National Reports will be posted to the ICG/CARIBE EWS-XIX web site without TWFP contact details

NATIONAL REPORT
Submitted by Honduras

BASIC INFORMATION
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1. ICG/CARIBE EWS Tsunami National Contact (TNC)

The person designated by a Member State to an Intergovernmental Coordination Group (ICG) to represent his/her country in the coordination of international tsunami warning and mitigation activities. The person is part of the main stakeholders of the national tsunami warning and mitigation system. The person may be the Tsunami Warning Focal Point, from the national disaster management organization, from a technical or scientific institution, or from another agency with tsunami warning and mitigation responsibilities.

Name: Iván Andrés Montalvo
Title: Former Director of Preparedness and Response
Organization: Secretary of State for National Risk and Contingency Management COPECO
Postal Address: 11101
E-mail Address: ivan.montalvo@copeco.gob.hn
Telephone Number: 504 9476 0084
Fax Number: None
Cellular Telephone Number: 504 9476 0084

2. ICG/CARIBE EWS Tsunami Warning Focal Point (TWFP)

The 7x24 contact person, or other official point of contact or address, is available at the national level for rapidly receiving and issuing tsunami event information (such as warnings). The Tsunami Warning Focal Point either is the emergency authority (civil defense or other designated agency responsible for public safety), or has the responsibility of notifying the emergency authority of the event characteristics (earthquake and/or tsunami), in accordance with national standard operating procedures. The Tsunami Warning Focal Point receives international tsunami warnings from the PTWC, or other regional warning centres.

Name: Mario Arturo Martínez Valdés
Title: Head of the Seismology Unit
Responsible Organization: Secretary of State for National Risk and Contingency Management COPECO
Postal Address:
E-mail Address: mario.martinez@copeco.gob.hn
Emergency Telephone Number: 911
Emergency Fax Number: 22290606
Emergency Cellular Telephone Number: Not applicable

National Tsunami Warning Centre (if different from the above)
Person in Charge: Victor Anderson Ortega Martínez
Title: Meteorologist
Responsible Organization: Secretary of State for National Risk and Contingency Management COPECO
Postal Address:
E-mail Address: victor.ortega@copeco.gob.hn
Emergency Telephone Number: 911
Emergency Fax Number: 22290606
Emergency Cellular Telephone Number: 504 88436987

3. Tsunami Advisor(s), if applicable

Name: COPECO Scientific and Technical Alert Committee
Title: Not Applicable
Postal Address: Not applicableE-mail Address: Not applicable
Emergency Telephone Number: Not applicable
Emergency Fax Number: Not applicable
Emergency Cellular Telephone Number: Not applicable

4. Tsunami Standard Operating Procedures for a Local Tsunami (when a local tsunami threat exists, less than 1 hour travel time)

Condición	Tiempo	Acción	Responsable
1- Ocurrencia de evento con características para potencial tsunami	**0 a 10 min**	Registro y análisis del evento	Registra: CENAOS
2- Autoridades y población alertada -Información complementaria		La población inicia de manera autónoma con las acciones de autoprotección y evacuación, establecidos en los SOPs locales.	Autoridades locales Comunidades
3- Activación de SOPs de país		CENAOS/ COPECO, activa sus Procedimientos de Operación Estándar (SOPs) ante tsunamis.	CENAOS COPECO
4- Elaboración y envío de Boletín Informativo		CENAOS/ COPECO elabora y envía el Boletín Informativo, incorporando la información técnica establecida e indicando la condición de Aviso o Alerta por tsunami para el país.	Emite: CENAOS
5- Recepción y análisis del Boletín Informativo	**10 a 20 min**	▪ CENAOS/ COPECO recibe el Boletín Informativo del PTWC para su análisis. ▪ Confirma la recepción del Boletín Informativo.	Emite: PTWC
6- Emisión de Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami		De acuerdo a los Procedimientos de país (SOPs nacionales), CENAOS/ COPECO emite las recomendaciones correspondientes y el Comité de Alertas emite el Aviso / Alerta de Tsunami para el país, a través de los medios establecidos.	Emite Alerta: COPECO
7- Envío de Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami		COPECO a través de Comunicación Social y Protocolo, envía a las instituciones el Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami emitido para el país.	Envía: COPECO

8- Boletines Complementarios	**20 a 60 min**	CENAOS/ COPECO elabora boletines complementarios de acuerdo con la información recibida del PTWC y de los registros sísmicos obtenidos en la red nacional.	Emite: CENAOS
9. Elaboración y envío de Boletín Informativo	**60 minutos o más**	CENAOS/ COPECO elabora y envía el Boletín Informativo incorporando la información técnica establecida e indicando la cancelación de la alerta por tsunami para el país.	Emite: CENAOS
10. Cancelación de Alerta		COPECO envía a las instituciones el Boletín de Cancelación de Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami emitido para el país.	Emite: COPECO

5. Tsunami Standard Operating Procedures for a Regional Tsunami (when a regional tsunami threat exists, 1–3 hour travel time)

Is the same as the local one

6. Tsunami Standard Operating Procedures for a Distant Tsunami (when a distant tsunami threat exists, more than 3-hour travel time)

Condición	Tiempo	Acción	Responsable
1- Ocurrencia de evento con características para potencial tsunami	**0 a 15 min**	Emisión de Boletín Inicial PTWC	Emite: PTWC
2- Recepción y análisis del Boletín Inicial del PTWC		CENAOS/ COPECO recibe el boletín inicial (Información cualitativa) para su análisis. Activación SOPs Nacionales.	Reciben: ▪ CENAOS
3- Recepción y análisis del segundo boletín del PTWC	**15 a 30 min**	CENAOS/ COPECO recibe el segundo boletín (Información cuantitativa) para su análisis.	Emite: PTWC Reciben: ▪ CENAOS
4- Elaboración y envío de Boletín Informativo		CENAOS/ COPECO analiza la condiciones de amenaza para el país. Elabora y envía el Boletín Informativo incorporando la información técnica e indicando las recomendaciones de Aviso o Alerta por tsunami	Emite: CENAOS
5- Emisión de Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami		De acuerdo a los Procedimientos de país (SOPs nacionales), CENAOS/ COPECO después de analizar las condiciones de amenaza emite las recomendaciones correspondientes y el Comité de Alertas de COPECO establecer el nivel de Alerta de Tsunami para el país, a través de los	Emite: COPECO

		medios de comunicación establecidos.	
6- Envío de Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami		COPECO enviará a las instituciones, el Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami emitido para el país a través de los mecanismos establecidos.	Emite: COPECO
7- Autoridades y población alertada -Información complementaria	**30 a 60 min**	Las instituciones y población, en los diferentes niveles territoriales, están informadas y alertadas – Acciones de respuesta establecidos en ejecución (SOPs Locales). COPECO a través de Comunicación Social y Protocolo, difundirá boletines complementarios, que deben incluir la actualización de los datos, evaluación del evento, o cualquier otra información que pueda ser de utilidad.	Emite: COPECO
8- Elaboración y envío de Boletín Informativo	**60 minutos o más**	CENAOS/ COPECO elabora y envía el Boletín Informativo incorporando la información técnica establecida e indicando la cancelación de la alerta por tsunami para el país.	Emite: CENAOS
9- Cancelación de Alerta		COPECO a través del Comité de Alertas envía el Boletín de Cancelación de Aviso / Alerta ante tsunami emitido para el país.	Emite: COPECO

7. National Sea Level Network

Please include a table with position and description of stations/sensors, and a map.

Honduras has only one tide gauge located on Amapala Island, in the Gulf of Fonseca in the Pacific Ocean basin. Unfortunately, due to a lack of budget, the tide gauge has not received adequate maintenance, ceasing to function since August 2025.

Figure 1. Location of the Amapala tide gauge

Metadata

NESDIS ID	50C42382	NWS Location ID	AMCH3	Owner	COPECO		
Location	AMAPALA CAPITANIA					Source	GOES
Latitude	N 13°17'46"	Longitude	W 87°39'10"	HSA	HON	State	HN
Channel	103	Transmission Interval (min)	60	Next Transmission (GMT) GMT-0600	18:06:50 12:06:50	Initial Transmit Time (HH:MM:SS)	00:06:50

Decode Information

NWSLI	Data Interval(min) Self-time	Data Interval(min) Random	SHEF Code	Time Offset (min)	Coefficient Self-time	Coefficient Random	Constant	Base Elevation (ft)	Gage Correction (ft)
AMCH3	10		HGIRG	6	1		0	0	0
AMCH3	10		HGIR2	6	1		0	0	0
AMCH3	10		VBIRG	6	1		0	0	0

Figure 2. Technical description of the Amapala tide gauge

8. Information on Tsunami occurrences/Tsunami Exercises

Please include sea level observations, pictures, wave arrival descriptions, public, media, or other responses to warnings, lessons learned, etc.

No tsunamis were recorded during the period between sessions.

However, Honduras has participated in the regional exercises:

- **Caribbean Wave 2025**

Figure 3. Alert bulletin issued by COPECO to the media and the general population regarding the Caribe Wave 2025 exercise.

Figure 4. News article from social media about the participation of CaribeWave2025 (**https://minotahn.com/honduras-con-simulacro-de-tsunami-caribe-wave-2025/**)

Figure 5. Participation in the Caribbean Wave 2025 of residents of the Union Barras neighborhood, teachers and students of the Sotero Barahona Mixed Rural School and Javier Calix Kindergarten.

- **Caribbean Wave 2026**

Figure 6. Alert bulletin issued by COPECO to the media and the general population regarding the Caribe Wave 2026 exercise.

Figure 7. News article from social media about the participation of CaribeWave2026 (https://www.instagram.com/reel/DWCwvB6lfaU/)

Figure 9. Participation in the Caribbean Wave 2026 of residents of Omoa and schools within the community.

9. Web sites (URLs) of national tsunami-related web sites

- https://copeco.gob.hn/
- https://cenaos.copeco.gob.hn/

10. Summary plans of future tsunami warning and mitigation system improvements. *This information will be used to aid the development of the CARIBE-EWS Implementation Plan*

Future Plans:

- Resume action plans to renew Tsunami Ready certification in the three coastal communities that received it in 2017.
- Extend Tsunami Ready certification to more coastal communities.

Technological Issues:

- Repair the tide gauge in Amapala. (It has been out of service since August 2025).
- Seek funding to install two tide gauges in the Honduran Caribbean, in collaboration with other governmental or non-governmental agencies.
- Acquire more tide gauges for the Gulf of Fonseca region.
- Include the Amapala tide gauge data in the IOCSEA sea level monitoring platform.

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES INFORMATION

11. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brief statement of no more than one page addressing all items discussed in the Narrative section of the National Report (below).

Honduras continues to strengthen its National Tsunami Warning System under the coordination of the State Secretariat for Risk Management and National Contingencies (COPECO), through the National Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic, and Seismic Studies (CENAOS). The country has defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for events of local, regional, and distant origin, allowing for a phased response based on the arrival time of tsunami waves. This system integrates information received from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC), the Central American Tsunami Warning Center (CATAC), and national technical analysis.

Operationally, mechanisms for issuing information bulletins, notices, and alerts have been consolidated, as well as their dissemination to institutions and the public through official channels. These procedures include the activation of the Alert Committee and the active participation of local authorities and communities, who play a key role in implementing self-protection and early evacuation measures.

In the area of preparedness and capacity building, Honduras has actively participated in regional exercises such as Caribe Wave 2025 and Caribe Wave 2026. These exercises have allowed for the evaluation of the effectiveness of national protocols, improved inter-institutional coordination, and strengthened public awareness of tsunami risks. These activities have involved government institutions, municipal emergency committees, coastal communities, educational centers, and the media.
It should be noted that no tsunami events were recorded during the reporting period. However, the country acknowledges significant challenges in sea level monitoring, highlighting that currently only one tide gauge is available, located in Amapala, which has been out of operation since August 2025 due to budget constraints. This situation represents a critical gap in the capacity to observe and validate threats.

As part of the improvement efforts, Honduras is prioritizing the rehabilitation of the Amapala tide gauge, the expansion of the monitoring network by installing new sensors in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Fonseca, and the integration of this data into international monitoring platforms. Additionally, the country seeks to resume and expand Tsunami Ready certification in coastal communities, strengthening local resilience through education, preparedness, and community organization.

Taken together, these efforts reflect the country's commitment to the continuous improvement of its early warning, response and mitigation capabilities in the face of tsunami risk, in alignment with the Caribbean regional frameworks and the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

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12. NARRATIVE

Detailed description of innovations or modifications to National tsunami warnings procedures or operations since last National Report, tsunami research projects, tsunami mitigation activities and best practices (especially in preparedness and emergency management), tsunami exercises, as well as public education programmes or other measures taken to heighten awareness of the tsunami hazard and risk.

Since the last National Report, Honduras has continued strengthening its operational, technical, and institutional capacities in tsunami early warning and mitigation, under the coordination of the Secretary of State for Risk and Contingency Management (COPECO) and the National Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS).

Regarding operational innovations, the country has consolidated the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for local, regional, and distant tsunamis, incorporating improvements in response times, technical analysis, and the issuance of bulletins. These procedures have been validated through both real and simulated scenarios, including the activation of preventive alerts following seismic events in the Caribbean, during which COPECO issued different alert levels (green and yellow), accompanied by public recommendations and continuous threat monitoring. Recent seismic events have also provided opportunities to test institutional protocols for rapid assessment, confirming the national system's capacity for timely analysis and communication.

In the area of preparedness and emergency management, Honduras has strengthened interinstitutional coordination through the National Risk Management System (SINAGER), integrating government institutions, response agencies, and local authorities. Efforts have focused on improving communication mechanisms and the dissemination of alerts, as well as promoting community participation in self-protection and evacuation actions.

A key component has been the country's active participation in international exercises, particularly Caribe Wave 2025 and Caribe Wave 2026. These exercises have enabled comprehensive evaluation of early warning systems, evacuation protocols, and real-time communication among institutions and communities. During Caribe Wave 2025, Honduras implemented realistic scenarios involving alert issuance, evacuations, and operational coordination, contributing to the assessment of national response effectiveness and strengthening preparedness for real events. These exercises have also helped identify areas for improvement, especially in risk communication and coordination across territorial levels.

In terms of mitigation activities and best practices, the country has promoted a community-based preparedness approach, highlighting the implementation and reactivation of the Tsunami Ready program in coastal communities. This initiative aims to strengthen local resilience through education, evacuation route signage, community organization, and increased public awareness of tsunami risks.

Regarding public education and awareness, COPECO has implemented information campaigns, dissemination of bulletins, and engagement with mass media, particularly during simulation exercises and significant seismic events. These actions have contributed to raising awareness about tsunami hazards, promoting a culture of prevention, and encouraging appropriate responses to official alerts. Media coverage of drills and alerts has played an important role in amplifying these messages and reinforcing risk perception in vulnerable coastal areas.

In the area of research and monitoring, although Honduras still faces infrastructure limitations—particularly in its sea level monitoring network—the country has made progress in the use of seismic data and the integration of information from international centers such as the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC). Strengthening the sea level observation network and integrating data into regional and international platforms have been identified as key priorities.

Overall, these efforts reflect significant progress in consolidating the national tsunami early warning system, with emphasis on continuous improvement of operational procedures, strengthening institutional capacities, enhancing community preparedness, and fostering regional cooperation.

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Date: ..... **17/04/2026** ..... Name: **Jose Suazo**