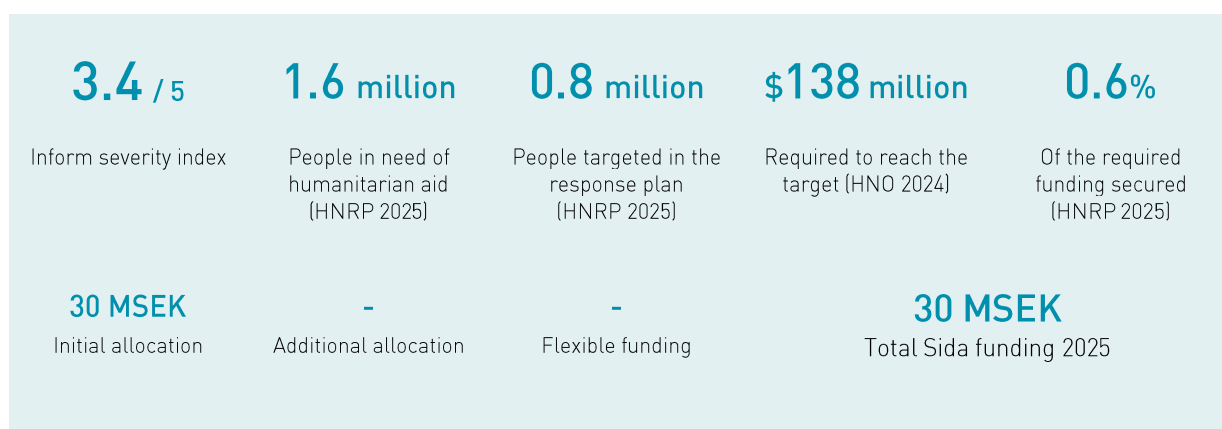


31 March 2025

1. Crisis overview



Honduras is experiencing a multidimensional crisis, with several compounding factors such as natural shocks and climate change, food insecurity, violence, and human mobility and displacement. The country is situated in the dry corridor of Central America resulting in prolonged droughts, made worse by the El Niño and La Niña phenomena, and it is exposed to multiple climate-oriented and geological natural hazards annually. These hazards, combined with chronic poverty, high levels of violence and a heavy migration burden of being a country of origin, transit and return, have led to a protection and food security crisis.

In a country of 9.6 million people, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2025 estimates the number of people in need to 1.6 million and the target for the humanitarian response to 800,000 people. More than half of the people in need are women. According to IPC forecasts, households in crisis-level food insecurity (Phase 3) or worse will be concentrated to the dry corridor and will not reach 2024 levels. On top of the food crisis, however, the violence of armed groups and the state's militarised response cause death and internal displacement on a scale that is similar to what is typically seen in armed conflicts. This generates humanitarian needs and creates a fragile protection environment.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

At a national level, Honduras faces a weak economic development and inflation. Distrust in the government and in the state security forces deepens tensions and there is a growing discontent among the population. In 2025, natural disasters and displacement are expected to be the

primary risks facing Honduras. While the food insecurity situation did improve during 2024, vulnerable households along the dry corridor are expected to be in IPC level 3 of food insecurity, or worse, during 2025. Additionally, there is limited access to basic services across the country, with the public system overburdened. Access to WASH services has deteriorated, and education has not yet recovered from COVID-19 closures.

The HNRP for 2024 estimated that 60 per cent of the population lives on less than USD 5.5 a day, a poverty rate that is only surpassed in the region by Haiti. The combination of poverty and climate changes exacerbates the food insecurity of the country. Rural women who work in agriculture have one of the highest rates of inequality in terms of access to credit and productive resources and the control of these. Additionally, it is estimated that women's income is 35 per cent lower than that of men.

Honduras is third among the Central American countries with the greatest gender inequality. In the first half of 2023, the numbers of violent deaths of women increased by 48.7 per cent. The country has the highest femicide rate in Latin America and the second highest rate of teenage pregnancies and motherhood in the region. A high number of these pregnancies are the result of sexual violence. Rape against women, girls and boys is the third most reported crime in the country, despite persistently high underreporting of cases of sexual violence.

In 2022, the homicide rate was 38.1 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, which is the second highest rate in the region. In 2024, over 1.3 million individuals with protection requirements resided in an environment marked by widespread violence, various forms of human migration such as forced displacement, refugee and migrant influx, and the repatriation of Honduran nationals. During 2025 protection needs are expected to remain high. Additionally, prevalent issues include gender-based violence, mental health pandemic, infringement upon the rights of women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, as well as indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities.

The humanitarian crisis in Honduras and neighbouring countries has further contributed to widespread forced displacements in multiple directions, resulting in increased movement of families and children. Honduras now serves as a hub for origin, transit, and return. Annually, nearly half a million individuals traverse Honduras en route to the US-Mexico border, marking a threefold surge since 2022. This in turn significantly impacts border communities where local resources are overwhelmed. Meanwhile, a significant portion of Hondurans are internally displaced, with many compelled to return from other countries in pursuit of migration. Recent studies indicate that nearly three per cent of the population experiences internal displacement, with women constituting 55 per cent and minors 43 per cent of this demographic. Approximately 8.4 per cent of forced displacements in Honduras stem from the risk of children and adolescents being recruited by criminal groups. During September 2024, over 21,000 people entered Honduras, 16 per cent more than in the previous month. 56 per cent of those entering were women and children and at least 35 per cent of those entering reported protection needs. From January to August 2024, over 34,000 people were returned to Honduras. At least one third of these were children and adolescents.

3. The humanitarian response

In light of increasing humanitarian and protection needs, the Government of Honduras has taken action. In response to the human mobility and displacement crisis the Government has signed the Central America Free Movement Agreement to allow safe transit and migration of people in the region, and they are party to the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS). Nevertheless, recurring crises continue to strain the government's limited resources, preventing the full mitigation of humanitarian impacts.

To assist the Government in their effort, Honduras has since 2010 had a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) that ensures coordination of humanitarian assistance between national authorities and partners. The HCT includes UN agencies, national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the private sector and other actors, who collaborate to coordinate disaster preparedness and response activities. The HCT is jointly managed by the Resident Coordinator and the Minister of National Risk and Contingency Management Office (COPECO). Under the leadership of the HCT there are eight clusters; WASH, Protection, Shelter Coordination and Management, Emergency Shelter, Food and Nutrition Security, Health, Education and Early Recovery; and four Areas of Responsibility (AoR) coordinating the assistance. At the sub-national level, there are also Local Coordination Teams established in 2022.

The HCT publishes appeals and response plans annually, but the HNRP for 2025 will be the last one for the current cycle of crisis. The HNRP for 2024 addressed critical issues related to population health, malnutrition and food insecurity, displacement/population movements and protection risks, provision of and access to essential services, and coping mechanisms of affected people. In 2025, the main sectors targeted are WASH, protection, and food security/nutrition, and health. The objective of the 2025 HNRP is to help protect and save the lives of those in need or at risk due to climate events, displacement, migration, and violence. This will be achieved by supporting the exercise of rights and ensuring inclusive, timely, and tailored access to essential goods and services, along with cross-sectoral humanitarian assistance that integrates protection and considers age, gender, and diversity.

As of March 2025 the HNRP was 0.6 per cent financed. The global freeze and scale-back of U.S. humanitarian funding announced in January 2025 is having major consequences on aid operations, and the Humanitarian Country Team is adapting the response in light of the new funding landscape.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida is allocating 30 million SEK for 2025 to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs and phase out of the crisis response in Honduras. The allocation will aim to target the most vulnerable, regardless of status or nationality.

The sectoral focus will be on food security, nutrition, WASH, health and protection—including child protection and GBV—with a specific focus on people with intersectorial vulnerabilities such as people on the move, children and adolescents, women, LGBTIQ+ persons, indigenous communities and people with disabilities. Within the supported protection projects, psychosocial support, case management and legal assistance/access to documentation will be prioritised. Food security and nutrition activities will prioritise the use of cash where conditions allow. Furthermore, it is important that organisations use a conflict sensitive approach and proper gender analysis, and as Honduras is particularly vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards, environmental aspects should also be part of programme design. This approach will enable Sida to uphold humanitarian principles while empowering partners to maximize their impact and prevent further deterioration of the situation.

The allocation has also taken into consideration where the needs are greatest and to ensure a high geographic coverage. The regions most affected by food insecurity are Gracias a Dios, Lempira, and La Paz, while violence is most severe in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, as well as in the region of El Paraíso. Further, the needs of migrants and refugees, are concentrated to their entry points in Danlí and Trojees in the east of the country, their transit through Tegucigalpa and surrounding municipalities, and their exit through the municipality of Ocotepeque.

INITIAL ALLOCATION (SEK)		
PARTNER	SECTOR	INITIAL ALLOCATION
AAH	WASH, Protection, Nutrition	8,000,000
IRC	Protection, PSS, MPCA	6,000,000
NRC	Protection, Education, LFS, ICLA	6,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Education, WASH, Protection	10,000,000
TOTAL		30,000,000

ⁱ The 2025 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.