



Annual Results Report

2025

Honduras

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, Honduras remained affected by high levels of violence despite a gradual decline in homicides. Extortion, gang control of neighbourhoods and forced recruitment of children continued to trigger internal displacement, with teachers and small business owners frequently targeted. Around 260 women were killed in 2025, with femicides spreading to municipalities that previously reported low levels of violence, while more than 300 teachers were forcibly displaced and 1,472 at risk due to threats and extortion. One in five people displaced by violence are children. In addition, Honduras remains among the countries facing the highest combined levels of disaster and protection risk, where natural hazards intersect with human mobility dynamics and violence.

While northbound movements decreased sharply compared to 2024, changes in regional dynamics led to more complex mobility patterns, including reverse flows and increased intentions to remain in Honduras.

The country recorded 716 asylum applications in 2025, a historic high, with a growing need to strengthen the national asylum system and expand access to protection, documentation and basic services for asylum seekers, many of whom face heightened vulnerabilities and limited coping capacities.

In this context, UNHCR adjusted its protection response to support the enhancement of the asylum system, improving registration and case processing and promoting fair and efficient procedures in line with international standards. At the same time, UNHCR advanced efforts to address internal displacement by advocating for the implementation of normative frameworks, while reinforcing institutional capacities at national and local levels for the purpose of service provision. Through close collaboration with local authorities, UNHCR helped expand access to essential services and protection in high-risk areas, alongside scaling up community-based protection approaches to strengthen resilience, identify risks early, and support solutions for displaced populations.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2026, forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement benefit from a comprehensive protection mechanism.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Progress continued in 2025 towards ensuring that, by 2026, forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement benefit from a comprehensive protection response. UNHCR supported implementation of the 2022 Law for the Prevention, Protection, and Support of People Internally Displaced by Violence by assisting the Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Forcibly Displaced Persons in advancing the adoption of the law’s regulation and by training police, armed forces, municipal staff and human rights institutions on the law and differentiated attention, including in Valle, La Ceiba, Comayagua and Choluteca. Municipal response mechanisms were strengthened through local policies and community risk management plans that integrate risks linked to violence induced and climate related displacement.

For people in mixed movements, UNHCR and partners continued to support the National Migration Institute (INM) and municipalities to provide information, registration and basic services at entry, transit and exit points, to facilitate access to asylum procedures. The migratory amnesty remained in force through 31 December 2025, waiving fines for those regularizing their stay and contributing to a safer, more predictable protection environment. The National Migration Institute registered 716 new asylum applications in 2025, a 314 percent increase compared to 2024, signaling improved access to territory, information and procedures and the impacts of UNHCR’s activities to strengthen access to documentation and asylum.

Legal and policy frameworks for protection were also strengthened, with a focus on improving access to rights and services for forcibly displaced individuals, particularly women survivors of violence, girls, boys and adolescents affected by forced recruitment, and teachers. These developments advanced the establishment of a coordinated, rights-based protection system that links national legislation, municipal action and humanitarian response.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement meet their basic needs in a safe environment.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.1 Proportion of people living below the national poverty line		
IDPs	30.54%	64.74%
Others of Concern	29.50%	56.64%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	27.45%	28.03%
Others of Concern	31.81%	23.09%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.27%	88.73%

In 2025, UNHCR and ten partners helped realize rights in safer environments for people internally displaced, at risk of displacement, in mixed movements and host communities, providing 50,374 people with case management, specialised services and community-based protection.

For internally displaced people and those at heightened risk, UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council continued protection case management and coordinated referrals to specialised services, while government-led mechanisms integrated protection into social programmes. In the Centres for Returned Migrants, UNHCR and authorities identified returnees with international protection needs and linked them to the national social protection system and services under the IDP Law, in synergy with the “Hermana, Hermano, Vuelve a Casa” government reintegration programme. By November, more than 36,900 Honduran nationals had been returned in 2025, underscoring the importance of safe reception and tailored protection screening to identify protection needs.

Along key mixed movement routes, UNHCR and partners identified about 32,800 people travelling north-south during the year. Through mobile and fixed services at entry, transit and exit points, over 31,000 internally displaced people, at risk of displacement, returnees, asylum-seekers and refugees received protection information and orientation on services and protection pathways, while more than 4,330 consultations in primary health care, mental health and sexual and reproductive health helped mitigate risks for survivors of violence and other people with specific needs.

These efforts, grounded in national systems and delivered through interagency coordination, strengthened people’s ability to exercise their rights to safety, assistance and basic services in shelters, communities of origin and along displacement routes.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement are able to mitigate the differentiated impact of violence.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.88%	41.15%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
IDPs	70.90%	70.26%
Others of Concern	85.13%	90.81%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
IDPs	23.45%	39.97%
Others of Concern	26.44%	31.10%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
IDPs	48.08%	57.06%
Others of Concern	60.97%	57.73%

In 2025, UNHCR and partners further empowered 31 communities affected by violence, displacement and climate risks to lead their own protection plan, prioritizing women and youth leadership roles. Community-based protection strategies were strengthened in high-risk urban and border areas through work with municipal leaders and local organizations, focusing on inclusive participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities.

In San Pedro Sula and the Central District, participatory initiatives that combined cultural and sports activities with small, low-cost, community driven improvements to public spaces enabled communities to reclaim public spaces, reduce exposure to violence and improve flood and landslide risk mitigation. Sports for Protection activities and community events created safer recreational environments for children and adolescents at risk of forced recruitment, reaching more than 750 children and youth in high-risk communities.

Advancing gender equality remained central. UNHCR and partners reinforced women's protection in high-risk communities through leadership training, capacity building for educators and service providers, and initiatives to improve early detection and referrals to specialized protection services for survivors of violence. Community plans increasingly integrated women's economic autonomy, linking safe community spaces with livelihoods opportunities and skills training for women and young people at risk of displacement.

To address the disproportionate risks faced by LGBTIQ+ persons, UNHCR, Save the Children and Honduras Diversa documented gaps in reception centres and temporary shelters and formulated recommendations to improve inclusive protocols and services.

Prevention campaigns on forced recruitment of children and adolescents, together with strengthened community protection networks, helped improve knowledge of referral pathways and contributed to safer, more cohesive communities for those displaced and at risk.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement access solutions that contribute to break the violence cycle and forced displacement.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Others of Concern	774	144
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	19
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	202	270

UNHCR continued to facilitate access to sustainable solutions for forcibly displaced people and those at risk, with a focus on livelihoods, economic inclusion, housing, land, and property, and third-country solutions.

Around 1,000 displaced, refugee, returnee and at-risk individuals benefited from livelihoods and economic inclusion support in 2025, including technical and vocational training, financial education and alternative education pathways. Nearly 950 people accessed livelihood programmes across the country, reflecting sustained collaboration with partners and the private sector. In coordination with the National Institute for Professional Training, the Centre for Business Development and other actors, 191 young people undertook internships, with more than half receiving employment offers, while some 200 people strengthened their small businesses. UNHCR also trained 213 public and private actors on economic inclusion and displacement and strengthened alliances with civil society entities, linking efforts with 96 companies. Through the Secretariate for Human Rights' (SEDH) programmes, over 3,700 internally displaced people received support to regenerate their livelihoods, reinforcing the link between protection and self-reliance.

Progress on housing, land and property solutions advanced in parallel. With UNHCR's support, the Property Institute launched the Abandoned Property Registry within the national land system, training 70 officials and registering 33 properties in 2025. A pilot regularized 437 plots, providing more than 1,900 families with their first legal possession document and improving tenure security for displaced households.

UNHCR continued its catalytic role linking humanitarian assistance with local integration prospects, laying the groundwork for more sustainable outcomes by 2026. Collaboration with SEDH, INM and municipal authorities strengthened joint programming on economic inclusion, protection and solutions.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Despite advances, Honduras continued to face deep-rooted challenges that affected the sustainability of protection and solutions in 2025. Many urban and rural areas were affected by the presence of nonstate armed actors, creating barriers to services, and exposing communities to extortion, forced recruitment, and violence against women and girls. The country also continued to experience high levels of violence, with incidents including massacres, femicides, and land related tensions contributing to displacement. In several regions, environmental vulnerabilities overlapped with areas affected by insecurity, compounding risk exposure and limiting communities' ability to cope.

These intersecting pressures— violence, climate-related shocks and mixed movements – generated protection needs for 1.1 million people and strained institutions. Municipal and sectoral institutions faced constraints in staffing, technical capacity, and gaps in specialized services for child protection and responses to violence against women and girls, especially outside of main cities. Implementation of the IDP Law and related protection frameworks continued to advance but not uniformly, due to gaps in regulatory,

data, and coordination mechanisms. The election environment also contributed to slower progress in some areas.

Underfunding further limited the scale of the response. UNHCR's country appeal – USD 30.7 million – received 34 per cent funding over the year, limiting the scale and continuity of assistance and the ability to match indicators and targets to the breadth of needs. Sustained government investment, paired with UNHCR's technical support, will remain essential to reinforce protection systems, expand municipal capacity, and link protection with livelihoods, education, health, and climate resilience initiatives. These combined efforts are central to enabling communities to safely access rights, reduce exposure to violence, and strengthen trust in public institutions.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR deepened collaboration with government, civil society, the private sector and UN partners to advance the Multi-year Strategy (2023–2026) and commitments made through the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS). Technical support to the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Forcibly Displaced Persons (CIPPDEF) helped establish three sub-commissions on national response systems, protection financing and public policy under the IDP Law, as well as efforts on mass displacement and the protection of returnees with international protection needs. This reinforced a whole-of-government approach to displacement across planning and budgeting cycles.

As Protection Sector lead, UNHCR coordinated 40 national and international organizations providing protection and assistance to internally displaced people, those at risk of displacement, refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, migrants and host communities. Interagency coordination was strengthened through the opening of a shared office in San Pedro Sula with IOM, UNICEF and WFP, improving joint response in northern Honduras. UNHCR also worked closely with OCHA and UNICEF to review the humanitarian architecture for 2026, including the prioritization of 33 municipalities for humanitarian presence, and engaged in municipal committees to align protection and solutions efforts.

Collaboration within the UN system continued through the Humanitarian Country Team and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, ensuring that displacement, protection and solutions remained embedded in development and resilience programming. UNHCR further consolidated partnerships with municipalities, community-based organizations, human rights institutions and the private sector to link protection, livelihoods and local integration. These diverse partnerships helped sustain a coordinated, multisectoral response and reinforced national ownership of protection and solutions for people forced to flee.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Forcibly displaced people have access to the territory in conditions of dignified reception, fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures and facilitated documentation.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
IDPs	Data not available	100.00%	95.93%
Others of Concern	95.25%	100.00%	94.10%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	98.77%
Others of Concern	100.00%	100.00%	98.15%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
IDPs	751
Others of Concern	295
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	586
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	722

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and national institutions further strengthened protection-sensitive entry systems so that people in need of international protection could access Honduran territory and basic services. Border monitoring and services at Danlí, Trojes, Choluteca and Agua Caliente combined registration with information, legal orientation and healthcare.

Although mixed movement entries registered by the National Migration Institute (INM) fell sharply to about 39,400 people in 2025, around 90 per cent fewer than in 2024, UNHCR and partners maintained a presence at main hotspots to support border monitoring and identification of people with international protection needs. Over 10,000 refugees and migrants received general protection orientation at entry and exit points from UNCHR's partner, World Vision. CONADEH's mobile units, supported by UNHCR, provided legal counselling to more than 1,000 people in mixed movements and strengthening safeguards against refoulement and arbitrary returns.

Access to fair and efficient asylum procedures improved. With UNHCR's support, INM continued to strengthen national asylum processes, including referral mechanisms and access to documentation. In addition, a new bilateral agreement with the United States began implementation in October, which provided for the transfer of up to ten cases to Honduras for refugee status determination processing. By 31 December, INM had registered 716 new asylum applications—an increase of 314 per cent compared with 2024—indicating growing access to the asylum system.

These efforts were accompanied by continued use of migratory amnesty to reduce protection risks and reduce fines for people in transit, as well as ongoing training of police, border officials and government staff on international protection and non-refoulement. These efforts contributed to more dignified reception conditions and greater access to information on rights, registration and documentation for people seeking protection in Honduras.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Rights of forcibly displaced people are recognized and guaranteed through the national legal framework and public policies.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, Honduras continued to consolidate the Law for the Prevention, Care and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons as the cornerstone for recognising and guaranteeing the rights of people displaced by violence through a national protection system (SINARDEF) that includes CIPPDEF, the Directorate for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and municipal protection units. UNHCR's technical support helped translate this architecture into concrete planning and coordination tools so that the law progressively guides prevention, assistance, access to justice and durable solutions.

UNHCR worked closely with CIPPDEF to strengthen its role as the lead policy body under the law. In early 2025, three sub-commissions on national response systems, protection financing and public policy were established, alongside an ad hoc sub-commission on mass displacement and the protection of returnees with international protection needs, reinforcing state leadership over displacement governance.

Institutional capacities to apply the legal framework were further strengthened with UNHCR training more than 90 police, armed forces and municipal staff on the IDP law, international protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and child protection in mobility contexts. UNHCR also advanced legal collaboration on housing, land and property rights through a "control of conventionality" document to protect displaced families from dispossession and engaged in the Special Commission on Shelters for women survivors of violence to support the regulatory process of the Shelter Law.

These measures strengthened the normative framework that recognize internally displaced people as rightsholders, embed their protection in national and municipal plans and budgets, and expand institutional capacity to implement the law, contributing to more consistent guarantees of rights for forcibly displaced people and those at risk across Honduras

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Victims and people at risk of gender violence (GV) access protection services, including safe spaces, and communities are actively involved in prevention, risk mitigation and response to the differentiated impact of violence.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	87.50%	100.00%	100.00%
Others of Concern	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	207
Others of Concern	53

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and its partners further strengthened survivor-centred gender-based violence services and community-based prevention so that women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons at risk of or affected by violence could access safe spaces and specialised support. To improve institutional responses, UNHCR facilitated an agreement between the National Migration Institute and the Secretariat of Women's Affairs to enhance case management for asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant women and girls who are survivors of violence, including systematic referrals to Ciudad Mujer and training for its staff in Choloma and San Pedro Sula. UNHCR also participated in the new Special Commission on Shelters for women survivors of violence, supporting the regulatory process of the Shelter Law under the Secretariat of Women's Affairs' leadership and contributing to more consistent standards for safe accommodation and support.

At community level, UNHCR and partners reinforced local protection networks in high-risk urban areas. In July, they strengthened women's protection through leadership training, capacity building for educators and service providers, and initiatives to improve early detection and referral of sexual violence, expanding empowerment opportunities for women and girls at risk. Together with Honduras Diversa and other actors, UNHCR documented gaps in the response for LGBTIQ+ persons in reception centres and temporary shelters and issued recommendations to make protocols and services more inclusive.

These efforts, aligned with the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility's strategy to ensure access to safe, comprehensive services and to reinforce community mechanisms for prevention and risk mitigation, contributed to more predictable pathways to protection for survivors and those at heightened risk of gender-based violence across displacement and mixed movement contexts.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Children and adolescents, displaced and at-risk of displacement, have access to a child protection system and are safe in the place where they live, learn and play.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
IDPs	82.89%	100.00%	100.00%
Others of Concern	56.19%	100.00%	99.01%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	183
Others of Concern	1,025
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners advanced efforts to ensure that displaced and at-risk children and adolescents could rely on a more coherent child protection system and safer environments where they live, learn and play. Interventions focused on strengthening family, community and institutional mechanisms in areas most affected by violence, climate shocks and mixed movements, where children face heightened risks of forced recruitment, sexual violence and trafficking.

UNHCR strengthened cooperation with the Secretariat of Childhood, Adolescence and Family (SENAF) to prioritise the best interests of the child in national and local responses. Together, they rolled out a national campaign to prevent sexual abuse of children and adolescents and supported specialised training for 315 government staff on child protection principles reinforcing protection pathways for displaced Honduran, refugee and migrant children.

Community-based initiatives complemented these institutional efforts. Through sports for protection and recreational activities, more than 1,215 children and youth from high-risk communities accessed individual child protection services, and some 3,400 individuals participated in activities to prevent forced recruitment of children and adolescents to address a primary cause of displacement. Work with municipal children's councils and local authorities, such as the Family Day activities in San Pedro Sula that engaged parents and children around positive parenting, further strengthened protective practices at home, in schools and in community spaces.

UNHCR also supported authorities to identify and assist children at heightened risk, including more than 300 unaccompanied and separated children and adolescent returnees, screening for protection risks. These actions contributed to more predictable pathways to protection for displaced and at-risk children, and to progressively embedding child protection standards in their everyday environments.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Communities and people at risk have community self-protection strategies and access to inclusive and effective participation mechanisms.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	93
Others of Concern	778
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	173
Others of Concern	1,605
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	1,741
Others of Concern	2,604
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	826

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and its partners made tangible progress towards ensuring that communities and people at risk have self-protection strategies and access to inclusive participation mechanisms. Community engagement expanded markedly: 929 people took part in participatory assessments across high-risk urban and border areas, helping to identify local priorities, refine community protection plans and strengthen referral pathways. Their contributions informed concrete measures on public space recovery, entrepreneurship, sports-based protection and risk mitigation for people affected by violence and climate shocks.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was significantly scaled up. A total of 2,570 people – including community leaders, women, youth, LGBTIQ+ individuals, people with disabilities, humanitarian staff and public officials – were trained on PSEA, rights and reporting channels in border departments and major cities. These efforts improved knowledge of entitlements, increased confidence in complaint mechanisms and reinforced accountability to affected communities.

Peaceful coexistence initiatives also grew in scope and reach. Some 9,880 people participated in activities such as sports for protection, cultural and recreational events, digital literacy workshops and community campaigns, which helped rebuild trust, reduce tensions and create safer, more inclusive spaces in neighbourhoods affected by displacement, extortion and environmental risks. Work with municipal authorities and development actors further strengthened the capacities of community promoters and local networks charged with implementing self-protection strategies.

Overall, these advances in participation, PSEA awareness and peaceful coexistence demonstrate important strides in building community resilience and ensuring that people at risk are not only better protected but also more actively involved in shaping the responses that affect their lives.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Forcibly displaced people have clear and effective responses to protect their lives, safety, liberty and integrity and access to humanitarian assistance.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	0.85%	8.00%	4.58%
Others of Concern	1.25%	10.00%	10.78%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.78%	70.00%	65.23%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
IDPs	63.12%	70.00%	63.12%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	1,176
Others of Concern	1,451
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	463
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	10,131
Others of Concern	5,600
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and Protection Sector partners strengthened lifesaving responses so that forcibly displaced people and those at risk could access timely protection and humanitarian assistance. UNHCR distributed cash assistance to 2,249 people to support their basic needs. Ninety-nine per cent of the recipients expressed preference for this modality, underscored UNHCR's commitment to delivering assistance in a manner that respects the dignity and preferences of the recipients.

Along key entry and exit points, UNHCR and partners combined identification, information and basic services at entry, transit and exit points. Over the year, around about 5,600 people received essential supplies, 8,400 people accessed temporary shelter facilities, 1,524 people accessed primary health services, and 1,655 people received mental health services.

Amongst Hondurans who were internally displaced or at risk of displacement, 1,311 people accessed medical services and 3,987 people received mental health support, underscoring the importance of access to psychosocial support programmes for individuals affected by violence to support them as they rebuild their lives. Some 499 people received emergency shelter support to safeguard their physical integrity.

UNHCR complemented these interventions with targeted case management and referrals for high-risk profiles, including returnees with protection needs linked to the national social protection system and services foreseen under the IDP Law. Within the interagency coordination context, UNHCR contributed to improving infrastructure, service provision and distribution of relief items and essential supplies, with a focus on women, children and LGBTIQ+ people at highest risk. Together, these actions helped ensure clearer, more predictable responses that protected lives and enabled access to essential humanitarian assistance for those forced to flee in Honduras

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

The State coordinates with public and private actors to promote the socio-economic inclusion of displaced people.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
IDPs	7.50%	50.00%	6.82%
Others of Concern	8.90%	50.00%	8.51%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.21%	55.00%	46.21%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	216
Others of Concern	321
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, the State, with UNHCR's technical support, continued strengthening coordination with public and private actors to promote the socioeconomic inclusion of displaced people and those at risk. Public institutions such as the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP), the Secretariat of Labour and Social Security (SETRASS), the Human Rights Secretariat (SEDH), municipal authorities and partner CDE worked jointly with UNHCR to align livelihoods support with labour market demand and national skills systems.

UNHCR trained 213 public and private actors on economic inclusion, livelihoods and the structural causes of forced displacement, and formalised alliances with FUNDAHRSE, Fundación INTUR, INFOP, CONEANFO and others, creating a platform that linked 96 companies to people of concern. In coordination with INFOP, SETRASS, CDE and participating enterprises, internships, job placement processes and an employment fair with 14 companies benefitted 191 people (40 per cent women), achieving a 57 per cent labour insertion rate, while 115 people obtained technical certification. Complementary support enabled 54 displaced and at-risk adults (67 per cent women) to resume alternative upper secondary education and 276 people, more than half women, to complete 19 technical training courses.

SEDH programmes supported 3,723 internally displaced people to regenerate their livelihoods. UNHCR's partner CDE supported 537 individuals from violence affected communities with livelihoods support. By November, 42 companies and training centres were engaged in the 2025 labour insertion internship programme, and an Expo MIPYME Verde brought together more than 50 local entrepreneurs, with eight projects receiving seed capital, including in high-risk border areas. Together, these efforts strengthened state-led, whole-of-society mechanisms that connect protection with dignified work and economic opportunities for displaced people.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Forcibly displaced people and people at risk of displacement have access to resettlement mechanisms and complementary pathways, such as durable solutions in third countries.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Others of Concern	2,001	100	64
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	12	0
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0	0

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, resettlement remained a critical, life-saving component of UNHCR's protection response in Honduras, providing options for people whose security could not be guaranteed in the country. Building on previous years, UNHCR maintained in-country processing for high-risk Honduran nationals and other people of concern, prioritizing women and girls at extreme risk of violence, human rights defenders, Indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders and LGBTIQ+ persons facing imminent threats, alongside children and youth targeted by criminal groups or political violence.

Referral mechanisms established with governmental and civil society partners in 2024 continued to play a critical role in the identification of cases in 2025, with 75 cases interviewed. Protection and case management teams integrated resettlement screening into their work with internally displaced people, returnees with international protection needs, refugees and asylum-seekers. Earlier investments in strengthening capacities of national institutions and NGOs on referral criteria and procedures helped broaden the network of actors able to detect and refer profiles at heightened risk.

Expanding complementary pathways and establishing robust post-resettlement follow-up mechanisms will be essential to consolidate these gains. Sustained donor support and enhanced interinstitutional collaboration will further enable UNHCR to broaden the reach of these lifesaving programmes, ensuring that the rights to life, safety, liberty, and integrity of the displaced are continuously safeguarded.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

The State has an operational and effective mechanism for the protection of land, housing and property abandoned or dispossessed due to violence and human rights violations.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	23.82%	35.00%	24.71%
Others of Concern	17.04%	30.00%	15.20%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.73%	35.00%	22.73%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs	26.21%	100.00%	13.09%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Fully
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, Honduras consolidated a State-led mechanism to protect land, housing and property abandoned or dispossessed due to violence and human rights violations. The Property Institute advanced implementation of the Abandoned Property Registry (RBA), mandated by the Law to legally protect assets of internally displaced people and prevent new costs or risks, including through tax exemptions and interruption of public services for properties. The RBA module became operational, and 33 properties were registered in 2025. With UNHCR's support, the Property Institute also updated 4 regulations and the operating manual, and trained officials so they can identify, register and follow up on housing, land, and property cases linked to internal displacement.

Also, a pilot project with the Property Institute led to the measurement of 437 properties, allowing more than 1,000 families to obtain certificates of possession. This initiative is the first time that an informal settlement under the control of a criminal group has been measured and documented by the Property Institute.

The Human Rights Secretariat and the Directorate for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons worked with the Property Institute to connect the RBA to the broader National Forced Displacement Response System, so that properties identified through IDP case management can be recorded and benefit from legal safeguards and, over time, restitution or regularisation measures. Awareness-raising in high-risk communities and legal guidance to affected households encouraged formalisation of occupancy and registration, supporting tenure security for displaced families.

Together, these steps mean the State now has an operational mechanism—grounded in law, embedded in national cadastre and registry systems, and supported by trained officials—to protect abandoned and dispossessed housing, land, and property as part of wider local solutions efforts for people forcibly displaced by violence in Honduras.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	924
Others of Concern	670
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	445
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	493
Others of Concern	8,399
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
IDPs	1,012
Others of Concern	1,823
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	210
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
IDPs	2,683
Others of Concern	2,883
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	104
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
IDPs	52
Others of Concern	62
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR further embedded its Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) policy and accountability to affected populations commitments across the Honduras operation, aligning with the Humanitarian Network's Protection and Gender Strategy and its focus on sex, age and disability disaggregated data in analysis and response. Protection monitoring and programme reporting increasingly captured differentiated risks and outcomes for women, men, girls, boys, LGBTIQ+ people, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, and persons with disabilities, informing targeting and advocacy.

UNHCR and partners strengthened inclusive participation. In 2025, more than 1,800 people accessed feedback mechanisms. Participatory protection dialogues engaged over 120 community leaders to review access to services, refine community protection plans and strengthen referral pathways, ensuring that local priorities shaped interventions. The National Migration Institute and UNHCR also launched a participatory assessment with asylum-seekers and refugees and supported a civil-society-led report on IDP participation, highlighting specific barriers faced by LGBTIQ+ people and other groups.

At interagency level, UNHCR participated in the collective mechanism for accountability to affected populations for the Humanitarian Network in 2025, updating the mapping of feedback channels, developing an interagency protocol and piloting safe, accessible and confidential mechanisms. These efforts, together with ongoing trainings related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, helped move the operation from commitments to practice, furthering the participation of a broad range of displaced people.

Section 3: Resources

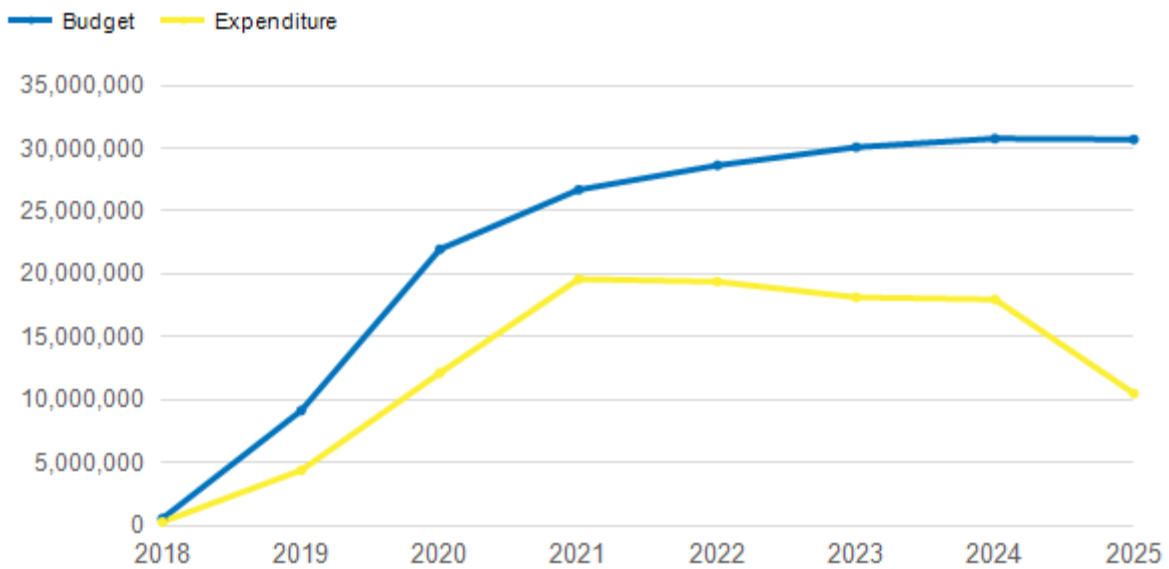
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

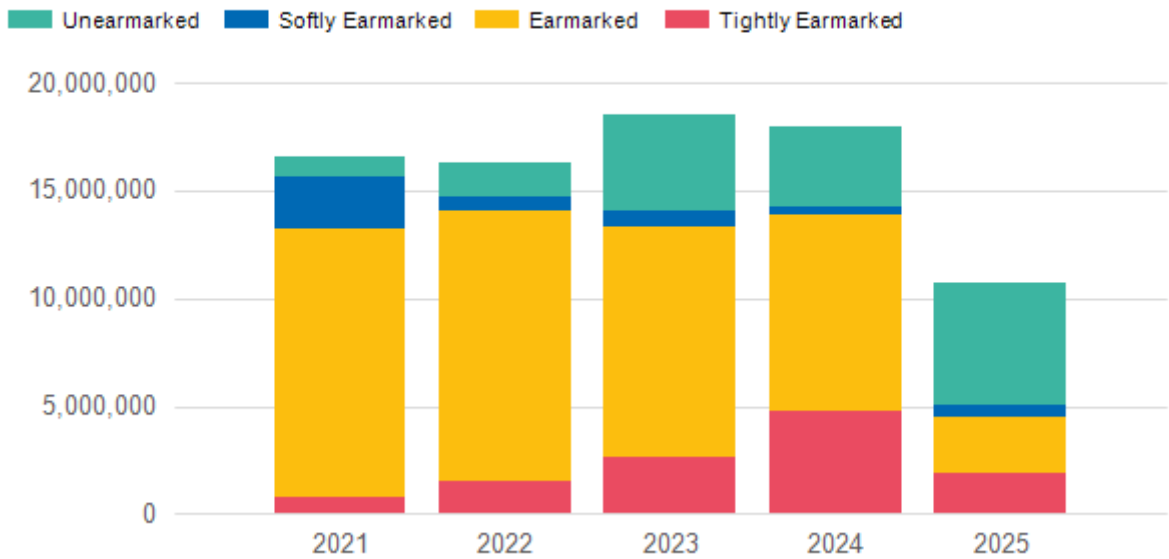
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	6,501,296	1,959,884	30.15%	1,959,884	100.00%
IA2: Respond	8,099,836	4,098,204	50.60%	4,083,101	99.63%
IA3: Empower	7,199,483	3,019,788	41.94%	3,019,788	100.00%
IA4: Solve	8,898,871	1,455,270	16.35%	1,455,271	100.00%
Total	30,699,487	10,533,147	34.31%	10,518,044	99.86%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	3,208,550	952,947	29.70%	952,947	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	3,292,747	1,006,936	30.58%	1,006,936	100.00%
OA4: GBV	2,486,658	860,247	34.59%	860,247	100.00%
OA5: Children	1,604,275	703,792	43.87%	703,792	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,108,550	1,455,749	46.83%	1,455,749	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	8,099,836	4,098,204	50.60%	4,083,101	99.63%
OA13: Livelihood	2,988,550	922,126	30.86%	922,126	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	5,890,322	505,724	8.59%	505,724	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	20,000	27,421	137.10%	27,421	100.00%
Total	30,699,487	10,533,147	34.31%	10,518,044	99.86%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR continued to pursue a whole-of-society approach to break the cycles of displacement. However, UNHCR operated under significant financial constraints that resulted in the closure of three Field Units and significant staffing reductions. The operation appealed for USD 30.7 million and remained severely underfunded throughout the year, with funding levels reaching only 36 per cent by the end of December. These constraints limited the scale and depth of protection, livelihoods, shelter and community-based programmes relative to identified needs. UNHCR undertook a strict prioritization exercise that focused on providing lifesaving assistance and support to those most at risk.

Despite these limitations, available resources enabled a multisectoral response that combined case management, legal assistance, community-based protection, basic services and support to national systems, including implementation of the IDP Law and expansion of socioeconomic inclusion alliances with public institutions and the private sector. Targeted contributions from CERF and bilateral donors such as Germany, the Republic of Korea, Canada, Japan and the European Union, together with flexible global funding and private donor support, were critical to sustain field presence and reinforce institutional partners.

However, the persistent funding gap constrained investment in durable solutions, legal aid, gender-based violence and child protection services and the scaleup of livelihoods and local integration programmes. The operation will continue to leverage partnerships, evidence-based reporting and visibility efforts to mobilize additional and more flexible resources so that protection and inclusion remain at the centre of the response for people forced to flee and those at risk in Honduras.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2025, the operation confirmed the importance of combining field presence, institutional support and community engagement to address complex, overlapping drivers of displacement. Presence in high-risk areas such as Danli, San Pedro Sula, Ocotepeque, and Choluteca enabled faster protection responses, closer work with municipal authorities and better understanding of local dynamics of violence, climate impacts and mixed movements. Support to the implementation of the IDP Law, the Abandoned Property Registry, asylum procedures and socioeconomic inclusion programmes demonstrated that strengthening national and municipal systems is essential for sustainable impact. These efforts also require long-term technical support and predictable funding.

Community-based protection, age-, gender-, and diversity-informed analysis and stronger feedback mechanisms such as the chatbot proved critical to tailoring interventions to the diverse needs within affected communities, particularly in areas doubly affected by violence and environmental risks. Joint work with humanitarian and development partners underlined the value of linking lifesaving assistance with livelihoods; housing, land, and property solutions; child protection; and services that respond to gender-based violence. Risk monitoring and scenario planning helped adjust programmes in the context of elections, underfunding, and climate shocks.

UNHCR will continue to prioritise support to the rollout of the IDP Law, including municipal mechanisms; further strengthen child protection and responses for violence against women and girls; and deepen alliances with public and private actors to expand socioeconomic inclusion and local solutions. Investing in better displacement data, expanding safe feedback channels and reinforcing preparedness for disasters and potential new peaks in arrivals of refugees and migrants will be central to sustaining protection and advancing durable, nationally-owned responses beyond 2025.



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