



# PROTECTION BRIEF

## HONDURAS

JANUARY 2026

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## Operational Context & Analysis

Honduras faces a **multifaceted crisis** stemming from a context of fragile law and order, pervasive organized crime, gang violence, widespread poverty and inequality, and high vulnerability to the impacts of extreme climate events.

With one of the world's highest murder rates<sup>1</sup>, violence in Honduras is generalized, chronic, structural, and indiscriminate, making it a primary driver of displacement. Access to protection and assistance remains a significant challenge, particularly for those facing heightened risks due to their vulnerability.

Certain groups are disproportionately affected, including children, women, indigenous people, people of diverse sexual orientation, political activists, schoolteachers, transportation workers, and human rights and environmental defenders. These populations often require urgent and tailored protection responses and alternatives to address their specific needs effectively.

More than 247,000 people have been internally displaced in Honduras, with many more at risk of displacement. **Internal displacement** in the country stems from generalized violence and rights violations, including (i) social and territorial control by gangs, drug trafficking or organized crime groups, (ii) extortion, (iii) forced recruitment, use and association, particularly targeting youth; (iv) dispossession and destruction of housing, land, and property; (v) gender-based violence; and (vi) political violence<sup>2</sup>.

These multifaceted challenges faced by the Honduran population are starkly reflected in the significant number of **Hondurans seeking asylum**. During 2024, 27,888 Honduran nationals sought asylum in México, ranking as the first nationality of asylum requests to this country<sup>3</sup> and in 2025 remain in the top five nationalities<sup>4</sup>. These figures underscore the life-threatening situations that force people to flee Honduras. Additionally, in 2024, 44,394 **Hondurans were returned** to their country of origin, and from January to December 2025, this figure reached 41,110 people, 7% of whom were identified as having protection needs in Honduras and 14% who had requested protection outside their country<sup>5</sup>.

Since 2022, Honduras has also been a transit country for an unprecedented number of **refugees and migrants**. However, the dynamics changed significantly in 2025. Unlike the unprecedented south to north flows observed in 2023 and 2024, 2025 saw a notable reduction of 89% in entries. According to the Honduran National Migration Institute (INM), between January and December 2025, 39,384 people entered the country irregularly, south to north route<sup>6</sup>. Meanwhile, according to UNHCR and partners, it is estimated that over 32,200 refugees and migrants have travelled from north to south.

<sup>1</sup> InSight Crime's, Homicide Round Up 2024, available at <https://insightcrime.org/news/insight-crime-2024-homicide-round-up/#h-honduras-26-5>

<sup>2</sup> Study Characterization of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004-2018.

<https://www.jips.org/uploads/2019/12/Honduras-Estudio-Characterizacion-Desplazamiento-2019-LR2.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance, available at <https://www.gob.mx/comar/articulos/la-comar-en-numeros-376688?idiom=es>

<sup>4</sup> La Tribuna, 2025, available at [Hondureños entre 250 nuevas solicitudes de asilo en México](#)

<sup>5</sup> Social Development Observatory of the Ministry of Social Development of Honduras, Sistema de atención al Migrante Retornado, available at [Tablero Estadístico Dinámico de Atención a Personas Migrantes Retornadas · Metabase](#)

<sup>6</sup> National Migration Institute of Honduras, irregular Migration, available at <https://inm.gob.hn/migracion-irregular.html>

## Key Trends & Figures

 **1.2 million**

people have protection needs according to the HNRP 2025. As noted by the Global Protection Cluster, "Ongoing political instability, widespread violence, and environmental hazards continue to constrain efforts to mitigate the risks faced by over one million people in Honduras."

 **+247,000**

people have been [internally displaced](#) in Honduras as a result of violence. Numbers are estimated to be higher, as triggers of internal displacement persist.

 **374,959**

people in mixed movements [entered Honduras irregularly](#) in 2024 and registered with INM. As not all people register with INM, UNHCR estimates that over [450,000](#) people entered Honduras in 2024.

 **41,110**

[Hondurans returned](#) in 2025, mainly from the United States of America, Guatemala and Mexico. 36 Honduran returnees have been killed in 2025 upon their arrival.

 **270**

[recognised refugees](#) are currently living in Honduras in 2025. Refugees face challenges with socioeconomic integration.

 **226**

out of 298 municipalities are currently under a [state of emergency](#) declared by the government as part of its plan to combat organized crime in the country.

 **27,888**

Honduran nationals accounted for the highest number of asylum applications in Mexico in 2024. Moving to the fourth nationality in 2025.

 **39,384**

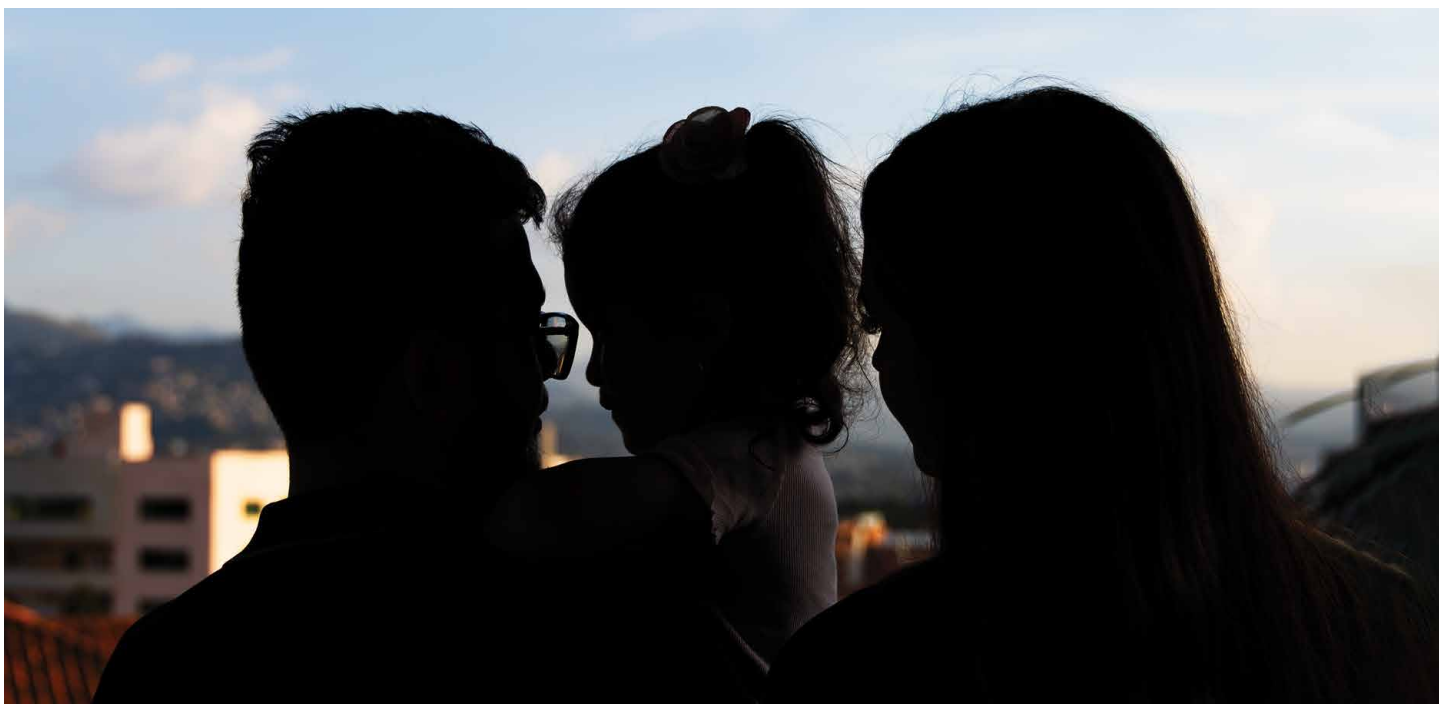
people in mixed movements [entered Honduras irregularly](#) in 2025 and registered with INM, travelling from south to north. UNHCR estimates that over [32,200](#) people have travelled from north to south.

 **+265**

[women have been violently killed](#) in 2025. According to official figures, more than 2,100 were [missing](#) between 2018 and 2023, and 120 were reported missing during 2024.

 **716**

[people sought asylum](#) in Honduras in 2025, which is a 314% increase compared to 2024.



*In Honduras, violence and territorial control exercised by criminal groups have forced thousands of people to flee internally to protect their lives. In this image, a family who faced extreme risks are rebuilding their lives in a new place. UNHCR provides assistance tailored to the needs of families forced to flee their homes, helping them to rebuild their lives in new communities.*  
 ©UNHCR/Lucía Martínez.

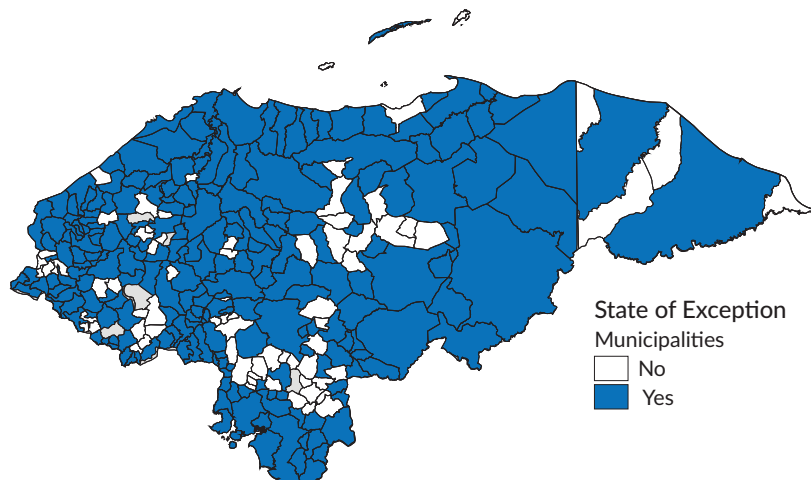
## Protection risks

### Protection Risk I

**Forced displacement, restrictions to freedom of movement and other human rights violations in a context of pervasive violence.** In 2025, Honduras continues to grapple with escalating generalized violence, leaving its population at severe risk of forced displacement. The main perpetrators of this violence are criminal groups such as drug trafficking groups, organized crime groups, and gangs.

#### State of Exception Map

On November 12, the State of Exception was extended for an additional 45 days, [until 26 December](#), in [226 municipalities](#) across the country. Initially enacted to address escalating gang violence and crime, the exception has been [continuously renewed](#) aiming to sustain security and control.



Since 2022, the threats posed by these organized crime structures have intensified, marked by a surge in multiple killings, feminicides, and extortion threats.

The government's declared a State of Exception in December 2022, a measure still in force in 2025.<sup>7</sup> This declaration underscores both the severity of the security situation and the State's recognition of the significant challenges involved in protecting the population.

Despite a continuous decrease in murder rates since 2013, in 2024 Honduras was the fourth most violent country in Latin America, with a homicide rate of 25.3 out of 100,000 inhabitants.<sup>8</sup> In 2025, it continued to be among the highest of the region after Jamaica, Ecuador and Haiti. Furthermore, the number of multiple homicides, femicides and violent deaths of children and youth continued to rise.<sup>9,10</sup>

In Honduras, criminal groups exert social and territorial control through violence, intimidation and by imposing restrictions to freedom and mobility such as curfews, dress codes, invisible borders, and extortion, particularly targeting vulnerable groups such as children, youth, women, human rights defenders, informal business owners, merchants, transportation service personnel, and LGBTIQ+ individuals. The gangs, with an estimated membership ranging from 5,000 to 40,000, are primarily composed of young people from impoverished backgrounds, with some forcibly recruited as young as six years old.<sup>11</sup>

Those living in areas controlled by gangs face persecution or serious harm if perceived as a threat, as informants to the police or enemy groups, or if they fail to comply with the gangs' rules. Women and girls residing in gang-controlled areas are at heightened risk of experiencing sexual violence, sexual exploitation, and human trafficking.<sup>12</sup>

The impact on the population is evident, driving forced displacement both internally and across borders. In Honduras, internally displaced persons are concentrated mainly in urban areas, which also register the highest violence rates. The main cities are both expulsion and reception sites, creating barriers to integration efforts for internally displaced people and Honduran returnees.<sup>13,14</sup>

The legal and judicial system in Honduras has struggled to ensure justice and accountability, particularly for crimes against women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, human rights defenders, land and environmental defenders and journalists.<sup>15</sup> A polarized political context, reduced public confidence in institutions, and the use of narratives that challenge the legitimacy of critical reporting have contributed to an environment in which journalists and other individuals expressing dissent may face increased risks. Recent government measures, including the repeal of the Public Secrets Law, constitute a relevant institutional development; however, further efforts remain necessary to strengthen protection mechanisms and to ensure sustained access to justice and public information.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Decree PCM 37-2025 [https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/ver\\_archivo/MjUzMjU3OQ==](https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/ver_archivo/MjUzMjU3OQ==)

<sup>8</sup> Insight Crime, 2024 Homicide Round-Up, 2024, available at [Insight Crime's 2024 Homicide Round-Up](#)

<sup>9</sup> Observatory of Violence, National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), 2025, [Observatorio de la Violencia reporta 32 masacres en Honduras durante 2025](#)

<sup>10</sup> Observatory of Violence against LGBTI+ persons in Honduras KAI+, 2025, [11 BOLETIN KAI+](#)

<sup>11</sup> There are no reliable statistics of the number of gang members in Honduras, but the 2021 Global Report from Human Rights Watch estimates ranging between 5,000 and 40,000 (0.05 to 0.4% of the total population), available at <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/honduras#34b6ed>

<sup>12</sup> Country Policy and Information Note Honduras: Gangs, 2023 [Honduras - United States Department of State HND CPIN Gangs](#)

<sup>13</sup> Study Characterization of Internal Displacement due to Violence in Honduras 2004-2018. <https://www.jips.org/uploads/2019/12/Honduras-Estudio-Characterizacion-Desplazamiento-2019-LR2.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> CONADEH, Annual Report publication forthcoming in Q1 2026.

<sup>15</sup> Amnesty International, 2025. Report Amnesty International (2025). Honduras: Insufficient human rights progress. Submission to the 50th Session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), April, 2025, available at, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/AMR3791802025ENGLISH.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Honduras, 2024 [https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/2024/informe-honduras.pdf?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/2024/informe-honduras.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

Violence in rural areas and the escalation of territorial conflicts have been longstanding challenges in Honduras, but they intensified significantly during 2025. Rural communities, particularly in the departments of Atlántida, Colón, Cortes, La Paz, Olancho, and Yoro, continue to face intense land disputes, forced evictions, and attacks. These conflicts often involve overlapping interests of agribusiness, extractive industries, and organized crime, resulting in systematic violence, the criminalization of community leaders, and militarized eviction operations. Between mid-2023 and 2025, CESPAD documented more than 9,400 families affected by at least 46 violent evictions, 85% of which involved the use of force.<sup>17</sup>

In this dire context, people facing persecution from criminal organizations find themselves in a precarious position, with the state's limited ability to provide effective protection. The situation calls for urgent international attention and concerted efforts to address the root causes of violence and displacement in Honduras.



*In Honduras, more than 265 women were violently murdered in 2025. Women face high levels of violence in a context marked by insecurity and territorial control. In this image, a woman who survived violence participates in an educational program that not only reduces risks but also opens the way to employment opportunities. Access to education and work is key to strengthening women's autonomy and resilience in the midst of widespread violence. ©UNHCR/Lucía Martínez.*

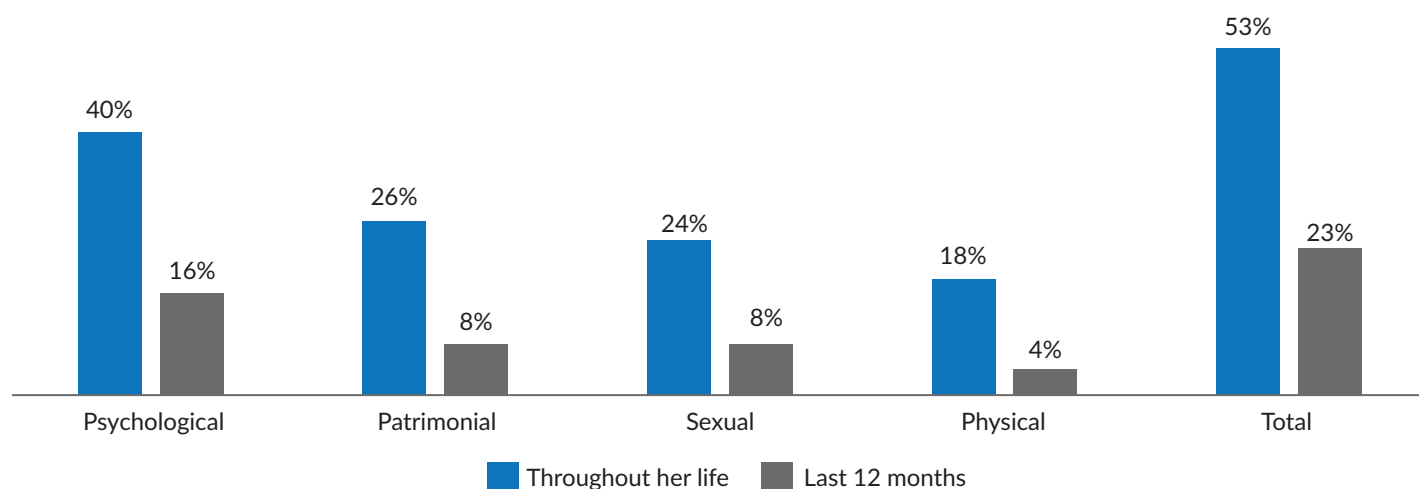
<sup>17</sup> Center for the Study of Democracy (CESPAD). Observatory of Socio-Territorial Conflict in Honduras. <https://observatorio.cespad.org/hn/>

## Protection Risk II

**Violence against women, girls and LGBTIQ+ in the context of ongoing pervasive violence and insecurity.** 1.8 million Honduran women over 15 years of age have experienced violence at some point in their lives, mainly psychological, economic, sexual and physical violence.<sup>18</sup>

### Total prevalence of violence against women by type of violence

Source: National Specialized Survey on Violence against Women and Girls aged 15 years and above in Honduras (ENESVMN), 2022. National Institute of Statistics (INE)



Femicides peaked in 2023 with 386 deaths,<sup>19</sup> the highest in Latin America, at a rate of 6 per 100,000 women in 2022, with one woman killed every 21 hours. In 2024, 230 women were violently killed.<sup>20</sup> According to official figures, more than 2,100 women were reported missing between 2018 and 2023, and 120 were reported missing during 2024. Honduras has a 95% impunity rate for femicide cases. 1 out of 2 women older than 15 years old has experienced some form of violence in their life; and 9 out of 10 did not file a complaint or seek help due to fear<sup>21</sup>. In 2025, Honduras registered more than 260 femicides, with a 5% increase compared to 2024.<sup>22</sup> Women, human rights defenders, and journalists face heightened risks, including online attacks, intimidation, smear campaigns, and judicial harassment.

Internally displaced women and girls continue to face violence, especially domestic violence, sexual abuse and threats. Internally displaced women in Honduras are exposed to gender-specific forms of violence that are often closely linked to their family relationships. Women may be targeted through threats, harassment, or direct violence as a result of the activities, real or perceived, of their partners, sons, or other male relatives. In such contexts, women are frequently viewed by perpetrators as extensions of, or leverage over, male family members, which increases their vulnerability to intimidation, retaliation, and coercive control.

<sup>18</sup> Secretariat of Women's Affairs and National Statistics Institute of Honduras, National Specialized Survey on Violence against Women and Girls 15 years of age and older, 2022, available at <https://ine.gob.hn/v4/encuesta-nacional-especializada-sobre-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-y-ninas-de-15-anos-y-mas/>

<sup>19</sup> Women's Rights Centre, Femicide Violence in Honduras: Annual Summary 2023, 14 February 2024, available at <https://derechosdelamujer.org/violencia-femicida-en-honduras-resumen-anual-2023/>

<sup>20</sup> Observatory of Violence, National Autonomous University of Honduras, Boletín de muerte violenta de mujeres y femicidios, 24 January 2025. Available at: <https://iudpas.unah.edu.hn/dmsdocument/18199-infografia-muerte-violenta-mujeres-ene-dic-2024-ed18>

<sup>21</sup> National Statistics Institute, National Specialized Survey on Violence Against Women and Girls, 17 November 2023. Available at: <https://ine.gob.hn/2023/11/17/primera-encuesta-nacional-especializada-sobre-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-y-ninas-de-15-anos-y-mas-ano-2022/>

<sup>22</sup> Women's Rights Center, 2025 | Centro de Derechos de Mujeres and National Observatory of Violence UNAH, Honduras registra 260 femicidios en 2025: una mujer asesinada cada dos días | Diario El Mundo | Noticias de Honduras y el Mundo

Other women who are in leadership roles (human rights defenders, candidates, public officials) or are perceived to transgress the traditional social norms (lesbians, transgender women, sexual workers) are at a heightened risk. From 2016 to 2023, 3,834 women filed complaints with the Ombudsperson's office after been internally displaced or been at risk of displacement.<sup>23</sup>

Violence is also a primary cause of forced displacement for LGBTIQ+ persons, with greater risk when discrimination comes from criminal structures. Despite numerous recommendations from human rights mechanisms and resolutions from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights such as in the case of transgender woman Vicky Hernández, LGBTIQ+ persons continue to face high levels of violence, discrimination, and exclusion.<sup>24</sup>

From 2004 to 2024, 565 violent deaths of LGBTIQ+ persons were documented, with 32 occurring from January to August 2025.<sup>25</sup> 114 people of diverse sexual orientation were internally displaced from 2016 to 2023, primarily gay men and transgender women, and 75 sought asylum in 2022 and 2023, particularly lesbians and gay men, in Mexico, Spain and the United States.<sup>26</sup>

In a context where violence against women and girls is widespread and normalized, state capacity to provide timely and adequate protection remains limited, leaving survivors with few viable options other than displacement. From UNHCR's protection monitoring data, violence is often highlighted as one of the main risks faced by women and girls on the move.<sup>27</sup> This situation demands immediate action to integrate protection from violence through collaborative and multisector efforts, as violence against women and girls is both a trigger and consequence of forced displacement.

## Protection Risk III

**Human trafficking, extortion, and limited availability of humanitarian services for refugees and migrants.** In 2024, approximately 375,000 refugees and migrants entered Honduras irregularly and registered with the INM.<sup>28</sup> However, as not all people register with INM, based on its border monitoring UNHCR estimates that over 450,000 people have entered Honduras irregularly during the same period. The five main nationalities in 2024, representing 82% of the total, are: Venezuela (50%), Cuba (17%), Haiti (5%), Ecuador (5%), and Colombia (5%). Of those registered, 27% were women, 47% men, 12% girls, and 14% boys. The steadily increasing proportion of women, girls and boys is a growing concern, highlighting the urgent need to strengthen efforts for a gender and age sensitive protection response.

In 2025, 39,384 refugees and migrants transited the country. The five main nationalities in 2025, representing 88% of the total, are: Cuba (48%), Haiti (31%), Venezuela (4%), Ecuador (3.5%), and India (1.5%). Of those registered, 35% were women, 46% men, 9% girls, and 10% boys.<sup>29</sup>

During this year, the dynamics of mixed movements underwent substantial changes. In comparison to 2024, the south-to-north flow decreased by 89% and a growing north-to-south flow of over 32,200 people was observed.<sup>30</sup> A growing number of Cubans and Haitians was observed, in contrast to the drastic decrease in the number of Venezuelans, and to a lesser extent of Colombians, whilst Ecuadorian entries remained steady. Additionally, humanitarian organizations

<sup>23</sup> 22 CONADEH, 2024, [Entre el 2016 y el 2023: 3,834 mujeres presentaron quejas de desplazamiento forzado por violencia – Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos](#)

<sup>24</sup> Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACrHR), Caso Vicky Hernandez y otras v. Honduras, 26 March 2021, available at [https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/resumen\\_422\\_esp.pdf](https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/resumen_422_esp.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Observatory of Violence against LGBTI+ persons in Honduras - Unidad de Vigilancia KAI, 11 VO Boletín enero a agosto 2025, available at <https://mcp-honduras.hn/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/Boletin-11-KAI-Enero-Agosto-2025-Observatorio-de-Violencia-Hacia-las-personas-LGTBTL-1.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> Observatory of Violence againsts LGBTI+ persons in Honduras - Unidad de Vigilancia KAI, Situación de derechos humanos y discriminación hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras de enero a diciembre 2023, 2023, available at <https://repositorio-chepes.sedesol.gob.hn/items/d7c10fa0-5a86-46ba-9d97-8ab7c5446ec8>

<sup>27</sup> UNHCR, Honduras: Mixed Movements Monitoring, June 2025, available at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/117980>

<sup>28</sup> National Migration Institute of Honduras, irregular Migration, 2010-2025, available at <https://inm.gob.hn/migracion-irregular.html>

<sup>29</sup> Idem

<sup>30</sup> Idem

experienced unprecedented disruptions, resulting in a reduced presence at borders and significant gaps in their response.

On a regional level, Honduras is heavily affected by mixed movements as several routes converge in the country, notably people crossing through the Darién jungle and those arriving directly by plane to Nicaragua. According to UNHCR's monitoring, in 2024, Honduras registered 24% more entries than Panamá through the Darién. During 2025, Honduras recorded 13 times (1,200%) more people in mixed movements than Panama. This difference is mainly due to direct flights from Cuba to Nicaragua, as well as routes that include stopovers in Panama before reaching Nicaragua, used by people departing from the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Limited resources hinder the effective identification and response to protection risks faced by refugees and migrants, leaving urgent needs unmet. This includes challenges in identifying persons in need of international protection and facilitating access to asylum procedures or other alternative legal pathways. In 2025, the main needs reported to UNHCR include food, clothing and footwear, water, shelter, and information on protection and humanitarian services, among others. One of the primary protection risks, particularly for women and girl refugees and migrants, is violence and exposure to human trafficking. Hundreds of women who experienced violence along the route, mostly in the Darién, have been identified and assisted in Honduras, often for the first time since the incident occurred.

According to UNHCR's monitoring, at least 1 out of 3 refugees and migrants cited violence, insecurity or threats/intimidation as the primary reason for leaving their country of origin, and over half of the individuals report having suffered mistreatment or abuse during the journey, mostly theft, fraud and threats.

In 2025, 57% of the groups interviewed were observed to be accompanied by at least one person with specific needs, including: survivors of violence; persons with disabilities; pregnant and/or lactating women; people with critical or chronic medical conditions; older persons; among others. Food insecurity is common, with only one third of the people reporting to have been able to eat three meals the day before. In addition, despite an overall strong solidarity of host community members towards refugees and migrants, some xenophobic incidents have occurred and tensions amongst host communities have risen, requiring action to promote peaceful coexistence.<sup>31</sup>



*Thousands of refugees and migrants face risks such as human trafficking, extortion, and violence during their transit. In this image, a family crosses the border and receives support to access protection and humanitarian assistance, an essential step in safeguarding their lives and dignity. ©UNHCR/Lucia Martinez.*

<sup>31</sup> Mixed Movements Monitoring Report | UNHCR-WFP-UNICEF | Q2 2025, available at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/118404><https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/118404>

## Challenges & opportunities

The intertwining of violence, extreme climate events, and environmental hazards poses a complex challenge, requiring comprehensive responses. The limited capacity of the authorities to respond to internal displacement remains a challenge, impeding the effective protection of vulnerable groups. The gaps in the response for Honduran returnees also raises concerns about protection and revictimization risks.

**Legal and institutional capacities to address the challenges of internal displacement.** Amidst these challenges, opportunities arise. The enactment of the IDP Protection Law in April 2023 marks a key milestone, establishing a coordinated state response through SINARDEFI and recognizing the role of the civil society and international cooperation. This framework was further strengthened by complementary legislation, including the Law for the Protection of Women in Emergency Situations and the Law on Shelters for Women Survivors of Violence in 2024. The adoption of these laws generates opportunities for UNHCR to support the development of the institutional capacity, enabling a comprehensive response that protects rights, prevents displacement by addressing the root causes, and promotes durable solutions. This approach reinforces the primary responsibility of the State to address internal displacement. However, challenges persist due to limited resources and the lack of regulations and the delay in the implementation of the Humanitarian Assistance and Solutions Fund created by the IDP Protection Law. It is important to ensure continued UNHCR technical assistance to support the State translate these norms into concrete actions that ensure protection and long-term solutions for displaced people.

**There is an opportunity to strengthen the protection offered to refugees and asylum-seekers.** Honduras is also registering a significant number of new asylum applications. Honduras has ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and has adopted the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees. The country has established a national asylum system of which the National Migration Institute is responsible and has shown concerted efforts to improve access to asylum, and information services for people in mixed movements should they choose to seek protection.

**Collaboration with the government and multi-agency efforts, part of the MIRPS framework, offers an opportunity to establish a favourable protection environment.** The Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) is a collaborative initiative among countries in Central America and Mexico, aimed at enhancing the protection environment and finding durable solutions for people forced to flee due to violence, persecution, or other threats in the region. UNHCR's role within the MIRPS process—providing capacity building, technical support, and strengthening institutional networks with other actors—aligns with key opportunities in Honduras to enhance the response to internal displacement, strengthen the asylum system, and improve access to asylum. Additionally, collaboration in the MIRPS context works to bolster protection responses for returnees, expand access to education and labour opportunities, and promote the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in statistical systems. In addition, the high-level commitments made by the Government of Honduras in the Global Compact for Refugees, and the UN Country Team Common Pledge permits UNHCR to explore synergies in support of improved protection responses.

**Empowering local communities and grassroots organizations to address displacement and establish response mechanisms is a proactive opportunity.** UNHCR's presence and sustained work in affected communities in Honduras, coupled with its close collaboration with local stakeholders—including local governments, affected populations, and grassroots organizations—demonstrates a community-centred approach. Through its protection-focused initiatives and efforts to strengthen local protection responses, UNHCR has an opportunity to contribute addressing the challenges faced by forcibly displaced populations. UNHCR's commitment to attain durable solutions, economic inclusion programs, and alternative pathways provides a comprehensive strategy to address challenges faced by the forcibly displaced. In navigating these dynamics, UNHCR plays a crucial role in shaping a more effective and responsive protection environment in Honduras.

## Calls to action

- UNHCR commends the Government of Honduras for its commitment to human rights and its dynamic response to internal displacement driven by violence and human rights violations.
- The Government of Honduras, the international community and civil society should continue collaborating to address the multifaceted impacts of violence and extreme climate events. Special attention must be given to the needs of women and girls, LGBTIQ+ persons, people with disabilities, environmental defenders, and other groups in vulnerable situations.
- The effective implementation of the IDP Protection Law of 2023 must be upheld with the full commitment of State authorities. The implementation of this law and approval of its Regulations and Fund is crucial for preventing forced displacement and ensuring a coordinated response to populations and individuals at risk. UNHCR reiterates its offer of technical support to the Government of Honduras.
- Ongoing support is needed to assist the Government of Honduras in enhancing reception conditions for refugees and migrants and strengthening access to asylum. The Government has made commendable efforts to improve these areas, yet challenges persist due to the increasing number of people seeking asylum in Honduras.
- Increasing reception capacity and long-term integration support is essential to ensuring that the return and reintegration of Hondurans is sustainable and dignified, and that Hondurans returnees in need of protection receive an appropriate protection response. The Government should continue to be supported to continue developing its capacity to identify and address the protection needs of Honduran returnees effectively.
- The Government of Honduras should continue working collaboratively with other countries in the region and humanitarian actors engaged in the response to forced displacement to undertake concerted efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, while promoting protection-sensitive migratory systems and enhancing identification mechanisms for people with protection needs.
- The international donor community should provide timely, substantial, and flexible financial support. This funding is critical for addressing the growing needs and heightened risks associated affecting individuals in Honduras who have been forcibly displaced. Without robust financial support, essential protection services and responses may struggle to be effectively implemented.

## Additional sources

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