## Transgenerational Psychosocial Trauma of Honduran Lenca Peoples and Colonial Oppression

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 Honduras is considered one of the poorest countries in Latin America, with one of the highest homicide rates in the world. Every 24 hours a woman is murdered, there is an impunity rate of 95%, it is a multicultural country, with the existence of 8 ethnic groups, where discrimination and racism prevail, and currently forced disappearances, there are also maximum security prisons, where the maximum torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments are practiced.

 In the last two years, the forced disappearance of 4 Garifuna persons occurred, the murder of Keyla Martinez a nursing student, who was killed in a police cell, both of these crimes still remain unpunished.  The following case is of a Lenca woman (XX1), who has been subjected to violence on several occasions by her partner, a former member of the Honduran army and currently a security guard for a hydroelectric company, whose owner is part of the oligarchy (colonialism). The daughter (XX2) of this couple also belongs to the police force and has established a closer family relationship with the military father (XY).

 Due to the repeated patriarchal violence, the mother denounced XY to the respective authorities, who has a military background, and currently works with a private security service.  It is estimated that the mother was put in jail for being a leader of the Lenca Indigenous Council that belongs to the MILPAH organization, which is protesting against a hydroelectric company, affecting the water supply to the community, as well as corn and bean crops.

- According to mother XX1, she has felt outraged, stressed and afraid, especially when the agents of this trauma are her husband and daughter, who are also associated with the company's repressive actions.
- Both the father (XY1) and the daughter did not follow procedures that respect human rights.

 The case will be presented to the Secretary of Human Rights, in order to ensure that human rights are respected in terms of patriarchal violence and that torture and murders are not practiced in prisons in Honduras. Likewise, to investigate in police and military subjects if there are patriarchal violent behaviors when they are selected to work in State institutions or in private security services. Consequently, a study on this issue is planned, since prisons in Honduras have been characterized by violence in both women and men, when the superior authority may be of both sexes.