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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Honduras*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 32 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. CONADEH noted that, of all the institutions established under the Constitution of Honduras, it had the second lowest budget,³ which limited its response capacity. It recommended that its financial resources be increased on a yearly basis in accordance with its actual needs.⁴

3. CONADEH reported that, in 2022, the Government, citing the need to combat organized crime, had issued a decree declaring a state of emergency, which had been extended by a further 18 decrees. CONADEH observed that multiple decrees extending the state of emergency had bypassed the constitutional process involving consideration by the National Congress.⁵ It recommended that the authorities end the state of emergency and adopt a human rights-based, gender-sensitive public safety policy.⁶

4. CONADEH indicated that, between 2020 and 2024, 60 murders of human rights defenders had been recorded.⁷ It observed that although Honduras had a protection mechanism for human rights defenders, journalists and justice officials, the mechanism still had structural deficiencies and challenges that did not allow it to effectively fulfil its mandate.⁸ CONADEH recommended that steps be taken to provide the mechanism with greater financial resources and to ensure that protection measures were adopted expeditiously.⁹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



5. CONADEH noted that Indigenous and Garifuna communities faced challenges in preventing the installation of megaprojects on which they had not been consulted.¹⁰ It highlighted the alarming situation of human rights defenders and campesinos in the Bajo Aguán region, where, since 1990, multiple disputes over land ownership had arisen.¹¹ It recommended that the process of setting up the Truth Commission of Bajo Aguán be accelerated and that the requirement of free, prior and informed consultation be regulated by legislative decree.¹²

6. CONADEH also recommended the amendment, revision and/or repeal of legal definitions of criminal offences that were used to criminalize human rights defenders and other civil society actors, especially the offences of encroachment and forced displacement, among others.¹³

7. CONADEH indicated that judicial independence was greatly weakened owing to the failure to adopt a new law on the Council of the Judiciary and Judicial Service that was consistent with international standards on judicial independence.¹⁴

8. CONADEH recommended that Honduras amend discriminatory legal provisions to ensure the right of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons to marry. It also recommended the amendment of legislation with a view to allowing name changes for reasons related to gender.¹⁵

9. CONADEH stated that there were still structural problems affecting women and girls, such as gender-based violence, high levels of femicide, domestic violence, the wage gap between men and women, and gender discrimination.¹⁶

10. CONADEH noted that, in 2023, the President had rescinded the ministerial decisions prohibiting the sale and distribution of emergency contraceptive pills.¹⁷ It recommended that Honduras ensure the unhindered distribution of contraceptive methods, including the emergency contraceptive pill, free of charge.¹⁸ Regarding voluntary termination of pregnancy, it reported that Honduras continued to criminalize abortion¹⁹ and recommended that legal provisions on the voluntary termination of pregnancy be amended to ensure, at a minimum, that termination was available for reasons such as non-viability of the fetus, rape and incest, and serious threat to the woman's life.²⁰

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations²¹ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

11. Honduras was recommended to become a party to: OP-CEDAW;²² the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO);²³ and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).²⁴

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

12. Several submissions raised concerns about the prolonged state for emergency.²⁵ H.R.F. noted that in December 2022, the Government had declared a state of emergency to combat widespread violence and organized crime. It observed that, according to the Constitution, states of emergency that suspend rights and guarantees could last a maximum of 45 days, but that the current decree had been repeatedly extended, despite the Government not having obtained the required approval by the National Congress for most extensions.²⁶ AI recommended that Honduras end the state of emergency.²⁷

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

13. AI stated that the ombudsperson faced budget and capacity challenges to fully accomplish its mission.²⁸

14. JS9 recommended that steps be taken to ensure the budgetary and operational independence of the national preventive mechanism/National Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to provide it with unrestricted access to all detention centres.²⁹

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

15. ICO stated that racism and stereotypes contributed to the erosion of cultural identity, with Indigenous and Afro-descendant traditions often dismissed or stigmatized.³⁰

16. JS2 indicated that LGTBIQ+ persons in Honduras continued to face discrimination in various areas, including access to employment, education and health services.³¹

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

17. JS2 indicated that Honduras continued to be a country with high rates of homicidal violence, the vast majority of which was committed with firearms.³² JS13 stated that, despite the implementation of security measures in the majority of the municipalities, the current security strategy had failed to reduce the level of violence in the country.³³

18. AI noted reports that human rights violations and crimes under international law had allegedly been perpetrated by several law enforcement agencies, including arbitrary detention, excessive use of force, torture and disappearances.³⁴ JS8 reported that the demilitarization of public security, which was provided for in the Government Plan 2022–2026, had not been carried out.³⁵

19. JS9 noted that the offence of enforced disappearance was dealt with in the chapter of the Criminal Code on crimes against humanity despite being an offence that could be committed in an everyday context.³⁶ JS9 also noted that the definition of the offence of torture was not consistent with international standards.³⁷

20. H.R.F. reported that in June 2024, the president had announced the implementation of “radical measures” to combat organized crime, including mass trials and the reclassification of gangs as terrorist organizations.³⁸ AI indicated that among the measures presented was the construction of a “mega prison”.³⁹

21. H.R.F. noted that the spike in detentions, following the announcement of measures to combat organised crime and action by the National Police during the state of emergency, had led to an exponential increase in people under preventive detention, prison overcrowding, and mounting reports of ill-treatment and torture of detainees, who were kept under inhumane conditions.⁴⁰ JS9 observed that degrading prison conditions generated situations of violence.⁴¹ AI reported that in June 2023 the Military Police had re-taken control of prisons after 46 women were killed during an alleged riot between rival gangs in the Tamara jail.⁴²

22. AI recommended that Honduras: end military control of penitentiary facilities and in general refrain from deploying the army or the Military Police in public security tasks; and ensure conditions of detention compatible with human dignity.⁴³ CDH-HN recommended that the national preventive mechanism/National Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment be strengthened as an independent oversight body.⁴⁴ JS9 recommended the use of alternatives to pretrial detention to avoid overcrowding.⁴⁵

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

23. JS14 stated that trust in the judicial system was affected by allegations of bias and the system's limited capacity to deal with cases of corruption, violence and violations of fundamental rights.⁴⁶ JS14 noted that in recent years, the selection process for judges and prosecutors had been criticized as lacking transparency and technical soundness and as being subject to political pressure.⁴⁷ JS9 recommended that Honduras enact a new Organic Act on the Judiciary and a new Act on the Council of the Judiciary and Judicial Service that met international standards in this area.⁴⁸

24. Optio noted challenges that prevented women from fully exercising their right of access to justice, such as the limited application of the gender perspective in judicial proceedings.⁴⁹

25. JS4 stated that more than 90 percent of crimes went unpunished.⁵⁰ AI indicated that the majority of human rights violations perpetrated in the context of repression of social movements in the 1980s and between 2009 and 2021 remained unpunished.⁵¹ JS9 indicated that a draft bill on the rights to truth, memory, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition had been introduced in the National Congress but had not been discussed or adopted to date.⁵²

26. H.R.F. stated that in December 2022, Honduras and the General-Secretariat of the United Nations signed a Memorandum of Understanding to work on the establishment of an independent anti-corruption independent mechanism.⁵³ JS4 indicated that discussions to establish the mechanism had faced significant delays and that three years on, it hadn't been set up yet.⁵⁴

27. JS14 recommended the implementation of effective mechanisms for investigation, prosecution and punishment, while guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service.⁵⁵ JS13 stated that the Government should take concrete steps to establish the anti-corruption mechanism by expediting negotiations with the United Nations.⁵⁶

28. JS6 noted that since 2020 a plan to alleviate overcrowding in educational centres for adolescents in conflict with the law had been implemented but that violence in educational centres continued to be a serious problem.⁵⁷

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

29. JS13 indicated that churches and faith-based organizations played a crucial role in shielding children from recruitment by criminal organizations and these organizations often therefore targeted churches and religious communities that opposed their influence.⁵⁸ ECLJ stated that Christian leaders who were identified as posing a threat to criminal gangs were subjected to violent reprisals.⁵⁹

30. H.R.F. stated that impunity for cases of murder or enforced disappearance of human rights defenders and journalists remained a major factor limiting the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms.⁶⁰ JS12 indicated that journalists from opposition and community media were regular targets of attacks, harassment and intimidation campaigns, and death threats.⁶¹ AI noted that the elaboration of a protocol to investigate attacks against human rights defenders and journalists remained pending.⁶²

31. Several submissions reported about the high risks faced by land and environmental defenders.⁶³ JS4 stated that many of these defenders were from indigenous and Afro-descendant communities and that they faced threats from a range of actors including state authorities, business elites, mining companies and drug traffickers.⁶⁴

32. AI recommended that Honduras ensure thorough, prompt, impartial and independent investigations into all attacks, threats and assaults against human rights defenders.⁶⁵ JS9 recommended that steps be taken to ensure the effective protection of land and environmental defenders.⁶⁶

33. Several submissions expressed concerns about the lack of effectiveness of the national protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists (NMP).⁶⁷ JS4 reported that ten years after its creation, the mechanism, continued to be inaccessible, ineffective and

lacked independence.⁶⁸ JS10 indicated that even though most women human rights defenders at risk were outside the country's capital, the national protection mechanism remained centralized.⁶⁹

34. JS4 recommended that Honduras enable the structural independence and autonomy of the NMP and carry out an inclusive consultation to reform it.⁷⁰ JS11 recommended that Honduras ensure a sufficient budget to guarantee the implementation of the measures adopted by the national protection mechanism.⁷¹ JS10 recommended decentralization of the mechanism.⁷²

35. JS9 noted that the Criminal Code contained open-ended definitions of offences that gave public authorities discretion to criminalize social protest.⁷³ H.R.F noted that journalists often faced judicial harassment, based on the so-called "crimes against honour" which criminalized defamation under the Criminal Code and recommended a national criminal code reform to decriminalize such crimes.⁷⁴ JS9 recommended the decriminalization of the offence of encroachment and the amendment of other criminal law provisions used to criminalize human rights defenders.⁷⁵

36. JS4 stated that presidential elections were due to be held on 30 November 2025, but that the significant challenges faced during the primary elections of March 2025, were eroding the already fragile trust in the electoral process.⁷⁶ JS4 recommended that Honduras ensure accessible, transparent, and safe presidential elections in November, with support for national and international election observer missions.⁷⁷

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

37. JS2 indicated that human trafficking and people smuggling were serious threats in contexts of forced migration.⁷⁸ JS10 indicated that women and girls were the main victims of trafficking in persons.⁷⁹

38. JS6 recommended that Honduras develop a new strategic plan to combat commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking and that it ensure sustainable funding for the Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking in Honduras.⁸⁰

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

39. JS5 recommended that Honduras promote access to decent employment and higher education through inclusive public policies that facilitated job opportunities for young people.⁸¹

40. JS9 recommended that Honduras regulate women peasant farmers' property rights, labour rights and remuneration under the principle of equal pay for equal work.⁸²

41. JS2 recommended the promotion of employment and social security for persons with disabilities through the promotion of incentives for companies, employment quotas and economic protection.⁸³

Right to social security

42. FIAN indicated that instruments such as the Social Protection Act did not explicitly recognize the particular conditions of families that subsisted on informal trade or carried out small-scale economic initiatives.⁸⁴

43. JS9 recommended the provision of adequate budgets for social programmes that facilitated the integration of persons with disabilities into social, political and economic life.⁸⁵

Right to an adequate standard of living

44. JAI indicated that 50 percent of Honduras' population lived in rural areas, with many experiencing poverty. Poverty was especially concentrated in the southern and western regions, known as the Dry Corridor, where food insecurity was a persistent challenge.⁸⁶ FIAN stated that campesino and Indigenous families lacked the necessary resources to diversify their crops, which compromised their food security.⁸⁷ JS6 highlighted information estimating that, in 2023, 28 per cent of the population suffered from acute food insecurity.⁸⁸

45. FIAN recommended that the Framework Act on Food and Nutrition Security be amended to bring it into line with international standards⁸⁹ and promote small-scale agroecological production as a strategy for climate change resilience.⁹⁰ JS6 recommended that Honduras ensure food security for children, especially those under 5 years of age in rural and Indigenous areas, through specific social protection measures.⁹¹

46. JS5, noting that access to drinking water was limited for the vast majority of the population,⁹² recommended that Honduras take effective measures to ensure access to drinking water in remote areas of the country.⁹³

Right to health

47. AI reported that public spending on health as a percentage of GDP in Honduras was well below the 6 percent recommended by the World Health Organisation⁹⁴ and recommended that Honduras increase public spending on health to at least 6 percent of GDP; and prioritize resource allocation to reduce disparities in coverage, particularly for disadvantaged groups.⁹⁵

48. JS3 highlighted the difficulty of obtaining medicines due to their price and recommended that Honduras establish aid systems for the purchase of medicines, especially for the most vulnerable population groups.⁹⁶

49. JS2 referred to the high HIV prevalence rates in Honduras and to the fact that, despite legislative advances, violations of the human rights of people with HIV persisted.⁹⁷

50. AI stated that despite noting recommendations on access to the emergency contraception pill, Honduras had allowed the use and sale of this pill, ending 14 years of prohibition.⁹⁸ However, access to the pill was hampered due to limited availability at public health facilities.⁹⁹ JS10 recommended that steps be taken to ensure that the emergency contraceptive pill and other contraceptive methods were accessible without discrimination and free of charge at public health facilities.¹⁰⁰

51. JS7 noted that the incidence of forced pregnancy in girls and adolescents was a product of the context of sexual violence in Honduras and the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health information and services.¹⁰¹ JS10 referred to the high number of pregnancies among girls and adolescents, including girls under 14 years of age.¹⁰²

52. AI and JS9 noted the high levels of child and teenage pregnancies in Honduras highlighting that the Pregnancy Prevention Act had been vetoed by the president in 2023.¹⁰³ JS6 recommended that Honduras promote comprehensive sexuality education and adopt the Act on Comprehensive Education for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy.¹⁰⁴ JS10 recommended the establishment of effective strategies to prevent pregnancy in children and adolescents, recognizing the context of violence in which pregnancies occurred in girls under 14 years of age.¹⁰⁵

53. Several submissions noted that abortion remained prohibited in all circumstances in Honduras.¹⁰⁶ JS7 noted that complications from unsafe abortions were one of the main causes of hospitalization in Honduras.¹⁰⁷ JS7 reported that the constitutional amendment adopted in 2021 established that the article of the Constitution referring to the prohibition of abortion could be amended only by a three-fourths majority of the National Congress.¹⁰⁸

54. AI recommended that Honduras decriminalize abortion in all circumstances.¹⁰⁹ JS6 recommended the decriminalization of abortion in cases of rape, incest and risk to the mother's life.¹¹⁰

55. JS10 noted that access to health services for women living in rural areas was difficult and precarious.¹¹¹ CVI-YAXKIN indicated that the lack of accessible health services in rural areas contributed to the high incidence of disabilities in those communities.¹¹²

56. CFam stated that Honduras should continue to improve maternal and child health outcomes, including by ensuring adequate affordable maternal health care, with special attention to those in rural and remote areas.¹¹³

Right to education

57. Several submissions highlighted concerns about high dropout rates.¹¹⁴ JS5 reported that 48 per cent of school-age children were outside the education system owing to factors such as economic problems, geographical distance or child pregnancy. It pointed out that one of the main reasons for dropping out of school was violence in various forms, as many areas were controlled by gangs.¹¹⁵ JS5 reported that in rural areas, where school infrastructure was very poor, the population received, on average, fewer years of schooling.¹¹⁶

58. JS5 recommended that Honduras reduce school dropout rates by addressing the root causes of the phenomenon, including violence,¹¹⁷ and that it ensure access to quality education throughout the country, in particular by investing in school infrastructure.¹¹⁸ JS3 recommended that Honduras provide school supplies and educational resources to children from low-income families.¹¹⁹

59. Broken-Chalk indicated that due to, inter alia, inefficient government education spending, the government had moved toward privatising education.¹²⁰ JS3 expressed concern about the gap between public and private schools, including their academic level.¹²¹

60. JS2 stated that less than 2 per cent of the country's educational centres adequately catered for students with disabilities.¹²² ICO noted that lack of bilingual and culturally relevant curricula contributed to limited opportunities for Indigenous youth.¹²³ JS8 indicated that bullying in educational settings was one of the main reasons for the high dropout rate among LGBTIQ+ persons.¹²⁴

61. ADF-International reported on concerns, including parental rights, regarding the implementation of school-based sex education programmes.¹²⁵

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

62. JAI stated that Honduras was vulnerable to climate change due to its high exposure to climate-related hazards such as hurricanes, tropical storms, and droughts.¹²⁶ JS4 reported that the consequences of climate change were disastrous for a country where a large percent of the population lived in rural areas and were employed in agriculture, livestock, forestry and aquaculture.¹²⁷

63. JS4 indicated that communities were also contending with increased levels of water pollution from rising sea levels, illegal open pit mining and high levels of deforestation.¹²⁸ FIAN recommended the establishment and implementation of sustainable natural resource management plans, with priority given to the conservation of water sources, seas, soils and biodiversity.¹²⁹

64. JS4 stated that there were three main legal instruments which addressed the impacts of climate change: the Law on Climate Change, the National Climate Change Strategy, and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. However, they were not being effectively implemented and needed updating.¹³⁰

65. JS4 recommended that Honduras: implement the recommendation from the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change to revise the Law on Climate Change.¹³¹ JS9 recommended that steps be taken to ensure compliance with legislation that protects relevant ecosystems and nature reserves and to close extractive projects in those areas.¹³²

66. Several submissions highlighted the existence of conflicts related to land and natural resources connected to the activities of business, including corporations in the agribusiness, mining and tourism industries, particularly affecting Indigenous and/or Afro-Honduran communities.¹³³

67. JS14 stated that extractive projects such as mining, hydroelectric dams and large-scale monoculture continued to encroach on the territories of Indigenous, Afrodescendent and campesino communities without duly respecting prior consultation processes.¹³⁴ JS4 stated that Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and campesino communities routinely faced forced evictions and violence and that many of them worked and lived on land for which they were still awaiting official deeds or faced situations where multiple owners had been assigned

the same lands.¹³⁵ The high-profile conflict in Bajo Aguán was just one of several ongoing violent territorial conflicts.¹³⁶

68. JS10 recommended that a consultation process be implemented on the National Policy for a Responsible and Fair Mining Industry, with the participation of affected sectors and communities.¹³⁷ JS4 recommended that Honduras implement legislation at the national level to hold businesses accountable.¹³⁸

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

69. JS9 referred to the lack of progress towards the adoption of the Special Comprehensive Act against All Forms of Violence against Women.¹³⁹

70. Several submissions highlighted the very high rates of femicide in Honduras.¹⁴⁰ JS9 noted that, according to women's organizations, 90 per cent of the perpetrators in such cases went unpunished, but there were no public data to corroborate this.¹⁴¹ JS9 added that the data on disappearances of women were alarming.¹⁴² JS10 indicated that, between 2020 and 2024, the Public Prosecution Service had received a total of 805 reports of enforced disappearances of women.¹⁴³

71. JS9 and JS10 recommended that Honduras adopt the Special Comprehensive Act against All Forms of Violence against Women and other legal frameworks such as the Purple Alert Act on the search for missing women.¹⁴⁴

72. ADIS stated that women and girls from Indigenous communities faced greater vulnerability and were often victims of violence, especially within families.¹⁴⁵

73. JS10 reported high rates of complaints regarding sexual offences, a high percentage of which were perpetrated against girls and adolescents.¹⁴⁶ JS7 noted that official figures on sexual violence underrepresented the true number of cases, as women often did not file criminal complaints for fear of reprisals.¹⁴⁷

74. JS6 recommended that Honduras ensure access to justice by updating the protocols for investigating femicides and disappearances¹⁴⁸ and strengthening the criminalization of femicides, disappearances and other forms of violence.¹⁴⁹ JS10 recommended that Honduras adapt and implement the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-related Killings of Women, ensure free and informed consent for any medical intervention or treatment and ensure the abolition of practices of subjecting women and girls with disabilities to forced sterilization or forced abortion.¹⁵⁰

Children

75. JS4 reported that gangs and organised crime groups intentionally recruited children and young people to exploit the differential age based criminal sentencing policies.¹⁵¹ JS6 recommended that Honduras criminalize the forced recruitment of children and adolescents by gangs and strengthen programmes for the protection and social reintegration of children and adolescents in gangs.¹⁵²

76. JS5 noted that street children were often institutionalized, criminalized or, even worse, recruited by gangs.¹⁵³ It recommended that Honduras protect them by identifying their needs and providing appropriate assistance and alternative care solutions when family reunification was not possible.¹⁵⁴

77. JS6 indicated that more than half of the country's children were engaged in some form of child labour, whether paid or unpaid.¹⁵⁵ JS5 stated that the main drivers of child labour included extreme poverty but also the demand for child labour in various sectors.¹⁵⁶

78. JS6 recommended that Honduras bring national legislation into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and conventions on child labour and that it amend the Labour Inspection Act to establish clear penalties for the use of child labour.¹⁵⁷

79. JS5 expressed concern about the many cases of violence against children within the home, including murder and sexual abuse.¹⁵⁸ JS6 stated that many mothers and caregivers

believed that physical punishment was a necessary part of child-rearing.¹⁵⁹ JS5 recommended that Honduras strengthen the legal framework to combat violence against children.¹⁶⁰ JS6 recommended that Honduras implement awareness-raising and education policies and programmes to promote non-violent disciplinary practices.¹⁶¹

80. JS6 recommended the development of a national strategy to eliminate discrimination and violence against girls, focusing on child marriage, early pregnancy and harmful practices, especially in Indigenous communities.¹⁶²

Persons with disabilities

81. JS2 indicated that persons with disabilities in Honduras faced multiple barriers, including their vulnerability, insufficient employment opportunities, the absence of State-provided social security and the lack of a culture of inclusion.¹⁶³ ICO highlighted the limited enforcement of disability rights laws.¹⁶⁴ CVI-YAXKIN stated that it was crucial to ensure access to basic services and transportation and to promote social and labour inclusion.¹⁶⁵

82. CVI-YAXKIN indicated that the amendment of the Act on Equity and Comprehensive Development for Persons with Disabilities had been awaiting approval in the National Congress since 2022. It added that Honduras had not had a national policy for persons with disabilities since 2013.¹⁶⁶

83. CAPRODI recommended that national legislation be brought into line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, starting with the law on the rights of persons with disabilities.¹⁶⁷

Indigenous Peoples and minorities

84. JS13 stated that despite efforts, Indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities faced serious challenges, like discrimination, weak recognition, security, and adjudication of their rights to land, territories, and natural resources.¹⁶⁸ Both state and non-state actors, including gangs, multinational corporations, and organized crime groups caused significant challenges for Indigenous communities.¹⁶⁹

85. JS14 noted that, for more than a decade, but especially during the 2010–2022 presidential terms, the Honduran Government had promoted a security policy centred on the deployment of a military presence in areas where there were conflicts over the control of natural resources.¹⁷⁰

86. ADIS recommended that Honduras strengthen the implementation of public policies and ensure access to health and education services through specific programmes aimed at Indigenous communities.¹⁷¹

87. JS9 indicated that there were still no legal mechanisms to protect the process of free, prior and informed consultation and no legal framework recognizing the rights of Indigenous, Garifuna and Afrodescendent peoples.¹⁷² JS16 indicated that the lack of a regulatory framework left the manner of conducting these processes to the discretion of various actors.¹⁷³ ADIS reported that more than 250,000 hectares of ancestral lands had been invaded by settlers and companies, many of them linked to extractive activities.¹⁷⁴

88. JS14 recommended that Honduras ensure the full exercise of the right of all Indigenous, Garifuna and rural communities affected by megaprojects to free, prior and informed consultation by adopting and implementing a national law on prior consultation and ensuring the collective titling of ancestral territories.¹⁷⁵ Several submissions made related recommendations.¹⁷⁶

89. JS13 stated that Honduras should fully implement the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the ILO.¹⁷⁷ ICO recommended implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;¹⁷⁸ and ensuring adequate avenues for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Honduran communities to access justice over land disputes.¹⁷⁹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

90. Several submissions highlighted the existence of very high levels of violence against the LGBTIQ+ community and impunity for such acts.¹⁸⁰ JS2 indicated that crimes motivated by prejudice against sexual diversity were a structural problem, with limited institutional responses.¹⁸¹

91. Cattrachas noted that there was no investigation protocol with a differentiated approach that would allow for the proper investigation of such crimes.¹⁸² JS8 recommended the implementation of a protocol for the provision of differentiated services to LGBTIQ+ users of the security and justice system.¹⁸³

92. JS1 and JS8 recommended that the Criminal Code be amended to include hate crimes in the section on crimes against life.¹⁸⁴ JS2 recommended the implementation of effective mechanisms to investigate and prosecute crimes motivated by prejudice against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons to reduce impunity and ensure access to justice for victims and their families.¹⁸⁵

93. JS8 indicated that articles 112 and 116 of the Constitution restricted the rights to marriage and adoption for LGBTIQ+ persons.¹⁸⁶ AI noted that Congress had passed a constitutional reform that reinforced the prohibition of same-sex marriage.¹⁸⁷ JS1 recommended that article 112 of the Constitution and related legislation be amended to allow same-sex marriage.¹⁸⁸

94. Cattrachas recommended that Honduras move forward with the adoption of a legal framework ensuring the right of trans persons to recognition of their gender identity.¹⁸⁹

95. Cattrachas reported on political campaigns and propaganda during the election period that had involved fundamentalist religious groups promoting a hostile environment against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.¹⁹⁰

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

96. JS2 recommended that Honduras address the structural causes of migration, such as widespread violence due to socioeconomic inequality and the effects of climate change.¹⁹¹

97. JS9 stated that the harmonization of national migration law with international standards remained a challenge.¹⁹²

98. JS10 indicated that between 2020 and 2025, 255,867 migrants had returned to the country.¹⁹³ JS9 recommended that steps be taken to protect migrants and returnees and to strengthen institutions through accurate information and statistics with a human rights approach.¹⁹⁴

99. JS2 stated that Honduran migrant women in transit experienced different types of violence, including sexual harassment and intimidation.¹⁹⁵ JS6 stated that migrant children faced serious risks.¹⁹⁶

100. JS10 stated that reports of disappearances on migration routes to third countries had increased in recent years.¹⁹⁷ JS15 noted that Honduras had no official records of missing migrants and reported that, according to the records of the Committees of Relatives of Missing Migrants, as of February 2025 their databases showed a total of 887 missing migrants.¹⁹⁸ JS15 recommended that Honduras coordinate ongoing transnational actions with other countries in the region for the conduct of searches and investigations and the provision of reparations in cases involving the disappearance of migrants.¹⁹⁹

Internally displaced persons

101. JS2 noted that violence and organized crime were key drivers of internal displacement, along with natural disasters.²⁰⁰ JAI stated that between 2008 and 2022, 56 disaster events, including storms and floods had displaced about 1.1 million people.²⁰¹

102. JS9 recommended that financial resources be allocated for the effective implementation of the Act for the Prevention of Internal Displacement and the Protection and Care of Internally Displaced Persons.²⁰²

Notes

¹ [A/HRC/46/12](#), [A/HRC/46/12/Add.1](#), and [A/HRC/46/2](#).

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ADF-International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
ADIS	Asociación para el Desarrollo Indígena Social, San José (Costa Rica);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Broken- Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CAPRODI	El Centro de Atención Progresseño a la Discapacidad, El Progreso Yoro (Honduras);
Cattrachas	Red Lesbica Cattrachas, Santa Lucia (Honduras);
CDH-HN	Centro de Desarrollo Humano, Tegucigalpa (Honduras);
CFam	Center for Family and Human Rights, New York, (United States of America);
CVI-YAXKIN	Asociación Centro de Vida Independiente Yaxkin, Tegucigalpa, (Honduras);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
FIAN	FIAN International- Honduras, Geneva (Switzerland);
H.R.F.	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
ICO	International Communities Organisation, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., New York (United States of America);
Optio	Optio, Berkley, (United States of America).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas Gays Bisexuales Trans e Intersex para América Latina y el Caribe (ILGALAC), Geneva (Switzerland), Centro para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación LGBTI (SOMOS CDC), Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas, Gays, Bisexuales, Trans e Intersex (ILGA Mundo);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Akahata-Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros, Buenos Aires (Argentina), Plataforma We Lead;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Marist International Solidarity Foundation- FMSI, Rome (Italy), Fundación Marista – FUNDAMAR, Solidaridad, Educación y Desarrollo - SED;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Christian Aid, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH), Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM), Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice di Don Bosco- IIMA, Veyrier (Switzerland), VIDES International - International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development, Instituto de las Hijas de María Auxiliadora Inspectoría Santísimo Salvatore – CAM Tegucigalpa - Honduras.;
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Coordinadora De Instituciones Privadas Pro Las Niñas, Niños, Adolescentes, Jóvenes Y Sus Derechos- Red COIPRODEN, Tegucigalpa (Honduras), formada por Aldea Infantiles SOS, Asociación COMPARTIR con los Niños, Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes (ACJ), Asociación Hondureña de Apoyo al Autista (APOAUTIS), Asociación Jóvenes para Honduras, Asociación Juventud Renovada (Hogar Diamante), Asociación Libre Expresión, Asociación para una Sociedad más Justa (ASJ), Asociación Centro Integral Fe, Esperanza y Amor, Asociación Programa Amigo de los Niños / Children International (APAN/CI), Asociación Casa de los ángeles de Honduras, Casa Alianza de Honduras, Casa Asti, Casa Hogar Temporal Bencaleth, ChildFund International USA, Familias Solidarias de Honduras, Fundación de Waal / FDW, Fundación Hondureña de Rehabilitación e

- Integración del Limitado (FUHRIL), Fundación Crisálida Internacional/Glasswing International, Fundación Infantil Pestalozzi, Instituto Psicopedagógico “Juana Leclerc”, Nuestro Pequeños Hermanos, Olimpiadas Especiales, Plan International Honduras, Programa de Rehabilitación de Parálisis Cerebral (PREPACE), Proyecto Alternativas y Oportunidades, Save The Children Honduras, Sociedad Amigos de los Niños, Visión Mundial Honduras;
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc, Geneva (Switzerland), Centro de Derechos de Mujeres;
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Comité de la Diversidad Sexual de Honduras & Brigadas Internacionales de Paz Honduras, Tegucigalpa (Honduras); Asociación Colectivo Violeta, Asociación de Mujeres Lesbianas y Bisexuales Litos de Honduras, Asociación Humanos en Acción (HUMAC), Asociación Kukulcán, Asociación Lésbico Bisexual Trans Feminista Ixchel, Asociación LGTB Arcoíris de Honduras, Centro para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación LGBTI –SOMOS CDC, Colectiva de Mujeres Trans Muñecas de Arcoíris, Colectivo Unidad Color Rosa, Grupo Generación Trans Awilix, Grupo Transfenix, Red Nacional de Hombres y Mujeres Trans -Somos Trans, Brigadas Internacionales de Paz (PBI) Honduras;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Coalición contra la Impunidad - Honduras, San Pedro Sula (Honduras): La Asociación Foro Nacional de VIH/Sida-FOROSIDA, La Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia-AJD, La Asociación de Mujeres Intibucanas Renovadas-AMIR, La Asociación de Prevención y Educación en Salud, Sexualidad y SIDA en Tela-APREST, La Asociación Feminista Trans, La Asociación Intermunicipal de Desarrollo y Vigilancia Social de Honduras-AIDEVISH, La Asociación LGTB Arcoíris de Honduras-ARCOIRIS, La Asociación Nacional de Personas Viviendo con VIH/SIDA en Honduras-ASONAPVSIDAH, Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Península de Zacate Grande-ADEPZA, La Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa-ACI-PARTICIPA, Asociadas por lo Justo-JASS, El Bufete Justicia para Los Pueblos-BJP, El Centro de Atención Progreseño a la Discapacidad-CAPRODI, El Centro de Derechos de Mujeres-CDM, Centro de Desarrollo Humano CDH, El Centro de Educación y Prevención en Salud, Sexualidad y Sida-CEPRES, El Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEM-H, El Centro de Estudio para la Democracia-CESPAD, El Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos-CIPRODEH, El Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Víctimas de la Tortura y sus Familiares-CPTRT, Colectivo Diamantes Limeños-LGTB, Colectivo Unidad Color Rosa-CUCR, Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras-COFADEH, Comité por la Libre Expresión-C-Libre, Coordinadora de instituciones privadas pro las niñas, niños y jóvenes y sus derechos-RED-COIPRODEN, Equipo de reflexión, investigación y comunicación-ERIC-SJ, Equipo jurídico por los derechos humanos-EJDH, Familia Franciscana Honduras JPIC, Federación sindical de trabajadores de la agroindustria y otro- FESTAGRO, Foro de mujeres por la vida, Foro nacional para las migraciones en Honduras-FONAMIH, Foro social de deuda externa y desarrollo de Honduras-FOSDEH, Frente amplio-COPEMH, Fundación para la justicia y el Estado democrático de derecho-FJEDD, Movimiento ambientalista santabarbarenses-MAS, Movimiento ambientalista social del sur por la vida-MASSVIDA, Movimiento amplio por la dignidad y la justicia-MADJ, Movimiento de diversidad en resistencia-MDR, Movimiento de mujeres por la paz Visitación Padilla, Movimiento independiente indígena lenca de La Paz Honduras-MILPAH, Observatorio permanente de los derechos humanos del Aguán-OPDHA, Organismo cristiano de desarrollo integral de Honduras-OCDIH, Organización internacional por el derechos a la alimentación-FIAN- Honduras, La Pastoral de movilidad humana en Honduras-PMH, La Pastoral social/Caritas de Honduras, Plataforma agraria, Plataforma internacional contra la impunidad-PICI, Protection international, Red de participación de organizaciones de sociedad civil de Siguatepeque-RPOSC, Red de

- trabajadoras sexuales de Honduras-REDMUDE, Red nacional de defensoras de derechos humanos en Honduras-RNDDHH, Centro para el desarrollo y la cooperación LGTB- SOMOS-CDC, Unión de Empresas y Organizaciones de Trabajadores del Campo, Regional Indígena y Campesina de La Paz UTC-La Paz, Vía Campesina;
- JS10 Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Plataforma EPU Mujeres 2025, Tegucigalpa (Honduras): Centro de Derechos de Mujeres-CDM, Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras-RNDDH, Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras-CEMH, Articulación de Mujeres para el Buen Vivir-Vía campesina, Redes de mujeres contra la violencia- Marcala, Red de mujeres contra la violencia -Choluteca, Red de mujeres contra la violencia del Triunfo, Red de mujeres de Santa Bárbara, Red de Mujeres Unidas por Nuestros Derechos-REDMUDE, Red de Trabajadoras Domésticas o del Hogar, Asociación de Apoyo Mutuo entre Mujeres Honduras-APOMUH, Asociación de Mujeres con Discapacidad y sus Familias-Colectiva Mariposa 88 HN, Mariposas Libres, Unidad de Desarrollo Integral de la Familia y la Mujer- UDIMUF, Ecuménicas por el Derecho a Decidir, Red de Abogadas de Derechos Humanos, Red de Mujeres Rurales de Honduras- REDEMURH, Mujeres por la paz Visitación Padilla, Asociación Calidad de Vida, Equipo Jurídico de Derechos Humanos, OPTIO, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos La Guadalupe- COFAMIGUA, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos de El Progreso-COFAMIPRO, Movimiento Diversidad en Resistencia- MDR, Colectivo de Mujeres Trans Muñecas de Arcoiris, Asociación de Mujeres Lesbianas y Bisexuales- Litos, Negritudes Diversas, Asociación feminista Trans- AfeT, Federación Nacional de Madres, Padres y Familias de Personas con Discapacidad de Honduras- Fenapapedish, Comité Municipal en Defensa de los Bienes Comunes y Públicos de Tocoa, Fundación San Alonso Rodríguez, Central Nacional de Trabajadores del Campo-CNTC- El Progreso, Movimiento Ambientalista de Santa Bárbara- MAS, Centro de Estudios y Acción para el Desarrollo de Honduras -CESADEH, Movimiento ambientalista social del sur por la vida -Massvida, Foro de Mujeres por la Vida, Asociadas por lo Justo- Jass;
- JS11 Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Asociación de Medios Comunitarios de Honduras (Honduras): Radio La Voz de Zacate Grande, Radio Choluta Triunfeña, Radio Dignidad, Radio Exclusiva, Radio ODECO, Radio Play FM, Radio Actualidad, Radio Popular del Aguán, Radio Marcala, Radio Suyugware;
- JS12 Joint submission 12 submitted by:** PEN International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); ARTICLE 19, oficina para México y Centroamérica, Asociación por la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos Honduras (ASOPODEHU), El Comité para la Protección de los Periodistas (CPJ), Free Press Unlimited (FPU), PEN Honduras, Reporteros Sin Fronteras (RSF);
- JS13 Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Foundation Platform for Social Transformation, Voorburg (Netherlands); Observatory of Religious Freedom in Latin America (OLIRE), International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF), and World Evangelical Alliance (WEA);
- JS14 Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Lutheran World Federation, Geneva (Switzerland); Iglesia Cristiana Luterana de Honduras (ICLH);
- JS15 Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Fundación Para la Justicia y El Estado Democrático de Derecho, El Progreso, Yoro (Honduras): Fundación para la Justicia, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos de El Progreso, Yoro - COFAMIPRO, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos de La Guadalupe – COFAMIGUA, Asociación hondureña de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos Amor y Fe – AHFAMIDEAF, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos del Centro de Honduras – COFAMICENH, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos de Perspire – COFAMIDEPES, Asociación de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos de Honduras, AFAMIDEH, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos de Olancho “Unidos por la Esperanza”;

JS16

Joint submission 16 submitted by: FIAN International, Geneva (Switzerland); Bosques del Mundo, El Instituto del Derecho Ambiental en Honduras (IDAMHO), Asociación Internacional del Derecho Ambiental (AIDA), Healthy Reefs for Healthy People.

National human rights institution:

CONADEH Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CONADEH), Tegucigalpa (Honduras).

³ CONADEH, para. 8.

⁴ CONADEH, para. 49.

⁵ CONADEH, para. 11.

⁶ CONADEH, para. 49.

⁷ CONADEH, paras. 17–22.

⁸ CONADEH, para. 23.

⁹ CONADEH, para. 49.

¹⁰ CONADEH, para. 27.

¹¹ CONADEH, para. 29.

¹² CONADEH, para. 49.

¹³ CONADEH, para. 49.

¹⁴ CONADEH, para. 33.

¹⁵ CONADEH, para. 49.

¹⁶ CONADEH, para. 43.

¹⁷ CONADEH, para. 46.

¹⁸ CONADEH, para. 49.

¹⁹ CONADEH, para. 47.

²⁰ CONADEH, para. 49.

²¹ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

OP-ICESCR Optional Protocol to ICESCR

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP 1 Optional Protocol to ICCPR

ICCPR-OP 2 Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

OP-CEDAW Optional Protocol to CEDAW

CAT Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

OP-CAT Optional Protocol to CAT

CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child

OP-CRC-AC Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict

OP-CRC-SC Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

OP-CRC-IC Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure

ICRMW International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

OP-CRPD Optional Protocol to CRPD

ICPPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

²² JS9, para. 12 and JS10, p. 3.

²³ JS6, para. 34 (2), JS9, para. 12 and JS10, p. 11.

²⁴ AI, para. 53, JS4, para. 34(b), JS13, para. 35 and JS16, para. 10.

²⁵ AI, paras. 10–11, JS12, para. 8, JS13, para. 25, H.R.F. paras. 10, 21, 23–24.

²⁶ H.R.F. para. 10.

²⁷ AI, para. 42.

²⁸ AI, para. 9.

²⁹ JS9, para. 72.

³⁰ ICO, para. 21.

³¹ JS2, para. 47.

³² JS2, para. 34. See also CDH-HN, para. 21.

- 33 JS13, paras. 26–27.
- 34 AI, para. 13.
- 35 JS8, para. 52.
- 36 JS9, para. 84.
- 37 JS9, paras. 67 and 73.
- 38 H.R.F. para. 24.
- 39 AI, para. 18. See also ADIS, para. 13.
- 40 H.R.F. para. 24. See also CDH-HN, para. 25.
- 41 JS9, para. 70.
- 42 AI, para. 17. See also JS14, p. 5.
- 43 AI, paras. 45–46. See also JS9, para. 90.
- 44 CDH-HN, para. 31.
- 45 JS9, para. 75.
- 46 JS14, p. 5.
- 47 JS14, p. 14. See also AI, para. 19.
- 48 JS9, paras. 19–20.
- 49 Optio, para. 13.
- 50 JS4, para. 14. See also ECLJ, para. 7.
- 51 AI, paras. 14–15. See also JS14, p. 15.
- 52 JS9, para. 83.
- 53 H.R.F. para. 11.
- 54 JS4, para. 16. See also AI, para. 21.
- 55 JS14, p. 16.
- 56 JS13, para. 36. See also H.R.F. para. 28(e), JS14, p. 16.
- 57 JS6, para. 17 and 20.
- 58 JS13, paras. 20 and 28.
- 59 ECLJ, paras. 3 and 6.
- 60 H.R.F. para. 18.
- 61 JS12, para. 21. See also AI, para. 28 and JS11, para. 21.
- 62 AI, para. 27.
- 63 AI, paras. 22–23, H.R.F., para. 19, JS4, paras. 1–2, JS10, para. 45, JS14, p. 5.
- 64 JS4, para. 2.
- 65 AI, para. 49. See also ADIS, para. V, H.R.F., para. 28(a).
- 66 JS9, para. 51.
- 67 AI, para. 27, JS4, para. 4, JS9, para. 79, JS11, paras. 29–30, JS12, para. 42, JS14, p. 7.
- 68 JS4, para. 4.
- 69 JS10, para. 47.
- 70 JS4, para. 13 (a)(b). See also AI, para. 51, JS14, p. 7.
- 71 JS11, para. 39. See also JS12, para. 61.
- 72 JS10, p. 14.
- 73 JS9, para. 81. See also AI, para. 26 and JS12, para. 18.
- 74 H.R.F., para. 28(b). See also JS12, para. 66.
- 75 JS9, para. 49. See also JS10, p. 14.
- 76 JS4, para. 19.
- 77 JS4, para. 22 (b).
- 78 JS2, para. 73.
- 79 JS10, para. 10.
- 80 JS6, para. 31. See also JS10, p. 6.
- 81 JS5, para. 45 (c).
- 82 JS9, para. 14.
- 83 JS2, para. 40.
- 84 FIAN, para. 1.
- 85 JS9, para. 107.
- 86 JAI, para. 7.
- 87 FIAN, para. 19.
- 88 JS6, para. 78.
- 89 FIAN, para. 23.2.
- 90 FIAN, para. 23.10.
- 91 JS6, para. 81.
- 92 JS5, para. 25.
- 93 JS5, para. 30(g). See also JS3, para. 49(e).
- 94 AI, para. 41.
- 95 AI, para. 64.

- ⁹⁶ JS3, paras. 38 and 41.
- ⁹⁷ JS2, paras. 5–8.
- ⁹⁸ AI, para. 4.
- ⁹⁹ AI, para. 33. See also Optio, paras. 11 and 18 and JS10, para. 18.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS10, p. 10. See also JS7, p. 13, para. e.
- ¹⁰¹ JS7, paras. 35–36.
- ¹⁰² JS10, para. 23.
- ¹⁰³ AI, para. 34 and JS9, para. 94. See also JS2, para. 3, JS5, para. 31, JS6, para. 40, JS7, paras. 38–40, JS10, para. 24.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS6, para. 42. See also JS5, para. 39(a), JS9, para. 97.
- ¹⁰⁵ JS10, p. 10.
- ¹⁰⁶ AI, para. 33, JS6, para. 41, JS7, para. 13, Optio, para. 3.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS7, para. 22.
- ¹⁰⁸ JS7, paras. 15–16. See also AI, para. 33 and Optio, para. 5.
- ¹⁰⁹ AI, para. 58. See also JS7, p. 13, para. b.
- ¹¹⁰ JS6, para. 42.
- ¹¹¹ JS10, para. 21.
- ¹¹² CVI-YAXKIN, p. 4.
- ¹¹³ CFam, para. 20.
- ¹¹⁴ Broken-Chalk, para. 14, JS5, paras. 12–13, JS6, para. 43.
- ¹¹⁵ JS5, paras. 12–13.
- ¹¹⁶ JS5, para. 14.
- ¹¹⁷ JS5, para. 15(c). See also Broken-Chalk, para. 41.
- ¹¹⁸ JS5, para. 15(a). See also JS6, para. 46.
- ¹¹⁹ JS3, para. 31(a).
- ¹²⁰ Broken-Chalk, para. 19.
- ¹²¹ JS3, paras. 26 and 30.
- ¹²² JS2, para. 28.
- ¹²³ ICO, para. 17.
- ¹²⁴ JS8, para. 27.
- ¹²⁵ ADF-International, paras. 2–32.
- ¹²⁶ JAI, para. 1.
- ¹²⁷ JS4, para. 41. See also JAI, para. 12.
- ¹²⁸ JS4, para. 46.
- ¹²⁹ FIAN, para. 23.8.
- ¹³⁰ JS4, para. 48.
- ¹³¹ JS4, para. 52(b). See also JS14, p. 12.
- ¹³² JS9, para. 50.
- ¹³³ ADIS, paras. 11–12, AI, para. 23, CDH-HN, para. 8, ICO, paras. 7–8, JS4, paras. 27–28, JS9, para. 40, JS10, para. 35, JS13, para. 11, JS14, p. 18.
- ¹³⁴ JS14, p. 10. See also ICO, para. 9.
- ¹³⁵ JS4, paras. 27–28.
- ¹³⁶ JS4, para. 32.
- ¹³⁷ JS10, p. 13.
- ¹³⁸ JS4, para. 34(c). See also JS16, para. 14.
- ¹³⁹ JS9, para. 2. See also AI, paras. 35–36.
- ¹⁴⁰ AI, para. 35, Catrachas, p. 5, JS4, para. 23, JS6, para. 53, JS9, para. 5, JS10, paras. 12–13.
- ¹⁴¹ JS9, para. 5.
- ¹⁴² JS9, para. 8.
- ¹⁴³ JS10, para. 13.
- ¹⁴⁴ JS9, para. 12 and JS10, p. 6–7. See also AI, para. 60.
- ¹⁴⁵ ADIS, para. 24.
- ¹⁴⁶ JS10, para. 9.
- ¹⁴⁷ JS7, para. 8.
- ¹⁴⁸ JS6, para. 59.
- ¹⁴⁹ JS6, para. 58.
- ¹⁵⁰ JS10, pp. 7 and 10. See also JS6, para. 58.
- ¹⁵¹ JS4, para. 36. See also JS6, para. 82.
- ¹⁵² JS6, para. 85.
- ¹⁵³ JS5, para. 20.
- ¹⁵⁴ JS5, para. 30(c). See also JS3, para. 49(a).
- ¹⁵⁵ JS6, para. 32.
- ¹⁵⁶ JS5, para. 19.

- ¹⁵⁷ JS6, para. 34 (1) (3). See also JS5, para. 30 (b).
¹⁵⁸ JS5, para. 23.
¹⁵⁹ JS6, para. 60.
¹⁶⁰ JS5, para. 30(d).
¹⁶¹ JS6, para. 63.
¹⁶² JS6, para. 42 (4).
¹⁶³ JS2, para. 29.
¹⁶⁴ ICO, para. 11.
¹⁶⁵ CVI-YAXKIN, p. 6.
¹⁶⁶ CVI-YAXKIN, p. 2. See also CAPRODI, para. 2.
¹⁶⁷ CAPRODI, para. 4.
¹⁶⁸ JS13, para. 14.
¹⁶⁹ JS13, para. 19.
¹⁷⁰ JS14, p. 20.
¹⁷¹ ADIS, para. IV.
¹⁷² JS9, para. 40.
¹⁷³ JS16, para. 8.
¹⁷⁴ ADIS, para. 11.
¹⁷⁵ JS14, p. 22.
¹⁷⁶ AI, para. 54, ADIS, para III, CDH-HN, p. 4, ICO, p. 3, JS4, para. 34(a), JS16, paras. 16–17.
¹⁷⁷ JS13, para. 33.
¹⁷⁸ ICO, p. 3.
¹⁷⁹ ICO, p. 5.
¹⁸⁰ AI, para. 37, Cattrachas, p.1, JS1, p. 4, JS2, para. 41, JS8, para. 2, JS9, para. 24.
¹⁸¹ JS2, para. 42.
¹⁸² Cattrachas, p. 4.
¹⁸³ JS8, para. 71.
¹⁸⁴ JS1, p. 7 and JS8, para. 69. See also JS9, paras. 31 and 33, JS1, p. 7 and JS8, para. 50.
¹⁸⁵ JS2, para. 59. See also AI, para. 62.
¹⁸⁶ JS8, para. 21. See also JS1, p. 5.
¹⁸⁷ AI, para. 38. See also JS2, para. 48, JS9, para. 26.
¹⁸⁸ JS1, p. 7. AI, para. 61.
¹⁸⁹ Cattrachas, p. 6.
¹⁹⁰ Cattrachas, p. 4.
¹⁹¹ JS2, para. 76.
¹⁹² JS9, para. 56.
¹⁹³ JS10, para. 57.
¹⁹⁴ JS9, para. 61. See also JS2, para. 80.
¹⁹⁵ JS2, para. 70. See also JS10, para. 58.
¹⁹⁶ JS6, para. 69.
¹⁹⁷ JS10, para. 60.
¹⁹⁸ JS15, paras. 2–3.
¹⁹⁹ JS15, para. 18.
²⁰⁰ JS2, paras. 66–67.
²⁰¹ JAI, para. 32.
²⁰² JS9, para. 64.
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