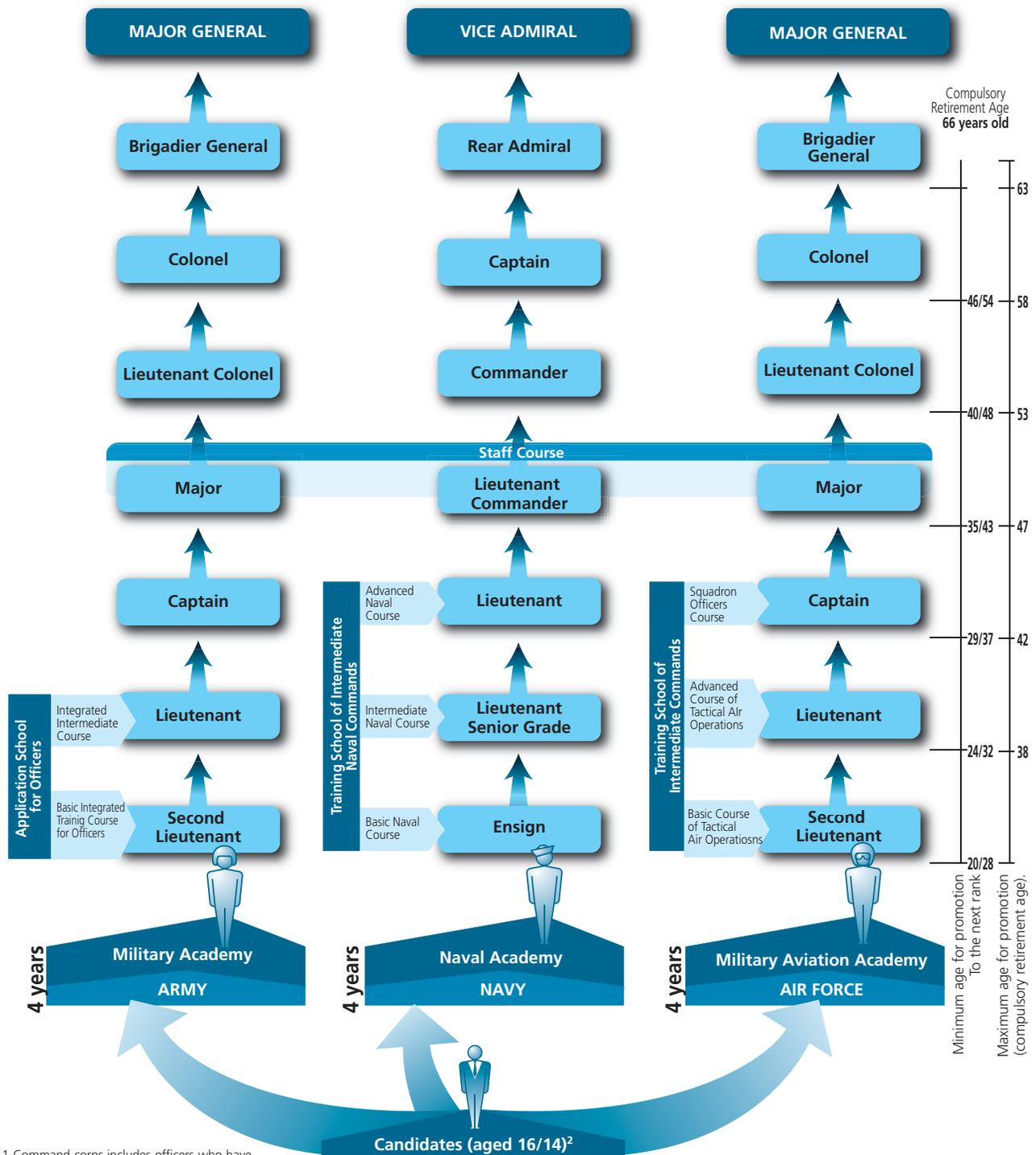


Source: Political Constitution, *Libro de la Defensa Nacional* (2005), *Ley del servicio militar* (Decrete N° 98 – 1985/08/22) and information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence.

Downloaded from RESDAL-<http://www.resdal.org>

Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies¹



1 Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph makes a theoretical reconstruction of officers promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 Ages 16-24 years have been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the service: Army up to 22 years old, Air Force, from 16 to 24 years of age. The minimum age for promotion will depend on the age of graduation from the military institution.

Candidates to military academies (officers and non-commissioned officers)

	Officer	Non-Commissioned Officer	Total
2015	616	129	1,338
2016	990	158	1,508

Admitted to military academies (officers and non-commissioned officers)

	Officer	Non-Commissioned Officer	Total
2015	236	67	158
2016	138	83	182

Source: Secretariat of National Defence and website of the Armed Forces.

Defence and National and International Community

Activities in which Defence is related to:

- Health
- Drug trafficking
- Environment
- Education
- Natural disasters
- Infrastructure
- Security

Military Police of Public Order

It is a Special Command of the Armed Forces. Troops that form the Military Police must undergo the same 'confidence tests' that are currently practiced within the National Police. Must be accompanied by judges and prosecutors with national competence and jurisdiction.

Functions:

- Act rapidly in circumstances that affect public order, constitute emergencies, and/or affect people or their properties.
- Cooperate in the recuperation of areas where there is a presence of organized criminal groups or their activities
- Carry out investigation and intelligence tasks.
- Make arrests and place those arrested into the custody of the relevant authorities.

TIGRES Police Unit

Operates within the Inter-institutional Security and Special Comprehensive Government Security Response Strategy. It aims to provide a comprehensive response to the principal threats to public security through coordination between State institutions, such as the National Police, Public Prosecutor's Office, etc.

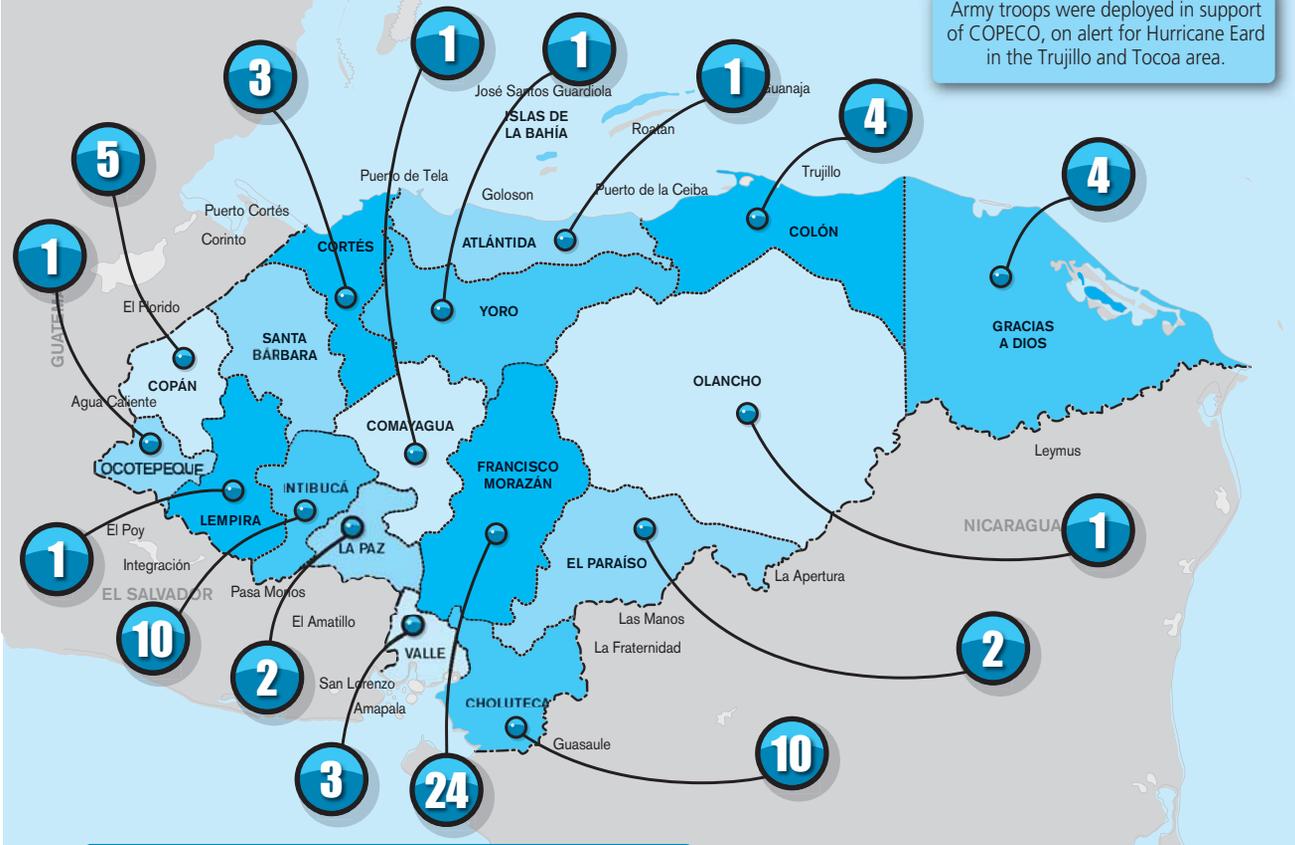
It is a special unit of the National Police under the leadership of the Director General, which can require the support of the Armed Forces.

Functions:

- Combat all manifestations of insecurity through police and interdisciplinary activities.
- Protection of lives and property.
- Maintenance of public order, crime prevention and control and arrests.
- The TIGRES have a specialist investigation unit.
- All members must pass confidence tests.

Support operations, 2015-2016

Army operations: Medical Brigades



"Guardians of the Motherland" Program

The program was initiated by the military in 2000 and the support and collaboration of different institutions was added.

It has the stated aim of contributing to the preparation and comprehensive development of youth, strengthening moral, spiritual, ethical and cultural values.

It is aimed at children and youth, from 9 to 23 years, which are divided across 3 different age groups.

It links up with trustees and neighborhood associations to discuss the project and solicit contributions, especially from parents, for each area.

Parents sign consent.

In the case of children, they attend the military unit on Saturdays from 8am to 4pm.

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	12	-	-	-
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	47	-



Honduras contributes with 59 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions.

MEM: Military experts on mission, including military observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers, among others. - MC: Military Contingent

Source: Information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence. Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), June 2016.