

HONDURAS

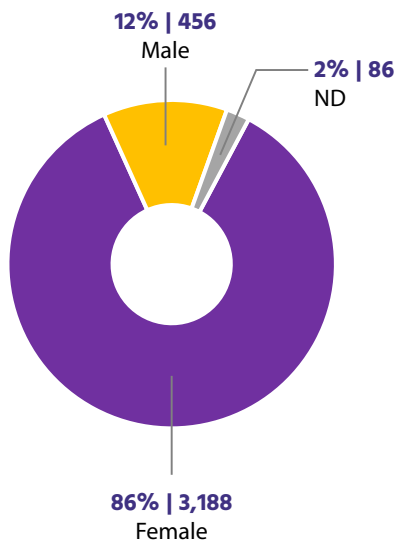
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE, 2021

Percentage of reports of sexual crime by sex

Women affected by a spiral of crimes that threaten their wellbeing and their lives. This can be compounded in crisis scenarios.

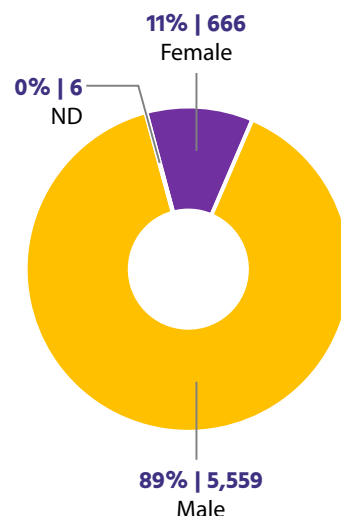
In 2021, 86 out of 100 victims of reported sexual crime were women.

666 women lost their lives to acts of violence in 2021.



Percentage of violent deaths* by sex

*Violent Deaths refers to homicides, suicide and road traffic fatalities.



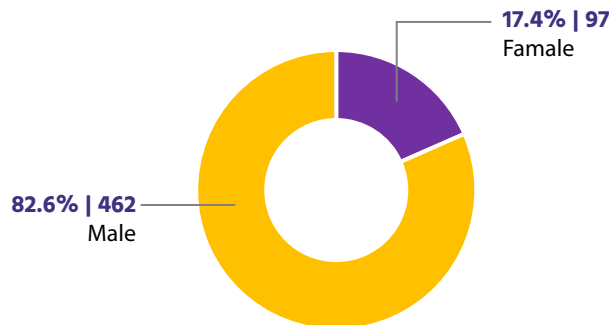
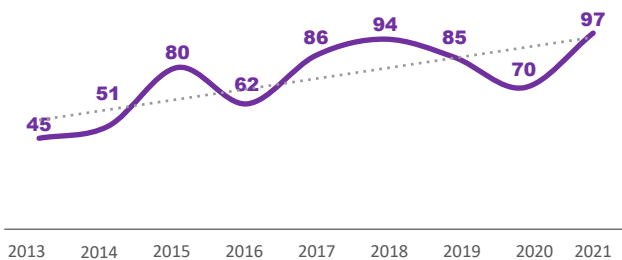
Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs. Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

Female suicide has been on the rise since 2013. In 2021, it rose 38.6% as compared to 2020.

Female suicide rose 115.6% during the last 9 years.

In 2021, 17 in 100 suicide victims were female.

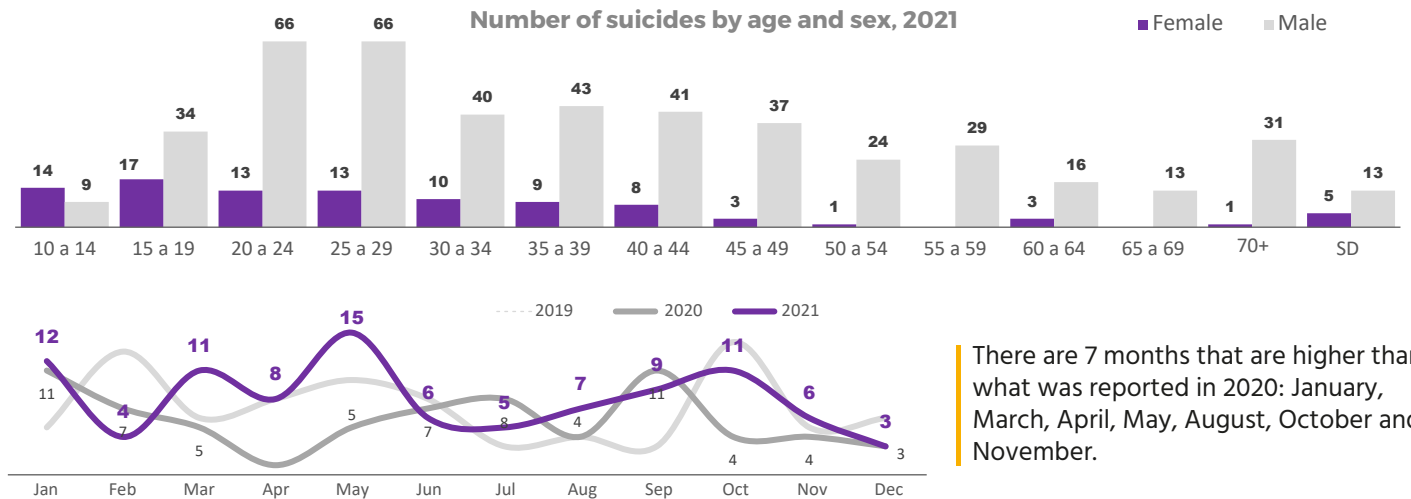
Number of female homicides, 2013-2021



Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs. Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

Female victims of suicide are generally young. 6 in 10 were under 30 years of age.

59% of female suicide victims were under the age of 30.

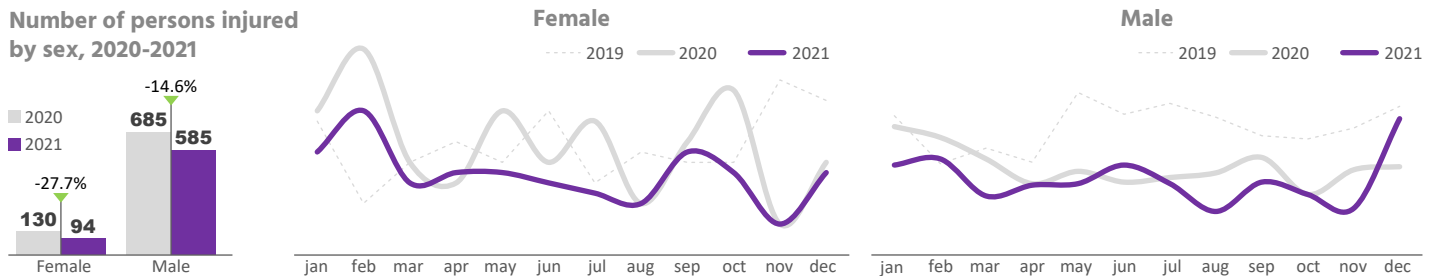


There are 7 months that are higher than what was reported in 2020: January, March, April, May, August, October and November.

Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs. Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

In 2021, instances of injured females dropped 27.7% (36 fewer cases) and injured males decreased 14.6% (100 fewer cases)

Months with the highest number of injuries in the case of females: January, February y September.

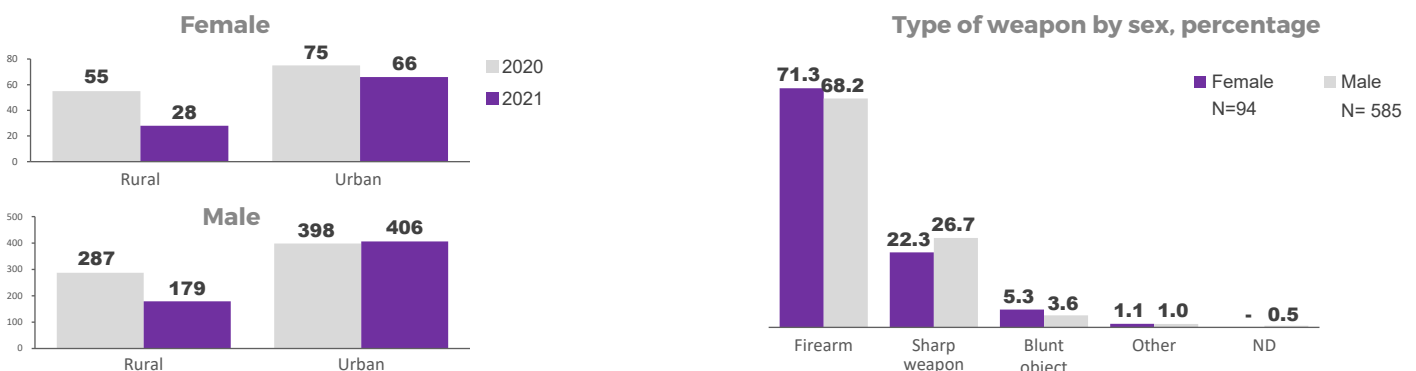


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The number of injured females decreased the most in rural areas.

Injured women in rural areas decreased by half.

Firearms were used in the majority of these injuries.



Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs. Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

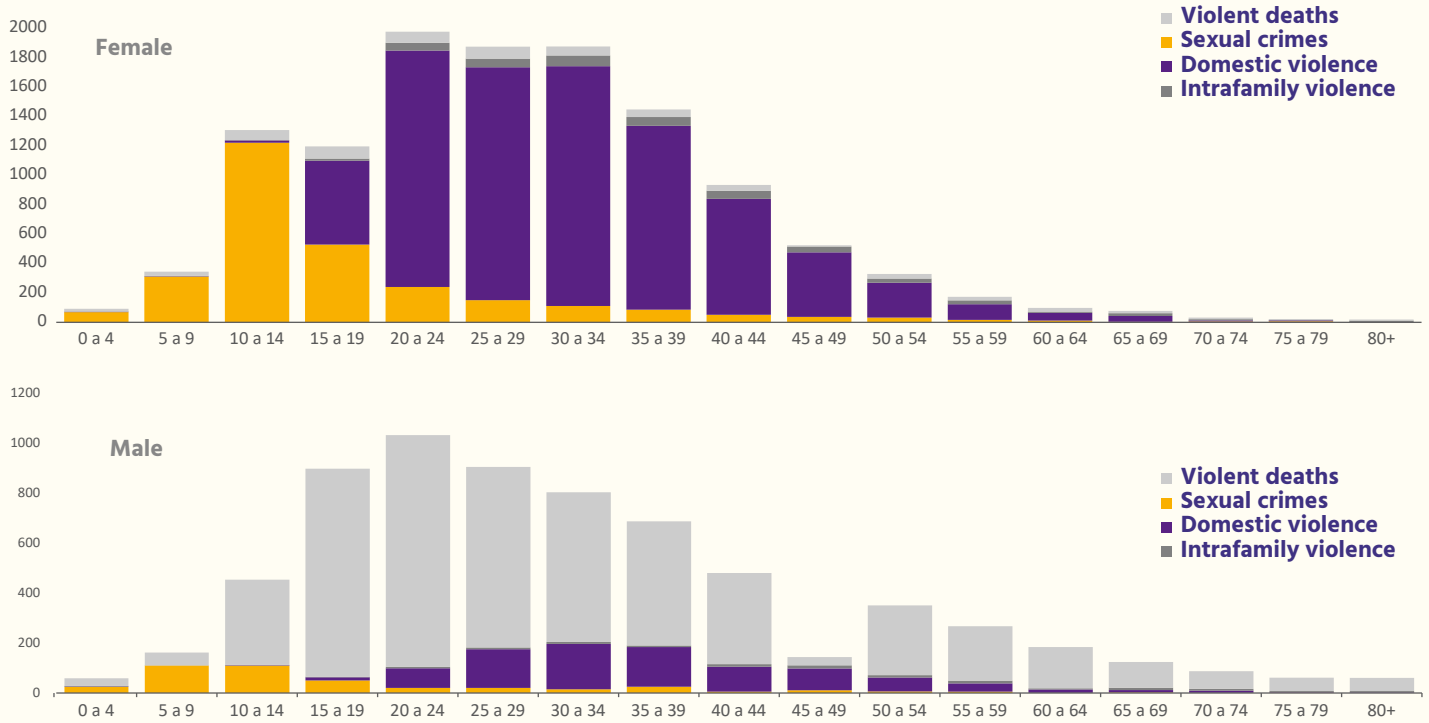
THE CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE

A differentiated analysis of incidence of crime

The continuum of violence affects women differently than men by age group

Reports by females are primarily regarding sexual crime, domestic violence e intrafamily violence.

Female adults and female minors are more likely to report sex crimes at a younger age. As age increases, there are more reports of domestic violence and intrafamily violence.

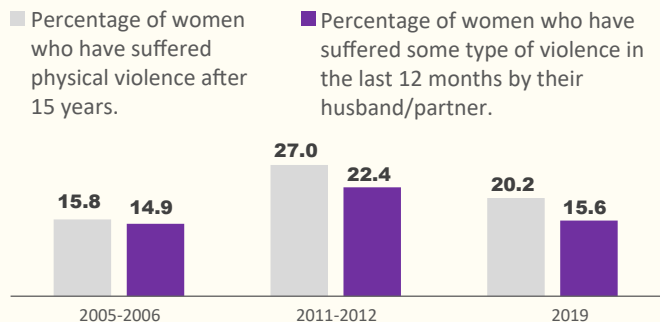


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HOW DOES THE CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN UNFOLD?

According to the 2019 ENDESA, 15 out of every 100 unmarried or married women experienced violence at the hands of their partner/spouse in the 12 months prior to the survey and 20 out of every 100 endured some form of physical violence after the age of 15.

Percentage of females who have endured violence

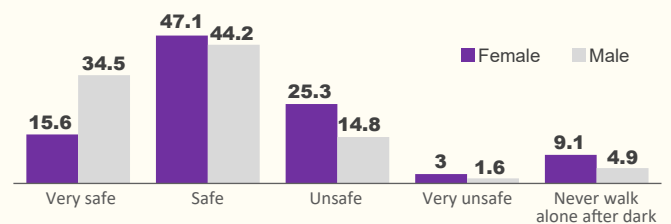


Source: National Survey on Demographic and Health data ENDESA (INE)

Females experience greater threats to their security and integrity than males in their own neighborhoods.

According to 2019 ENDESA data, women feel less safe than men when walking alone through their own neighborhood.

Feeling of safety while waling alone or in her own neighborhood, percentage of females



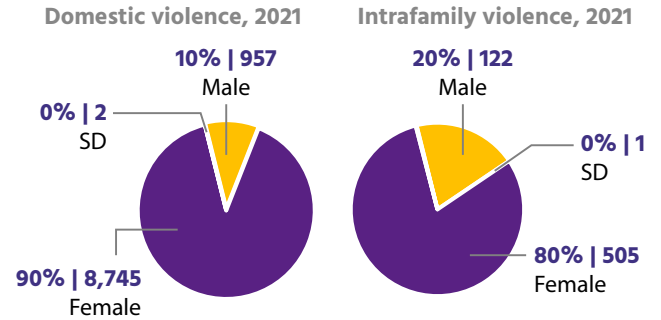
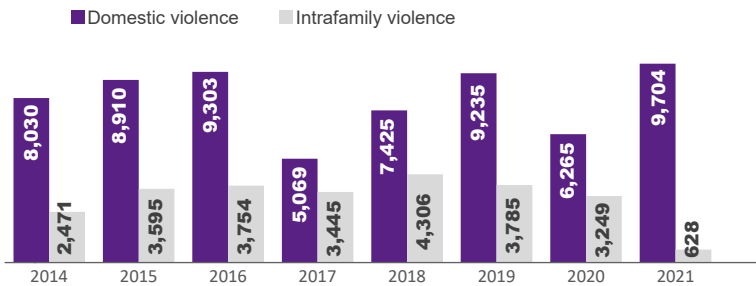
Source: National Survey on Demographic and Health data ENDESA (INE).

DOMESTIC AND INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE

Complaints of domestic violence and intrafamily violence on the whole rose 8.6% (818 more reports).

There were 3,439 more complaints of domestic violence compared to 2020.

Most victims of domestic violence were female.

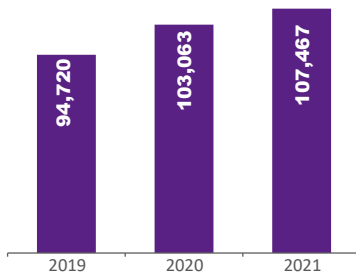


Source: Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC) and the Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs.

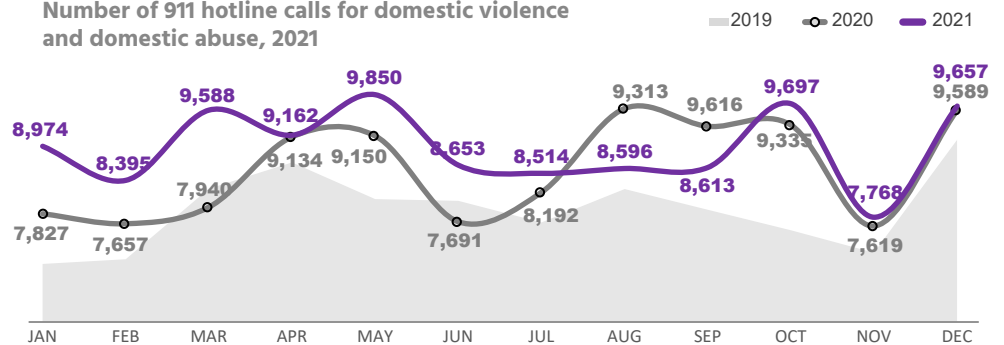
911 Hotline registered a 4.3% increase in calls for domestic violence and family abuse (4,404 more calls received) as compared to 2020.

In 10 months during 2021, there were more 911 hotline calls than in 2020.

Domestic violence and domestic abuse reports



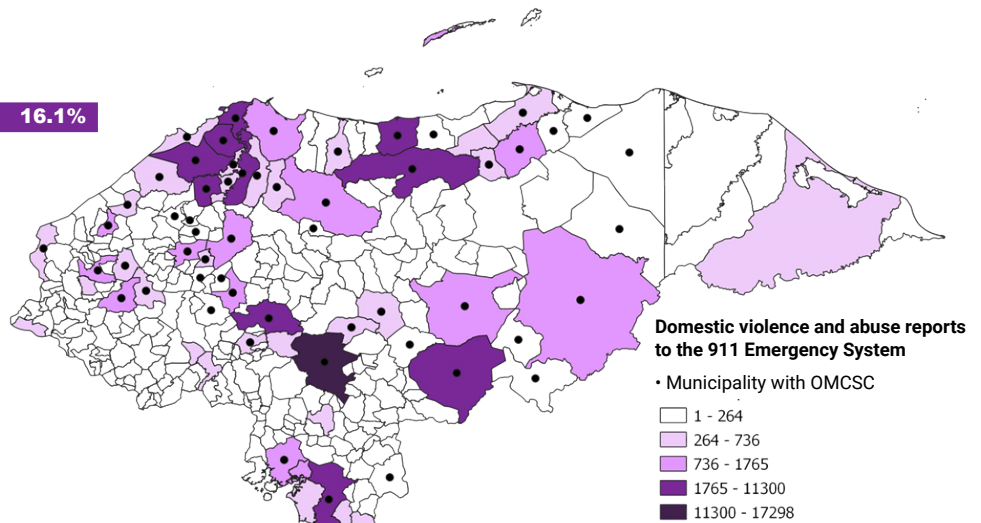
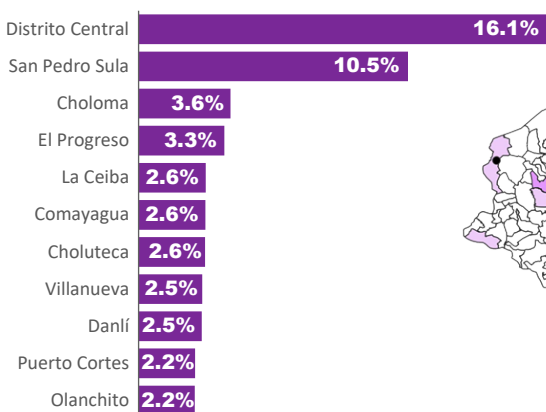
Number of 911 hotline calls for domestic violence and domestic abuse, 2021



Source: Data provided by 911 hotline system.

11 municipalities account for 50.7% of calls to the 911 National Emergency System to report domestic violence and domestic abuse

Percentage of all 911 calls



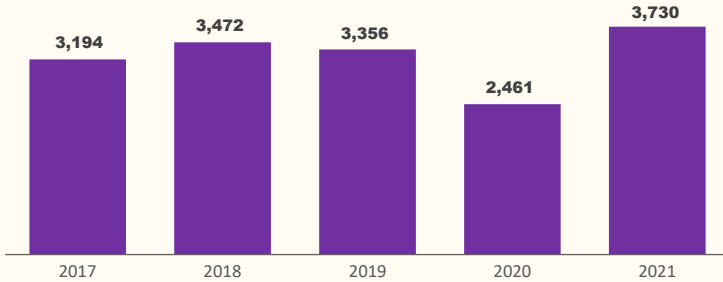
Source: Data provided by 911 hotline system

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

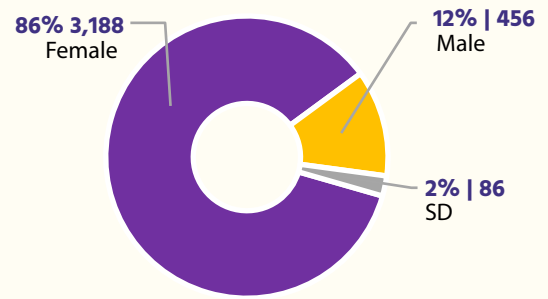
Reports of sexual crime climbed 51.6% (1,269 more victims reported) as compared to 2020.

86 in 100 victims of sexual crime were female.

Reported cases of sexual crime over time, 2017-2021



Percentage of reports of sexual crimes, by sex, 2021

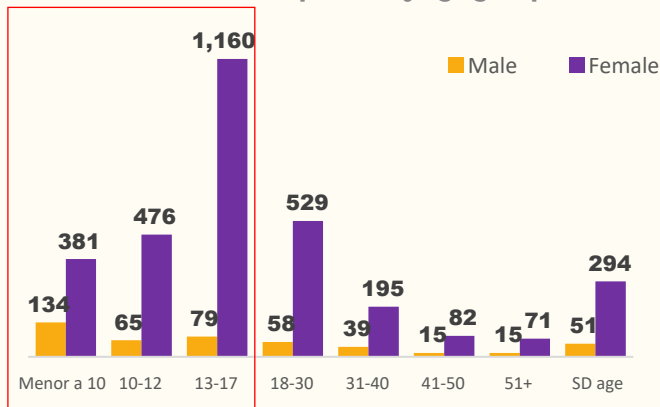


Source: Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC) and the Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs.

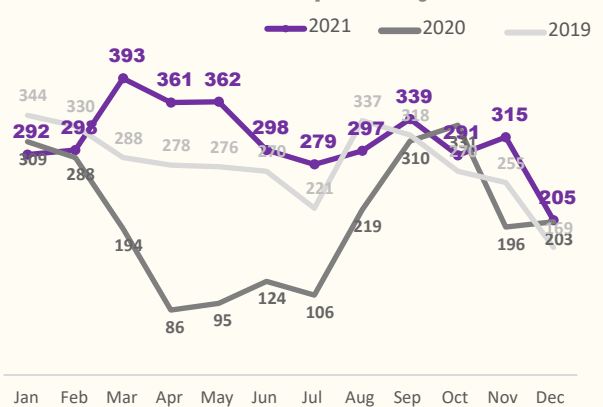
54% of sexual crime victims in 2021 were female minors under the age of 18.

The number of reports started to rise after easing of isolation measures and in 2021, exceeding the figures for 2020 and 2019.

Sexual crime reported by age group 2021

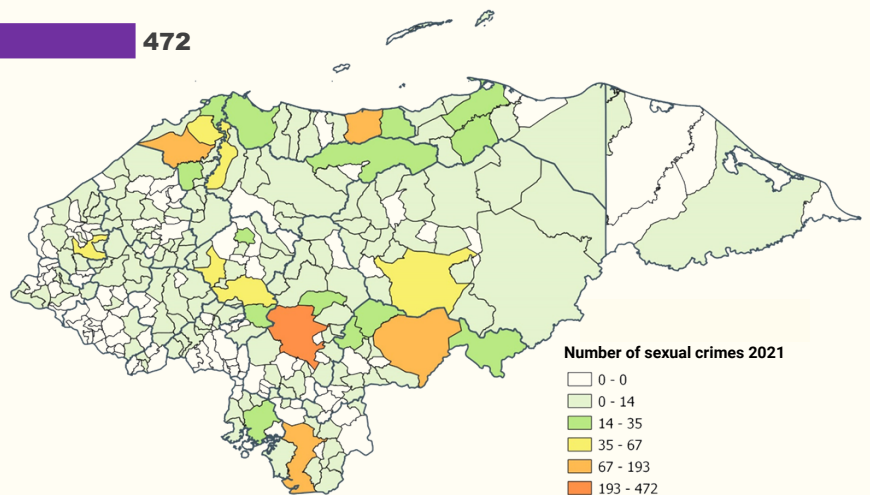
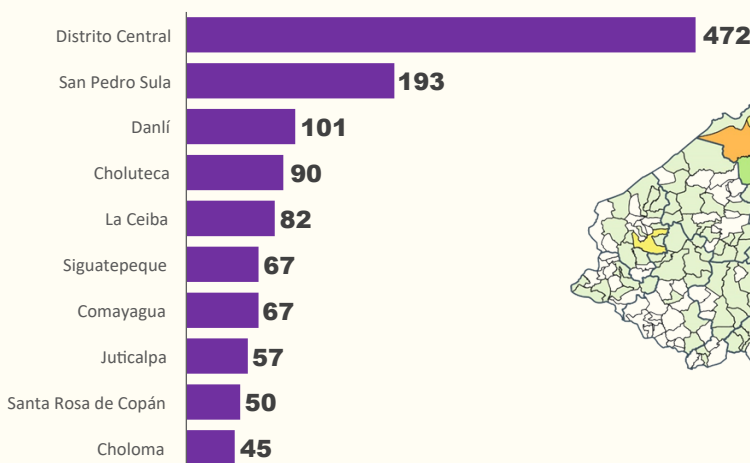


Sexual crime reported by month



Source: Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC) and the Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs.

30% of reported cases of sexual crime are concentrated in 10 municipalities.



Source: Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC) and the Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs.

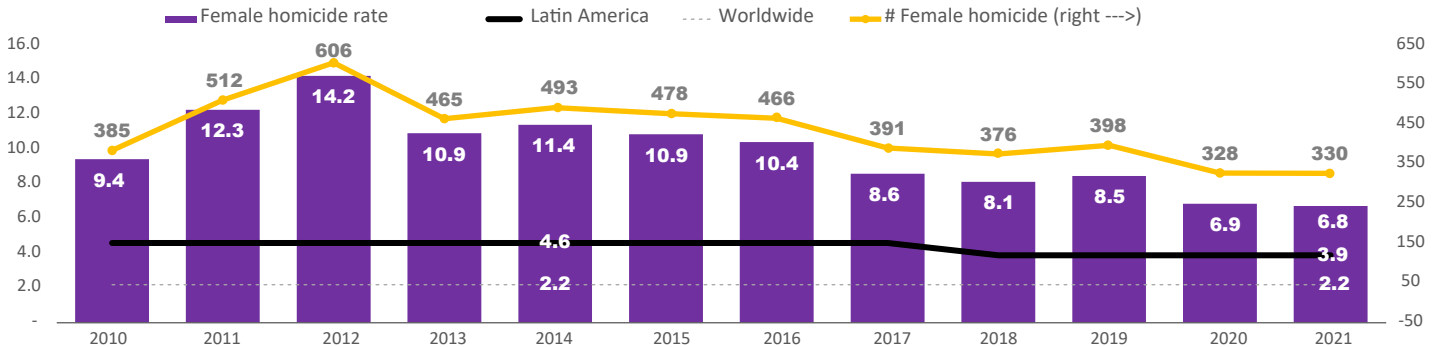
VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN

An average of 27 women were murdered per month in Honduras in 2021.

In 2021, the violent death rate was 6.8 per 100,000 women.

This is 3 times higher than the worldwide rate, and almost 2 times the rate in Latin America.

Evolution in female homicide rates 2010-2020

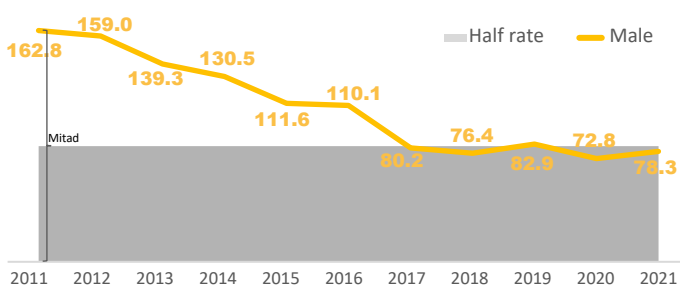


Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs. Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

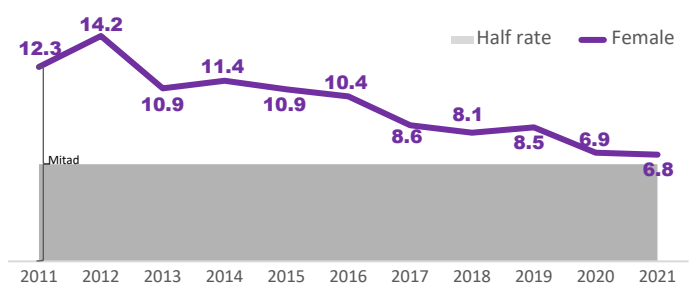
Downturn in rate of violent deaths of women continues to be slower as compared to the rate in men.

Although, in 2021, the male homicide rate dropped to less than half of the rate in 2011, the female rate did not exhibit the same decline, because it has failed to drop to even half in 2011.

Evolution in violent death rate of males



Evolution in violent death rate of females

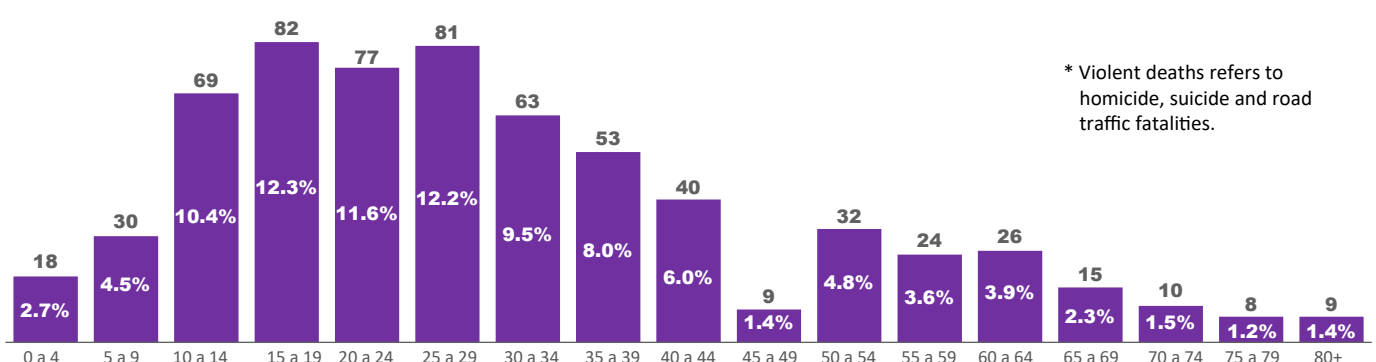


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Young women are the primary target of violent death* in Honduras

More than half (54%) of female victims of violent death were under the age of 30.

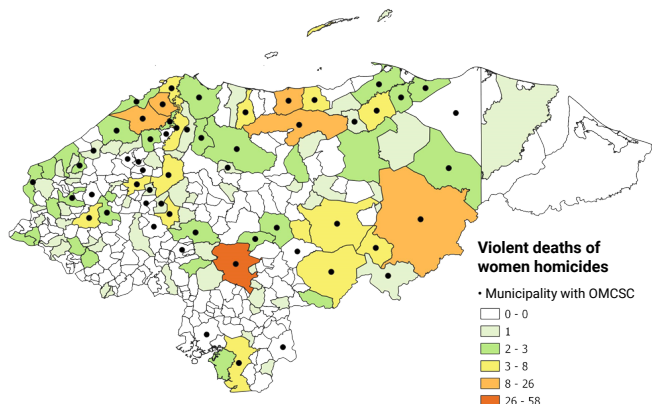
Number and percentage of female violent deaths by age groups, 2021



* Violent deaths refers to homicide, suicide and road traffic fatalities.

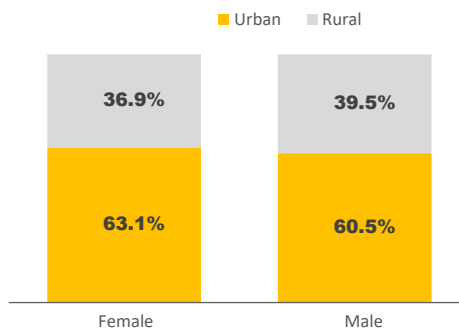
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Most violent deaths of women take place in the northern and central regions, particularly the municipalities of Distrito Central, San Pedro Sula, Choloma and Catacamas.



A slightly higher percentage of female victims of violent death in an urban area, as compared to males.

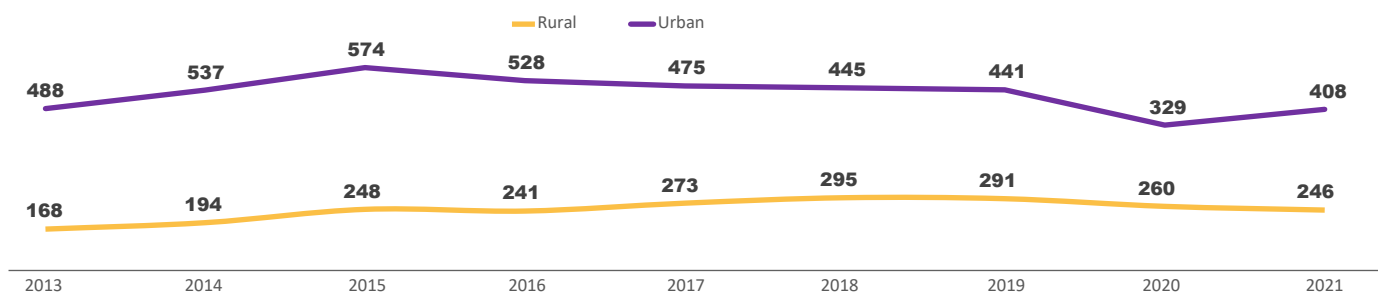
Percentage of violent deaths, by sex and place of occurrence, 2021



In 2021, 6 in 10 violent deaths of women took place in an urban area.

Violent deaths of women decreased 5.4% in the rural area (14 fewer victims), and climbed 27.7% in the urban area (91 more victims) compared to 2020.

Violent deaths of women (VDW) by location, 2013-2021

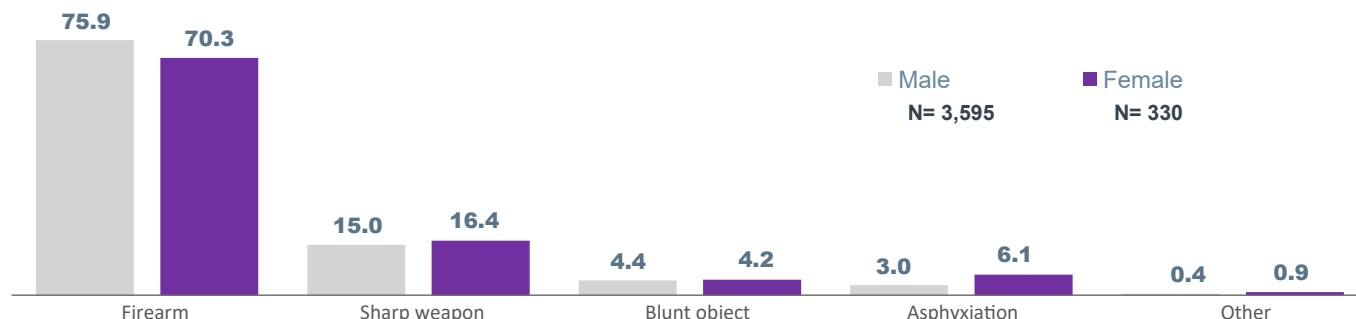


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Violent deaths of women are characterized for greater cruelty than those of men

Firearms are predominant in violent deaths of women (70.3%).

However, 26.7% involve other types of weapons that cause the victims to suffer.

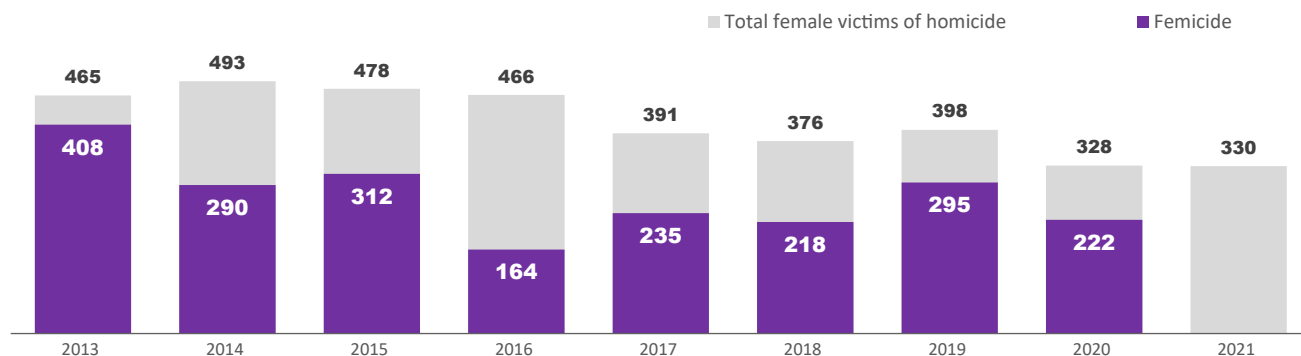


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Between 2013 and 2020, 6 in 10 violent deaths of women (Homicides) were typified as femicide according to IUDPAS/UNAH Violence Observatory

In 2020, a total of 328 violent deaths of women were recorded (Homicides), 222 of them were typified as femicide.

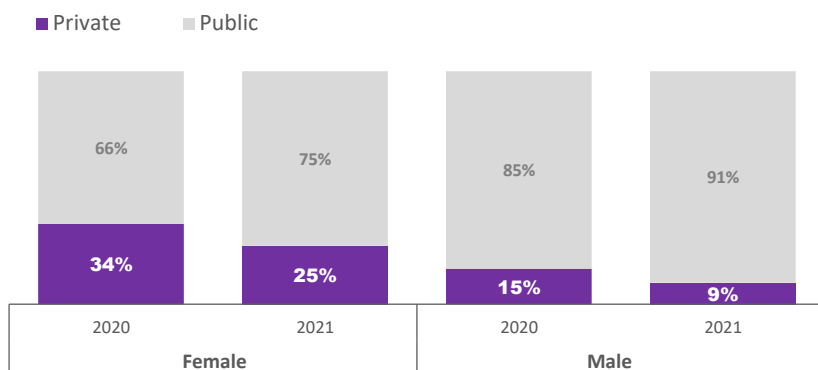
Number of violent deaths of women and femicides



Source: University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), Universidad Autónoma de Honduras 2013-2020.

Females are more vulnerable to violence in the private sphere than males.

Percentage of Homicides by place of occurrence 2021 (Preliminary Data)



The proportion of female victims of homicide in private sphere is double that of male victims.

Source: Preliminary data provided by Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Public Ministry/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECL)/Sub-Secretary for Police Affairs. Public Ministry, Office of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).