

# Annual Results Report

**2024**

**Honduras**

## Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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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.

**Downloaded date:** 29/05/2025

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2024, extortion, gang violence, violence against women and girls, land disputes, and forced recruitment of children remained at alarmingly high levels, triggering internal forced displacement. Despite an overall decrease in homicides, one woman was still killed every 38 hours. More than 600 violent deaths of children and youth were reported, including 96 under the age of 17. Moreover, an ongoing land conflict in the northern region intensified with confrontations between farm workers and armed groups, with reports of violence and forced displacements.

Extreme weather-related disasters and political instability further exacerbated the situation. Tropical Storm Sara caused widespread flooding and landslides across 98 municipalities, impacting more than 250,900 people and causing extensive damage to infrastructure, water and sanitation networks, and livelihoods.

Throughout the year, political violence, particularly targeting women, escalated with numerous life threats and defamation cases following the announcement of the primary elections in September 2024.

These developments required UNHCR to adapt its protection response, scale up community-based interventions in areas affected by internal displacement, and strengthen coordination with authorities and partners along key transit routes. UNHCR also reinforced advocacy to ensure access to territory, documentation, and essential services for people with specific protection needs.

The complexity of the situation poses significant challenges to designing and implementing protection strategies that address both immediate needs and the root causes of displacement.

## 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 (2024)
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%

Significant progress was made towards ensuring that, by 2026, forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement benefit from a comprehensive protection response.

UNHCR supported the Human Rights Secretariat in finalizing the draft regulation of the 2022 Law for the prevention, assistance and protection of internally displaced people. The process included consultations with 88 participants, including displaced populations, public entities, and civil society. Once adopted, the regulation will strengthen protection measures and improve access to rights for affected populations. This marks a step towards establishing coordinated, effective, and sustainable protection mechanisms.

For refugees and migrants in transit, joint efforts by UNHCR, UN agencies, NGOs, state institutions, the Ombudsperson and municipalities enabled protection and critical services at entry, transit and exit points.

The Government reinforced its human rights approach by extending the migratory amnesty to the end of 2025, waiving fines for individuals regularizing their status. In June 2024, with UNHCR support for registration, the National Migration Institute opened a Comprehensive Assistance Centre in Danlí, El Paraíso. The Centre assisted over 127,000 people in 2024, with capacity to shelter over 300 people per night, 60% of whom were women and children. A second centre is under construction in Ocotepeque. To strengthen response capacity, border registration services were extended to weekends, and disaggregated data on cross-border movements began to be published.

These developments underscore progress towards a comprehensive protection mechanism by 2026, through legal advancements, institutional capacity and coordinated humanitarian response. Notably, asylum applications rose by 62%-from 107 in 2023 to 173 in 2024-highlighting improved access to asylum procedures.

### 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 (2024)
<b>2.1 Proportion of people living below the national poverty line</b>		
IDPs	Unknown	30.54%
Others of Concern	75.07%	29.50%
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>		
IDPs	28.96%	27.45%
Others of Concern	72.92%	31.81%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.27%	87.27%

UNHCR, in collaboration with 10 partners, including the government, NGOs, and civil society, provided protection and essential assistance to over 16,000 individuals. This included 2,460 internally displaced people, 365 asylum seekers and refugees, and 13,261 others of concern.

For internally displaced people and those at risk of displacement, UNHCR, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Secretariat of Human Rights (SEDH) registered over 3,000 individuals facing significant safety risks for protection case management. UNHCR provided direct assistance to cover survival needs to 67% of these individuals, prioritizing the most vulnerable cases.

The Government, in collaboration with UNHCR, coordinated protection response for people forcibly returned, ensuring that returnees with international protection needs are included in the national social protection system, in accordance with the Law for Displaced People.

For the response to irregular entries, the Government and UNHCR collaborated with over 30 stakeholders at border points, including NGOs and UN agencies. A key highlight was the Mobile Information System implemented by UNHCR's partner, World Vision, which reached 239,000 individuals at border points with protection and information on access to asylum, 74% more compared to 2023. This strategic coordination for humanitarian response facilitated the provision of legal information, shelter, and the distribution of relief items to over 16,000 people. For many women who suffered abuse along the route, Honduras was the first point where they accessed medical care, through the UNHCR sexual and reproductive health project implemented by Doctors of the World.

In addition, during the Tropical Storm Sara, UNHCR assisted 11 individuals doubly affected by internal displacement due to violence and flooding. Furthermore, UNHCR improved reception conditions at 15 shelters in key locations, hosting 2,500 people monthly, with over 8,800 women receiving hygiene items.

### 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 (2024)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.89%	57.88%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>		
IDPs	71.28%	70.90%
Others of Concern	15.67%	85.13%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>		
IDPs	25.58%	23.45%
Others of Concern	4.89%	26.44%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>		
IDPs	47.58%	48.08%
Others of Concern	Unknown	60.97%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.33%	84.33%

UNHCR and its partners made significant developments to empower forcibly displaced communities and those at risk of displacement to mitigate the differentiated impact of violence by 2026, ensuring access to protection mechanisms and safe spaces.

UNHCR supported 43 communities in urban areas severely affected by widespread violence in designing and implementing community-based protection plans aimed at improving safety, building resilience, and enhancing participation of displaced and at-risk individuals. As a result, 17,000 people were reached, an increase of 8% compared to 2023, including community leaders, women, youth, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and persons with disabilities, contributing to more inclusive protection responses at the community level.

Community groups were supported through the implementation of protection strategies, including low-cost improvements to infrastructure and community spaces, enhancing engagement and service delivery in safer settings. Through the Sports for Protection strategy, young people accessed safe recreational spaces in their communities. The use of mobile libraries, art, dance and painting also created spaces for cohesion and improved the sense of belonging. These initiatives helped communities establish protection committees, to identify referral pathways for women and girls facing violence and for people displaced or at risk of displacement. As a result, youth exposure to violence has decreased, family support has strengthened, and safer spaces emerged.

These efforts strengthened community protection networks, enabling risk mitigation and long-term social cohesion. UNHCR also worked with communities and authorities to ensure that protection measures address the disproportionate risks faced by children, women, and LGBTIQ+ individuals

## 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 (2024)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Others of Concern	547	774
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17	2
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Others of Concern	0	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
<b>4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	184	202

UNHCR made significant strides in facilitating access to sustainable solutions for forcibly displaced people and those at risk by 2026. The focus was on economic integration, livelihood restoration, property rights protection, and providing solutions in third countries for those facing immediate threats to their lives.

UNHCR strengthened existing partnerships with both public and private sectors while establishing new collaborations to offer displaced people and at-risk communities access to employment opportunities and training aligned with market demands. Special emphasis was placed on including individuals who were forcibly displaced into development programmes to ensure the long-term sustainability of efforts through non-transactional partnerships.

UNHCR expanded its private sector partner network, securing scholarships, training opportunities, and financial inclusion options for displaced populations. UNHCR further increased private sector engagement, involving 133 private sector actors and 42 skills training providers in its programmes, supporting 1,114 refugees, internally displaced people, and at-risk individuals with enhanced self-reliance opportunities.

UNHCR made notable progress in engaging key Governmental institutions in responses and solutions for internally displaced people, strengthening their technical capacities and fostering joint programming. This collaboration, involving civil society and the private sector, leveraged UNHCR's catalytic role to ensure the sustainability and transferability of solutions.

In 2024, UNHCR successfully surpassed its annual resettlement target of 1,850 people, with 107% of the target (1,921 to the United States of America and 53 to Canada). Additionally, UNHCR negotiated with the State to expedite cases requiring judicial exit permits for children, overcoming delays in resettlement departures. Waiting times for such cases were reduced from over two years to just a few months.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The dominance of criminal groups over communities presented a substantial challenge, creating invisible borders that disrupt social and economic stability and undermine the rule of law. Control by criminal groups also presented barriers to UNHCR, government and other actors to access high-risk communities and address root causes. Internal socio-political dynamics complicated efforts due to coordination challenges, hindering the implementation of municipal plans. The lack of operational and technical capacity exacerbated these issues, along with insufficient child protection policies. Moreover, land disputes, hate speech against LGBTIQ+ people, increased femicides, distrust in law enforcement, and restricted humanitarian access due



to escalating violence posed additional barriers to achieving lasting solutions for displaced populations. Prospects for overcoming these challenges lie in strengthening institutional frameworks, enhancing coordination among government entities, civil society, and international organizations, and improving technical capacities for child protection and violence prevention. Addressing root causes requires a multifaceted approach that includes economic development, education, and healthcare access to improve livelihoods and reduce inequalities. Promoting inclusive policies and community engagement can also help rebuild trust in institutions and foster safer environments. Ultimately, a concerted effort that combines local empowerment, enhanced governance and rule of law, and socio-economic development is essential for breaking the cycle of violence and displacement in Honduras. Building on existing initiatives and international support, Honduras can progress towards more stable and secure communities, aligning with the strategic goals for mitigating forced displacement by 2026.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2024, UNHCR continued efforts to support government capacities, collaborating with civil society, and improving protection for forcibly displaced people, in line with the Multiyear Strategy (2023–2026). A key achievement of the MIRPS platform was the incorporation of displaced people in the government planning and budget cycle for the first time, under the leadership of the Planning Secretariat. This aligns with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNHCR collaborated with a wide spectrum of actors through 20 memoranda of understanding with governmental bodies and 23 partnerships, including seven with public institutions and others with NGOs.

Other key collaborations involved the UN system, particularly support to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and leadership of a working group on gender and protection. In 2024, UNHCR and IOM launched a new initiative to bring together key donors on human mobility, hosting eight events. UNHCR also engaged with the World Bank, IDB and CBEI to integrate displacement into their agendas. As leader of the Protection Cluster, with 40 organisations, UNHCR coordinated responses to mixed movements and established local response groups with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. Efforts included support to international media on the consequences of violence and displacement, including climate-related hazards.

UNHCR also collaborated with The Hague Institute for Innovation in Law (HiiL) in promoting a study on access to justice for internally displaced people. The study analysed legal challenges and gaps in formal dispute resolution, contributing to the development of people-centred justice policies.

Finally, UNHCR strengthened partnerships with the private sector and academia, promoting sustainable inclusion of displaced people in society.

## 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
Others of Concern	97.83%	95.00%	95.25%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
IDPs		100.00%	100.00%
Others of Concern	99.71%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

##### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>	
IDPs	1,007
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	107
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	187

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR reinforced its efforts to address the needs of refugees and migrants crossing the country, strengthening its operational capacity and strategic partnerships. At the border, UNHCR collaborated with key stakeholders, including the National Migration Institute (INM), the Secretariat of Childhood, Adolescence and Family, the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), and NGOs, to enhance the humanitarian response.

A key achievement was the extension of the migratory amnesty into 2025. In Danlí, El Paraíso, UNHCR inaugurated a new field unit and supported the INM in establishing a Comprehensive Assistance Centre,

enhancing the humanitarian response capacity in a region where 90% of people enter the country irregularly. Additionally, UNHCR published a monthly Mixed Movement Report contributing to an interagency initiative with WFP and UNICEF to gather evidence on dynamics across the Americas region.

Throughout 2024, UNHCR provided extensive training at national and local levels, engaging over 1,000 participants from municipal governments, Ciudad Mujer, CONADEH (the Ombudsperson's Office), the Public Defender's Office, INM, the National and Border Police, the Secretariat for Social Development and Inclusion, the Secretariat of Education, the Secretariat of Health, and other state institutions. UNHCR strengthened government capacities by training over 2,000 officials on international protection principles, including non-refoulement, non-penalization for irregular entry, the right to seek asylum, and the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees in Honduras. As a result, no cases of refoulement were reported, and individuals in need of international protection generally accessed Honduran territory and the national asylum system. In 2024, the Government registered 173 asylum applications, representing a 62% increase compared to the same period in 2023 and marking the highest number of asylum applications ever registered in Honduras. Most asylum-seekers are from Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia and El Salvador.

UNHCR continued to provide technical support to the INM on reforms to the Migration and Foreigners Law, aimed at establishing a more streamlined asylum procedure. Capacity-building initiatives for Eligibility Officers and members of the INM Refugee Commission strengthened their expertise in asylum processes. Within the framework of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS), UNHCR facilitated the exchange of good practices on case processing at the regional level, provided guidance on improving eligibility interviews, and supported the enhancement of INM's information management systems.

These collective efforts reflect UNHCR's commitment to ensuring access to protection and advancing access to territory, registration and documentation for those in need of international protection. As a result of sustained advocacy, the number of asylum approvals increased by 200%—from six in 2023 to 18 in 2024.

### 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>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</b>	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR advanced its support to authorities in strengthening the legal frameworks for the protection of internally displaced people in Honduras. Through technical assistance to the National System of Response to Internally Forced Displacement (SINARDEFI), UNHCR played a key role in developing the regulations for the Law for the prevention, assistance and protection of internally displaced people, with the final draft submitted in October 2024 to the Secretariat of Human Rights for legal approval.

UNHCR's collaboration with the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Forcibly Displaced People (CIPPDEF) also generated significant outcomes, including the draft of the Guidelines for Local Response to Internal Displacement. These guidelines, shared with public officials from eight municipalities across the country, were enhanced through consultative sessions and are currently under review and validation by CIPPDEF.

Capacity-building efforts were a keystone of UNHCR's strategy, with 100 public officials from 29 governmental institutions participating in presentations on the regulation for the Law for displaced people. Furthermore, 62 officials received specialized training on internal displacement caused by violence in Honduras. UNHCR also supported SINARDEFI, in enhancing technical and operational capacities through a structured training plan on risk analysis, interview techniques, and protection measures, which will continue into 2025.

The judiciary also benefited from UNHCR's capacity-strengthening initiatives, with six training sessions conducted for 99 officials from the Central District, San Pedro Sula, and Choluteca. These workshops identified knowledge gaps and training needs, revealing that over 50% of participants lacked familiarity with protection responses for displacement cases. In response, UNHCR will continue collaborating in 2025 to address these needs through training, working groups, and the development of tools and protocols.

CIPPDEF conducted the initial assessment for the development of a public policy on internal displacement prevention. This process will shape the policy's objectives in 2025. Additionally, UNHCR supported the launch of the awareness campaign "Protegiendo Vidas, Tejiendo la Esperanza Desplazamos el Miedo" (Protecting Lives, Weaving Hope, and Displacing Fear), which used art to highlight violence-induced displacement and advocate for the implementation of the Law for displaced people. Additionally, UNHCR collaborated with the Hague Institute for Innovation of Law (HiIL) on a study on access to justice for IDPs, which analyzed legal challenges and gaps in formal dispute resolution, contributing to the development of people-centred justice policies.

These collective efforts reflect UNHCR's strategic engagement in strengthening governance structures and enhancing institutional capacities to ensure the rights and protection of displaced populations in 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>			
IDPs		95.00%	93.10%
Others of Concern	33.33%	90.00%	92.31%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.36%	65.00%	61.36%
<b>4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women</b>			
IDPs		100.00%	90.00%
Others of Concern	90.48%	100.00%	92.79%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			
IDPs	95.00%	85.00%	87.50%
Others of Concern		85.00%	100.00%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>	
IDPs	54
Others of Concern	2,432

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR advanced efforts to protect and support women and girls survivors of violence and those at risk, enhancing access to specialized protection services, including safe spaces, while fostering community engagement in protecting women and girls from violence. A key achievement was the partnership with the Secretariat of Women's Affairs (SEMUJER) through the project "Weaving Bridges for Women and Girls Against Forced Displacement," which strengthened the national response to displacement caused by violence against women and girls. This initiative established institutional response mechanisms and protocols, addressing 54 cases of internally displaced women and 221 cases of women at risk through the CONECTA platform. Additionally, UNHCR supported SEMUJER's response to 1,741 women and girls survivors of violence in Danlí and Trojes.

UNHCR and partners expanded protection pathways, establishing five new referral mechanisms in Comayagua, Choloma, La Ceiba, Trojes, and San Pedro Sula, while updating three in Choluteca, Ocotepeque, and Danlí. These efforts promoted survivors' access to essential services. Capacity-building remained central to UNHCR's efforts, with over 775 community leaders and 886 state officials trained to protect women and girls from violence. UNHCR strengthened the skills of officials from the National Migration Institute, National Police, SEMUJER, Ciudad Mujer, the National Human Rights Commissioner (CONADEH), and Municipal Women's Offices to assess risks of violence against displaced women and girls.

UNHCR provided technical and financial support for the development of a guide for CONADEH (the Ombudsperson's Office) to address complaints from indigenous and Afro-Honduran women human rights

defenders at risk of displacement. Through collaborations with SEMUJER, the International Rescue Committee, and civil society actors, community engagement initiatives reached over 2,000 people, reinforcing protection of women and girls from violence. UNHCR also strengthened 25 community organizations under the Migrant and Displaced Women's Roundtable, introducing tools for self-protection and self-care among community leaders.

UNHCR trained 294 partners and community leaders, along with 126 state officials, on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Additionally, UNHCR provided equipment to safe spaces such as Safe Houses and Hogar "Querubines" to improve survivor support. A total of 200 dignity kits were distributed to displaced women and girls, and 600 to internally displaced women and girls, ensuring tailored protection responses. As a result of these efforts, the proportion of people who knew where to access GBV services increased from 33% to 92% in 2024. These actions reinforced UNHCR's commitment to safeguarding survivors and empowering communities to prevent and mitigate the differentiated impacts of violence.

## 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
IDPs	82.89%	90.00%	82.89%
Others of Concern		45.00%	56.19%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
IDPs	11.36%	50.00%	44.44%
Others of Concern	28.95%	50.00%	48.89%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.39%	30.00%	24.39%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			
IDPs		100.00%	100.00%
Others of Concern		65.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>	
IDPs	268
Others of Concern	260
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to progress towards ensuring that children and adolescents displaced or at risk of displacement had access to a comprehensive child protection system safeguarding their safety in living, learning, and play environments.

Through enhanced collaboration with government institutions, civil society, and key implementing partners, UNHCR reinforced protection pathways that prioritize the best interests of the child. UNHCR provided critical technical support and capacity building by training over 600 individuals—including officials, community leaders, parents, and caregivers—on child protection and rights bolstering the effectiveness of protection mechanisms across Honduras. In partnership with key stakeholders, UNHCR identified and assisted children who were internally displaced, at risk of displacement, victims of forced recruitment, in need of international protection, or part of mixed movements.

Over 570 children and their families received individualized protection services, while approximately 300 children benefited from psychosocial support. Furthermore, direct protection services were delivered through collaboration with partners, and more than 2,500 children, including children who had been deported, received comprehensive support. Additionally, child protection officers operating in border and transit areas facilitated the referral of over 2,200 individuals with protection needs to regional child protection offices, thereby strengthening the overall system.

UNHCR and its partners further intensified efforts to build community capacities and protection mechanisms with a particular emphasis on child and youth participation. This approach ensured that the voices of young people contributed to the development of legal frameworks and public policies addressing displacement, while also supporting reintegration processes, family reunification, and access to international protection.

These collective achievements in 2024 reflect UNHCR's continued commitment to safeguarding the rights and well-being of displaced and at-risk children and adolescents in Honduras, contributing to a more robust and inclusive child protection system.

## 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 Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>			
IDPs	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate
Others of Concern	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited	Extensive	Moderate
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
IDPs	Unknown	80.00%	38.10%
Others of Concern	81.58%	100.00%	60.36%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
IDPs	0.00%	65.00%	56.10%
Others of Concern	56.25%	57.00%	50.17%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	80.00%	100.00%



## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments</b>	
IDPs	88
Others of Concern	634
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>	
IDPs	230
Others of Concern	321
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>	
IDPs	2,460
Others of Concern	13,261
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	365

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR advanced significantly towards a comprehensive approach to bolster community resilience and ensure access to protection mechanisms for people and communities at risk of displacement. Capacity building was further expanded, with over 400 individuals trained in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) among communities at the borders, humanitarian staff, and public officials. In addition, rights awareness sessions reached more than 6,600 people, thereby enhancing their ability to identify protection risks and understand their rights. These initiatives specifically targeted and benefited vulnerable groups including children, youth, women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and people with disabilities.

In the northern and north-eastern regions, collaboration with municipal authorities enabled focused interventions that reinforced protection measures for internally displaced people. In Ocotepeque, efforts to improve digital literacy and communication among women and youth contributed to greater community participation and social cohesion. At the national level, partnerships with development actors reinforced the capacities of community promoters responsible for safeguarding those at risk of displacement. As a result of these efforts, the number of individuals in participatory assessments increased by 244%—from 238 in 2023 to 818 in 2024—demonstrating expanded community engagement in protection planning. UNHCR coordinated planning with community leaders in high-risk communities that led to the development of protection plans that addressed public space recovery, entrepreneurship, and sport-based strategies, benefiting over 300 children and young people. Moreover, a new emphasis was placed on analyzing the impact of weather-related hazards on internally displaced people, further informing the design of community protection strategies. Overall, the integrated approach in 2024—underpinned by robust collaboration between UNHCR, state institutions, and local networks—continued to build on the progress achieved in 2023.

This multifaceted strategy has enhanced community resilience, reinforced protection mechanisms, and promoted inclusive participation among forcibly displaced people and communities at risk of displacement across Honduras.



## 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
IDPs	1.17%	5.00%	0.85%
Others of Concern	7.92%	20.00%	1.25%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.42%	40.00%	23.78%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
IDPs	62.08%	70.00%	63.12%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.85%	90.00%	84.85%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
IDPs	1,234
Others of Concern	2,629
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
IDPs	859
Others of Concern	1,200
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR Honduras advanced significantly towards ensuring that forcibly displaced and stateless people have access to clear and effective responses to protect their life, safety, liberty, integrity, and access to humanitarian assistance. This progress was achieved through strategic coordination and collaboration with government entities, humanitarian actors, and civil society, focusing on comprehensive case management and the provision of sectoral and specialized services. These services included psychosocial care, mental health support, shelter, counselling, and legal assistance, tailored to the needs of forcibly displaced people and other people with vulnerabilities. An essential aspect of UNHCR's contribution was the prioritization to cover basic needs, alongside emergency shelter and relocation support.

Distribution of direct support to cover basic needs to 1,298 people, preferred by 99% of the recipients for its flexibility, underscored UNHCR's commitment to delivering assistance in a manner that respects the dignity and preferences of the recipients. UNHCR also strengthened the response capacity of five shelters in key departments by providing essential in-kind donations, benefiting over 2,500 people per month. Under the MIRPS framework, UNHCR facilitated the exchange of good practices and supported efforts to strengthen government capacity, including measures to optimize case processing and eligibility assessments.

Furthermore, UNHCR's leadership in interagency coordination, particularly within the Protection Sector, and Local Response Teams demonstrated its value during Tropical Storm Sara by monitoring impacts, analysing risks, and reinforcing protection programmes for those doubly affected. In the south-eastern region, leadership in the Local Response Team was evidenced by regular coordination meetings that enhanced support across critical sectors, while in the north-western region, sustained leadership further ensured a coordinated response for displaced and mixed movement populations. Overall, these combined efforts reached over 220,000 people through protection activities and case management.

This comprehensive approach, combining material assistance with capacity-building and strategic coordination, highlighted UNHCR's commitment to addressing the complex needs of forcibly displaced people 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>			
IDPs	Unknown	55.00%	7.50%
Others of Concern	5.89%	55.00%	8.90%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.21%	55.00%	46.21%
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.06%	40.00%	31.06%

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
IDPs	429
Others of Concern	654
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR Honduras advanced its commitment to socio-economic inclusion by expanding engagement with public and private stakeholders to support sustainable solutions for forcibly displaced people, refugees, deportees, and those at risk of displacement. Progress towards the coordination between public and private actors to promote the socio-economic inclusion of displaced people was marked by an increased reach and enhanced support for these populations, with UNHCR playing a catalytic role in broadening access to technical certification and vocational training through strengthened partnerships with key state institutions such as the National Vocational Training Institute.

Building on the success of a pilot internship programme in 2023, the expanded initiative provided greater

employment opportunities for displaced and refugee youth, achieving a 52% employment rate among participants. UNHCR also supported initiatives to promote community resilience by facilitating social community enterprises that addressed the needs of communities affected by changing weather patterns. In partnership with the Honduran Corporate Social Responsibility Foundation, the launch of the “Seal of Excellence” award recognized private sector contributions to the inclusion of displaced people in the job market.

Contributions from other stakeholders such as Secretariat of Labour and Social Security, Secretariat of Human Rights, 42 technical and vocational training institutions, academia, and 133 private sector companies, further enriched these efforts by providing vital resources and capacity-building support. Additionally, collaborative efforts with GraphxSource, INTUR Group, and the Centre for Business Development ensured that displaced adults gained access to formal education and that families received assistance in establishing sustainable small-scale enterprises. Overall, UNHCR’s livelihood and economic inclusion activities reached approximately 4,500 people across various Honduran cities, directly benefiting 1,114 individuals through enhanced employment, education, and enterprise development opportunities.

This collective advancement not only reflects the progress made towards the socio-economic inclusion of displaced people but also underscores UNHCR’s technical and strategic contributions alongside the essential support provided by its partners.

## 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Others of Concern	1,074	2,550	2,001
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15	12	0

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR significantly expanded its capacity to facilitate resettlement and complementary pathways for forcibly displaced people and those at risk. By surpassing its annual target, UNHCR successfully submitted 1,975 Honduran nationals for resettlement to Canada and the United States of America, along with 30 cases involving refugees and asylum-seekers. Although no admissions were registered through complementary pathways—primarily due to the predominance of an internally displaced population—the resettlement programme has proven to be a critical, lifesaving intervention.

The programme, including in-country processing, provides high-risk groups—such as women, children, political and environmental activists, indigenous populations, and members of the LGBTIQ+ community—

with their only viable opportunity for a safe and dignified life. This initiative underscores UNHCR's unwavering commitment to identifying and supporting vulnerable individuals through durable solutions beyond Honduras' borders.

A cornerstone of this success has been the robust collaboration with strategic partners. The Norwegian Refugee Council managed all aspects of case management—screening, legal counselling, protection follow-up, material assistance, and support for obtaining necessary documentation—while Médecins du monde offered comprehensive psychosocial and medical support. Together, these efforts ensured a holistic approach to resettlement that addresses both immediate needs and long-term well-being.

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. This comprehensive approach mirrors the integrated and data-driven strategies successfully implemented in other contexts, setting a high standard for durable solutions in the face of forced displacement.

## 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

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land</b>			
IDPs	25.90%	30.00%	23.82%
Others of Concern	Unknown	30.00%	17.04%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.73%	35.00%	22.73%
<b>16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems</b>			
IDPs	Unknown	100.00%	26.21%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.94%	70.00%	68.94%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>	
IDPs	Partially
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
<b>16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Significant progress was achieved in safeguarding the land, housing, and property (HLP) rights of those forcibly displaced by violence in Honduras. With the successful integration of the Abandoned Property Registry (RBA) module into the Unified Registry System (SURE) by the National Property Institute (IP), legal protection for HLP rights has been substantially reinforced.

Complementing this legal framework, UNHCR launched the information and awareness campaign “Your Registered Home, Your Secured Right”, which reached 212 individuals across five dedicated fairs in four of the most affected cities. This campaign not only promoted the registration and regularization of HLP rights but also provided personalized legal guidance, positioning legal protection as a vital safeguard against dispossession amid violence and extreme weather events.

Furthermore, technical and financial support from UNHCR contributed to the development of a specialized RBA module aligned with the Law for the prevention, assistance and protection of internally displaced people, articles 52 and 53. Set to become fully operational in early 2025, this module will streamline the registration process and ensure continuous monitoring of protection measures for internally displaced people. In addition, ongoing identification efforts by the Secretariat of Human Rights have revealed 38 cases of abandoned or dispossessed properties between 2022 and 2024, underlining the urgent need for effective restitution mechanisms.

Looking ahead, sustained technical support, enhanced legal frameworks, and coordinated public awareness initiatives will be critical to consolidate these gains. By integrating comprehensive follow-up strategies, Honduras will advance not only the legal protection of HLP rights, but also the broader socio-economic integration of displaced individuals.

### Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>	
IDPs	1,176
Others of Concern	1,720
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	143
<b>09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance</b>	
IDPs	1,126
Others of Concern	14,439
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
<b>10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services</b>	
IDPs	1,185
Others of Concern	4,878
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29
<b>10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services</b>	
IDPs	2,313

Others of Concern	7,281
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31
<b>11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming</b>	
IDPs	79
Others of Concern	90
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4
<b>14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Throughout 2024, UNHCR improved the implementation of its Policy on Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) and strengthened efforts to operationalize its Accountability to Affected People (AAP) commitments. A holistic approach was adopted to integrate AGD considerations across all areas of operation, supporting advancements in inclusive programming, participation and inclusion, and commitment to the empowerment of women and girls. UNHCR and its partners enhanced data collection and reporting mechanisms to ensure disaggregation by age, gender, and diversity. This facilitated targeted interventions, reaching a diverse group of forcibly displaced and those at risk of displacement.

The operation advanced best interests' procedures and coordinated efforts to identify and address differentiated protection concerns effectively. UNHCR prioritized the active participation of women, girls, boys, youth, LGBTIQ+ people, and other vulnerable groups in the development of community protection plans and public policy. This approach facilitated direct engagement with affected communities and informed the design of the regulations for the Law for internally displaced people, ensuring that diverse voices were heard and considered in decision-making processes. UNHCR advocated for equality between women and men and the protection of women and girls through technical support to both UN agencies and government entities.

Moreover, UNHCR's efforts to promote gender-disaggregated data and support for government pledges highlighted a commitment to generating insights on the causes and impacts of forced displacement through an age and gender lens. Challenges included limited institutional capacity to use disaggregated data, social norms restricting participation, and underrepresentation of certain groups in decision-making. By reinforcing feedback mechanisms and strengthening two-way communication, the operation further advanced AAP and AGD principles in practice. Through continued collaboration with partners UNHCR aims to build on these achievements, overcoming barriers to participation and inclusion.

## Section 3: Resources

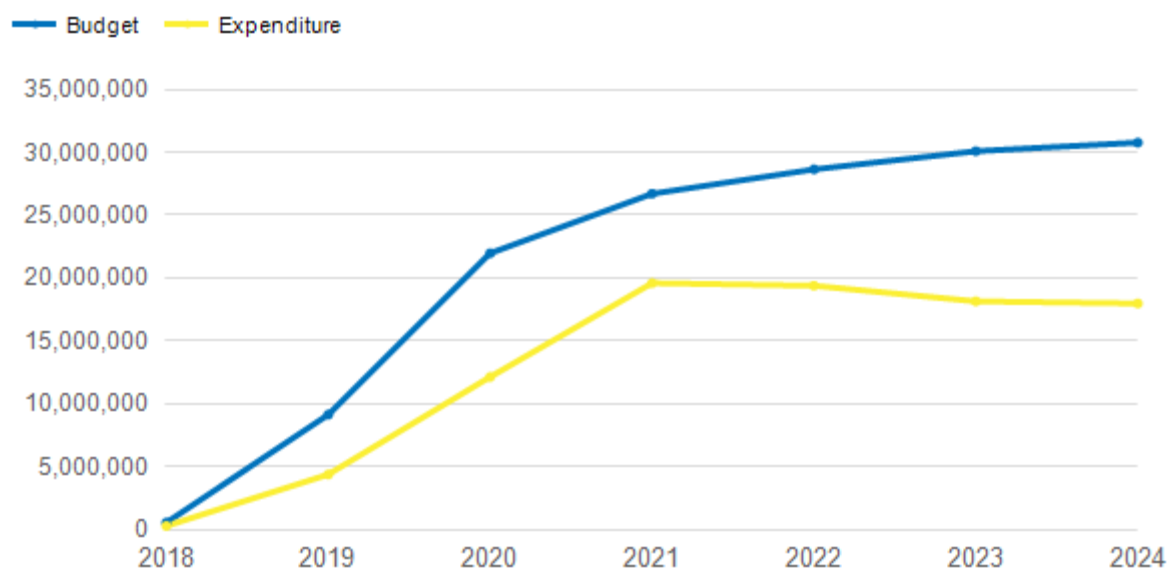
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

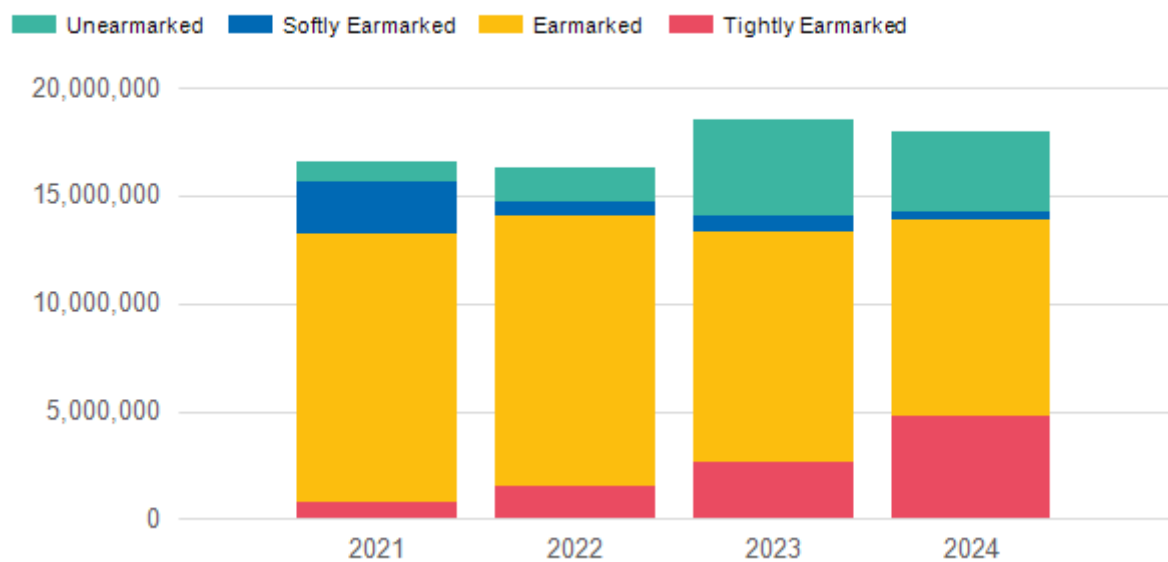
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	6,174,171	2,306,372	37.36%	2,306,372	100.00%
IA2: Assist	7,656,461	4,815,211	62.89%	4,815,211	100.00%
IA3: Empower	7,193,971	3,529,304	49.06%	3,529,304	100.00%
IA4: Solve	9,746,257	7,330,757	75.22%	7,330,757	100.00%
All Impact Areas		87,691			
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,770,860</b>	<b>18,069,335</b>	<b>58.72%</b>	<b>17,981,643</b>	<b>99.51%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	2,995,629	1,076,574	35.94%	1,076,574	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	3,178,543	1,229,798	38.69%	1,229,798	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,548,786	1,190,296	33.54%	1,190,296	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,082,824	554,144	26.61%	554,144	100.00%
OA7: Community	1,562,362	1,784,864	114.24%	1,784,864	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	7,656,461	4,815,211	62.89%	4,815,211	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	2,500,629	1,491,365	59.64%	1,491,365	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	5,860,314	5,714,773	97.52%	5,714,773	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,385,314	124,619	9.00%	124,619	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		87,691			
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,770,860</b>	<b>18,069,335</b>	<b>58.72%</b>	<b>17,981,643</b>	<b>99.51%</b>

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



### 3.2. Resources Overview

In line with a whole-of-society approach to break the cycles of displacement, UNHCR achieved significant progress in strengthening protection services and facilitating long-term integration. With 58% of the \$30.8 million funding needs covered, the operation delivered a multi-sectoral response addressing immediate needs such as shelter, health, legal aid and basic support, while advancing integration pathways. Prioritisation focused on regions with high protection risks, limited state presence and increasing deportations. Support from key donors—such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Republic of Korea, Canada, Germany and the European Union—was instrumental in expanding services. CERF funding



enabled responses for refugees and migrants crossing the country, improvements to reception spaces, and a UNHCR office in Danlí, benefiting over 12,000 people. Field missions with donors like Germany and Korea to high-risk areas, strengthened visibility and advocacy on protection needs.

Flexible funding allowed for timely adjustments, including strengthening institutional capacities and response coordination at border points. Resource mobilisation efforts included outreach to private sector actors and strengthened reporting to demonstrate results and attract diversified contributions. However, unmet needs persist, particularly in durable solutions, legal assistance and support to survivors of violence. These gaps limit the depth of the response and heighten risks of displacement.

Looking ahead, UNHCR will continue to leverage partnerships, field presence and evidence-based reporting to mobilise resources and address outstanding needs, ensuring protection and inclusion remain at the centre of the response.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Significant progress was achieved in strengthening the rule of law in Honduras, with the implementation of legal instruments and training for officials in international protection. Priority areas for 2025 include reinforcing inter-institutional coordination and consolidating a comprehensive displacement database, with UNHCR providing technical support to the National Institute of Statistics for its update.

In response to the growing number of people entering Honduras, a dedicated field unit was established in El Paraíso in 2024, working in close collaboration with the National Migration Institute, partners, shelters, NGOs, and UN agencies. In addition, protection efforts were prioritized in humanitarian spaces in the south-eastern and western border areas, through targeted improvements in infrastructure, service design, visibility of services and protection pathways, and sanitation (WASH), complemented by ongoing monitoring in border communities, crucial to identify risks, understand host community dynamics, and detect human rights violations.

Regarding internally displaced people, UNHCR has solidified its role as a key technical and operational partner, contributing to the development of the regulation of the Law for the prevention, assistance and protection of internally displaced people. New interventions addressing the causes and effects of internal displacement due to extreme weather events in vulnerable communities, such as Cedeño, will be explored in 2025. With 2025 marking an election year, UNHCR is committed to strengthening collaboration with development actors and financial institutions, ensuring sustainable support to reduce the risk of disruptions to protection programmes.

Key lessons confirmed the relevance of decentralised presence of UNHCR to enhance responsiveness, the need for stronger inter-institutional coordination on legal and statistical frameworks, and the value of sustained community monitoring to inform evidence-based protection planning.



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