

# HONDURAS

## ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MOBILITY AND VIOLENCE 2014 - 2023

### Returnee Migrants due to violence and insecurity 2014 - 2023

An average of **52,215** migrants returned per year.

**6%** returned migrants reported that **violence and insecurity** were the primary motive for going abroad.

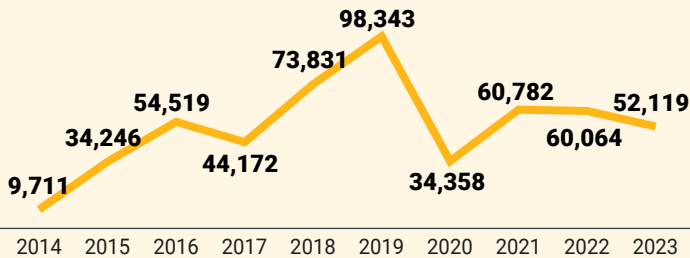


**Violence and insecurity is in third place among motives Hondurans give for leaving the country, after economic and family-related reasons.**

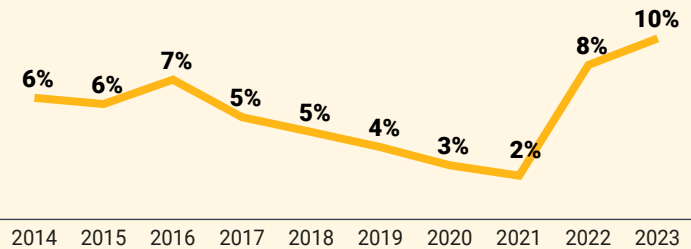


Note the **rise in the percentage of returnees who migrated from their places of origin fleeing violence since 2021**, with this trend continuing in 2023, outperforming the average for the period 2014-2023

Returned migrants by year



Percentage of returnee migrants who left their country due to violence and insecurity



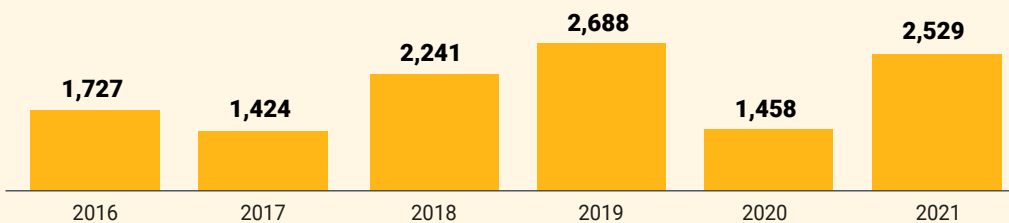
2023 data current up to 10 December 2023

Source: SEDESOL. Social Development Observatory. SIAMIR. 2023

### Violence-related forced displacement 2016 - 2021

Change over time in reports of violence-related forced displacement in Honduras

Persons affected by violence-related forced displacement by reports



On average **2,011** people have been thus affected by violence-related forced displacement from 2016 to 2021.



Source: National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), 2021.



**2,688** people affected by violence-related forced displacement in 2019, the year with the highest number of reports registered.

**45.7%** Reports of forced displacement decreased in 2020, coinciding with restricted mobility due to the COVID-19 pandemic.  
1,230 fewer people

**73%** Reports about forced displacement increased in 2021, compared to 2020  
1,071 more people

Source: National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH), 2021

## Violence-related internal displacement

Households displaced by violence in Honduras 2018



**247,090** people  
**58,500** households  
2.7% of the population of Honduras were affected by violence-related internal displacement.



Approximately **6 in 10** households were displaced due to violence from 2014 to 2018



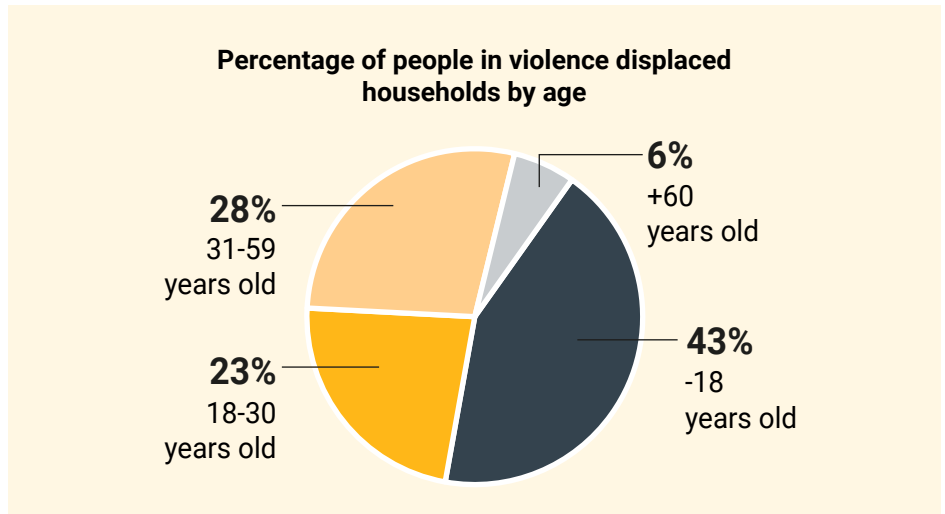
Some **6 in 10** members of violence-displaced households are women and girls.



**3 in 10** of those displaced by violence are women-led households.

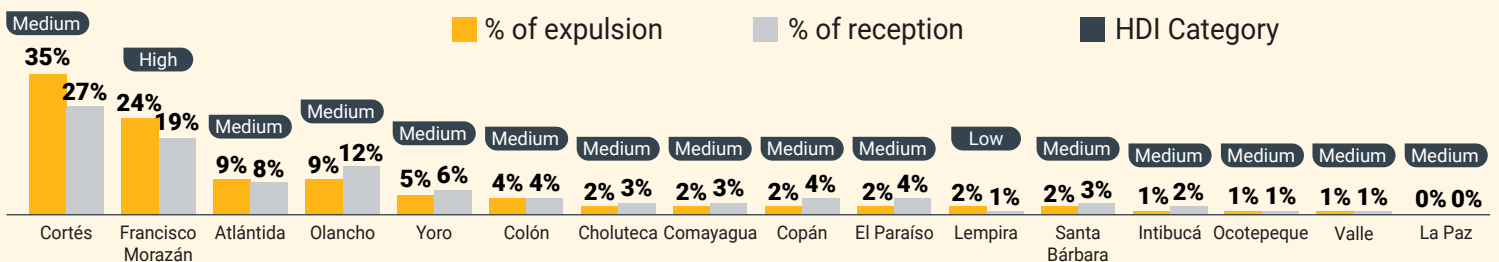


**43%** members of violence-displaced households are under the age of 18.



Source: Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons Displaced by Violence, Secretariat for Human Rights, UNHCR. 2019

## Main Departments expelling and receiving households due to violence and insecurity by HDI category



Source: Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons Displaced by Violence, Secretariat for Human Rights, UNHCR. 2019; UNDP, 2022. HDI 2019.



In 2018, **Cortes and Francisco Morazan** expelled and received the most number of individuals in relation to issues of violence and insecurity.

**59%** of the total number of people fleeing violence, **Cortes expelled 35% and Francisco Morazan 24%**

**46%** of the total number of people who leave other departments, **Cortes received 27% and Francisco Morazán 19%**



From 2014 to 2023, **Cortes and Francisco Morazan were the departments reporting the most homicides nationwide.**

**43%** of all homicides that period, **Cortes reports 25% and Francisco Morazán 18%**

**82%** of the total complaints of extortion in the entire period were reported by the departments of **Cortes and Francisco Morazán**



According to the 2019 Human Development Index of Honduras, **Cortes has a medium development level and Francisco Morazan is high development**, in addition they account for **37% of the country's population.**

*Source: Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons Displaced by Violence, Secretariat for Human Rights, UNHCR. 2019; UNDP, 2022. HDI 2019.*



**55%** of people displaced by violence move within the same municipalities, to **another neighborhood/sector.**



**28%** of people prefer to move to a **department other than their own.**



**17%** of those displaced by violence went to a different municipality in the same department.

**54%** of households displaced by violence reported more than one instance of violence leading to their displacement, so the incidents were recurring.



**46%** of households reported only **one incident leading to their displacement.**

**\*The five main causes of violence households reported as the reason for their displacement were:**



**40%**  
Murder



**36%**  
Threats



**24%**  
Restricted mobility



**16%**  
Injuries



**13%**  
Extortion

*\* Percentages do not add up to 100% because a single household might report more than one instance.*

*Source: Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons Displaced by Violence, Secretariat for Human Rights, UNHCR. 2019*



According to data from 2018, **the municipalities of: San Pedro Sula, Distrito Central, La Ceiba, Choloma, Juticalpa and Catacamas**, had the highest percentages of expulsion and reception of displaced households due to violence and insecurity.

**These municipalities expel 62% and receive 47%** of all households that are displaced due to security problems at the national level.

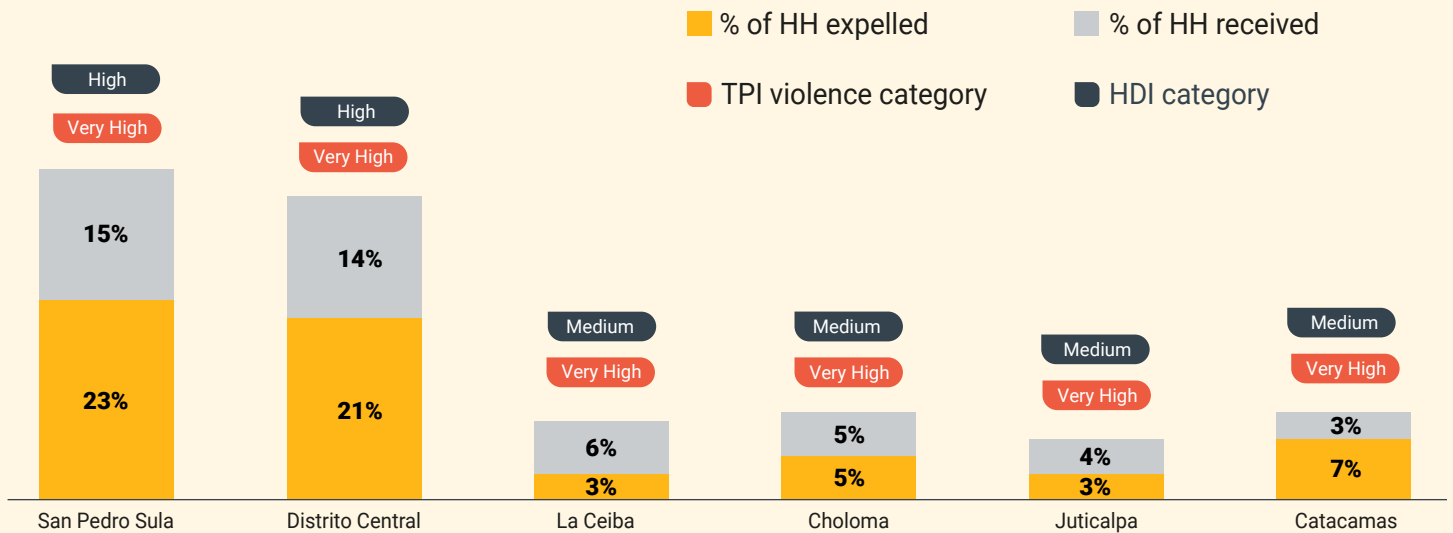


According to the violence categories in the 2021 Territorial Prioritization Index, **all these municipalities are considered as having a very high incidence of crime**,



the 2019 Human Development Index places **San Pedro Sula and Distrito Central as high development**, while the rest of these municipalities are in the medium category.

**Main municipalities expelling and receiving households due to violence and insecurity by TPI category of violence and by HDI category**



**Source:** Inter-institutional Commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons Displaced by Violence, Secretariat for Human Rights, UNHCR. 2019; UNDP, 2022. HDI 2019; Violent Death Working Group. Territorial Prioritization Index 2022.