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National report submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21*

Honduras

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I. Introduction

1. The Government of Honduras hereby submits its national report for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review (2020–2025), in which it describes the progress it has made in implementing the recommendations from the previous cycle and the actions it has taken to strengthen the legal and institutional framework in order to respect, promote, protect and guarantee the human rights of the entire population.
2. Following a coup d'état in 2009, Honduras went through an institutional crisis characterized by high levels of corruption, a breakdown in the constitutional order and systematic violations of human rights as a result of the installation of an authoritarian regime that lasted for 12 years (2009–2021). In response to that situation, in 2022 the Government of President Xiomara Castro undertook to rebuild the nation by strengthening the rule of law and democracy and placing the human person at the centre of social and State concerns. To this end, priority has been given to an agenda of institutional transformation, social justice and respect for human rights.
3. For the preparation of the present report, the Ministry of Human Rights set up a working group of the Honduran Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMOREH) on the universal periodic review, with the participation of 55 institutions of the executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as decentralized entities. Support was provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) office in Honduras. The voluntary midterm report was submitted in 2024.
4. In relation to consultation processes, two information events were held with the participation of civil society organizations and a survey was conducted on the level of implementation of the recommendations and the targets identified for their fulfilment. In addition, information was provided on collaboration processes between the State and civil society organizations.

II. Institutional recommendations and follow-up

A. Institution-building

Human rights¹

5. Honduras is currently drafting the Public Policy for Promoting and Protecting the Human Rights of the Sovereign People and Rebuilding Honduras, 2025–2035, and the National Action Plan to promote measurable and progressive advances in the realization of human rights through the budget planning and execution processes, with a human rights-based approach.
6. The Government is strengthening its human rights institutions, as reflected by the increases in the budgets allocated to the Ministry of Human Rights, from 96.1 million lempiras (L) in 2022 to L 165.6 million in 2025; and to the Office of the National Commissioner for Human Rights, from L 83.4 million in 2022 to L 115.4 million in 2025.
7. To address social conflict, the Inter-Institutional Coordination Protocol on Land, Territory and Environmental Conflicts in Honduras was created. The authorities are also implementing the Early Warning and Response System, which performs conflict analysis, and a conflict tracker that provides a daily record of social complaints and demands.
8. The Government established the National Inter-Institutional Committee on the Prevention and Management of Social Conflicts as a coordination forum for addressing social conflicts from a human rights and gender perspective. In addition, 17 Departmental Inter-Institutional Committees on the Prevention and Management of Social Conflicts were created for the local management of social conflicts. A bill on measures for preventing, managing and comprehensively addressing social conflict has been drawn up. Once adopted, it will establish the above-mentioned committees as permanent institutions.

International cooperation²

9. The Government is working with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to coordinate the establishment of a committee to monitor the implementation of that body's recommendations; a workplan has been prepared for that purpose.

10. Honduras has had a full calendar of international human rights visits. In the period from 2022 to 2025 it received 11 delegations of rapporteurs, working groups and international experts from mechanisms and special procedures of the universal system and the Inter-American system, including an on-site visit by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and a visit by the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture.

11. The Government submitted 14 reports to human rights protection systems and participated in 6 interactive dialogues, in which the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the relevant treaties were examined. In addition, Honduras, as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council in the period 2022–2024, participated in universal periodic review assessments of several States at the Council's forty-third and forty-fourth sessions.

12. Regarding regional integration, Honduras served as President of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (2024–2025), the Central American Integration System (2024) and the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (2023–2024).

13. Honduras hosted the ninth Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States on 8 and 9 April 2025, with the participation of 11 Heads of State and representatives of the 33 countries that make up the Community.

Transparency and access to public information³

14. In 2022, the National Congress repealed the Act on the Classification of Public Documents relating to Security and National Defence.⁴ In consequence, it ordered the declassification of all classified information in terms of its use and free access thereto.

15. The Ministry of Transparency and Anti-Corruption Measures⁵ was established for the implementation of a comprehensive, systemic and territorially focused anti-corruption agenda. It carries out the following functions:

(a) Implementing the Transparency and Anti-Corruption Strategy,⁶ under which 81 anti-corruption actions have been completed, 30 are in progress and 59 have yet to be implemented;

(b) Running the National Transparency and Anti-Corruption System as a permanent forum for dialogue aimed at strengthening a culture of transparency, accountability and citizen participation;

(c) Implementing the "130" system to deal with reports on corruption cases and complaints or suggestions on the services provided by public institutions. The system includes the 130 telephone line, a web portal, physical mailboxes, email, a mobile application and written materials;

(d) Executing the Open Government Action Plan 2023–2025, which has provided services to more than 120 citizen commissions through the development of internal regulations to promote participation in public administration, social oversight and monitoring by citizens.

16. The Institute on Access to Public Information is responsible for overseeing institutions' processes for the protection, classification and custodianship of public information. In this regard, through the Single Transparency Portal, it reported evaluations in 311 State institutions in 2021, with an increase to 449 in 2024. Civil society organizations have been added to the portal, which, in 2024 and 2025, received 3,092,067 visits.

Electoral system⁷

17. In 2021, the National Congress adopted the Electoral Act of Honduras⁸ (and amendments thereto),⁹ which established the National Electoral Council and the Electoral

Court. That same year, biometric voter identification systems began to be implemented at polling stations.

18. For the 2025 elections, the National Congress adopted the Act on the Administration and Transparent Execution of the Electoral Budget for the 2025 Primary Elections¹⁰ and the Special Budget for the 2025 General Elections.¹¹

B. Strengthening of the judiciary¹²

19. The judicial branch is implementing its own strategic plan for the period 2023–2027 to ensure that justice is administered expeditiously and with independence, integrity and impartiality.

20. In 2023, the National Congress elected eight female and seven male judges to the Supreme Court¹³ pursuant to the Special Act on the Organization and Functioning of the Nominations Committee for the Nomination of Candidates for Election to the Supreme Court.¹⁴

21. As part of the judiciary's Open Justice Policy, the Supreme Court approved the Open Judicial Offices Model¹⁵ for the administration of people-centred justice. These offices promote transparency and accountability, open data, participation and collaboration in judicial proceedings.

22. The Public Prosecution Service is carrying out a strategic plan for the period 2021–2025 aimed at optimizing services, strengthening investigative capacities, ensuring the proper technical and legal management of investigations and promoting a culture of protecting and respecting fundamental rights.

23. In 2023, the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General¹⁶ of the Public Prosecution Service were elected pursuant to the regulations of the Nominations Committee for the Nomination of Candidates for Election to the Offices of Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.¹⁷

C. Memory, truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition¹⁸

24. The State held a public act to acknowledge international responsibility pursuant to the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the cases of *Vicky Hernández et al.* in 2022; *Deras García et al.* in 2023; *Miskito divers (Lemoth Morris et al.)* in 2023; and *Gutiérrez Navas et al.* in 2025, as well as the friendly settlement agreement in respect of Pedro Magdiel Muñoz in 2024.

25. The National Congress adopted the Act for the Reconstruction of the Constitutional Rule of Law and the Non-Repetition of Events, which condemns the 2009 coup d'état, recognizes the Agreement on National Reconciliation and Consolidation of the Democratic System in the Republic of Honduras (Cartagena Agreement), approves an amnesty for defenders of national sovereignty, approves the establishment of a commission against corruption and provides that the square opposite Toncontín Airport is to be named after Isy Obed, the first youth to be killed on 5 July 2009.

26. In 2022, the Social Support Programme for the Families of the Martyrs of the Resistance¹⁹ was established for victims of the killings that took place in relation to the 2009 coup d'état and the 2017 post-election crisis. The Ministry of Human Rights certified and delivered identification cards to 117 relatives of 45 victims. In 2024, the Government granted reparations to 49 relatives of 34 victims.

27. In 2024, the Government established the National Institute for Historical Memory²⁰ to research, disseminate and raise awareness of events in national history related to social and political struggles, as well as serious human rights violations and breakdowns in the democratic order.

28. The Isy Obed Recreation Centre was opened in 2025. It is designed to promote social, physical and recreational well-being through sports activities and cultural and educational

workshops for children and young people. Its facilities include playing fields, green spaces and seating areas (with an investment of L 44.3 million).

29. The Museum of Memory, located in the former presidential palace and attached to the National Institute for Historical Memory, has been visited by more than 4,543 people. It addresses workers' movements, military dictatorships, anti-imperialism, enforced disappearance and the struggles of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples and recognizes the feminist and LGBTIQ+ movements.

30. A bill on compliance with international human rights obligations in respect of victims of the National Security Doctrine (1980–1993), submitted by the Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (Committee of Relatives of Disappeared Persons in Honduras), is being considered. The bill is currently awaiting adoption by the National Congress.

31. The Ministry of Human Rights produces the television programme *Memoria, verdad, justicia y reparación* (Memory, truth, justice and reparation) to raise awareness of human rights violations. The project has aired 25 programmes and is broadcast through the State-run Channel 8 and social media.

32. The National Congress proclaimed 24 March as the National Day for the Right to Truth, Memory and Justice.²¹ It also created the National Award for the Right to Truth, Memory and Justice for people who have helped to raise awareness of the truth and human rights.

III. Cross-cutting issues

A. Equality and non-discrimination²²

33. Honduras recognizes the right to the free exercise of all religions and faiths²³ and punishes acts of discrimination based on religion or belief.²⁴

34. The National Congress proclaimed 1 August as the Day of the Black Anglophone Population of African Descent in Honduras²⁵ as a means of recognizing this population's language, culture, gastronomy and artistic creations.

35. Since 2022, the Supreme Court has carried out 76 training activities on human rights, 57 on gender, intersectionality and women's rights, 23 on domestic violence, sexual violence and femicide, 8 on violence and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons and 6 on Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.

36. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security has adopted a labour inspection protocol on gender discrimination in employment and occupation.

B. Right to development²⁶

37. The Ministry of Strategic Planning is responsible for the proper incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals into the strategic plans of the executive branch. Some 93 per cent of institutions have linked their annual plans in an effort towards integrated planning.

38. Honduras submitted its third national voluntary report in 2024, communicating the main advances made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through initiatives, programmes and projects in a number of sectors: health, education, energy, childhood, decent work, sustainable business, growth, equity, transparency and the fight against corruption.

39. The Tax Justice Bill is being considered as a means of promoting public, private and joint investments to eradicate poverty and curb migration, in the interest of ensuring tax fairness, optimizing public revenues and strengthening transparency.

Infrastructure

40. The Government opened nine power generation plants and seven power plant substations. In addition, electrical equipment was delivered to 63 rural communities in 9 departments, benefiting 89,000 households.

41. The Government declared electric power to be a public good, a matter of national security and a human right of an economic and social nature.²⁷ It accordingly provided for a 60 per cent subsidy for the National Electricity Company, benefiting 1 million people whose electricity use does not exceed 150 kWh.²⁸

42. The State drew up a community relations guide for energy projects to promote the participation of the populations involved. It also implements the Self-Sustainability through Productive Uses of Electricity Programme, the Strategic Plan for Universal Electricity Access and the Plan for Universal Electricity Access for Educational Centres and Health Facilities.

43. Under the road construction programme, between 2022 and 2025 a total of 259,230 metres of roadways were built, at a cost of L 3,677.9 million; road rehabilitation covered 150,760 metres, at a cost of L 1,485.5 million; and 156,509 metres of municipal interconnection roads were built, at a cost of L 1,928.9 million.

44. Under the bridge construction programme, 254 metres were built with an investment of L 124.1 million and 1,648 metres were maintained with an investment of L 243.2 million. In addition, maintenance of the paved road network covered 5,803,609 metres at a cost of L 1,724.6 million; maintenance of unpaved roads covered 2,307,619 metres at a cost of L 878.1 million.

45. Regarding emergency works, 124 initiatives were recorded, with an investment of L 1,600.1 million; construction of urban and civil works totalled 16,567.21 metres at a cost of L 232 million. In border areas, 12 works were carried out at a cost of L 5.4 million and flood control works in the Sula Valley totalled 3,000,711 metres, with an investment of L 191.8 million.

46. The National Action Programme for Productive Roads is being implemented to strengthen local economies, access to markets and services in agricultural communities in the country's 298 municipalities, with an investment of L 1,196.9 million.

47. The Government funded construction of the physical premises of the Mocalempa customs office in Lempira and remodelling of the El Guasaule customs office in Choluteca, with an investment of L 88.4 million. With the implementation of the Airport Transformation Plan, administrative services in the customs office at Golosón Airport in Atlántida were expanded; Juan Manuel Gálvez Airport in Islas de la Bahía was remodelled and expanded; and cold rooms were installed at Ramón Villeda Morales Airport in Cortés.

48. An active policy of providing a 50 per cent subsidy for fuel price increases²⁹ and freezing the price of liquefied petroleum gas (for domestic use) is being implemented to mitigate the impact of the rise in local prices. The policy includes a permanent discount of L 10.13 per gallon.

Food security³⁰

49. The Government adopted a State policy on the agrifood sector for the period 2023–2043³¹ with a view to transforming the sector to increase production, diversification and generation of added value, innovation in agriculture, marketing, social inclusion and resilience to climate change.

50. The first National Centre for Livestock Reproduction and Biotechnology was opened in Catacamas, Olancho, at the National Agricultural University, benefiting 50,000 producers with an investment of L 50 million.

51. The Government implements a productive technology voucher programme for farmers to promote the production of basic grains and improve food security. A total of 328,542 vouchers have been delivered, with an investment of L 1.7 billion, covering the costs of urea fertilizer, formula 12-24-12 and a phytosanitary kit.

52. The Water Security Project in the Dry Corridor of Honduras has benefited 126,000 people by strengthening the hydrometeorological network, the information system, capacity-building with a focus on the Nacaome River basin and the implementation of integrated water systems, at a cost of L 223 million.

53. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Promotion Programme has benefited 10,608 people through the issuance of licences, marine resources management and surveillance and fry production (with an investment of L 48.5 million). In addition, the Food Development Programme has benefited 1,300 people through the formation of agribusiness chain committees, agribusiness round tables and agribusiness strengthening.

54. The National Irrigated Agriculture Programme has benefited 3,575 people through the incorporation of additional hectares of irrigated land and of irrigated land in production. Also, the Irrigated Agriculture Development Project has benefited 1,029 people through the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and the construction of a dam for irrigation systems, with an investment of L 202.2 million.

55. The Agrifood Information Service has benefited 1,300 producers through the provision of agroclimatic information and agrometeorological research services (with an investment of L 14.2 million). In addition, the Food and Nutrition Security Programme has benefited 346 people in terms of access to public services, strengthening the territorial approach and food and nutrition security.

C. Environment³²

56. Honduras has strengthened its environmental and climate change regulatory framework by means of the following legislation:

(a) The National Congress adopted the Community Climate Awareness and Action Act;³³ environmental education and climate change have been included in the national core curriculum;³⁴ the Criminal Code³⁵ has been amended to increase the penalties for environmental offences; and environmental defender Berta Cáceres has been recognized as a national heroine, with the creation of an award in her memory and the inclusion of her legacy in the national core curriculum.³⁶

(b) Regarding environmental protection, the Suyapa, Luis Hernán Baca Valladares “Mero” Wildlife Refuge has been declared a protected area and wildlife refuge. In addition, Montaña de Botaderos, Carlos Escaleras Mejía National Park³⁷ was delimited with its original boundaries.

(c) On resource use and climate change, the National Congress adopted the Special Act on Forest Carbon Transactions for Climate Justice,³⁸ the Act for the Rational and Efficient Use of Energy in Honduras³⁹ and the Act for the Protection of Women in Humanitarian Crises, Natural Disasters and Emergencies,⁴⁰ and amended the Act on the National Risk Management System.⁴¹

57. Honduras implements resolutions, policies, strategies and programmes on environmental protection through the following actions:

(a) For purposes of institution-building, the Ministry of Risk and Contingency Management was created.⁴²

(b) The Ministry of Security established the Environmental Intelligence Unit, which provides information, strategies and policies on environmental security to prevent environmental offences.

(c) The Zero Deforestation Plan 2029, which declares a state of environmental emergency for the protection of forests, protected areas and wildlife, has been implemented through the creation of three green battalions of the armed forces, which are progressively deploying a patrol force of 8,000 troops.

(d) The State established green environmental protection battalions for the protection and restoration of natural resources in El Aguacate, Catacamas, Olancho; San Francisco, Atlántida; and Pinalejo, Quimistán, Santa Bárbara. The units’ missions are to

safeguard protected areas and forest reserves, combat drug trafficking and curb illegal logging, fishing and mining. They also provide security to the inhabitants.

(e) The authorities are implementing the Father Andrés Tamayo Programme,⁴³ which carries out reforestation activities and receives complaints about environmental offences, and the Programme for the Sustainable Recovery of Lake Yojoa.⁴⁴

(f) Also under implementation are the National Forest Restoration Strategy 2023–2030;⁴⁵ the National Adaptation Plan that executes the National Strategy for Decarbonization and Climate Resilience 2020–2050; and the Implementation Plan for the Strategy on Financial Management of Disaster Risks 2021–2024.

(g) The National Institute for the Conservation and Development of Forests, Protected Areas and Wildlife promotes actions to increase carbon sinks, protect water sources and ensure the strengthening and resilience of ecosystems that foster sustainable development in rural communities.

(h) The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment defines indicators for monitoring the nationally determined contribution of Honduras in order to provide adequate follow-up, reporting and verification of mitigation measures and to monitor and evaluate proposed adaptation measures.

(i) The authorities have established the Lempira Biological Corridor, with an area of 232,588 hectares covering 16 municipalities in Copán, Ocotepeque and Lempira; the Yojoa Biological Corridor, with an area of 208,871 hectares that connects 11 municipalities in Comayagua, Santa Bárbara and Cortés; and the Yuscarán-Güinope-Oropoli Biological Corridor, with an area of 70,101 hectares covering El Paraíso and Francisco Morazán.

(j) The National Reforestation Strategy, through reforestation, natural regeneration and agroforestry systems, resulted in the recovery of 69,991 hectares of forest and the establishment of 4,477 hectares of agroforestry systems; 90 micro-watersheds with 547.73 hectares under restoration; and 50 protected areas with restoration processes, reaching 1,878.40 hectares, all of which has benefited 364,000 people in 794 communities.

58. In 2022, the National Congress repealed the Organic Act on Employment and Economic Development Zones and the amendments thereto.⁴⁶ In 2024, in a plenary ruling, the Supreme Court declared such zones to be unconstitutional.

59. The Supreme Court approved the modification of the objective jurisdiction of the national judicial circuit in matters of organized crime, the environment and corruption. The “environment” circuit addresses offences against the environment and against biological diversity, among other offences.

IV. Civil and political rights

A. Right to life, liberty and security⁴⁷

Institution-building

60. The Ministry of Security established the Anti-Gang and Gangs against Organized Crime Police Directorate and the 1-4-3 hotline, the Police Industry Directorate and the Police Legal Defence Directorate. Seven new police headquarters were established, 23 metropolitan prevention units were created and the Highway Patrol Unit was strengthened, with 97 at the present time.

61. In 2023, the Ministry of Security approved the Manual on the Use of Force and Firearms.⁴⁸

62. The Public Prosecution Service strengthened the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Organized Crime, which is in charge of investigating and prosecuting offences perpetrated by criminal groups or structured groups, with a budget of L 58.2 million in 2024.

63. The National Congress amended the Organic Act on the Ministry of Security and the National Police to ensure that training programmes on the Convention against Torture and

Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and other similar treaties are included in the police curriculum. It also established the Inter-Institutional Committee for Follow-up on Commitments and Recommendations.

64. The Ministry of Defence implements the “training grounds” educational methodology, which consists of the simulation of real situations related to human rights, international humanitarian law and the use of force.

65. Since 2022, the authorities have established disciplinary sanctions and accountability measures in relation to the use of force in public demonstrations, the arbitrary use of force and conduct that violates international standards.

66. The Government implements the National Emergency System through the 9-1-1 telephone line, which handles emergency calls in the areas of security, medical assistance, fire and natural disasters.

Security strategy

67. Since 2023, Honduras, through the Defence and Security Council, has been implementing the National Security Plan for combating crime, which consists of focusing security on municipalities with high crime rates and strengthening the prison system, investigation and prosecution.

68. For 2024, the Ministry of Security reported that, out of 298 municipalities, 57, or 19 per cent, had recorded no homicides, while 74 per cent had recorded between 0 and 8 homicides. In comparison with the rates in 2023, there were 847 fewer homicides, representing a 25 per cent reduction, for a rate of 26.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, the lowest in 20 years.

69. The Government achieved a 19.1 per cent reduction in homicides recorded between 2022 and 2025. In 2022, 1,741 were reported; in 2023 the figure dropped to 1,572; in 2024 it fell to 1,244; and in 2025, 1,006 have been recorded.

70. With the implementation of the plan for combating crime, 992 criminal gangs were dismantled and 39 people were captured for extradition purposes. In addition, 4,415 arrests were made for extortion and related offences, 4,774 members of criminal groups were arrested, 50,715 people were arrested for other offences and 15,178 arrest warrants were issued.

71. As a result of other strategies that were implemented, 57,380 raids were conducted. Criminal arrests rose from 48,906 to 70,038, arrest warrants increased from 14,847 to 20,249 and the number of weapons seized rose from 9,331 to 16,477.

Human rights education

72. Since 2022 the Ministry of Security has trained 52,507 people in human rights and gender at police and academic centres. Also since 2022, the Ministry of Human Rights has trained 22,830 law enforcement officials.

73. Since 2022 the Ministry of Defence has included human rights education in its curricula, and 152,228 people have been trained. In 2023 and 2024, it held three workshops for members of the armed forces on the freedoms of expression, association and assembly, training 115 people.

74. By 2025, the Ministry of Defence had implemented education and training processes on the appropriate and proportional use of force for 3,898 military personnel.

75. Between 2022 and 2025, the Public Prosecution Service, through the Orlan Arturo Chávez Training School, carried out 15 training courses on human rights and due diligence in the investigation of related offences and offences against life.

B. Justice and the rule of law⁴⁹

76. The Supreme Court adopted a decision on the establishment of courts with national territorial jurisdiction in criminal matters for cases involving organized crime and corruption⁵⁰ and created a judicial circuit for organized crime, the environment and corruption.⁵¹

77. Between 2020 and 2024, 18,132 drug trafficking cases were registered before the criminal courts and 2,013 before the sentencing courts; 66 cases of human trafficking were registered before the criminal courts and 19 before the sentencing courts; and 620 cases of corruption were registered before the criminal courts and 284 before the sentencing courts.

78. The Supreme Court implements an open justice and judicial integrity policy and a judicial integrity, corruption prevention and citizen participation plan. It also prepared an operating manual for the Transparency Unit.

79. The Citizen Portal of the judicial branch, within the framework of open justice, includes digital tools that promote transparency, access to justice and citizen participation, such as the Case Law Indexing System, the Electronic Court Records System, the Judicial Statistics Platform, criminal record searches, the Virtual Judicial Library, the Judicial Historical Archive, the Transparency Portal and the Transparency Unit for public information requests.

80. The Public Prosecution Service, through the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Human Rights, investigates cases related to the 2009 coup d'état, such as those of Pedro Magdiel Muñoz, Roger Vallejo and Isy Obed Murillo. An indictment has been filed in respect of this last case. Moreover, the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Offences against Life investigates ex officio the deaths that occurred in the wake of the 2017 elections. Four indictments have been filed thus far.

81. Regarding the case of environmentalist Berta Cáceres, the proceedings against the instigator of the killing are still at the investigation stage. In 2025, with support from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras), the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts was established to conduct an investigation to determine who had instigated the killing and related offences.

82. The Directorate of Police Disciplinary Affairs, as a deconcentrated entity, investigates misconduct by members of the Ministry of Security and the police; it carries out actions to prove that an offence has been committed and that the person under investigation is responsible. Since 2022, 484 cases have been reported.

C. Prohibition of trafficking in persons⁵²

83. Between 2021 and 2025, the Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking rescued 354 victims. Regarding measures to strengthen its budget, its budgetary funding was increased from L 7.1 million in 2022 to L 40.3 million in 2025. It implements the Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking⁵³ to ensure care, reparation and reintegration for victims.

84. The Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking implements the Institutional Strategic Plan for 2024–2027, which includes actions to prevent sexual exploitation and trafficking and to care for victims, in part through 60 committees established throughout the country. In addition, the Inter-Agency Commission has signed 26 agreements with government institutions, civil society organizations, international cooperation agencies and private companies.

85. The Inter-Agency Commission, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), presented the Information System and Observatory on Human Trafficking, which will collect data through the registration of complaints and from Inter-Agency Commission actors throughout the country.

86. Between 2020 and 2024, the Public Prosecution Service, through the Unit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Commercial Sexual Exploitation and People Smuggling, filed 201 indictments and obtained 126 convictions.

87. In terms of standardized guidance, the judiciary applies its own handbook on support for victims of human trafficking and the Inter-Agency Commission has updated the operational protocol of the Rapid Response Team for the Care of Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking in Honduras.

D. Right to work⁵⁴

88. The National Institute of Statistics reports that, in 2020, the open unemployment rate was 10.9 per cent and that, by 2024, it had fallen by 5.2 per cent, corresponding to over 85,000 new jobs.

89. The minimum wage rose from L 9,443 in 2022 to L 17,238 in 2025 and is adjusted in accordance with the characteristics of each sector. In 2022, salaries for teachers and civil servants were increased by L 4,800.

90. In 2024, the State implemented salary adjustments in the following areas of the healthcare sector: social work, from L 16,110 to L 21,000; microbiology, from L 21,895 to L 25,000; psychology and dentistry, from L 21,000 to L 25,000; chemistry and pharmacy, from L 18,000 to L 25,000; general medicine, from L 29,808 to L 36,000; and specialist fields, from L 34,774 to L 44,000.

91. In 2024, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, with technical support from the International Labour Organization, updated the National Policy on HIV and AIDS in the World of Work. It is currently being reviewed and validated in cooperation with the relevant sectors.

92. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security runs an online platform for reporting labour violations that serves as a digital tool for submitting work-related complaints from different parts of the country.

93. The Ministry adopted a protocol on freedom of association and collective bargaining.⁵⁵ The protocol concerns labour inspections relating to the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

94. The State has drafted a bill on guaranteeing the rights of security guards. The bill has been favourably assessed and is being discussed for the second time in the National Congress.

E. Social protection⁵⁶

95. The National Institute of Statistics reports that the national poverty rate fell from 73.6 to 62.9 per cent between 2021 and 2024. As part of this reduction, the extreme poverty rate fell from 53 to 40.1 per cent in 2024.

96. In 2022, the Ministry of Social Development⁵⁷ was established to design, coordinate and evaluate public policies to reduce poverty and vulnerability and guarantee the social, economic, cultural and environmental rights of vulnerable groups.

97. The Ministry has a social development observatory to support the oversight and coordination of social protection policies and programmes. This is achieved through a national information and registration system for beneficiaries and by identifying social problems and needs in order to analyse and assess poverty in the country.

98. The Solidarity Network⁵⁸ is a decentralized and independent agency whose purpose is to improve the living conditions of families in 2,007 villages in situations of poverty and extreme poverty around the country. It provides comprehensive support in six areas: social protection, basic services, education and health, income-generating opportunities, social infrastructure and community strengthening.

99. The Solidarity Network has delivered 65,358 supplementary food rations to families living in poverty and extreme poverty who are affected by climate change, at a cost of L 78.1 million. Where support for children is concerned, between 2022 and 2025, under the “Plan Crecer” programme, service kits were issued to 36,610 families, 120 teachers and 2,154 volunteers, at a cost of L 111.5 million.

100. Between 2023 and 2025, 967,422 households benefited from cash transfers, at a cost of L 3,889 million. Between 2023 and 2025, 1,637 rural savings and credit associations received L 100,000 of seed capital to fund productive enterprises, at a cost of L 163.7 million.

101. In 2024, under the Social Support Programme, which operates under the umbrella of the Solidarity Action Programme, “Bono Rosa” cash transfers in the amount of L 5.9 million were issued to 1,191 women with breast cancer; “Bono Valiente” cash transfers in the amount of L 3.8 million were issued to 769 children and adolescents with cancer; “Bono Oro” cash transfers were issued to older persons; and “Bono Solidaridad” cash transfers were issued to people with chronic illnesses. Under the Social Support Programme, benefits amounting to L 127.4 million were granted to 66,219 persons belonging to the Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.

102. The National School Meals Programme has benefited 1,229,278 children, including 95,670 Indigenous and Afro-Honduran children, enrolled in the preschool and basic education levels of the public education system in 20,679 educational institutions, at a cost of L 1,036 million. In 2025, Honduras hosted the eleventh Regional School Meals Forum in San Pedro Sula, in which 24 countries participated.

103. In 2023, the Government of Honduras was invited by the Government of France to the first Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition in Paris. The President of Honduras took part in the opening session of the Summit, highlighting the success of the National School Meals Programme on an international stage.

104. The National Congress amended the Act on Protection for Older Persons and Retirees⁵⁹ to provide for mandatory discounts on energy, water, telephone services, cable television, property taxes and airport taxes, among other costs.

105. The National Drinking Water and Sanitation Plan 2022–2030 is implemented to guarantee the right to safe drinking water and sanitation services, which is achieved by improving the quality of the services provided and expanding national coverage, with a focus on the comprehensive management of water resources, adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and governance.

106. The National Programme for Resilient Investment in Drinking Water and Sanitation is implemented to expand the coverage of drinking water services in urban and peri-urban areas and in clustered rural settlements.

F. Good health and well-being⁶⁰

107. The State is building 68 emergency stabilization and maternity centres for immediate emergencies in rural areas. The centres are attached to health facilities and will provide coverage for 381,472 people; 43 of the centres are 100 per cent complete, 22 are more than 50 per cent complete and 3 are less than 50 per cent complete.

108. Seven geriatric care clinics were established in public hospitals to provide specialized care to older persons in San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Juticalpa, Choluteca, San ta Rosa de Copán, Santa Bárbara and Tegucigalpa.

109. Under the Operation Miracle Programme, the Government opened three ophthalmology clinics in Comayagua, Santa Bárbara and Francisco Morazán.

110. The budget for the teaching hospital in Tegucigalpa was increased from L 1,661 million in 2020 to L 2,929 million in 2024, representing an increase of L 1,268 million, or 76.28 per cent.

111. The State is building seven hospitals: Roatán Emergency Hospital in Islas de la Bahía, with capacity for 68 beds; Salamá Basic Hospital in Olancho, with capacity for 68 beds;

San Isidro Hospital in Colón, with capacity for 119 beds; the Southern Medical and Surgical Hospital in Choluteca, with capacity for 144 beds; Santa Bárbara General Hospital in Santa Bárbara, with capacity for 186 beds; Ocotepeque Basic Hospital in Ocotepeque, with capacity for 68 beds; and the Neonatal Maternity Hospital in Copán, with capacity for 75 beds.

112. A shielded facility is being built to provide care for cancer patients at San Felipe Hospital in Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazán.

113. Since 2023, the State has guaranteed the free use of, access to, and sale and purchase of the emergency contraceptive pill.⁶¹ In 2024, a manual on family planning care, which provides the health system with guidance on the provision of planning services, was adopted. The manual includes a chapter on the use of the pill.

114. In 2024, under the National Strategy for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy and the Support Programme for Individuals, Families and Communities, the pregnancy rate fell by 12 per cent (2,658 fewer pregnancies). Between 2022 and 2024, 8,129 young people participated in workshops organized by the National Institute for Youth on comprehensive health, healthy living, personality, employability, sexual and reproductive rights, and the prevention of teenage pregnancy.

115. Between 2022 and 2025, the Expanded Programme on Immunization has been strengthened. In 2024 and 2025, a sum of L 833 million was invested in promoting access to a free national schedule of 25 vaccines, including the pentavalent, pneumococcal, rotavirus, hepatitis, varicella, human papillomavirus, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccines.

116. In order to transform human resources in the field of public health, the State has hired doctors on permanent contracts, increasing the number from 1,632 in 2021 to 6,000 in 2025.

G. Education⁶²

117. The State increased the budget of the Ministry of Education from L 29,907 million in 2020 to L 42,755 million in 2025, representing an increase of 30.05 per cent.

118. Under the Free Enrolment Programme, free access to preschool, basic and secondary education is guaranteed for 1.8 million students, and funding for infrastructure, school materials and basic services is allocated to 12,886 educational establishments.

119. Between 2022 and 2024, the State strengthened the national education system by having repairs carried out in 5,584 public schools.

120. With regard to school dropout and enrolment, the Ministry of Education recorded a reduction in the dropout rate from 9.7 to 2.4 per cent between 2022 and 2023. In 2024, 1.83 million students were registered as enrolled, with an increase of 2.5 per cent at the preschool level and 3.5 per cent at the primary school level.

121. The José Manuel Flores Arguijo Literacy Programme, which uses the “Yes I Can” methodology, is being implemented and has benefited 467,366 people. A total of 16 of the 18 departments, corresponding to 264 municipalities, have been declared free of illiteracy.

122. Under the Solidarity Action Programme, “My Scholarship for Getting On” (Mi Beca para Escalar) has benefited 11,219 children, 9,554 adolescents and 6,994 young people, or 27,767 people in total, at a cost of L 158.1 million. Between 2022 and 2025, the Solidarity Network granted 101,111 school scholarships, at a cost of L 424.1 million. The Ministry of Education provided scholarships to 13,700 people in 2022, 16,799 people in 2023 and 5,777 people in 2024, at a cost of L 225.4 million.

123. Between 2023 and 2025, the Ministry of Social Development awarded 12,683 scholarships to undergraduate and postgraduate university students.

124. The Ministry of Education has incorporated the study of the ideas and legacy of José Francisco Morazán Quesada into the educational curriculum in order to strengthen moral, scientific and social values with a view to promoting social belonging and implementing comprehensive education. The purpose of this initiative is to disseminate the memory of the life and work of the national hero José Francisco Morazán Quesada.

H. Science, art and culture

125. The State is opening cultural and scientific forums with the piloting of an academy of science and technology devoted to robotics, astrophysics and chemistry in Cortés and the organization of seven national science and technology Olympics in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, robotics and astrophysics.

126. Since 2022, Honduras has revived 50 cultural centres as community spaces for artistic development and the strengthening of local identity and public participation. Of these centres, 26 are run by the State and 24 are affiliated with it.

127. The State has strengthened the national network of public libraries, which consists of 93 active centres for promoting democratic access to reading. The centres serve as community spaces for meetings, training and preserving local memory. A total of 7,228 books have been distributed in 80 municipalities.

128. Under a project for promoting the cultural and creative industries in music and the visual arts, 29 events involving 800 artists from 39 municipalities have been held. A training programme that addressed 45 different subjects and involved 60 artistic workshops, managers and cultural centres was also organized. A total of 600 people participated in it.

129. The Isy Obed Recreation Centre was opened in 2025. It is designed to promote social, physical and recreational well-being through sports activities and cultural and educational workshops for children and young people. Its facilities include playing fields, green spaces and seating areas.

V. Rights of groups and persons in vulnerable situations

A. Women⁶³

130. In 2022, the Ministry of Women's Affairs was established to address and eradicate discrimination and violence against women through the design and monitoring of gender policies. Its budget was increased from L 100.9 million to L 143.4 million between 2023 and 2025.

131. The State revived the Inter-Agency Commission for Monitoring the Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides and held local meetings of the Commission in Atlántida, Cortés, Lempira, Intibucá and Olancho. Among its activities, the Commission implements the Multisectoral Plan to Investigate Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides and has developed a bill on purple alerts for the immediate search for missing women, which has been submitted to the National Congress.

132. The Cities for Women Programme has six centres located in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Juticalpa and Choluteca. Its allocated budget was increased from L 83.1 million in 2021 to L 141.2 million in 2025.

133. The Cities for Women Programme provides services in the areas of general medicine, gynaecology, family planning, the early detection of cancer, chronic illness, and mental and nutritional health. In addition, it provides targeted support to adolescents, women victims of violence and children and promotes economic independence. Between 2022 and 2024, it provided support to over 40,000 women.

134. The National Congress adopted the State budget and its general provisions for the 2025 fiscal year.⁶⁴ The budget reflects the gender perspective, inter alia by providing for the establishment of institutional gender units by public sector entities. For 2025, the corresponding amount totals L 23,254.3 million, which represents 11.52 per cent of the total budget.

135. Since 2023, the Ministry of Women's Affairs has been promoting the establishment of breastfeeding rooms in State institutions. A total of 14 facilities have been established to date. Through the Gender Parity Initiative, it has delivered toolkits for the prevention of harassment and gender-based violence in the workplace and the provision of support for

victims. It has also created business service road maps for women and is implementing the Women's Leadership Programme.

136. The State conducted the first national specialized survey on violence against women and girls and runs the National Gender Observatory as a statistical monitoring centre. It has developed an interactive platform that makes it easier to consult and analyse records relating to security, family and domestic violence, violence against women and sexual abuse.

137. The Ministry of Security has established police units for gender affairs in Islas de la Bahía, Atlántida, Copán, Cortés, Olancho, Choluteca and Francisco Morazán. It has also established a specialized unit for combating trafficking in persons and supporting victims of violence; a special offences and rapid response unit in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula; and a specialized unit for rapid response to gender-based violence in Olancho, Atlántida, Choluteca, Intibucá, Islas de la Bahía and Copán.

138. In order to strengthen the Unit for the Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides, the Public Prosecution Service expanded its territorial coverage by establishing six units in Francisco Morazán, Cortés, Atlántida, Copán, Choluteca and Comayagua.

139. For the first time in Honduras, a woman holds the office of President of the Republic (Head of Government and State). A woman also holds the position of presiding judge of the Supreme Court (head of the judiciary). Therefore, two of the three branches of Government are headed by women for the first time.

Prevention of violence

140. The National Congress has amended the sections of the Domestic Violence Act relating to reception, referral, registration and the status of complaints.

141. The National Congress adopted the Act on Shelters for Women Victims and Survivors of Violence in Honduras⁶⁵ to ensure the establishment, recognition, financial sustainability and operation of shelters.

142. The inter-agency protocol for comprehensive support for women victims of gender-based violence was adopted and the national protocol for support for victims of sexual violence was updated.

143. In 2024, the 1-1-4 telephone line "Mujer, Vivir sin Miedo" (Women, Live without Fear), a round-the-clock service that provides legal, social and psychological support, was set up. In addition, an automated support and response module (a free and confidential chat service), named the "MARIA" chatbot, was set up to provide information and guidance on violence against women and girls.

144. The judiciary implements a support model to guarantee access to justice for women victims of domestic violence. The model included the establishment of a specialized circuit of judges working in the area of domestic violence and family and children's affairs in the courts of Copán, Yoro, Cortés and Choluteca.

145. In 2024, the unit for sensitive cases relating to sexual violence, trafficking and femicide of the Public Prosecution Service filed 532 indictments relating to assaults on women. A total of 755 men were arrested and sentences were handed down to 206 assailants.

Training

146. Since 2023, the Gender School of the Ministry of Women's Affairs has trained 20,000 people in the prevention of gender-based violence; 300 prosecutors and judges in the promotion of justice with a gender perspective; and 85,000 people through national campaigns on equality and the eradication of violence. Since 2022, the National Police has trained 23,216 officers in human rights and gender equity.

B. Children and young people⁶⁶

147. The Ministry for Children, Adolescents and the Family was established as the body responsible for overseeing, formulating, coordinating, managing, monitoring and evaluating

public policy and regulations on safeguarding and comprehensively protecting the rights of children and adolescents.⁶⁷

148. The State adopted the National Policy for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence for the period 2024–2033,⁶⁸ which establishes a comprehensive framework for prevention and the care and protection of children and adolescents.

149. In 2023, the Comprehensive System for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Honduras was revived as an inter-agency strategy to guarantee, promote and protect the rights of children and adolescents throughout the country.

150. In 2025, the State and UNICEF conducted the first national census of children in residential care to identify children and adolescents living in alternative care institutions. A total of 3,961 children and adolescents were registered.

151. The National Registry Office has 336 birth registration offices in the country's 298 municipalities. In addition, civil registry help desks have been set up in Atlántida, Choluteca, Cortés and Olancho and birth registration offices have been remodelled in 17 hospitals.

152. Since 2024, a registration amnesty⁶⁹ has been in force to ensure legal recognition of the identity of children and adolescents who were not registered in due time and manner in a municipal registry office.

153. In 2023, the process of opening five automated service units of the National Registry Office in shopping centres in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula was initiated.

154. Under the Gang Resistance Education and Training programme of the National Police, 350 students have received training in the prevention of organized crime. Between 2020 and 2024, training was provided to 225 people on gender equity and equality, to 235 people on gender-based violence, to 280 people on domestic abuse, to 250 people on self-esteem, to 237 people on school bullying and to 1,089 young people through violence prevention workshops.

155. Under the National Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion Programme, 21,000 children and adolescents have been trained in conflict resolution and decision-making and 721 have been trained in the prevention of drug use.

156. As part of the Safer Municipalities Programme, and through a division of the community police, citizen security committees have been set up in the country's 298 municipalities to prevent youth violence. The committees have benefited 15,355 people by fostering a culture of peace and reducing violence through an intersectoral approach.

157. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security has organized artistic, cultural and sports events in which 5,673 young people participated.

158. In 2023 and 2024, the National Institute for Youth carried out activities aimed at preventing violence that reached 3,415 young people. Together with the Ministry of Education, the Institute implements the "Young People with Rights" project to prevent violence against women and young people. The project has benefited 5,192 people.

159. The Government is implementing sports and recreational infrastructure projects involving 85 football pitches, the installation of hybrid turf, the remodelling of 3 stadiums, 33 sports and recreational facilities and 27 improved facilities, benefiting 3,345,000 people.

Child labour

160. The State and World Vision Honduras conducted the first national survey on child labour in 2023⁷⁰ in order to gather statistical information on the scope and characteristics of child labour and associated factors.

161. In 2024, in line with social protection policies, the National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labour was revived. In addition, 409 preventive inspections were carried out.

162. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security adopted the protocol for the organization, training and certification of committees for the prevention of child labour.⁷¹ The protocol

addresses the establishment of such committees in order to promote the decentralization of measures for tackling child labour. Six committees have been organized.

C. Persons with disabilities⁷²

163. The State implements the Solidarity Fund for the Disability Sector⁷³ to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in economic, social, cultural and environmental projects. It has also established 70 municipal disability units.

164. The “Bono Esperanza” cash transfer for persons with disabilities has benefited 17,404 people, at a cost of L 34.8 million. In addition, 11,403 disability cards have been issued to identify persons with disabilities and afford them access to social protection.

165. The State is implementing a project to promote the socioeconomic development of women with disabilities in Distrito Central, Comayagua, Danlí, San Pedro Sula and Choluteca. The project entails expenditure of L 6.7 million and more than 800 people have registered with it.

166. The Ministry of Education updates the national core curriculum and designs the National Plan for Inclusive Education to promote targeted approaches to teaching and the use of adapted materials. In 2025, L 45.6 million was allocated to educational centres that include persons with disabilities.

167. The Government declared 2022 to be the year of educational inclusion and trained 500 teachers in this subject area.

168. The Ministry of Social Development is drafting a national policy for the development of persons with disabilities and has established a technical committee responsible for updating the Act on Equity and Comprehensive Development for Persons with Disabilities.

D. LGBTIQ+ persons⁷⁴

169. In 2024, the State amended the technical standard governing the management of blood and blood components, which had prohibited LGBTIQ+ people from donating blood.⁷⁵

170. The regulations relating to the *Vicky Hernández* case, which establish mechanisms for eliminating forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression, have been adopted in compliance with the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

171. The judiciary collects statistics on offences against LGBTIQ+ persons through the Judicial Documentation and Information Centre. It is also working on the implementation of a justice and gender observatory.

172. In 2022, the Public Prosecution Service adopted a protocol for the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Human Rights to standardize investigations in cases of violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

173. Between 2020 and 2025, the Public Prosecution Service registered 35 persons charged in cases relating to LGBTIQ+ persons, with 18 convictions being handed down. In addition, it is working to develop a protocol for the investigation of offences and is building a database that will enable statistics relating to this area to be generated.

174. The Office of the Special Prosecutor for Offences against Life, attached to the Public Prosecution Service, has a section that specializes in investigating violent deaths of LGBTIQ+ persons. In coordination with the Police Investigation Directorate and the Specialist Criminal Investigation Agency, it has registered 91 reports of violent deaths.

E. Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples⁷⁶

175. The Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage of the Peoples of Honduras was established to formulate policies for the promotion and protection of culture, art and heritage.⁷⁷

176. The Government established the National Coordination Office for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans.⁷⁸ The Office is attached to the Ministry of Social Development and is responsible for studying and creating public policies for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples. It is developing a new public policy on combating racism and racial discrimination.

177. The “Our Roots” programme was established to strengthen the comprehensive development of the Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples by promoting inclusion and respect for cultural identity. Under this programme, projects relating to electrification, water, education and health centres, road improvements, productive structures and food security have been implemented, together with agribusiness initiatives.

178. In 2024, the State granted definitive title deeds for full ownership of 9,064 hectares of land to 27 Miskito and Garifuna communities in Gracias a Dios, benefiting 23,000 inhabitants.

179. The Government has established the High-level Intersectoral Commission for Compliance with International Judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights⁷⁹ in cases relating to the Garifuna communities of Triunfo de la Cruz, Punta Piedra and San Juan. In 2024, fieldwork was begun in order to implement the judgment in the case of the *Punta Piedra Garifuna community*.

180. The State has updated forest management plans to ensure respect for the territories and cultures of the Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples. It also implements social and environmental safeguards in projects requiring risk identification and mitigation and has involved Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples in the process of designating protected areas and preparing management plans for them.

181. The Government is carrying out a capacity-building project to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of people of African descent. In the first phase of the project, 125 people were trained in inventory design and management.

182. The Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage of the Peoples of Honduras is developing a national plan for the safeguarding of the languages of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples and has held the third national workshop on the importance of languages for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, which was attended by 60 community leaders, educators and defenders of land rights.

183. The State has developed educational materials in the Garifuna language and alphabets in the Tol, Garifuna and Pech languages. Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples participated in this process, which benefited 20 communities.

184. The Government is implementing the National Education Plan for Indigenous and Afrodescendent Ethnic Groups, under which it puts into effect the intercultural bilingual education model. The Plan involves 97,688 students and 6,000 Indigenous and Afro-Honduran teachers in 1,223 educational centres (including technological equipment) in 15 of the country’s departments.

F. Persons in situations of human mobility⁸⁰

185. The State established the Migration Governance Council as a multisectoral body composed of representatives of public and private institutions and civil society organizations. The purpose of the Council is to strengthen, coordinate, advise on and analyse migration policies.

186. In 2025, a state of migration emergency⁸¹ was declared to protect and guarantee the rights of Honduran migrants. In this connection, a national emergency strategy for the protection of Honduran migrants was established.

187. The “Brother, Sister, Come Home” (Hermano, Hermana, Vuelve a Casa) programme was established to receive migrants returning from the United States of America and to promote their economic and social reintegration. The programme provides for the following measures: the issuance of \$1,000 of seed capital; the facilitation of access to finance from the National Bank for Agricultural Development and the Honduran Bank for Production; and inclusion in programmes run by rural and urban savings associations in returnees’ communities.

188. In 2022, the National Congress adopted immigration amnesties⁸² providing for exemption from the payment of administrative fines for violations of the Migration and Aliens Act involving irregular entry into the country through unauthorized border points, benefiting more than 980,000 people.

189. Since 2022, support centres for irregular migrants attached to the National Institute of Migration have provided support to 57,551 migrants in transit in Tegucigalpa, Choluteca, Ocotepeque and Danlí. The centres have also provided medical and psychological services to persons with irregular migration status and applicants for refugee status. A total of 64,025 humanitarian assistance kits were issued.

190. The Ministry of Social Development established an information system relating to services for returned migrants that compiles data on migrants who have been repatriated or returned to Honduras. This system can be viewed through the comprehensive monitoring and social analysis system, its geoportal and its database, which is called REDATAM.

191. Under the Temporary Work Abroad Programme of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, job placement services are provided to enable Hondurans to work in the United States, Canada, Spain or Mexico.

192. The National Congress amended article 29 of the Act on the Protection of Honduran Migrants and Members of Their Families⁸³ with a view to strengthening the Solidarity Fund for Honduran Migrants, which is allocated a budget of \$10 million per year (an increase of \$5 million).

193. A protocol on temporary foster care,⁸⁴ which establishes a model for temporary placement with families, is being implemented. Families, in coordination with the authorities, temporarily assume responsibility for taking in, looking after and raising children and adolescents who need special protection.

194. In 2023, Honduras and Guatemala adopted a binational protocol for the protection and care of unaccompanied child and adolescent migrants. In addition, a mental health and psychosocial support service was made available for the families of disappeared or untraced Honduran migrants. The Comprehensive Action Plan to Address Human Mobility has been updated.

195. In 2024, six mobile consulates⁸⁵ were set up to attend to 33,000 Hondurans abroad.

196. The National Congress adopted the Act for the Prevention of Internal Displacement and the Protection and Care of Internally Displaced Persons in order to prevent forced displacement and protect and assist victims.⁸⁶ At the time of writing, its implementing regulations have been submitted to the Office of the President for approval.

197. Since 2022, the Government, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has implemented a national system for responding to forced internal displacement that involves 27 State institutions. Assistance has been provided to 1,235 displaced persons and persons at risk of displacement. Seed capital for starting businesses has been provided to 267 people.

198. In 2024 and 2025, under the assistance and protection road map of the Ministry of Human Rights, 1,215 instances of humanitarian assistance were granted, consisting of legal advice, psychological support, temporary accommodation, emergency transfers, financial support, food, and hygiene, early childhood and school kits.

199. A national policy for the prevention of forced displacement is being developed by the Ministry of Human Rights.

G. Human rights defenders, journalists and justice officials⁸⁷

200. The Directorate General for the Protection System, a State agency attached to the Ministry of Human Rights, has developed an automated information system to enable more efficient monitoring of protection measures for human rights defenders, journalists, communicators and justice officials. The Directorate General for the Protection System organized the physical archiving of the files of the National Protection System.

201. Under the National Protection System, the Directorate General for the Protection System undertakes measures relating to policing, infrastructure and technology for the benefit of human rights defenders, journalists, social communicators and justice officials.

202. The Government reports that the Directorate General for the Protection System had a budget of L 10 million in 2022, L 20 million in 2023 and 2024, and L 30 million in 2025, representing a total increase of L 20 million for the implementation of prevention and protection measures.

203. The State, together with the “ProDerechos” programme and the European Union, established a protocol for the proper use of protection measures in order to guarantee the appropriate and responsible use of such measures. It also established rules of procedure for the mechanism’s technical committee that set out the procedures for granting protection measures.

204. The Office of the Special Prosecutor for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders of the Public Prosecution Service strengthens investigations into complaints of violence, intimidation and harassment. In addition, the Office of the Special Prosecutor for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials presides over the inter-agency technical committee that is preparing a protocol for the investigation and prosecution of offences against such persons.

205. Between 2020 and 2025, the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Offences against Life recorded 60 complaints of offences committed against human rights defenders, in connection with which 20 indictments were filed and 10 convictions and 4 acquittals were handed down. A total of 17 journalists were murdered and 6 indictments were filed.

206. The State, in conjunction with OHCHR, has conducted training sessions on protection and inter-agency coordination, with a focus on international protocols, for the technical staff of the Directorate General for the Protection System.

207. In 2024, the Ministry of Human Rights adopted a model for the administrative management of the system’s funds in order to streamline the implementation of measures relating to technology and infrastructure through direct contracting.

H. Persons deprived of their liberty⁸⁸

208. In 2022, the State implemented a plan to ease prison overcrowding, under which 5,176 beneficial measures, in the form of alternative measures to pretrial detention, were implemented for persons deprived of their liberty.

209. The National Prison Institute has begun the process of expanding and building prison infrastructure, including a wing for 204 people in Morocelí; a wing for 1,448 people in Ilama; and a maximum security wing for 300 people and 3 wings for 2,500 people in Támara.

210. The budget assigned to the National Prison Institute was increased from L 1,725.8 million in 2023 to L 4,980.5 million in 2025.

211. The National Institute for Juvenile Offenders has five educational detention centres (four for boys and one for girls). The centres currently house 119 young persons, while 992 young persons are registered with the Programme for Alternative Measures to Deprivation of Liberty. In 2024, the number of young people deprived of their liberty fell by 96 and 1,305 young people were subject to non-custodial measures.

212. The judiciary established a technical committee on the rights of children and adolescents that promotes campaigns for deprivation of liberty to be used only as a last resort.

213. In order to expedite access to justice and due process for persons deprived of their liberty, the Public Prosecution Service established four online courtrooms and four additional mobile courts.

Notes

- ¹ Recomendaciones 104.16, 104.15, 104.17, 104.18, 104.19, 104.20 y 104.41.
- ² Recomendación 104.13, 104.12, 104.14 y 104.42.
- ³ Recomendación 104.67, 104.68, 104.70, 104.72, 104.73, 104.74, 104.75 y 104.110.
- ⁴ Decreto Legislativo 12-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 15 de marzo de 2022, núm. 35,873.
- ⁵ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 05-2022. [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 06 de abril de 2022, núm. 36,892.
- ⁶ Secretaría de Transparencia y Lucha contra la Corrupción. *Estrategia Nacional de Transparencia y Anticorrupción*. Ver en <https://n9.cl/4z1wzs>.
- ⁷ Recomendación 104.23.
- ⁸ Decreto Legislativo 35-2021 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 26 de mayo de 2021, núm. 35,610.
- ⁹ Decreto Legislativo 41-2021 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 3 de agosto de 2021, núm. 35 676.
- ¹⁰ Decreto Legislativo 84-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 7 de octubre de 2024, núm. 36,653.
- ¹¹ Decreto Legislativo 42-2025 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 4 de junio de 2025, núm. 36,855.
- ¹² Recomendaciones 104.22, 104.59, 104.60, 104.61, 104.62, 104.63, 104.64, 104.65, 104.78, 104.80 y 104.212.
- ¹³ Decreto Legislativo 02-2023 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 17 de febrero de 2023, núm. 36,158.
- ¹⁴ Decreto Legislativo 74-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 20 de julio de 2022, núm. 35,980.
- ¹⁵ Acuerdo PCSJ 40-2024 [Poder Judicial]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 29 de noviembre de 2024, núm. 36,702.
- ¹⁶ Decreto Legislativo 21-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 29 de febrero de 2024, núm. 36,473.
- ¹⁷ Ministerio Público. *La junta proponente para la nominación de candidaturas a la fiscalía general de la república y fiscalía general adjunta*. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 15 de junio de 2023, núm. 36,255.
- ¹⁸ Recomendación 104.21.
- ¹⁹ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM-017-2022 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 22 de noviembre de 2022, núm. 36,083.
- ²⁰ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 17-2024 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 20 de junio de 2024, núm. 36,565.
- ²¹ Decreto Legislativo 22-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 29 de marzo de 2022, núm. 35,885.
- ²² Recomendaciones 104.1, 104.2, 104.3, 104.4, 104.5, 104.6, 104.25, 104.26, 104.28, 104.29, 104.31, 104.179, 104.186, 104.196 y 104.213.
- ²³ Constitución de la Republica de Honduras. 1982. Art. 77.
- ²⁴ Código Penal Hondureño. Artículo 550.
- ²⁵ Decreto Legislativo 130-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 19 de julio de 2024, núm. 36,590.
- ²⁶ Recomendaciones 104.24, 104.129 y 104.130.
- ²⁷ Decreto Legislativo 46-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 16 de mayo del 2022, núm. 35,924.
- ²⁸ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 57-2023 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 30 de diciembre de 2023, núm. 36,442.
- ²⁹ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 04-2025 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 18 de enero de 2025, núm. 36,743.
- ³⁰ Recomendaciones 104.125, 104.126, 104.127, 104.128, 101.131 y 104.133.
- ³¹ Ver en <https://n9.cl/8228k>.
- ³² Recomendaciones 104.10, 104.36, 104.37, 104.38 y 104.39.
- ³³ Decreto Legislativo 61-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 25 de julio de 2024, núm. 36,595.
- ³⁴ Decreto Legislativo 117-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 21 de noviembre de 2022, núm. 36,082.

- ³⁵ Decreto Legislativo 59-2024, [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 25 de julio de 2024, núm. 36, 595.
- ³⁶ Decreto Legislativo 62-2022, [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 18 de junio de 2022, núm. 35, 953.
- ³⁷ Decreto Legislativo 18-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 6 de mayo de 2024, núm. 36, 526.
- ³⁸ Decreto Legislativo 54-2023 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 30 de octubre de 2023, núm. 36, 370.
- ³⁹ Decreto Legislativo 36-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 24 de julio de 2024, núm. 36, 594.
- ⁴⁰ Decreto Legislativo 9-2023 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 2 de mayo de 2023, núm. 36,217.
- ⁴¹ Decreto Legislativo 9-2023, [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 2 de mayo de 2023, núm. 36,217.
- ⁴² Decreto Ejecutivo PCM-005-2022 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 6 de abril de 2022, núm. 35,892.
- ⁴³ Programa Presidencial Padre Andres Tamayo. Ver en <https://acortar.link/vk7HKv>.
- ⁴⁴ Decreto Legislativo 20-2025 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 14 de septiembre de 2023, núm. 36,334.
- ⁴⁵ Acuerdo 014-2024, [Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 11 de mayo de 2024, núm. 36,531.
- ⁴⁶ Decreto Legislativo 32-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 21 de abril de 2022, núm. 35,902.
- ⁴⁷ Recomendaciones 104.43, 104.45, 104.46, 104.47, 104.48, 104.49, 104.53, 104.54, 104.155, 104.57, 104.58, 104.69, 104.83, 104.184, 104.85, 104.88, 104.89, 104.94 y 104.95.
- ⁴⁸ Acuerdo Ministerial 0441-2023 [Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Seguridad]. Marzo de 2023.
- ⁴⁹ Recomendaciones 104.44, 104.51, 104.66, 104.76, 104.77, 144.79, 104.81, 104.97, 104.107, 104.108, 104.109, 104.132, 104.165 y 104.195.
- ⁵⁰ Acuerdo CSJ-9-2023 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 14 de septiembre de 2023, núm. 36,334.
- ⁵¹ PJ. *En funciones nuevo circuito en materia de criminalidad organizada y corrupción*. 31 de octubre de 2023.
- ⁵² Recomendaciones 104.111, 104.112, 104.113, 104.114, 104.115, 104.116, 104.117, 104.118 y 104.50.
- ⁵³ Resolución 001-CICESCT-2023, [Comisión Interinstitucional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 17 de noviembre de 2023, núm. 36,386.
- ⁵⁴ Recomendaciones 104.8, 104.9, 104.122 y 104.124.
- ⁵⁵ Acuerdo STSS-002-2022. Protocolo de Libertad de Asociación y Negociación Colectiva. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 05 de mayo de 2022, núm. 35,915.
- ⁵⁶ Recomendaciones 104.134 y 104.136.
- ⁵⁷ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM-05-2022, [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 6 de abril de 2022, núm. 35,892.
- ⁵⁸ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM-08-2022, [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 2 de mayo de 2022, núm. 35,912.
- ⁵⁹ Decreto legislativo 59-2023 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 14 de febrero d 2024, núm. 36,460.
- ⁶⁰ Recomendaciones 104.137, 104.138, 104.139, 104.140, 104.141, 104.142, 104.143, 104.144, 104.145, 104.146, 104.147 y 104.189.
- ⁶¹ Acuerdo Ejecutivo 75-2023. Sobre la derogación del Acuerdo Ministerial 2744 de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Salud. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 08 de marzo de 2023, núm. 36,174.
- ⁶² Recomendaciones 104.148, 104.150, 104.151, 104.152, 104.153, 104.155, 104.156, 104.157 y 104.158.
- ⁶³ Recomendaciones 104.120, 104.121, 104.162, 104.163, 104.164, 104.166, 104.167, 104.168, 104.169, 104.170, 104.171, 104.172, 104.173, 104.174, 104.175, 104.177, 104.178, 104.180, 104.181, 104.182, 104.183, 104.185, 104.187, 104.188, 104.190, 104.191, 104.192, 104.194, 104.195 y 104.198.
- ⁶⁴ Decreto Legislativo 4-2025 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 6 de febrero de 2025, núm. 36,759.
- ⁶⁵ Decreto Legislativo 28-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 29 de abril de 2024, núm. 36,521.
- ⁶⁶ Recomendación 104.7, 104.200, 104.201, 104.202, 104.203, 104.123, 104.197, 104.199 y 104.204.
- ⁶⁷ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 41-2023 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 13 de octubre de 2023, núm. 36,357.

- ⁶⁸ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 27-2024 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 10 de septiembre de 2024, núm. 36,636.
- ⁶⁹ Decreto Legislativo 104-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 28 de enero de 2025, núm. 36,751.
- ⁷⁰ Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil en Honduras, 2023. Ver en <https://n9.cl/27nvk>.
- ⁷¹ Acuerdo STSS-177-2021. Protocolo de Organización, Capacitación y Legalización de los Comités de Prevención contra el Trabajo Infantil. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 09 de julio de 2021, núm. 35,651.
- ⁷² Recomendaciones 104.135, 104.149, 104.154, 104.216, 104.217 y 104.218.
- ⁷³ Acuerdo Ministerial 010-SEDESOL-2022 [Secretaría de Estado en los despachos de desarrollo Social]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, del 19 de agosto de 2022, núm. 36,006.
- ⁷⁴ Recomendaciones 104.30, 104.32, 104.33, 104.34, 104.176, 104.193 y 104.213.
- ⁷⁵ Acuerdo Ejecutivo 002-2024 [Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Salud] Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 30 de noviembre de 2024, núm. 36,703.
- ⁷⁶ Recomendaciones 104.27, 104.40, 104.119, 104.159, 104.160, 104.61, 104.205, 104.206, 104. 207, 104.208, 104. 209, 104.210, 104.211 y 104.214.
- ⁷⁷ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 05-2022 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 6 de abril de 2022, núm. 35,892.
- ⁷⁸ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 19-2022, [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 11 de agosto de 2022, núm. 35,999.
- ⁷⁹ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM 03-2024, [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 26 de marzo de 2024, núm. 36,495.
- ⁸⁰ Recomendaciones 104.219, 104.220, 104.221, 104.222 y 104.223.
- ⁸¹ Decreto Ejecutivo PCM-08-2025 [La presidenta constitucional de la República en Consejo de Secretarios de Estado]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 8 de febrero de 2025, núm. 36,761.
- ⁸² Decretos legislativos 42-2022, 79-2022, 137-2022, 39-2023 y el 6-24 [Congreso Nacional de la República] Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 30 de julio de 2022, núm. 36,593.
- ⁸³ Decreto Legislativo 04-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República] Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 23 de julio de 2024, núm. 36,593.
- ⁸⁴ Decreto Legislativo 54-2024 [Congreso Nacional de la República] Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 23 de julio de 2024, núm. 36,593.
- ⁸⁵ Nueva Jersey, Austin, Kansas City, San Antonio, Baltimore y Memphis.
- ⁸⁶ Decreto Legislativo 154-2022 [Congreso Nacional de la República]. Diario oficial *La Gaceta*, 20 de marzo de 2023, núm. 36,148.
- ⁸⁷ Recomendaciones 104.100, 104.101, 104.102, 104.103, 104.104, 104.105, 104.52, 104.71, 104.82, 104.84, 104.86, 104.87, 104.90, 104.91, 104.92, 104.93, 104.96, 104.98, 104.99, 104.214 y 104.215.
- ⁸⁸ Recomendaciones 104.55 y 104.56.