

Annual Results Report

2023

Honduras

Acknowledgements

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2023, Honduras grappled with a crisis that exacerbated protection needs for 3.2 million people, up 14% from 2022. The crisis was marked by persistent violence despite a State of Exception declared in December 2022 and still valid by the end of year. Extortion, gang violence, land disputes and forced recruitment of children continued at high levels. The country reached a five-year peak in gender-based violence, noting a femicide every 21 hours. The LGBTIQ+ community, in addition to journalists and human rights defenders saw 42 and 15 violent deaths respectively. Climate change and political instability further complicated the situation. Floodings during hurricane season affected over 34,000 people and damaged 955 homes. The Congress did not convene for over four months, impacting the government due to the legislative inactivity.

Honduras was a key origin country for asylum-seekers, with over 41,900 seeking asylum in Mexico, a 35% increase from 2022. The enactment of the Internal Displacement Law, stemming from UNHCR's advocacy, was a national milestone in protecting the rights of people forced to flee and at risk of displacement.

As a transit country, Honduras saw a 189% increase in refugees and migrants on the move, mainly Venezuelans (42%), Cubans (16%), Haitians (15%), Ecuadorians (8%), and Colombians (3%). These arrivals could be 56% higher, as not all irregular entrants registered with the government. The already limited reception conditions were severely impacted. Protection risks include extortion, robbery, high prices, disinformation, health concerns, with dozens of people sleeping on the streets.

The challenges posed by these crises have made it difficult to develop and implement strategies that address both immediate needs and the underlying causes of displacement. This is due to the multifaceted nature of the situation, difficulties in delivering activities amidst security concerns, and the considerable dimension of the crisis.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
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%

In 2023, there was progress towards ensuring that by 2026, forcibly displaced and those at risk of displacement benefit from a comprehensive protection mechanism.

Primarily, steps towards implementation of the IDP Law are examples of concrete progress towards the development of a government-led protection mechanism. The law represents a milestone in creating an institutional architecture that enables the State to protect displaced and at-risk Hondurans. UNHCR's projects with the Municipality of San Pedro Sula, the National Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretariat of Human Rights also demonstrate progress towards implementation of coordinated, effective sustainable protection mechanisms.

For refugees and migrants in mixed movements, the collaborative efforts of UNHCR, UN Agencies, NGOs, State institutions such as the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), the National Migration Institute (INM), and various municipalities, have been pivotal in developing protection mechanisms at critical entry, transit, and exit points.

The extensions of the migratory amnesty in 2023, which were repeated, exempted people in mixed movements from an administrative fine for regularizing their status after irregular entry. This highlights the commitment to a human rights approach to mixed migration challenges. Additionally, the Comprehensive Assistance Centre (CAMI) was established in Danlí by INM, with UNHCR support, and it provided assistance to over 36,500 people, 60% of whom were women and children. This marked a direct government response to humanitarian needs. The initiative taken by INM to extend services at borders to weekends and publish timely, disaggregated data on people on the move is expected to enhance the government's ability to respond.

These developments highlight positive changes towards a comprehensive protection mechanism by 2026, focusing on legal advancements, enhanced institutional capacities, and collaborative efforts to displacement.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2026, forcibly displaced and those at risk of displacement meet their basic needs in a safe environment.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	Unknown	28.96%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Others of Concern	Unknown	72.92%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	87.27%

In 2023, UNHCR and partners, including the Municipality of San Pedro Sula, the Secretariat of Human Rights (SEDH), and the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), increased provision of services for basic needs. UNHCR registered over 4,000 people for case management, primarily focusing on internally displaced people (IDPs) and those at risk, with 20% facing serious safety risks. UNHCR provided cash assistance to almost 70% of them, focusing on the most vulnerable cases.

UNHCR identified 486 cases of returnees with protection needs, offering them legal assistance, protection information, and referral. The new IDP Law supported a comprehensive protection response, with UNHCR enhancing governmental case management capacities. UNHCR supported the expansion nationwide of SEDH's humanitarian assistance programme to IDPs.

UNHCR's efforts to strengthen CONADEH's displacement data analysis and reporting, alongside strategic litigation guidelines, aimed at strengthening the response to internal displacement. Three buses donated by UNHCR supported mobile human rights units to enhance outreach and identification of cases in 2024.

The integration of IDP-focused questions into the National Household Survey by the National Statistical Institute, with UNHCR and the Joint Data Center (JDC) support, will lead to annual forced displacement statistics from 2023 onwards, facilitating root cause analysis and measuring progress towards durable solutions.

UNHCR coordinated the humanitarian response for mixed movements at border points, providing material support to shelters and distributing over 21,000 hygiene items to reduce risks for refugees and migrants. The Mobile Information System implemented by UNHCR's partner World Vision reached over 137,000 people with critical protection and asylum information.

These efforts underscored progress towards ensuring people displaced and at-risk in Honduras can meet their basic needs in a safe environment by 2026.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2026, forcibly displaced communities and those at risk of displacement are able to mitigate the differentiated impact of violence.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.86%	63.89%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	IDPs	94.16%	71.28%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Others of Concern	Unknown	15.67%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.14%	100.00%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	IDPs	73.14%	25.58%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Others of Concern	Unknown	4.89%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	Unknown	47.58%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	84.33%

In 2023, UNHCR and its partners made significant strides enable forcibly displaced communities and those at risk of displacement to mitigate the differentiated impact of violence by 2026. Through a comprehensive approach, UNHCR’s concentrated efforts on empowering people and communities, bolstering the capacities of institutions, authorities, and partners, and ensuring access to protective mechanisms and safe spaces.

UNHCR supported 43 communities at risk of displacement throughout the country to develop and implement community-based protection plans, reaching 13,400 people. These plans, crafted through participatory assessments and consultations, served as a foundation for enhancing safety and resilience in these communities. By focusing on local empowerment and capacity building, these initiatives ensured that protective measures were both community-tailored and sustainable. The involvement of community leaders, women, youth, and other vulnerable groups in the planning process fostered a more inclusive and effective protection strategy.

Moreover, UNHCR's involvement in projects such as Sports for Protection; tactical urbanism or short-term, low-cost urban improvements to create safer, more engaging community spaces; Comunycarte; and mobile libraries reinforced community resilience against forced displacement. These initiatives used sports, arts, education, and digital literacy as tools for social cohesion, risk mitigation, and long-term social integration.

UNHCR placed a significant focus on preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV). Through targeted interventions, training sessions, awareness campaigns, and the development of protective pathways, UNHCR worked to empower communities and service providers, enhancing support for GBV survivors.

These activities demonstrated a holistic approach to protection that addresses both immediate needs and the root causes of forced displacement, such as GBV and forced recruitment of children and youth.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2026 forcibly displaced and those at risk of displacement access solutions that contribute to break the violence cycle and forced displacement.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
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	391	547
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	17
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Others of Concern	Unknown	0
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	167	184

In 2023, UNHCR advanced in enabling forcibly displaced and at-risk people to access sustainable solutions by 2026 through emphasis on economic inclusion, restoration of livelihoods, protection of property rights and third country solutions for people facing immediate life threat.

UNHCR partnered with both the public and private sectors to provide forcibly displaced people and those at risk with training that aligns with current market demands. This strategy facilitated their integration into the workforce by equipping them with relevant skills and knowledge, fostering self-sufficiency and resilience, while addressing inequality, and gaps in social protection systems. A similar partnership was done to certify 129 people forcibly displaced and from high-risk communities in fields such as electricity, computing, and

refrigeration. The engagement of the private sector in these educational initiatives underscored a shared commitment to sustainable support for displaced people.

UNHCR's support in establishing the Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) legal protection mechanism, including the development of the Registry of Abandoned Property, signified an important step towards securing the property rights of displaced people. This legal framework is expected to be operational in 2024.

Additionally, UNHCR's involvement in third-country resettlement programmes offered durable solutions for the 1,167 people facing serious life threats, illustrating a commitment to providing immediate and long-term protection solutions for those most in need.

The cumulative impact of these initiatives is a comprehensive approach to facilitating durable solutions for displacement and violence. By offering economic empowerment, legal protection, and resettlement options, UNHCR is actively working towards breaking the cycle of violence and forced displacement, paving the way for a future where displaced populations can lead secure and dignified lives.

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 2023, UNHCR implemented its Multiyear Strategy (2023-2026), aimed at bolstering government capacities, collaborating with civil society, and improving prevention and protection for forcibly displaced and stateless people. This effort was anchored in partnerships that were vital for achieving outcomes aligned with its Strategic Directions, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNHCR held 20 memorandums of understanding with governmental bodies and 25 partnerships, including eight with public institutions specialized in displacement and human rights, and others with NGOs providing protection services.

Key collaborations also involved the UN System, particularly in supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and leading one of its strategic areas. UNHCR engaged in policy dialogue with International Financial Institutions like the World Bank, IDB, and CBEI to incorporate internal displacement issues into their agendas. UNHCR collaborated with the MIRPS platform in Honduras and its National Technical Team to build on past successes. As leader of the Protection Cluster, comprising around 40 organizations, UNHCR played a pivotal role in coordinating responses to mixed movements and established local response groups in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

Efforts included facilitating international media to spotlight the consequences of violence and displacement and working with financial institutions to address displacement's root causes and integrate displaced people into development opportunities. These partnerships have been crucial in meeting immediate objectives and advancing long-term solutions for the displaced and those at risk. UNHCR's strategic engagements in 2023 thus significantly contributed to the 2026 goals, showcasing the impact of collaborative action in tackling displacement and promoting sustainable development.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

People we serve in need of international protection and mixed movements have access to the territory in conditions of dignified reception, fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures and facilitated documentation.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
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	Others of Concern	Unknown	80.00%	97.83%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Others of Concern	Unknown	100.00%	99.71%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In May 2023, UNHCR scaled up its efforts to address the unprecedented numbers of people in mixed movements. UNHCR worked with key partners, including the National Migration Institute (INM), the Directorate for Children, Adolescence and Family, the National Commissioner for Human Rights, and various NGOs, to enhance the response.

A significant achievement was the advocacy for the extension of migratory amnesty until 31 December 2023, in partnership with INM. In 2023, the INM also established the first Comprehensive Assistance Centre in Danlí with UNHCR's support, providing reception services to over 36,500 people.

UNHCR's enhancement of protection monitoring capabilities, using the High Frequency Survey to interview over 1,300 people on the move, increased visibility of the needs and profiles of refugees and migrants, supporting evidenced-based decision making. In addition, through Mobile Information Services, UNHCR and World Vision reached more than 137,000 people with protection information through an extensive field presence.

UNHCR delivered training programmes on international protection for civil society, community actors, state institutions, and police. Shelters in all regions received substantial UNHCR support in staff, infrastructure, and core relief items. UNHCR strengthened coordination mechanisms, such as the Protection Cluster and its three Local Teams, to enhance the response to mixed movements.

There was improvement in access to the territory and asylum as the INM's Human Rights Unit decentralized its work, supported by UNHCR. There were significant improvements in accessibility and processing times for the Temporary Stay Authorization process for asylum-seekers, with longer opening hour of INM's offices and better facilities.

The reinitiating of the Refugee Commission's meetings to analyze asylum applications was a critical advancement, to streamline RSD processes. UNHCR's support to INM for the reform of the Migration and Foreigners Law enhanced international protection standards. Advocacy for withdrawing reservations to the 1951 Convention and capacity-building initiatives for INM officials and the Refugee Commission on International Refugee Law, interview techniques, and case management underscored a commitment to meet international standards.

UNHCR supported a rights-based and dignified return process at the Centres for Returned Migrants in Omoa, La Lima, and in Belén through training of public servants on international protection and case management for returnees with protection needs.

These collaborative efforts contributed to the goal of ensuring that people in need of international protection and those in mixed movements have access to Honduran territory under conditions of dignified reception, with fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures and facilitated documentation, aligning with UNHCR's strategic directions and the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Rights of people UNHCR serves are recognized and guaranteed through the national legal framework and public policies.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR progressed in ensuring the rights of IDPs, people in need of international protection and in mixed movements are recognized and guaranteed within the national legal framework and public policies. This progress was achieved through concerted efforts with key stakeholders, including the municipality of San Pedro Sula, the National Migration Institute (INM), the Interinstitutional Commission for the Protection of Forcibly Displaced People (CIPPDEF), and the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH).

Significant progress was made in San Pedro Sula under the leadership of the Municipal Technical Commission for Response to Internal Displacement (CTMRDI), which implemented a comprehensive municipal plan addressing forced displacement with technical support of UNHCR. This included the establishment of a Municipal Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Mechanism (MMAHE) linked to national response mechanisms, indicating a solidified approach towards providing protection and durable solutions for displaced people through violence prevention activities and technical vocational training spaces.

The legislative landscape saw critical developments with the advocacy for the extension of migratory amnesty by the Honduran Congress and UNHCR's input into the reform package of the Migration and Foreigners Law. These efforts aimed to establish a clearer and more permanent framework for the protection of people in mixed movements, indicating a shift towards a more inclusive and protective legal environment.

The CIPPDEF, established under the IDP Protection Law, marked a milestone by convening high-level members from institutions and civil society organizations to prioritize the implementation of the law, demonstrating a unified approach to addressing internal displacement. UNHCR's technical support was pivotal in shaping policy analysis and developing CIPPDEF's work plan, which included critical outcomes such as the final draft of the law's regulations and an assessment of displacement prevention initiatives.

UNHCR's collaborations extended to CONADEH and the Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL), where capacity building and technical assistance were provided to enhance protection mechanisms and the identification and referral processes for people in need of protection. These initiatives underscored the comprehensive efforts made to strengthen the governance structures and operational capacities essential for upholding the rights of displaced people.

The combined efforts of UNHCR and its partners in 2023 laid a solid foundation for the continued recognition and guarantee of the rights of displaced people through national legal frameworks and public policies. These advancements contributed significantly to the broader objectives of providing dignified, fair, and efficient protection and support to those in need, reflecting a positive shift towards the outcome statements envisioned for the protection of displaced populations in Honduras.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Others of Concern	Unknown	40.00%	33.33%
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	40.00%	61.36%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Others of Concern	Unknown	100.00%	90.48%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	Unknown	85.00%	95.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR significantly advanced in the efforts to better protect and support gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and those at risk of GBV, increasing their access to protection services, including safe spaces, and ensuring communities are actively engaged in actions to address GBV.

A key achievement was the partnership with the Secretariat of Women's Affairs (SEMUIER) on the project "Building Bridges for Women and Girls Against Forced Displacement", which promoted a national state response to prevent and respond to forced displacement of women and girls caused by GBV. This initiative led to the establishment of institutional response mechanisms and protocols, assisting 72 cases of internally displaced women through the CONECTA platform.

Collaboratively, Doctors of the World, International Rescue Committee, UNHCR, and the Women for Life Forum assisted more than 200 cases of forcibly displaced survivors of gender-based violence across multiple cities, improving case management. Furthermore, the creation of two comprehensive referral pathways in cities like Ocotepeque and Choluteca facilitated a coordinated response ensuring survivors access to essential services.

Efforts to build capacity were notable, with over 650 community leaders and 700 state officials receiving training to better prevent, mitigate the risks, and respond to GBV. UNHCR gave specific focus to enhancing the skills of officials from SEMUIER, Ciudad Mujer, the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), and Municipal Women's Offices in identifying and analyzing risks of forced displacement caused by GBV.

Community engagement initiatives reached more than 2,200 people, emphasizing the importance of preventing gender-based violence and supporting survivors. Additionally, UNHCR trained 450 partners, community leaders, and state officials on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, highlighting UNHCR's commitment to safeguarding community well-being.

A pivotal contribution was the support for the Friendly Space for Women and Children at the Western border, which served over 450 women and children in mixed movements since May, providing a dignified space for protection and access to asylum or other mechanisms. UNHCR also distributed 2,700 dignity kits for women and girls in mixed movements and 500 for internally displaced women and girls, underlining the tailored approach to protection.

Through strategic partnerships and targeted interventions, UNHCR and stakeholders made substantial progress in 2023 towards ensuring that survivors and people at risk of GBV accessed necessary protection services and that communities were empowered to participate in the prevention and mitigating the risks to

the differentiated impacts of violence. This collaborative effort reflected a strong commitment to creating safer environments for women and girls affected by gender-based violence and forced displacement.

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.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	Unknown	40.00%	82.89%
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	70.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	Unknown	20.00%	11.36%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Others of Concern	Unknown	35.00%	28.95%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	30.00%	24.39%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	60.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR progressed towards ensuring that children and adolescents, both displaced and at risk of displacement, have access to a comprehensive child protection system, safeguarding their safety in living, learning, and play environments. Collaborating closely with government institutions, organizations, and civil society, UNHCR engaged in capacity building, provided technical support and training on Child Protection and Rights to over 300 officials. This effort aimed to strengthen the creation, implementation, and socialization of protection pathways, prioritizing the Best Interests and assistance of children and adolescents.

UNHCR also focused on identifying and supporting children who are IDPs or at risk of displacement, victims of forced recruitment, in need of international protection, or in mixed movements. Over 3,000 at-risk children were referred to and assisted by the Secretary of Children, Adolescents and Family and Casa Alianza, including about 2,000 returnee children who received psychological support, and some 600 children and families at risk receiving individual protection services.

In collaboration with World Vision Honduras, UNHCR deployed Child Protection Officers (OPIs) in southern and western areas, referring over 2,000 people with protection needs to regional offices of the Directorate for Children, Adolescence and Family. To combat high rates of violence and forced recruitment, UNHCR supported the formation of a network comprising of 13 representatives from government, civil society, and international organizations, focusing on prevention strategies, and strengthening response mechanisms for children and adolescents at risk.

UNHCR supported protection networks, community capacities and protection mechanisms, with special emphasis on children and youth, reaching almost 5,500 people. UNHCR promoted the strengthening of community dynamics, community prevention and protection strategies, as well as the participation of children and youth in community and educational scenarios, so that they were heard and actively

participated in the national construction of regulatory frameworks and public policy for attention to displacement. UNHCR also supported protection alternatives for re-entry processes, family reunification and access to the international protection system.

UNHCR raised awareness about the risks of forced recruitment with the publication of "La Tarea Pendiente," a legal analysis applying international child protection frameworks. Community-level interventions and the strengthening of the Integral System for the Guarantee of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Honduras emphasized advocacy for displaced and at-risk children, enhancing public policy and protection mechanisms.

These efforts by UNHCR and key stakeholders advanced the child protection system, offering hope for overcoming existing challenges and ensuring the safety and well-being of children and adolescents affected by displacement and violence.

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.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Others of Concern	Unknown	100.00%	81.58%
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	Unknown	60.00%	0.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Others of Concern	56.25%	55.00%	56.25%
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points	Moderate: 40-69 points
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Others of Concern	Unknown	Extensive: ≥70 points	Moderate: 40-69 points
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Extensive: ≥70 points	Limited: ≤39 points

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR Honduras implemented a comprehensive strategy to bolster community resilience and ensure access to protection mechanisms for people and communities at risk of displacement. This initiative saw the development of community self-protection strategies, tailored to the unique challenges faced by each community, particularly those impacted by violence and forced displacement. These protection strategies also encompassed plans to mitigate the risks associated with internal displacement such as forced recruitment, territorial control, sexual and gender-based violence.

Central to this approach was the active engagement with communities. 238 people joined participatory assessments and accessed feedback mechanisms through in situ consultations, being 10 girls, 11 boys, 136 women and 72 men, and nine of those being LBTIQ+ people. Furthermore, over 1,000 people engaged in peaceful coexistence activities in their communities across Honduras. These sessions were instrumental in enhancing the understanding and capacities of forcibly displaced people and communities affected by violence.

UNHCR built the capacities of 161 public officers and 114 representatives of civil society organizations and

community leaders on gender-based violence (GBV), forced displacement, prevention, and response across Honduras. In partnership with Ciudad Mujer, UNHCR also launched the first diploma programme on GBV and women's rights in Choluteca, leading to the graduation of representatives from 11 municipalities who further disseminated their knowledge within their communities. UNHCR also developed a referral pathway for the assistance of GBV survivors in Danlí, in collaboration with the GBV Protection Cluster, and UNFPA.

To strengthen community structures, UNHCR worked with community-based organizations, women's and youth networks, local governments, and the private sector. UNHCR implemented innovative community-based protection strategies, engaging over 400 at-risk people in activities designed to pre-empt protection risks associated with human smuggling and trafficking. To strengthen accountability to affected population, UNHCR strengthened communication with communities. Over 80 community leaders provided open and/or anonymous feedback to improve UNHCR's community-based interventions and received information on case identification and referral mechanisms.

With Save the Children, UNHCR reached over 1,761 girls, 1,990 boys, 1,543 women and 937 men with workshops on cybersecurity and self-protection to mitigate the risk of forced displacement due to forced recruitment and human trafficking. UNHCR also provided support for over 40 community-based groups.

UNHCR and its partners' multifaceted approach in 2023 significantly contributed to enhancing community resilience, ensuring access to self-protection strategies, and fostering inclusive participation mechanisms for communities and people at risk of displacement in Honduras.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

People UNHCR serves have clear and effective responses to protect their life, safety, liberty and integrity and access to humanitarian assistance.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	Unknown	5.00%	1.17%
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Others of Concern	Unknown	20.00%	7.92%
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.05%	40.00%	35.42%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	IDPs	Unknown	60.00%	62.08%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	60.00%	84.85%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, 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. UNHCR financed medical clinics in San Pedro Sula providing health services and the hiring of mental health professionals in shelters.

An essential aspect of UNHCR's contribution was the prioritization of cash assistance to cover basic needs, alongside non-cash assistance for emergency housing and relocation support. Distribution of cash assistance to 1,497 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.

Under the umbrella of the Comprehensive Regional Framework for Protection and Solutions (MIRPS), UNHCR also played a crucial role in enhancing the capacity of government institutions. This was achieved through infrastructure development, technical support, and training aimed at aligning the response and assistance mechanisms with the Honduran Law for the Prevention, Attention, and Protection of Forcibly Displaced People. These efforts were instrumental in activating humanitarian assistance and protection schemes funded by UNHCR, facilitating the integration of valuable lessons learned into the regulatory framework of the law.

Furthermore, UNHCR's leadership in interagency coordination, particularly within the Protection Cluster, and Local Response Teams significantly bolstered the integration of its response efforts into the Honduras Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to respond to refugees and migrants in mixed movements, and internally displaced people. This strategic engagement strengthened the humanitarian network and ensured the efficient utilization of resources, avoiding duplication of interventions and prioritizing areas of most need.

This comprehensive approach, combining cash and in-kind 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 the people UNHCR serves.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Others of Concern	Unknown	55.00%	5.89%
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	55.00%	46.21%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	10.00%	31.06%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	IDPs	Unknown	13.00%	6.74%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Others of Concern	Unknown	13.00%	4.77%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	20.00%	15.15%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR Honduras undertook significant initiatives to support the State's efforts in coordinating with both public and private sectors to foster socio-economic inclusion for people forcibly displaced or at risk. Collaborative efforts involved capacity-building sessions and training for 163 stakeholders, including government representatives at national and municipal levels, the private sector, and civil society.

These activities aimed to enhance understanding of displacement issues and to identify opportunities for livelihoods and economic inclusion for people forcibly displaced, refugees, and returnees in need of protection. Partnerships with the Honduran Corporate Social Responsibility Foundation (FUNDAHRSE), the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP), the Secretariat of Labour and Social Security (SETRASS), and other key entities were crucial in these efforts.

A pilot internship programme, resulting from collaboration with SETRASS and INFOP, provided labour

insertion opportunities for 92 displaced and refugee youth, with a promising 49% employment rate post-internship. Job fairs and soft skills training sessions further supported employment and skill development, while international pledges, like that from GraphxSource, committed to employing displaced youth.

UNHCR's support extended to 28 Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centres, enhancing their capacity to serve displaced people through equipment donations and curriculum updates.

Furthermore, in collaboration with INTUR Group and other private sector entities, UNHCR supported forcibly displaced adults in accessing formal education through scholarships, and assisted families in establishing small-scale enterprises, contributing to livelihood restoration. Over 100 families received training, seed capital, and business development support, with a significant proportion successfully growing their businesses post-intervention. Entrepreneurship support for displaced families involved training, seed capital, and business development assistance, demonstrating sustainable growth in most of these enterprises. UNHCR also began to explore collaborative activities with ILO with a view towards future sustainability and expanding the impact of the projects.

Overall, UNHCR's livelihood and economic inclusion efforts reached around 2,500 people across various Honduran cities, with nearly half benefiting from comprehensive support in enterprise development, internships, and training programmes. This multi-stakeholder approach, incorporating contributions from the Secretariat of Human Rights, municipal governments, and private sector entities, underscored a collective commitment to integrating forcibly displaced people into the socio-economic fabric of Honduras, laying a foundation for their resilience and self-reliance.

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.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Others of Concern	617	1,068	1,074
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	12	15
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority	Others of Concern	496.00	170.00	267.00
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	200.00	242.00
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR made significant strides in facilitating resettlement mechanisms and exploring complementary pathways for forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement. Achieving a milestone by surpassing the annual target, UNHCR successfully submitted 1,075 Honduran nationals for resettlement to countries like Canada and the United States of America, alongside 15 refugees and/or asylum-seekers. However, there were no admissions through complementary pathways from Honduras to any resettlement countries during this period.

The resettlement programme, including the in-country processing, is a critical lifesaving activity, offering people at high risk, such as women, children, political and environmental activists, indigenous populations, and people from the LGBTIQ+ community, what is often their only chance for a safe and dignified life. This initiative underscored UNHCR's commitment to identifying and supporting high-risk profiles through durable solutions beyond Honduras' borders.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), a pivotal partner in this endeavor, undertook case management for all resettlement cases, enhancing the process by screening and referring cases to UNHCR, providing legal counselling, protection follow-up, and facilitating cash assistance. Additionally, NRC played a vital role in assisting people in acquiring necessary documents for resettlement clearance and departure.

Further bolstering the support network, Medicos del Mundo / Doctors of the World (MdM) and Medicos Sin Fronteras / Doctors Without Borders (MSF) contributed significantly by offering psychosocial and medical support to people within the Resettlement Programme. Their involvement ensured a holistic approach to the resettlement process, addressing not only legal and procedural requirements but also the health and well-being of the people and families involved.

This collective effort by UNHCR and its partners in 2023 represented a comprehensive approach to providing forcibly displaced people and those at risk with access to resettlement mechanisms and the prospect of durable solutions in third countries, thereby contributing to the safeguarding of their life, safety, liberty, and integrity.

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.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	IDPs	69.00%	30.00%	25.90%
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	35.00%	22.73%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	70.00%	68.94%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, Honduras witnessed substantial progress towards establishing an operational and effective mechanism for protecting the land, housing, and property (HLP) rights of people forcibly displaced by violence and human rights violations. This advancement was underpinned by the enactment of the Law for the Prevention, Assistance, and Protection of Forcibly Displaced People, which facilitated the creation of the Registry of Abandoned Property (RBA) and bolstered the National Property Institute's (IP) capabilities to manage the RBA and refine registration and property ownership processes.

UNHCR's technical assistance to the IP was instrumental in enhancing the understanding and capabilities of approximately 160 registry and property officials regarding HLP rights protection and displacement laws. This initiative was enriched by an experiential exchange with Colombian officials, aimed at learning from Colombia's HLP protection framework for internally displaced people.

The collaborative efforts led to the development and validation of the Executive Agreement for the RBA, which outlined its definition, scope, and operational procedures. This was a pivotal step in establishing a formal mechanism for protecting abandoned properties due to violence. Moreover, the Cadastral Measurement Regulations underwent significant revisions to incorporate a focus on protecting displaced people's HLP rights, with input from over 50 cadastre officials.

A pilot project in the La Providencia community marked the practical application of these efforts, identifying properties abandoned due to violence and developing a specialized form for future surveys. Furthermore, the revision of the Unified Registration Criteria Manual aimed to align it with the displacement law and the provisions of the RBA Executive Agreement, ensuring a harmonized approach to HLP rights protection.

With UNHCR's guidance, the IP initiated its first information campaign, "Your Registered Home, Your Secured Right," to elevate national awareness about the importance of property registration as a protective measure against displacement, forced evictions, and other risks.

These collective endeavors represented a significant step forward in securing HLP rights for people forcibly displaced in Honduras. By enhancing institutional capacities, refining legal and regulatory frameworks, and raising public awareness, UNHCR and its partners significantly contributed to the safety and stability of forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement, ensuring their HLP rights are recognized and protected.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Throughout 2023, UNHCR improved the implementation of its Policy on Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD). A holistic approach was adopted to integrate AGD considerations across all areas of operation, yielding advancements in inclusive programming, participation and inclusion, and commitment to gender equality and 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 Office 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 Internal Displacement Law regulations, ensuring that diverse voices were heard and considered in decision-making processes.

UNHCR advocated for gender equality and the protection of women and girls through technical support to both UN agencies and government entities. This included assistance in revising commitments under the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) to include specific measures aimed at protecting children from forced recruitment and addressing gender-based violence. 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 age and gender lens.

Therefore, UNHCR advanced in operationalizing the AGD policy. Through continued collaboration with partners and stakeholders, UNHCR aims to build on these achievements, overcoming barriers to participation and inclusion.

Section 3: Resources

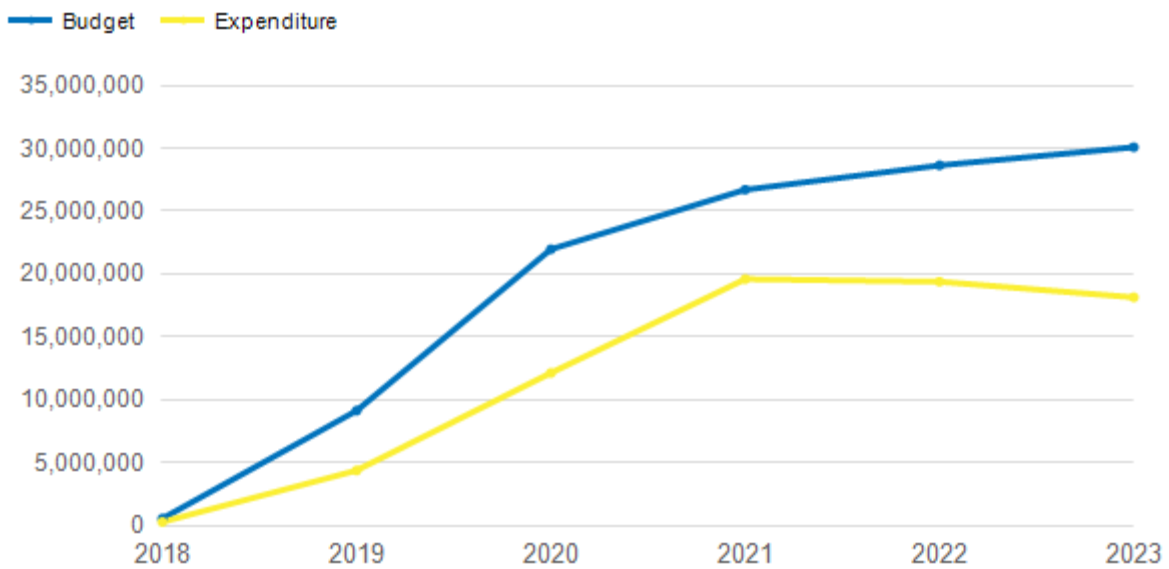
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

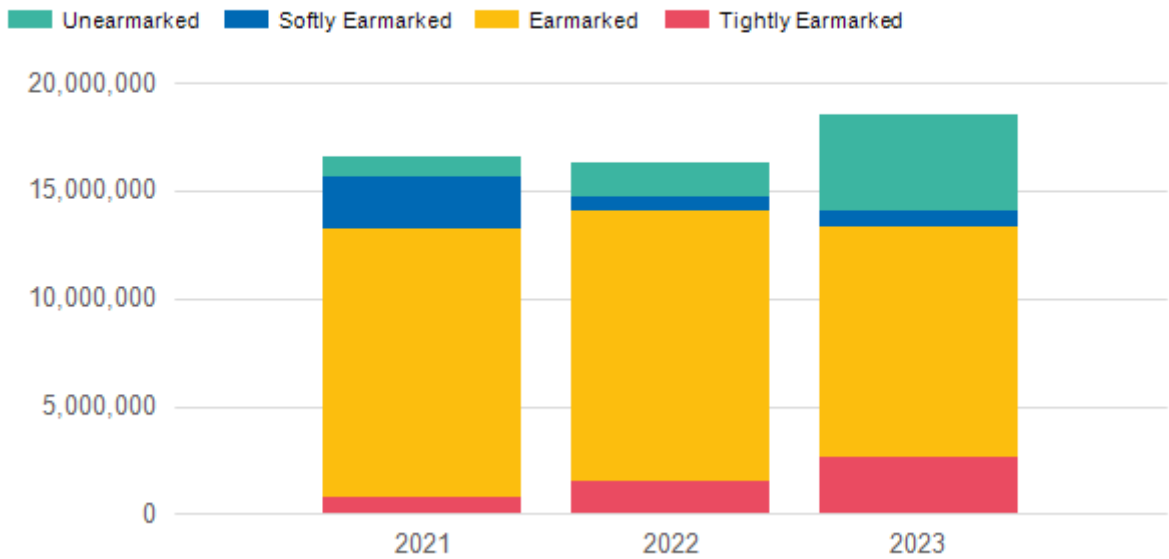
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	6,226,768	2,941,062	47.23%	2,941,062	100.00%
IA2: Assist	8,521,433	5,128,436	60.18%	5,128,436	100.00%
IA3: Empower	5,798,768	3,649,630	62.94%	3,649,630	100.00%
IA4: Solve	9,540,152	6,437,522	67.48%	6,437,522	100.00%
All Impact Areas		500,173			
Total	30,087,120	18,656,823	62.01%	18,156,650	97.32%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	3,120,076	1,895,504	60.75%	1,895,504	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	3,106,692	1,045,558	33.66%	1,045,558	100.00%
OA4: GBV	2,721,384	2,138,164	78.57%	1,682,553	78.69%
OA5: Children	1,539,589	898,603	58.37%	898,603	100.00%
OA7: Community	1,537,795	1,068,474	69.48%	1,068,474	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	8,521,433	5,128,436	60.18%	5,128,436	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	3,920,076	1,852,190	47.25%	1,852,190	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	4,260,038	4,006,682	94.05%	4,006,682	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,360,038	578,650	42.55%	578,650	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		44,563			
Total	30,087,120	18,656,823	62.01%	18,156,650	97.32%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2023, UNHCR concentrated on improving comprehensive and multi-sectoral support, focused on strengthening protection services and offering cash assistance to people facing forced displacement, at risk of displacement or considered to the resettlement programme. In addition, UNHCR extended protection services and in-kind support to people in mixed movements. This strategic focus emerged from acknowledging the necessity of a comprehensive approach, prompting UNHCR to support state entities in policy formulation, programme implementation, and the provision of emergency assistance and durable solutions. This was aimed at strengthening institutional capacities in line with the evolving regulations of the Internal Displacement Law.

The operation faced difficulties in meeting the increased humanitarian needs due to a 189% rise in mixed movements compared to 2022. Nonetheless, it maintained inter-agency coordination roles, leading the Protection Cluster and Local Teams at borders, in cooperation with local and national institutions. Despite generous donor support, overall, in 2023 there was less funding available than the previous year, making operational demands in Honduras hard to meet due to rising mixed movements, violence, and climate change impacts, especially during rainy seasons, requiring more operational presence and aid.

Looking ahead, sustained funding in 2024 will be crucial for UNHCR to support government-led efforts to address forced internal displacement following the passing of the Internal Displacement Law, such as profiling, legal reforms, establishment of protection and assistance programmes for IDPs, etc. Moreover, donor support will be key in delivering essential humanitarian assistance to the forcibly displaced population in Honduras, where mixed movements have intensified, necessitating immediate assistance.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Following the annual review, UNHCR Honduras proposes strategic adjustments to its ongoing multi-year strategy to enhance adaptability, risk management, and collaboration. A key change involves intensifying risk management to better navigate the dynamic displacement context, responding promptly to the surge in mixed movements and increased violence. Strengthening relationships with the government, civil society, and stakeholders is prioritized to bolster protection mechanisms for displaced people, ensuring a unified approach to displacement challenges.

The strategy emphasizes developing a comprehensive national protection system, focusing on local and municipal capacity building, and securing public funding. This is alongside an increased integration of Age, Gender, Diversity (AGD) approaches across all operations to ensure inclusive interventions. Furthermore, the strategy aims to expand on durable solutions through a triple nexus approach, weaving livelihood initiatives into broader public programmes to influence policy and create sustainable models.

The reorientation carries risks, including potential resource constraints that may impact the implementation of strategic changes and possible delays due to bureaucratic hurdles. However, it also opens opportunities for increased resilience and effectiveness of the operation, stronger partnerships yielding more comprehensive solutions, and enhanced protection and integration of displaced populations through inclusive practices and sustainable models.

These strategic adjustments are designed to make UNHCR Honduras's operations more responsive and effective, enabling a more agile and impactful navigation of displacement complexities.



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