

# Gender-Based Violence Country Profile

## HONDURAS



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# INTRODUCTION

Honduras has a small and informal economy that is predominantly agricultural, but its strategic location, solid industrial base, ample resources, and young population indicate potential for inclusive and resilient economic growth. From 2010-2019, the country experienced average annual GDP growth of 3.1 percent, driven by remittances-fueled private consumption, and supported by responsible macroeconomic policies.<sup>1</sup>

Despite the growth, Honduras remains one of the poorest and most unequal countries in the region, with nearly half of the population living on less than US\$6.85 per day in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic and hurricanes Eta and Iota had a significant impact on the economy in 2020, leading to a contraction in real GDP, an increase in poverty, and job losses, with social assistance programs having limited impact due to low coverage.<sup>2</sup>

Honduras has one of the highest rates of violent deaths of women in the world, by 2021, there were reported 318 violent deaths of women.<sup>3</sup> Violence against women is widespread and systematic in

Honduras, affecting women and girls in numerous ways, including high levels of gun violence, domestic violence, femicide, and sexual violence. Despite those figures, Honduras has a lower percentage of women who have experienced intimate partner violence compared to the world average.<sup>4</sup> Honduras is both a source and transit country for human trafficking, with women being the most affected by it. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation, resulting in an increase in reported cases of domestic and intra-family violence.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Overview. (n.d.). World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> Sevencan, S. (2022). Honduras sees 318 cases of femicide in 2021: Report. Anadolu Agency. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/americas/honduras-sees-318-cases-of-femicide-in-2021-report/2486705#:~:text=Over%20300%20women%20were%20killed,viole%20they%20were%20subjected%20to>.

<sup>4</sup> Social Institutions and Gender Index (n.d) <https://www.oecd.org/stories/gender/social-norms-and-gender-discrimination/sigi?country=HND>

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of State. (2022). Trafficking in persons report. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/honduras/>

# PREVALENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: PRE- AND POST-COVID

## UN Women Prevalence Data on Different Forms of Violence against Women<sup>6</sup>:

- Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence: 27.8%
- Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months: 6.8%
- Lifetime Non-Partner Sexual Violence: Official National Statistics Not Available
- Child Marriage: 33.6%

Honduras has a GII value of 0,431, ranking it 107 out of 170 countries in 2021.

Regarding the Gender Gap Index, Honduras has decreased in scores resulting in its position in rank 82nd a considerable decline compared to its previous rank (67th).

**Honduras has one of the highest rates of violent deaths of women in the world.** In 2020, 278 women

were murdered in Honduras.<sup>7</sup> By 2021, there were reported 318 violent deaths of women, translating to one murder every 27 hours.<sup>8</sup> Accordingly, a study developed by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, states that femicide rate per 100,000 women was 4.6 by 2021 and that 234 cases were reported. As for women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner Honduras rate was 1.0 (21%).

**Violence against women is widespread and systematic in Honduras, and it affects women and girls in numerous ways.** Within the country there are high levels of gun violence, domestic violence, femicide, and sexual violence. Individual GBV victimization is largely normalized and disregarded, notwithstanding a collective recognition of the pervasiveness of GBV in all its forms; according to the Social Institutions and Gender Index, the percentage of ever partnered women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner was of 17% by 2022.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> UN Women Global Database on Violence against Women (n.d.). Honduras. <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/americas/honduras?formofviolence=7b8d7298a96749eea9d64c16f104c540>

<sup>7</sup> UNSDG. (2021). Violence against women, the other pandemic impacting Honduras. <https://unsdg.un.org/latest/stories/violence-against-women-other-pandemic-impacting-honduras>

<sup>8</sup> Sevencan, S. (2022). Honduras sees 318 cases of femicide in 2021: Report. Anadolu Agency. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/americas/honduras-sees-318-cases-of-femicide-in-2021-report/2486705#:~:text=Over%20300%20women%20were%20killed,violence%20they%20were%20subjected%20to>

<sup>9</sup> Social Institutions and Gender Index (n.d) <https://www.oecd.org/stories/gender/social-norms-and-gender-discrimination/sigi?country=HND>

In Honduras, the labor force participation rate among females is 49.4% and among males is 77% for 2022. In the same sense, vulnerable employment for females has improved in Honduras since 1991. Nevertheless, vulnerable employment among women is 48.6% and among men is 34.9% in Honduras for 2019. Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty.<sup>10</sup>

**Surprisingly, in Honduras the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average.** Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally but in Honduras the percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is 12.5% while the percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced intimate partner violence is 21.6%.<sup>11</sup>

**In contrast to the trend in many countries in the region, intimate femicides<sup>12</sup> in Honduras amount to less than 20% of the total,** indicating that femicidal violence is perpetrated mainly by strangers or people with whom the victim had no emotional ties (See Appendix 1).<sup>13</sup> Indeed, a recent analysis from the IDB

shows that the characteristics of femicide in Honduras differ from trends in other Latin American countries and the rest of the world in which a significant proportion of cases correspond to intimate femicide (by partner, ex-partner), while in Honduras most are perpetrated by organized crime and a significant number are classified in the category “not determined.”<sup>14</sup>

**Studies also show a high prevalence of school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV).** One recent survey revealed that almost half of all children have suffered some type of abuse in school.<sup>15</sup> These indicate a high prevalence of harassment by teachers, including sexual harassment, and the infiltration of organized criminal groups and youth gangs into = schools, often using technology. Violence in the household is a major factor in SRGBV, with many directly linking violence in the home, street, and school.<sup>16</sup>

**Finally, Honduras is both a source and transit country for human trafficking, and women are particularly vulnerable to sex trafficking.** According to the U.S. Department of State 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report, the Government of Honduras reported investigating 148 trafficking cases—64 cases for sex trafficking and related crimes, five cases for forced labor, and 79 cases of unspecified exploitation.

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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>12</sup> That is, those killings where the perpetrator is or was in a conjugal, cohabiting, dating, or occasional amorous liaison relationship with the victim (Definition: Addressing violence against women and girls during and after the COVID-19 pandemic requires Financing, Responses, Prevention and Data Compilation, 2020).

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2020). Addressing violence against women and girls during and after the COVID-19 pandemic requires financing, responses, prevention and data compilation. <http://hdl.handle.net/11362/46425>

<sup>14</sup> IDB. (2019). *Femicide in Honduras*.

<sup>15</sup> USAID. (2019). *Monitoring and evaluation support for collaborative learning and adapting (MESCLA) activity: Gender-based violence study in Western Honduras, submitted to USAID by the Global Women's Institute at the George Washington University and Estudios e Investigaciones de Centroamérica*.

<sup>16</sup> *ibid*

This compares with 82 cases investigated for sex trafficking and related crimes in 2020 and 91 in 2019. Authorities initiated prosecutions of 43 suspects (27 for sex trafficking and 16 for forced labor), compared with nine initiated in 2020 (seven for sex trafficking and two for forced labor) and 55 in 2019 (53 for sex trafficking, including procuring commercial sex acts, and two for forced labor). The government convicted 18 sex traffickers, compared with 14 traffickers convicted in 2020 (10 for sex trafficking, two for forced labor, and two for both sex trafficking and forced labor) and 34 traffickers convicted in 2019 (33 for sex trafficking/procuring commercial sex acts and one for forced labor).<sup>17</sup>

The 2012 Honduran anti-trafficking law provides penalties of up to 15 years' imprisonment for human trafficking; nonetheless, despite increased law enforcement efforts, Honduras continues to have problems with data collection, victims' services, and the prosecution of offenders. Instances of trafficking remain "grossly underreported due to the hidden nature of the crime" as well as the prevalence of organized crime. Furthermore, authorities are often complicit, precluding any progress towards effective prevention and prosecution.<sup>18</sup>

**With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the National 911 Emergency System saw an increase in reported complaints of domestic violence and sexual harassment.** At the same time, there was a reduction in physical care services and access to justice due to COVID-19 mitigation measures.

**Since the pandemic, the National Observatory of Violence and others report a 4.1% increase in domestic and intra-family violence.**<sup>19</sup> In the first year of the pandemic, Honduras recorded 171 murders of women since the state-mandated curfew implemented in March due to the pandemic.<sup>20</sup> This is also reflected in the figures provided by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, a femicide rate of 4.6 per 100,000 women by 2021 and 234 cases reported.

Another issue during the pandemic was the lack of reliable statistical data as neither the Investigative Police Department (DPI) nor the public prosecutors had timely accurate data regarding GBV. The two femicide units, the Special Prosecutor for the Protection of Women and the Prosecutor for Crimes against Life were not travelling to communities to register complaints.

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<sup>17</sup> U.S. Department of State. (2022). *Trafficking in persons report*. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/honduras/>

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>19</sup> Education Development Center. (2020, November 23). *Let's talk about it: violence against women in Honduras*. <https://www.edc.org/lets-talk-about-it-violence-against-women-honduras>

<sup>20</sup> Centro de Derechos de Mujeres. (2020). *Observatorio de violencias contra las mujeres*. <https://derechosdelamujer.org/project/2020/>

# POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

**Gender equality in the legal framework:** With regards to overall gender equality in the legal framework, according to the World Bank's 2023 Women, Business and the Law study, Honduras scores 75 out of 100 (over 8 indicators). When it comes to constraints on freedom of movement, laws affecting women's decisions to work, constraints on women starting and running a business, and gender differences in property and inheritance, Honduras gets a perfect score. However, when it comes to laws affecting women's pay, constraints related to marriage, laws affecting women's work after having children, and laws affecting the size of a woman's pension, Honduras could consider reforms to improve legal equality for women.<sup>21</sup>

**The following data points illustrate various gender aspects in Honduras' legal framework<sup>22</sup>:** a) It is unclear what the legal age of marriage is in Honduras; while the Civil Code sets the minimum age for marriage without parental consent at 14 for boys and 12 for girls, the Family Code establishes that 21 as the minimum age without parental consent; b) The Civil Code establishes that only the "innocent" partner may initiate divorce, which can be either spouse; c) Rape is considered a "public crime" in Honduras, and proceedings can be initiated even if the victim does not press charges; spousal rape is included in the general definition of rape; d) Abortion is legal in Honduras only to save the

life of the mother; e) With regards to political voice, women and men have the same legal right to vote and stand for election, and there are legislated candidate quotas at both the national and sub-national levels.

**International conventions on GBV:** Honduras is party to several international conventions that guarantee equality, non-discrimination, and freedom from violence for women and girls, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the "Convention of Belem Do Para," the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Honduras ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1996 which clarified that domestic violence falls under the purview of the obligations set forth in the Convention.

**In 1997, Honduras adopted a Law against Domestic Violence, but current criminal penalties are minimal.** This law was amended in 2006 and 2013 and includes economic violence. While the law criminalizes domestic violence and penalizes perpetrators with between two and four years imprisonment, the only legal penalty for a first offense is a sentence of one to three months of community service and "24-hour preventive detention

<sup>21</sup> World Bank (2023). *Women, Business and the Law 2021*. <https://wbl.worldbank.org/content/dam/documents/wbl/2023/snapshots/Honduras.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> OECD *Social Institutions and Gender Index*. (2014). Honduras. <https://www.genderindex.org/country/honduras-2014-results/>

if the violator is caught in the act.<sup>23</sup> It should also be noted that as of 2019, national criminal regulations still do not recognize various types of violence experienced by women: patrimonial violence, institutional violence, sexual violation within marriage, child marriage, and sexual harassment.<sup>24</sup>

In 2013, Honduras amended its Criminal Code to include the crime of femicide, as well as to add a provision that makes the commission of a crime with hatred or contempt on the basis of sex or gender an aggravating circumstance.

**Honduras has made some strides on the legislative and policy fronts** to protect women against violence, including<sup>25</sup>:

I. **The National Policy on Women:** Second Gender Equality Plan to “combat violence against women in different environments” as well as to further the promotion, protection, and assurance of the “right of women, girls, and adolescents to peace and to a life free of violence.” This Gender Equality Plan has produced “a normative framework of public policies recognizing and guaranteeing the rights of women,” which has served as a critical “technical and policy tool for mainstreaming gender equality.”

II. **The National Plan to Combat Violence against**

**Women** 2013-2022, which aims to prevent and prosecute gender-based crimes; and

III. **Additional measures** to improve the collection of statistics related to and services for victims of violence against women.

Nonetheless, in 2016, the Committee against Torture determined that “in reality, little has changed on the ground for victims of gender-based violence,” despite the establishment of several laws and mechanisms to protect women and girls. As is the case with other countries in the region, in Honduras, there are significant inconsistencies between legislation and public policy since there is no clear link between the two instruments, including discrepancies between national plans on violence against women and existing domestic violence legislation.<sup>26</sup> Ultimately, the legal system and policies in place are not protecting women from GBV or providing victims with the necessary support and services. Moreover, the legal system and policies fail to hold perpetrators accountable,<sup>27</sup> and the Special Rapporteur noted a “climate of widespread and systematic crime, corruption and impunity.”<sup>28</sup>

Regarding human trafficking in Honduras, the Committee against Torture noted that “legal provisions do not cover trafficking for reasons other than sexual purposes and that officials suspected of

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<sup>24</sup> IDB. (2019). *Femicide in Honduras*.

<sup>25</sup> *The Advocates for Human Rights*. (2016). *Honduras' compliance with the Convention Against Torture parallel report relating to violence against women*.

<sup>26</sup> UNDP. (2017). *From commitment to action: Policies to end violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean*. <https://www.undp.org/latin-america/publications/commitment-action-policies-end-violence-against-women-latin-america-and-caribbean>

<sup>27</sup> *ibid*

<sup>28</sup> *The Advocates for Human Rights*. (2016). *Honduras' compliance with the Convention Against Torture parallel report relating to violence against women*.

trafficking activities are not properly investigated” and recommended that Honduras “amend the Criminal Code to include all exploitative purposes of trafficking” as well as “conduct training for law enforcement officials, migration officials and border police on the causes, consequences and incidence of trafficking

and other forms of exploitation.” The Committee also noted “the lack of comprehensive and disaggregated data on complaints, investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of cases of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials, as well as on trafficking in persons and domestic and sexual violence.”<sup>29</sup>

# GBV RESPONSE MECHANISMS AND SERVICES

Over the years, Honduras has sought to improve access to justice with actions such as:

- **Establishing specialized courts on domestic violence and a Gender Unit (2013)**, which provide training and information on issues related to all forms of discrimination against women through the design and implementation of campaigns on the cycle of violence. Currently, three courts exist nationwide with limited coverage and staffing;<sup>30</sup>
- **Launching of mobile courts** in Choluteca, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa which have been able to provide more localized services and receive complaints to be referred to the special domestic violence courts;
- **Creating a femicide unit** within the Directorate-General of Criminal Investigation;

- **Establishing domestic violence offices (2013)** at all departmental headquarters; and
- **Opening of reporting centers (2013)** in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula where women can report crimes and seek medical attention, in addition to the 298 government-operated women’s offices (one in each municipality) providing services to women focusing on the prevention of GBV.

**Overall, however, institutional responses to GBV remain inadequate.** This includes key sectors such as judiciary, public prosecution, police, health services, municipal services, and community responses. As noted by one study, there is a “lack of coordination and cohesion among service providers and justice operators, and an alarming lack of funding. Additionally, the demand greatly outstrips supply of services, typically centralized in urban areas, leaving a large majority of

<sup>29</sup> *ibid*

<sup>30</sup> USAID. (2015). *Gender-based violence analysis for USAID/Honduras*.

the population without any support.”<sup>31</sup>

**Most women do not go to the police for help given the widespread impunity for sexual violence and femicide and the fear of retribution when their perpetrators are gang leaders or well-connected politically.**

Women express that there is no point in going to the police because they do not get involved in domestic affairs while others fear retribution. Even when women do turn to local law enforcement, they receive limited to no support. In general, domestic and sexual violence cases are handled with “systematic indifference of the police.”<sup>32</sup> Many argue that systemic failures are related to Honduras’ entrenched machismo and patriarchal culture while gang members and others also threaten, abduct, assault, and rape Honduran women.<sup>33</sup> The UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women recently reported that Honduras has a 95% impunity rate for sexual violence and femicide crimes.<sup>34</sup>

**Regarding health services, one of the main contributions of health sector to address GBV is the creation of the Family Counseling Units (Consejerías de Familia) in 1993.** The Consejerías are tasked to “function as a monitoring mechanism and guarantee of human rights, and to prevent and provide assistance, protection and support to victims of interfamily violence.” 23 Consejerías are strategically

located at hospitals and health centers in populated neighborhoods and are meant to serve as a one-stop-center, providing multi-sectorial case management for victims, including counseling, assistance from a social worker, and legal services in one location. Some of them also provide counseling to male perpetrators and work on redefining masculinity. Although these are meant to cover the whole country, less than 12 Consejerías are still operational, most providing only limited services due to scant resources.<sup>35</sup>

**Municipal services and community responses:** In the absence of sufficient specialized national bodies to address GBV, several municipalities have created their own structures, mainly through the Municipal Offices for Women (Oficinas de la Mujer, OMM). The OMMs are often the first point of entry (after the police) for victims of GBV looking for support. There are significant variations between OMMs in each municipality, largely determined by the political will of the mayor, local advocacy, and the availability of financial resources. Due to the limited support from the national and municipal governments, community groups often assume a particularly important role.<sup>36</sup>

Additional actions include:

— **Línea 114 “Vivir Sin Violencia Y Con Respeto”**

<sup>31</sup> USAID. (2015). *Gender-based violence analysis for USAID/Honduras*.

<sup>32</sup> Kelly, A. (2011, May 28). *Honduran police turn a blind eye to soaring number of ‘femicides.’* Guardian. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/may/29/honduras-blind-eye-femicides> See also: <http://www.s21.com.gt/internacionales/2015/11/17/cada-16-horas-muere-una-mujer-violencia-machista-honduras, Nov 17, 2015>

<sup>33</sup> *The Advocates for Human Rights*. (2016). *Honduras’ compliance with the Convention Against Torture parallel report relating to violence against women*.

<sup>34</sup> Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2014, July 10). *Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women finalizes country mission to Honduras and calls for urgent action to address the culture of impunity for crimes against women and girls*. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14847&LangID=E>

<sup>35</sup> USAID. (2015). *Gender-based violence analysis for USAID/Honduras*.

- (2010) which provides aid to survivors of violence over the phone (available only in the city of Tegucigalpa)<sup>37</sup>
- **Safe Houses (“Casas Refugio,” 2010)**, six safe houses established with state support through organized civil society networks of women against violence.

Finally, the following additional national and local measures were implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic by the National Institute of Women (INAM), among others (See Appendix 2 for additional examples):

- Design of prevention campaigns and new protocols and strategies for attention to violence against women;
- Creation of multi-sectoral response teams who virtually provide psychological, social, and legal assistance services to GBV survivors;

- Implementation of the campaign “Without Violence During the Emergency” and “INAM Supports You” which is designed to promote INAM’s GBV services and the co-responsibility of care at home;
- Strengthening the Municipal Offices for Women (OMMs), providing technological resources to facilitate their functions during the emergency situation; and
- Strengthening of statistical capacities to facilitate the exchange of data with the Supreme Court of Justice, for the monitoring of violence against women.

It should be noted in particular that Honduras was one of a limited number of countries in the region where all or part of services to address violence against women were declared essential as part of the government’s response for preventing and addressing gender-based violence, allowing greater access for women and girls during the pandemic than in neighboring countries.<sup>38</sup>

### Examples of Notable Interventions to Address GBV

**In 2016, the Government implemented Ciudad Mujer**, a project (replicating an existing model in neighboring El Salvador) designed to assist female victims of violence through providing integrated public services to women and focusing on economic independence, protection, and social development. There are now 6 Ciudad Mujer throughout the country, as well as a Mobile Ciudad Mujer (See Appendix 3).<sup>40</sup>

<sup>36</sup> *ibid*

<sup>37</sup> UN Women Global Database on Violence against Women (n.d.). Honduras. <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/americas/honduras?formofviolence=7b8d7298a96749eea9d64c16f104c540>

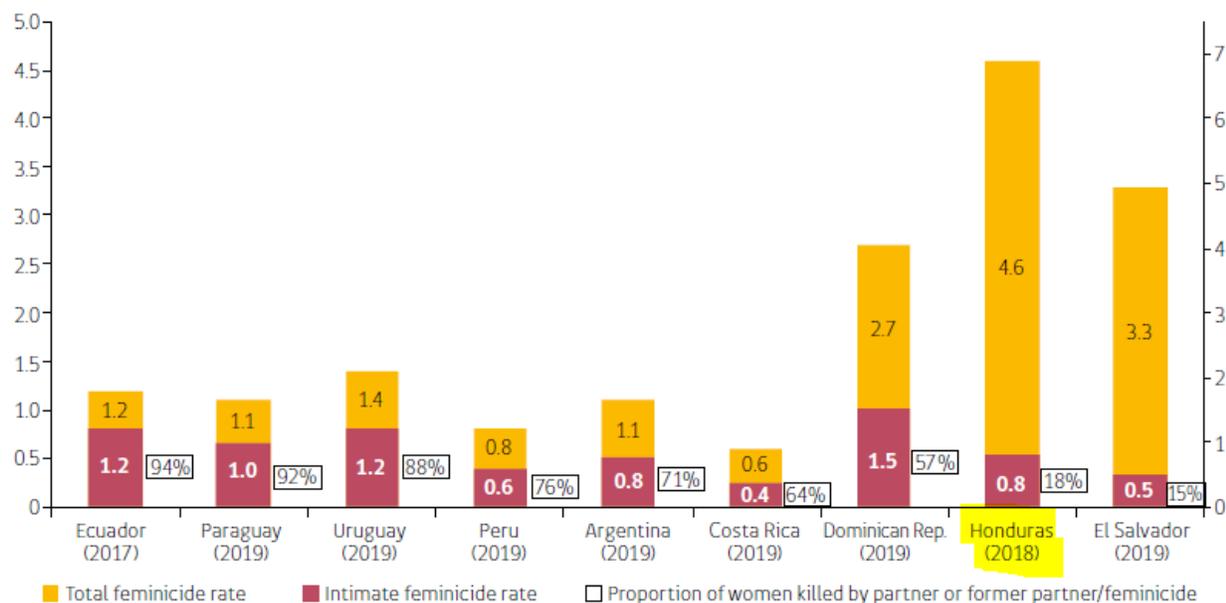
<sup>38</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2020). Addressing violence against women and girls during and after the COVID-19 pandemic requires financing, responses, prevention and data compilation. <http://hdl.handle.net/11362/46425>

<sup>39</sup> Agencias, Gobierno de Honduras replicará proyecto de El Salvador para víctimas de violencia. (2016, June 21). Radio La Primerísima. <http://www.radiolaprimerisima.com/noticias/resumen/205182/gobierno-de-honduras-replicara-proyecto-de-el-salvador-para-victimas-de-violencia>

<sup>40</sup> Ciudad Mujer. (n.d.). <https://www.ciudadmujer.gob.hn/direcciones/>

# APPENDIX 1 – LATIN AMERICA (9 COUNTRIES): TOTAL AND INTIMATE FEMINICIDES<sup>41</sup>

**Figure 3**  
Latin America (9 countries): total and intimate feminicides, latest year available  
(Rates per 100,000 women)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en>.

<sup>41</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2020). Addressing violence against women and girls during and after the COVID-19 pandemic requires financing, responses, prevention and data compilation. <http://hdl.handle.net/11362/46425>

# APPENDIX 2 – SERVICES AVAILABLE DURING COVID-19 FROM INAM

(2 OF 5 POSTERS PUBLISHED FOR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS)

**¡LLÁMANOS! SAN PEDRO SULA**

PSICOLOGÍA	TRABAJO SOCIAL	ASESORÍA LEGAL
<b>LUNES</b> 9607-6117 - 7:00AM A 7:00PM 8880-0382 - 8:00AM A 8:00PM 3373-2174 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM  <b>MARTES</b> 9619-4186 - 8:00AM A 8:00PM 3214-2311 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM  <b>MIERCOLES</b> 9607-6117 - 7:00AM A 7:00PM 9619-4186 - 8:00AM A 8:00PM 3373-2174 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM 3214-2311 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM  <b>SABADO</b> 9607-6117 - 7:00AM A 7:00PM  <b>DOMINGO</b> 3373-2174 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM 3214-2311 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM	<b>JUEVES</b> 9607-6117 - 7:00AM A 7:00PM 8880-0382 - 8:00AM A 8:00PM 3373-2174 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM 3214-2311 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM  <b>VIERNES</b> 9619-4186 - 8:00AM A 8:00PM 3373-2174 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM 3214-2311 - 10:00AM A 10:00PM  <b>LUNES A VIERNES</b> 9892-5921 - 7:00AM A 7:00PM	<b>LUNES A VIERNES</b> 3378-7340 - 8:00AM A 2:00PM 9951-4781 - 10:00AM A 5:00PM 3163-2247 - 10:00AM A 5:00PM

#InamTeAcompaña #SinViolenciaAnteLaEmergencia

GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA Y FRENTELAS  
 INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LA MUJER INAM  
 CIUDAD MUJER POR UNA VIDA MEJOR  
 UNAH

**MUJER SI ERES VÍCTIMA DE VIOLENCIA EL INAM TE APOYA**

**TEGUCIGALPA ¡LLÁMANOS!**

ASESORÍA LEGAL - PSICOLÓGICA - TRABAJO SOCIAL	
<b>LUNES</b> <b>MARTES</b> <b>MIERCOLES</b> 8:00AM A 8:00PM  <b>JUEVES</b> <b>VIERNES</b> <b>SABADO</b> 8:00AM A 8:00PM	9863-6096 9801-2882  9566-7272 9651-1157

#InamTeAcompaña #SinViolenciaAnteLaEmergencia

GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA HONDURAS  
 INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LA MUJER INAM  
 CIUDAD MUJER POR UNA VIDA MEJOR

# APPENDIX 3 – UN WOMEN: MEASURES AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (HONDURAS)<sup>42</sup>



<https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/americas/honduras>

<sup>42</sup> UN Women Global Database on Violence against Women (n.d.). Honduras. <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/americas/honduras?formofviolence=7b8d7298a96749eea9d64c16f104c540>

# GLOSSARY

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<b>Gender</b>	Roles that are determined socially, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for men and women. These roles are contextual and influenced by a society's culture and traditions, as well as by prevailing religious beliefs.
<b>Gender-Based Violence (GBV)</b>	Any act of violence that results in, or the nature of which causes, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to someone because of his or her sex. This including threats through similar acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life (UN, 1993).
<b>Sex</b>	Refers to the biological and physiological characteristics which differentiate men and women.
<b>Sexual Exploitation</b>	Any real or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, power differential, or relationship of confidence for a sexual purpose, including, but not limited to, taking financial, social, or political advantage of another through sexual means.
<b>Sexual Abuse</b>	Real or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether it be by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.
<b>Sexual Harassment</b>	Unwelcomed sexual advances, demand for sexual favors, or any other verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature. In the workplace, submission to these advances or behaviors may be made either implicitly or explicitly a condition of continued employment, promotion, or other decisions affecting a person's employment.

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