

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> 106		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	106	1
1.1	106.guide	1
1.2	106.guide/Honduras	1
1.3	106.guide/Geography (Honduras)	2
1.4	106.guide/People (Honduras)	3
1.5	106.guide/Government (Honduras)	4
1.6	106.guide/Government (Honduras 2. usage)	5
1.7	106.guide/Economy (Honduras)	6
1.8	106.guide/Economy (Honduras 2. usage)	7
1.9	106.guide/Communications (Honduras)	8
1.10	106.guide/Defense Forces (Honduras)	8

Chapter 1

106

1.1 106.guide

Texified version of data for Honduras.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCImail).

Honduras

1.2 106.guide/Honduras

Honduras

Geography (Honduras)
 People (Honduras)
 Government (Honduras)
 Government (Honduras 2. usage)
 Economy (Honduras)
 Economy (Honduras 2. usage)
 Communications (Honduras)
 Defense Forces (Honduras)

1.3 106.guide/Geography (Honduras)

Geography (Honduras)

=====

Location:

Central America, between Guatemala and Nicaragua

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World ↩

Area:

total area:

112,090 km²

land area:

111,890 km²

comparative area:

slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

total 1,520 km, Guatemala 256 km, El Salvador 342 km, Nicaragua 922 km

Coastline:

820 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf: 200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

land boundary dispute with El Salvador mostly resolved by 11 September 1992

International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision; ICJ referred the maritime

boundary in the Golfo de Fonseca to an earlier agreement in this century ↩

and

advised that some tripartite resolution among El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua likely would be required

Climate:

subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains

Terrain:

mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains

Natural resources:

timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish

Land use:

arable land:

14%

permanent crops:

2%

meadows and pastures:

30%

forest and woodland:

34%

other:

20%

Irrigated land:

900 km² (1989 est.)

Environment:

subject to frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; damaging hurricanes and floods along Caribbean coast; deforestation; soil erosion

1.4 106.guide/People (Honduras)

People (Honduras)

=====

Population:

5,170,108 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.8% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

35.82 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:

6.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.43 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

47.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:

67.17 years

male:

64.82 years

female: 69.62 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.87 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:

Honduran(s)

adjective:

Honduran

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo (mixed Indian and European) 90%, Indian 7%, black 2%, white 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant minority

Languages:

Spanish, Indian dialects
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 73%
 male:
 76%
 female:
 71%
 Labor force:
 1.3 million
 by occupation:
 agriculture 62%, services 20%, manufacturing 9%, construction 3%, other 6%
 (1985)

1.5 106.guide/Government (Honduras)

Government (Honduras)

=====

Names:
 conventional long form:
 Republic of Honduras
 conventional short form:
 Honduras
 local long form:
 Republica de Honduras
 local short form:
 Honduras
 Digraph:
 HO
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Tegucigalpa
 Administrative divisions:
 18 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Atlantida,
 Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua, Copan, Cortes, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan,
 Gracias a Dios, Intibuca, Islas de la Bahia, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque,
 Olancho, Santa Barbara, Valle, Yoro
 Independence:
 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
 Constitution:
 11 January 1982, effective 20 January 1982
 Legal system:
 rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law ↔
 ;
 accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Liberal Party (PLH), Carlos Roberto REINA, presidential candidate, Rafael
 PINEDA Ponce, president; National Party (PN) has two factions: Movimiento

Nacional de Reivindicación Callejista (Monarca), Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS, and Oswaldista, Oswaldo RAMOS SOTO, presidential candidate; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), German LEITZELAR, president; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), Efraín DIAZ Arrivillaga, president

Other political or pressure groups:
 National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH); Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP); Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH); National Union of Campesinos (UNC); General Workers Confederation (CGT); United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH); Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras (CODEH); Coordinating Committee of Popular Organizations (CCOP)

Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections:
 President:
 last held on 26 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS (PNH) 51%, Carlos FLORES Facusse (PLH) 43.3%, ← other 5.7%

National Congress:
 last held on 26 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - ← PNH 51%, PLH 43%, PDCH 1.9%, PINU-SD 1.5%, other 2.6%; seats - (128 total) PNH 71, PLH 55, PINU-SD 2

Executive branch:
 president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)

1.6 106.guide/Government (Honduras 2. usage)

Government (Honduras 2. usage)

=====

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS Romero (since 26 January 1990)

Member of:
 BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Rene Arturo BENDANA-VALENZUELA

chancery:
 3007 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone:
 (202) 966-7702

consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, ← and San Francisco

consulates:

Baton Rouge, Boston, Detroit, Houston, and Jacksonville
 US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador William Bryce (since 28 May 1993)

embassy:

Avenida La Paz, Tegucigalpa

mailing address:

APO AA 34022, Tegucigalpa

telephone:

[504] 32-3120

FAX:

[504] 32-0027

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with five blue five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band; the stars represent the members of the former Federal Republic of Central America - Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; similar to the flag of El Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Nicaragua, which features a ←

triangle

encircled by the word REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom, centered in the white band

1.7 106.guide/Economy (Honduras)

Economy (Honduras)

=====

Overview:

Honduras is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Agriculture, the most important sector of the economy, accounts for more than 25% of GDP, employs 62% of the labor force, and produces two-thirds of exports. Productivity remains low. Industry, still in its early stages, employs nearly 9% of the labor force, accounts for 15% of GDP, and ← generates

20% of exports. The service sectors, including public administration, account for 50% of GDP and employ nearly 20% of the labor force. Basic problems facing the economy include rapid population growth, high unemployment, a lack of basic services, a large and inefficient public sector, and the dependence of the export sector mostly on coffee and bananas, which are subject to sharp price fluctuations. A far-reaching reform program initiated by President CALLEJAS in 1990 is beginning to take hold.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$5.5 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

3.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$1,090 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15% (30-40% underemployed) (1989)

Budget:
 revenues \$1.4 billion; expenditures \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$511 million (1990 est.)

Exports:
 \$1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
 commodities:
 bananas, coffee, shrimp, lobster, minerals, meat, lumber
 partners:
 US 65%, Germany 9%, Japan 8%, Belgium 7%

Imports:
 \$1.3 billion (c.i.f. 1991)
 commodities:
 machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, manufactured goods, fuel and oil, foodstuffs
 partners:
 US 45%, Japan 9%, Netherlands 7%, Mexico 7%, Venezuela 6%

External debt:
 \$2.8 billion (1990)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 0.8% (1990 est.); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:
 575,000 kW capacity; 2,000 million kWh produced, 390 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:
 agricultural processing (sugar and coffee), textiles, clothing, wood products

Agriculture:
 most important sector, accounting for more than 25% of GDP, more than 60% of
 the labor force, and two-thirds of exports; principal products include bananas, coffee, timber, beef, citrus fruit, shrimp; importer of wheat

Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally
 for local consumption; transshipment point for cocaine

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.1 billion

1.8 106.guide/Economy (Honduras 2. usage)

Economy (Honduras 2. usage)
 =====

Currency:
 1 lempira (L) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:
 lempiras (L) per US\$1 - 5.4 (fixed rate); 5.70 parallel black-market rate (November 1990); the lempira was allowed to float in 1992; current rate about US\$1 - 5.65

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 106.guide/Communications (Honduras)

Communications (Honduras)

=====

Railroads:

785 km total; 508 km 1.067-meter gauge, 277 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:

8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 465 km navigable by small craft

Ports:

Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo

Merchant marine:

252 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 819,100 GRT/1,195,276 DWT; includes ←
2

passenger-cargo, 162 cargo, 20 refrigerated cargo, 10 container, 6 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 22 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 2 specialized tanker, 22 bulk, 3 passenger, 2 short-sea passenger; note - a flag of convenience registry; Russia owns 10 ships under the Honduran flag

Airports:

total:

165

usable:

137

with permanent-surface runways:

11

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

4

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

14

Telecommunications:

inadequate system with only 7 telephones per 1,000 persons; international services provided by 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations and the Central American microwave radio relay system; broadcast stations - 176 AM, no FM, 7 SW, 28 TV

1.10 106.guide/Defense Forces (Honduras)

Defense Forces (Honduras)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Public Security Forces (FUSEP)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,185,072; fit for military service 706,291; reach military age (18) annually 58,583 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$45 million, about 1% of GDP (1993 est.)