

30 September 2025

1. Crisis overviewⁱ

3.4 / 5	1.6 million	0.8 million	\$138.5 million	10.2%
Inform severity index	People in need of humanitarian aid (HNRP 2025)	People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2025)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2025)	Of the required funding secured (FTS 2025)
30 MSEK	-	-	30 MSEK	
Initial allocation	Additional allocation	Flexible Funding	Total Sida funding 2025	

Honduras is experiencing a multidimensional crisis, driven by several compounding factors such as recurrent natural shocks, climate change, food insecurity, violence, and human mobility and displacement. Located in Central America's dry corridor, Honduras endures prolonged droughts, exacerbated by the El Niño and La Niña phenomena, and is exposed to multiple climate-related and geological hazards annually. Combined with systematic poverty, widespread violence and a heavy migration burden of being a country of origin, transit and return, a protection and food security crisis has culminated.

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 the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) forecasts, households in crisis food insecurity (Phase 3 or worse) will be concentrated in the dry corridor, but decrease slightly compared to 2024.

In addition to the food crisis, violence of armed groups and the state's militarised response, causes death and internal displacement on a scale 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 challenges such as a weak economy and inflationary pressures. Public distrust toward the Government and state security forces, continues to grow, intensifying social tensions and fuelling widespread discontent among the population.

The main risks for Honduras relate to both natural phenomena and disasters, and human mobility. Although levels of food insecurity saw some improvement in 2024, approximately 18 per cent of the population remains at IPC level 3 or worse in 2025. Access to essential services remains limited, with the public systems overburdened. Inequality in Water, Sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)- services is growing, and the education sector continues to struggle with recovering from COVID-19 closures.

Poverty remains widespread. According to the World Bank, nearly half the population is living on less than USD 6.85 dollars per capita per day, and 12.4 per cent in extreme poverty under USD 2.15 dollars or less, per capita per day. The combination of poverty and climate change intensify food insecurity, particularly for rural women in agriculture, who face one of the highest rates of inequality in access to credit, productive resources, and income. According to the HNRP for 2024 it is estimated that women in Honduras earn, on average, 35 per cent less than men; highlighting a significant gender wage gap. Gender inequality is deeply rooted, placing Honduras third among Central American countries in this regard. The country has the highest rate of femicide in Latin America, and the second highest rate of teenage pregnancies, many of which are the result of sexual violence. Rape against women, girls and boys is the third most reported crime in the country, despite significant underreporting.

Honduras maintain the second highest homicide rate in Latin America and the highest overall levels of violence in Central America according to the HNRP. In 2024, over 1.3 million individuals with protection needs 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. These protection needs remain high in 2025, compounded by gender-based violence (GBV), mental health pandemic, and infringement upon the rights of women, children, LGBTIQ+ individuals, persons with disabilities, as well as indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities.

The humanitarian crisis in Honduras and neighbouring countries has contributed to widespread forced displacements in multiple directions, resulting in increased movement of families and children. Honduras currently serves as a hub for origin, transit, and returns. According to NRC, nearly half a million individuals traverse Honduras enroute to the US-Mexico border in 2023, marking a threefold surge since 2022. This in turn, significantly impacts border communities where local resources are overstrained. In 2025 this movement shifted direction from north to south due to regional, mainly US, migration policies. However, the pressure remains, especially considering funding levels have dropped, allowing fewer actors to provide support.

A significant portion of the Honduran population continues to face internal displacement, with many compelled to return from other countries in pursuit of migration. According to UNHCR 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 are linked to the threat of child and adolescent recruitment by criminal factions. From January to August 2024, over 34,000 people were repatriated to Honduras, and at least a third of these were children and adolescents, underscoring the vulnerability of young migrants and the urgent need for protective measures.

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). Despite efforts to respond to the situation, with recurrent crises placing a high demand on the government and its limited resources, they have not been able to minimise all humanitarian impacts.

Since 2010, Honduras has maintained a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to support the Government efforts in coordinating 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, private sector actors, and other partners to coordinate on disaster preparedness and response activities. The HCT is jointly managed by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Minister of the National Risk and Contingency Management Office (COPECO).

Under the HCT's leadership, eight clusters operate WASH; Protection; Shelter Coordination and Management; Emergency Shelter; Food and Nutrition Security; Health, Education; and Early Recovery. Additionally, four Areas of Responsibility (AoR) coordinate the assistance. At the subnational level, there are also Local Coordination Teams established in 2022.

The HCT publishes annual appeals and response plans, with the HNRP 2025 marking the last one of the current crisis cycle. In the HNRP 2025, main sectors targeted include WASH, protection, food security and nutrition, and health. The aim of the plan is to contribute to protect and save the lives of people in need or at risk of being in need due to the impact of climate events, mixed flows and violence through support for the exercise of rights, inclusive, timely and adapted access to basic commodities and services, and cross-sectoral humanitarian assistance with protection, age, gender and diversity approaches.

As of September 2025 the HNRP was 10.2 per cent financed. The global freeze and scale-back of US humanitarian funding announced in January 2025 has major consequences on aid operations, and the HCT is adapting their responses in light of the new funding landscape.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida is allocating SEK 30 million for 2025, to respond to the most acute humanitarian needs and phase out of the crisis response in Honduras. In line with the 2025 HNRP for Honduras, the focus of Sida funding will be on protection and saving lives. The allocation will aim to target the most vulnerable, regardless of status and nationality.

The humanitarian response will focus on sectors including food security, nutrition, WASH, health, and protection, including child protection and GBV. Greater attention will be directed to individuals with intersectional vulnerabilities. Protection projects should emphasize psychosocial support, case management, and legal assistance, including access to documentation. Where feasible, food security and nutrition activities should also prioritise the use of cash. It is important that implementing organisations adopt a conflict sensitive approach and conduct thorough gender analyses. Given Honduras's vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards, environmental considerations should also be integrated into programme design. Through this approach, Sida aims to promote and ensure compliance with the humanitarian principles, and encourage partners to have a greater impact while helping to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

The allocation will take into consideration where the severity of needs are, to ensure good geographic coverage. The departments most affected by food insecurity include Gracias a Dios, Lempira, and La Paz. In contrast, the highest rates of violence are reported in the cities of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, as well as in the department of El Paraíso. Human mobility needs, particularly those of migrants and refugees, are concentrated along transit routes through the country. These include Danlí and Trojes (department of El Paraíso, eastern Honduras), Tegucigalpa and its surrounding municipalities (department of Francisco Morazán), and the municipality of Ocotepeque (Department 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

¹ 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.