



## RESULTS OF THE REGHID SURVEY OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF HONDURAN WOMEN AND ADOLESCENTS DURING DISPLACEMENT

**Project** *Redressing the gendered health inequalities of displaced women and girls (ReGHID) in the context of the prolonged crisis in Central and South America*

## Study Objective

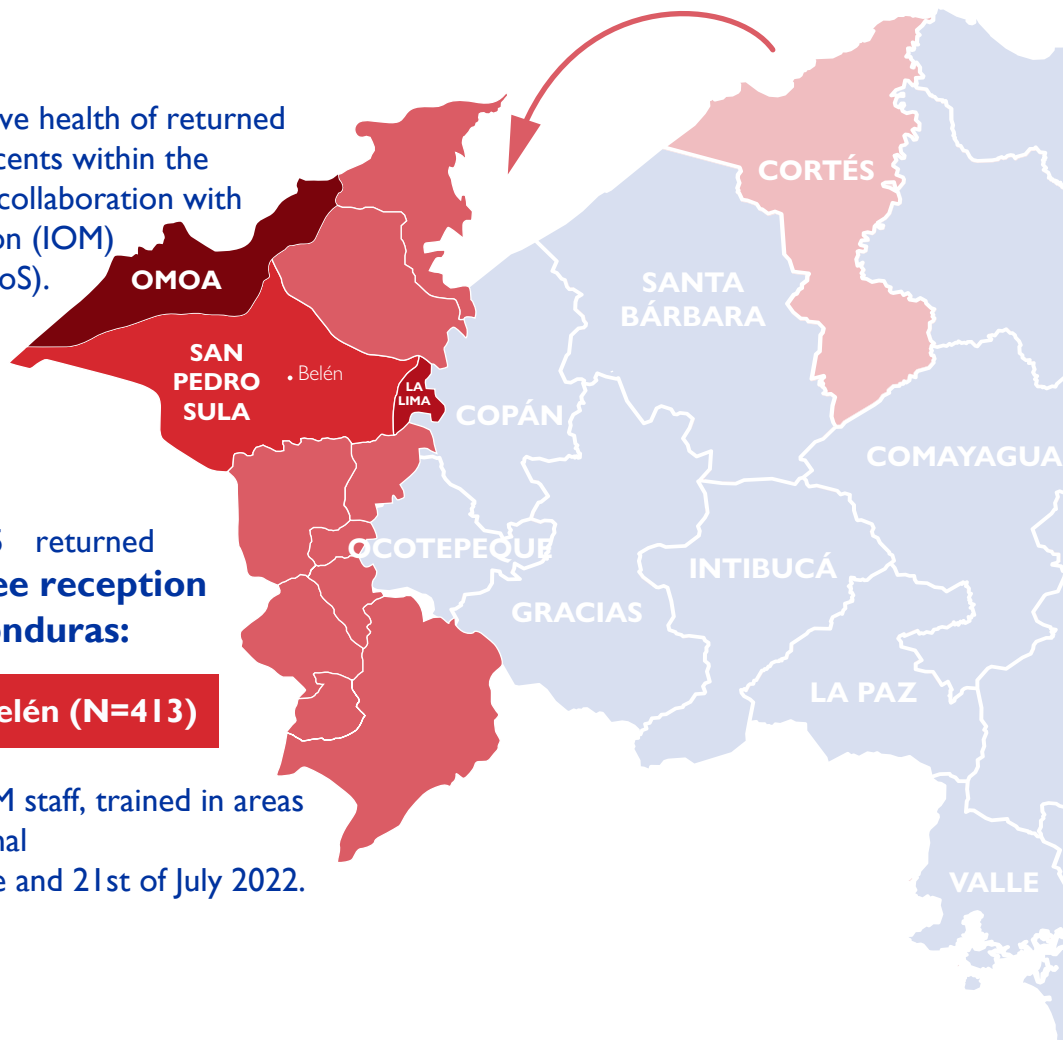
To explore the Sexual and Reproductive health of returned Honduran migrant women and adolescents within the framework of the ReGHID Project in collaboration with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the University of Southampton (UoS).

## Sample Characteristics

Non-probabilistic sample of 1,235 returned women and adolescents in **three reception centres in San Pedro Sula, Honduras:**

**Omoa (N=478) Lima (N=344) Belén (N=413)**

The surveys were taken by female IOM staff, trained in areas of migrant health and psycho-emotional support (PAP) between the 1st of June and 21st of July 2022.



## Demographic profile of the sample

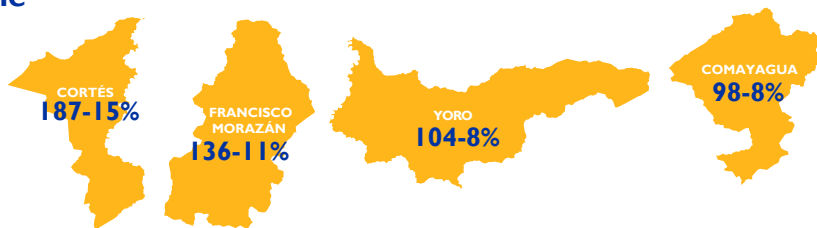
The average age of the women surveyed was 28. As a result, the 20 to 34 age bracket accounted for the majority of those surveyed across all the centres.

### POPULATION OF WOMEN BY AGE

AGE (YEARS)	NUMBER	%
15 to 19	114	9.2%
20 to 24	400	32.4%
25 to 29	293	23.7%
30 to 34	175	14.2%
35 to 39	133	10.8%
>=40	119	9.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



The majority of women and adolescents in the reception centres were born in the areas (Departamentos) of **Cortés, Francisco Morazán, Yoro and Comayagua.**



### PLACE OF BIRTH

DEPARTAMENTO <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER	%
Olancho	89	7%
Atlántida	80	6%
Colón	77	6%
Santa Bárbara	77	6%
El Paraíso	71	6%
Choluteca	70	6%
Copán**	59	5%
Lempira	52	4%
Intibucá	34	3%
Valle	34	3%
La Paz	32	3%
Ocotepeque, Gracias a Dios, Islas de la Bahía	34	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The total in this category does not equal the Honduras sample size (N=1,235) where the question was left blank.

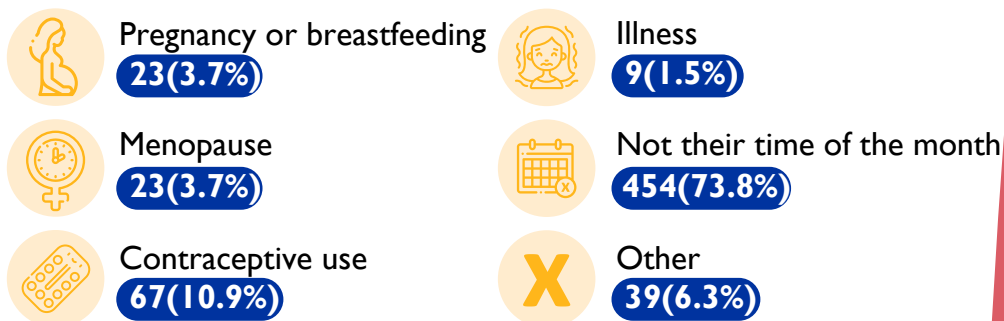
## Menstrual Health

**45%** of the women reported that they had menstruated during their migration and the principal reason amongst those **who did not have their period was because their menstrual cycle did not coincide with their time in displacement (74%).**

*Period during the migratory journey?<sup>1</sup>*

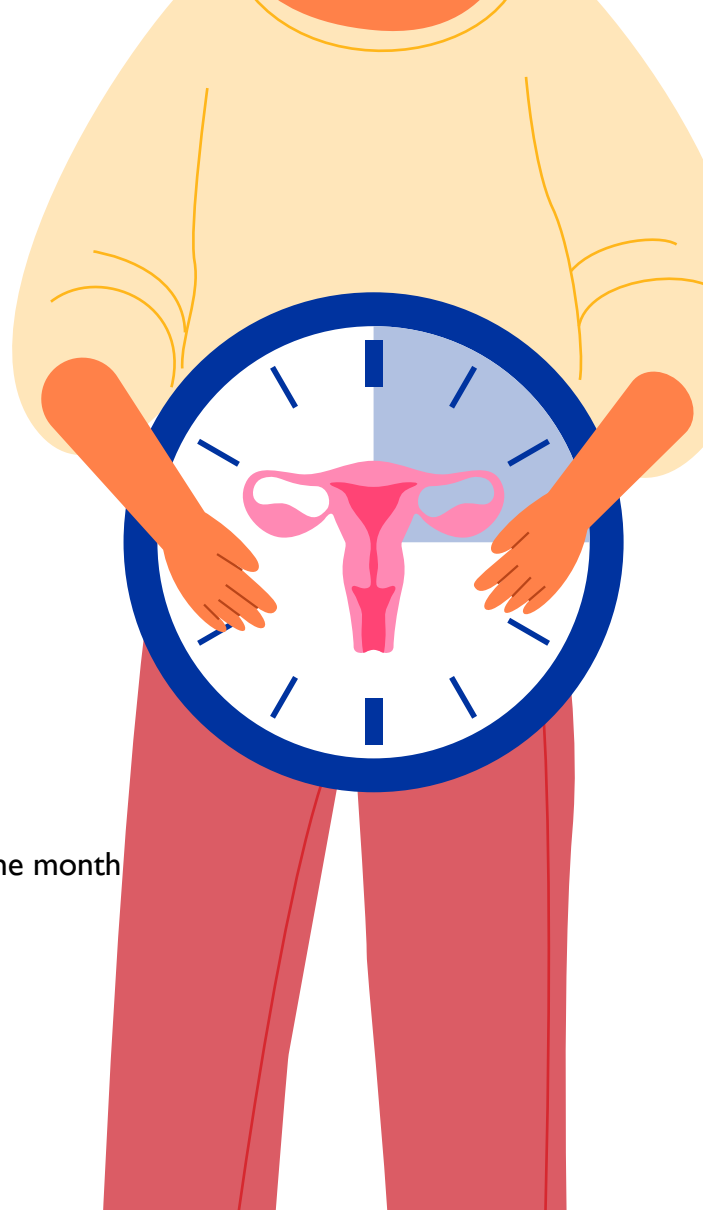


*Reasons the period did not occur during the migratory journey<sup>2</sup>*



<sup>1</sup>The sum total does not equal the size of the sample in Honduras.

<sup>2</sup>Question only asked of those respondents who reported that they had not had their period during the migratory journey



## Use of menstrual health products<sup>1</sup>

**Sanitary pads (99%)** were the most widely used product by women during their migratory journey and most women either had the product already because they had brought it from home (53%) or they had purchased it from a shop (31%).

### How was the product obtained?



Donated by a civil organisation, church etc.  
**7(1.3%)**



Brought from home  
**295(53.3%)**



Given to them by another person / migrant  
**21(3.8%)**



Purchased from a shop  
**173(31.3%)**



Obtained / handed out in detention centre  
**45(8.1%)**



Obtained / handed out in a shelter  
**10(1.8%)**



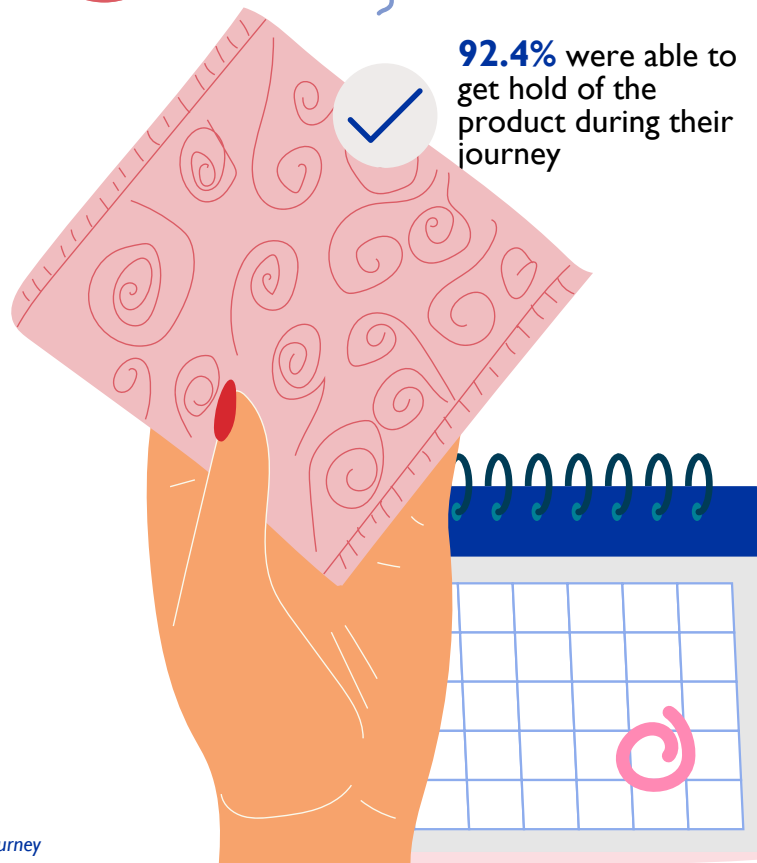
**549(99.3%)**



**4(0.7%)**



**92.4%** were able to get hold of the product during their journey



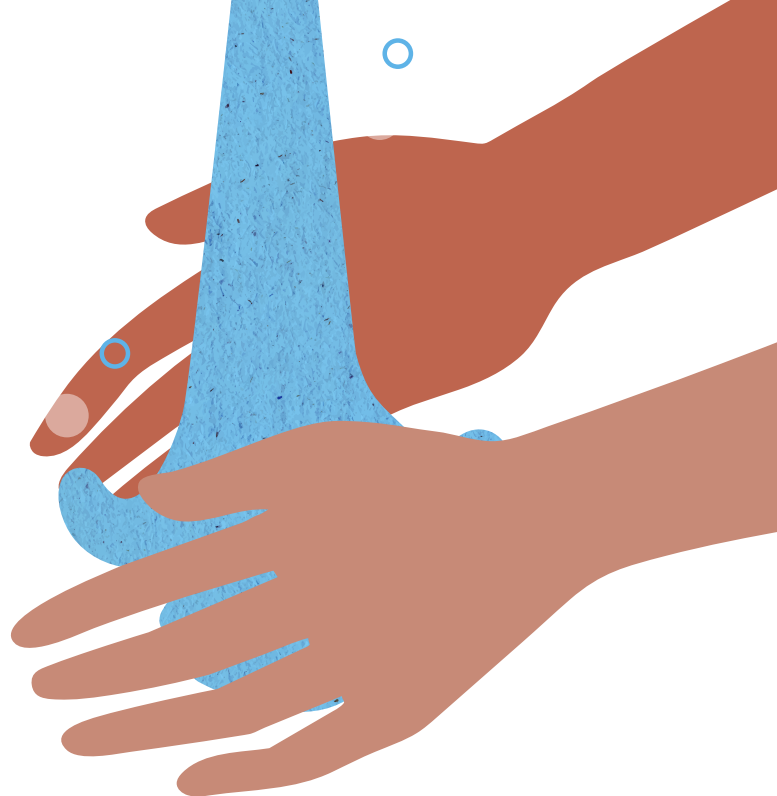
<sup>1</sup> Questions only asked of women surveyed who reported having had their period during the migratory journey

## Basic menstrual hygiene needs during the migratory journey

The most notable finding about migrant women who had their period during the migratory journey indicates that over:

**25%**

of returned women were **UNABLE** to access a private room or toilet in order to appropriately deal with their menstrual hygiene.



Drinking Water

**504(91.3%)**



Soap and other cleansing products

**487(88.2%)**



Privacy in a room or toilet

**403(73%)**

## Reproductive background

**68%**

Have had at least one pregnancy<sup>1</sup>

**97%**

Have had a live birth<sup>2</sup>

**76%**

Reported that they would like to become pregnant

**2.8%**

Were pregnant during the journey



<sup>1</sup>1,100 of the women surveyed answered this question

<sup>2</sup>Question asked of the 753 women surveyed who reported having been pregnant at least once

## Use of health services

**25%** of returned women reported the need to access healthcare on at least one occasion during displacement. **75% of which were able to access the care required.** This indicates that approximately one in four women were unable to access the health system during their displacement.

*Did you or your child require health care?<sup>1</sup>*



*Did you attend a particular service to receive care?<sup>2</sup>*



*Where did you receive healthcare?<sup>3</sup>*



*The most frequently cited barrier to access was their status as an irregular or undocumented migrant.*



<sup>1</sup> 1216 of the women surveyed answered this question.

<sup>2</sup> Question only asked of the 306 respondents who reported experiencing a health need during the migratory journey. All answered the question.

<sup>3</sup> Question only asked of the 232 women surveyed who reported that they had a health need and attended a healthcare service.



## Self-assessed general and mental health state

The mental health of returned migrant women was affected by the migratory journey. **A majority of the women surveyed reported that their mood had been affected negatively.**

Was your physical health affected by experiences on your migratory journey?<sup>1</sup>

Yes

500(41.2%)

No



713(58.8%)

How much was your mood affected?<sup>2</sup>

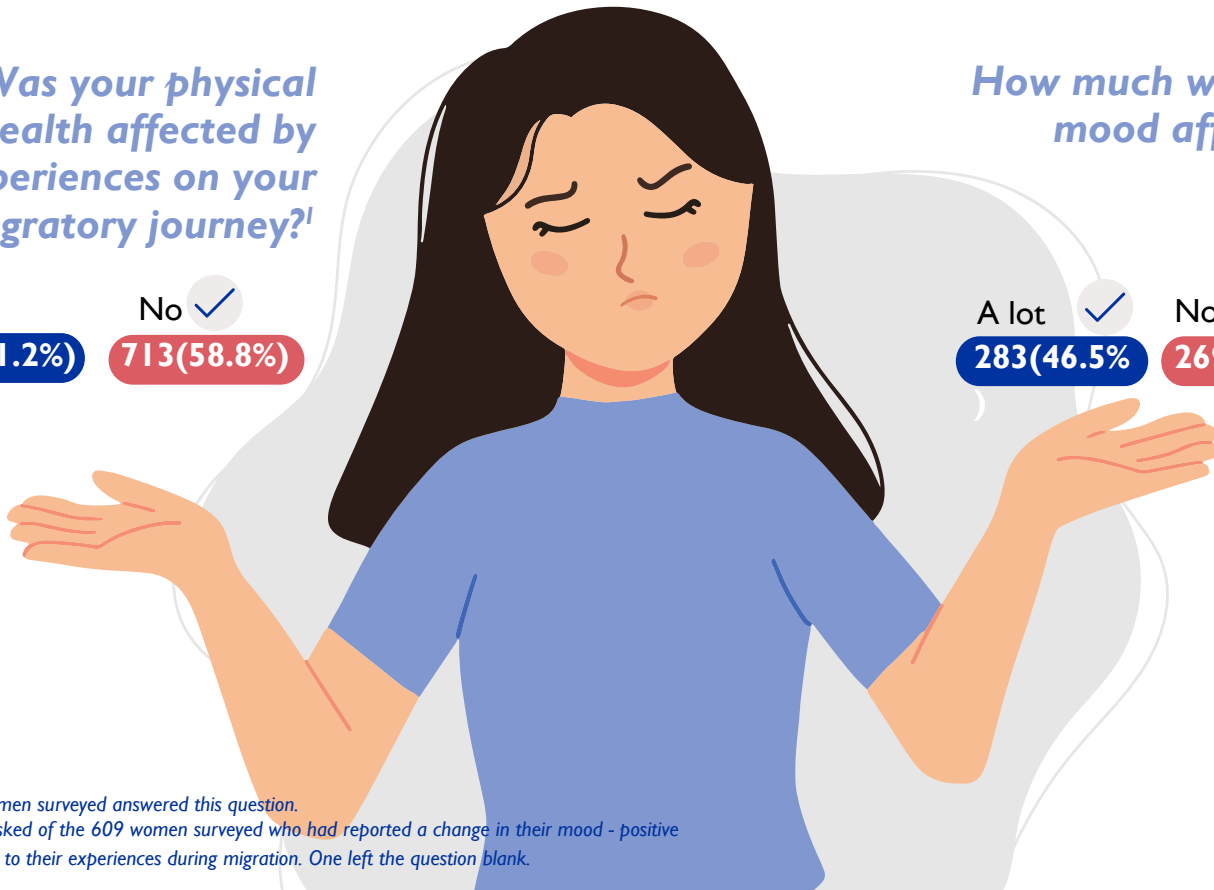
A lot



283(46.5%)

Not much

269(44.2%)

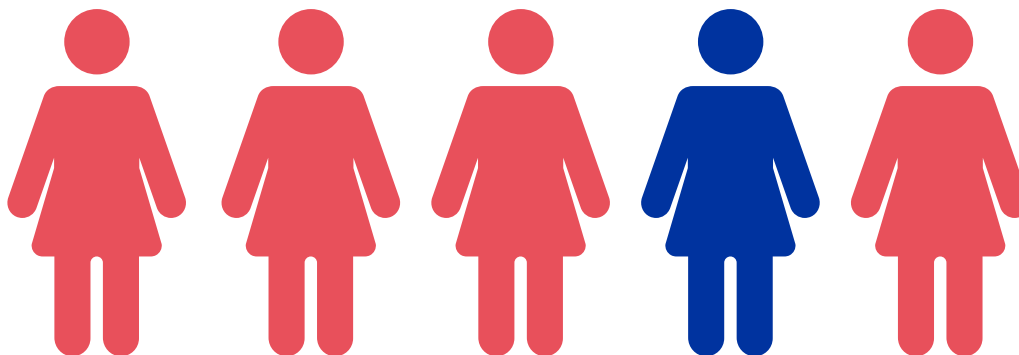


<sup>1</sup>1213 of the women surveyed answered this question.

<sup>2</sup>Question only asked of the 609 women surveyed who had reported a change in their mood - positive or negative - due to their experiences during migration. One left the question blank.

## The situation in detention centres

Most of the women surveyed were held in a detention centre before being sent to reception centres. **80% stayed in only one centre, while 20% had been held in more than one.**



# 1 in 5

***1 returned women may have been held in between two and four detention centres before being returned to their country of origin***

### Perception of safety within the Centre



Quite safe  
**41.8%**

Neither safe nor unsafe  
**19.3%**



Yes  
**50.8%**

No  
**49.2%**

### Reason for dissatisfaction



Mistreated / ignored by staff  
**51.4%**

## Discrimination and violence

**90%**

of those with a different nationality felt discriminated against

**41%**

felt that they had been denied their basic rights as a consequence of discrimination.

**+42%**

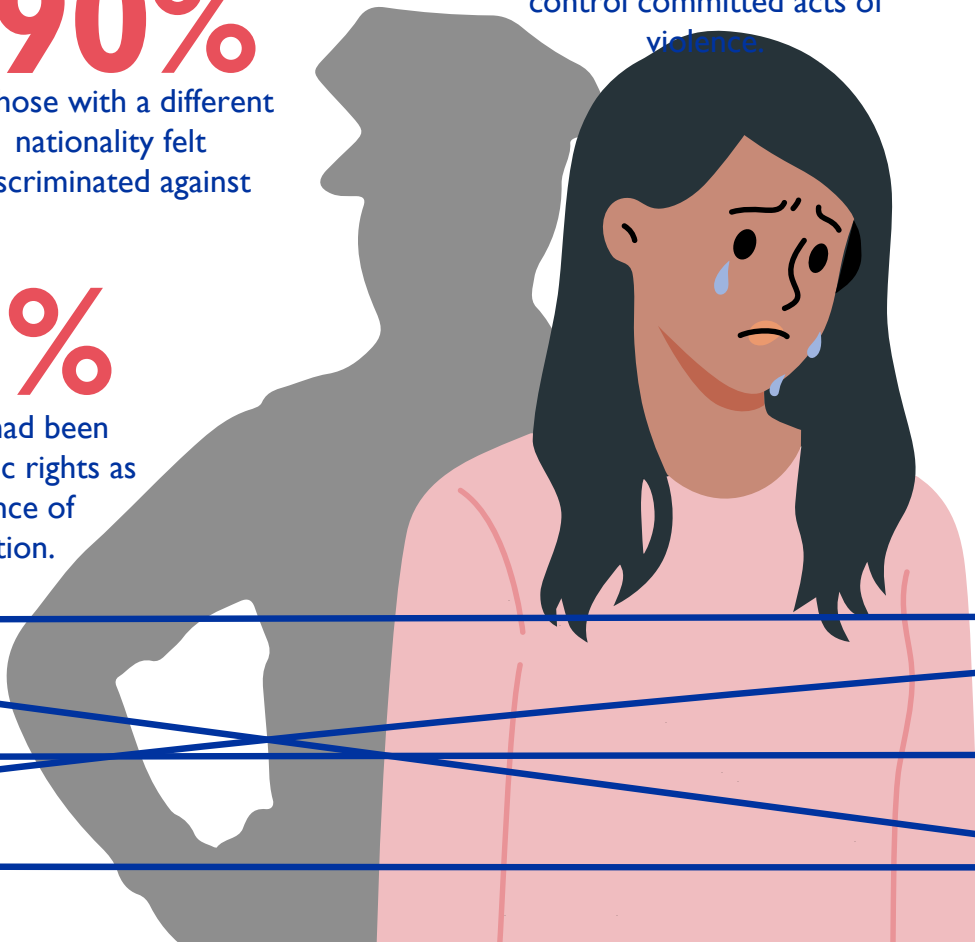
mentioned that at least one guard at a migration control committed acts of violence.

**85%**

Experienced mental health problems as a result of violence they had experienced

**93%**

Did not seek help after experiencing violence



CENTRO DE ATENCIÓN  
AL MIGRANTE RETORNADO  
CAMR SPS



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## STUDY CARRIED OUT BY

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the University of Southampton, as part of the “Redressing Gendered Health Inequalities of Displaced Women and Girls in the context of the Protracted Crisis in Central and South America” Project (ReGHID)

## RESEARCH TEAM

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Quantitative study coordinator for Honduras and El Salvador, study protocol and data gathering resource design, fieldwork coordination in both countries and technical assistance, interviewer training, data analysis. Writing of infographic, survey preliminary report and research reports.

## **Nicéforo Garnelo**

Consultant-International Organisation for Migration-Northern Triangle (IOM)

Digitalisation of the ReGHID questionnaire (KoBO), training in KoBO tool. Data analysis and writing survey preliminary report.

## Data Collection

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Honduras fieldwork coordinator (IOM/Honduras)

### **Guadalupe Grimaldi**

El Salvador fieldwork coordinator (IOM/El Salvador)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To all the returnee migrant women surveyed who gave us their time and allow us to capture their experiences during displacement.

To the reception centre coordinators who supported implementation of the study: CAMR (Assistance Centre for Returnee Migrants) La lima, CAMR Omoa, CAMR Belén.

To everyone who contributed to the implementation of this study, particularly during the pandemic.

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## SUGGESTED CITATION

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