



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-sixth session
4–15 May 2020

Compilation on Honduras

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances welcomed the ratification by Honduras of all the United Nations core human rights instruments.³ Several human rights bodies and mechanisms recommended that Honduras ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,⁴ the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁵ and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (ILO).⁶

3. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged Honduras to ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance and the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.⁷

4. The United Nations country team and several special procedure mandate holders recommended that Honduras ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.⁸

5. Three Committees welcomed the opening in Honduras of an office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).⁹ The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights visited the country in 2016 and 2017, respectively.¹⁰



6. The Human Rights Committee welcomed the establishment of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras in 2016.¹¹ Two special procedure mandate holders urged Honduras to renew the mandate of the Mission.¹²

III. National human rights framework¹³

7. The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls welcomed the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and recommended that Honduras increase its budget and strengthen its human resources.¹⁴ The United Nations country team recommended that Honduras re-establish the space for dialogue between the State and civil society that had been created in 2017 for the implementation of the comprehensive human rights plan.¹⁵

8. Three Committees were concerned that the procedure for the selection and appointment of the National Commissioner for Human Rights was still insufficiently transparent and participatory and that the resources allocated to the Office of the National Commissioner were inadequate.¹⁶

9. OHCHR noted that the independence of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CONAPREV) had been challenged by decree No. 009-2018, which placed the mechanism under the responsibility of the executive.¹⁷ Two Committees recommended that Honduras ensure that CONAPREV had sufficient resources to carry out its role effectively and independently.¹⁸

10. The United Nations country team noted that Honduras had established the Honduran Recommendations Monitoring System and recommended that a national mechanism be established to follow up on recommendations.¹⁹

11. Various human rights bodies and mechanisms were concerned that the new Criminal Code contained provisions that, inter alia, restricted freedom of expression and criminalized dissent, while reducing penalties for fraud and corruption.²⁰

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination²¹

12. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that Honduras did not have a comprehensive anti-discrimination framework.²²

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the persistence of stereotypes and prejudice against indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples. It welcomed the adoption of the Public Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination for the Comprehensive Development of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples 2016–2022 and urged Honduras to ensure its effective implementation.²³

14. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned by the entrenched discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men in the family and in society and recommended that Honduras adopt coordinated and adequately funded measures to eliminate them.²⁴

15. OHCHR noted that lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual and intersex persons continued to be discriminated against in all areas of life and recommended that Honduras take concrete steps towards eliminating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.²⁵

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights²⁶

16. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned by the negative impact generated by some natural-resource exploitation projects, which were causing irreparable damage to the environment and impinged on the rights of the affected communities, in particular of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.²⁷

17. The Working Group on Business and Human Rights noted that the escalation of social conflict related to large-scale development projects was often linked to the lack of meaningful consultation and emphasized the urgent need for a clear regulatory framework on participation. It also noted the opacity of the process of granting environmental licences and concessions, which was aggravated by the possibility that critical elements of the process could be classified as “secret information” under the law.²⁸

18. The United Nations country team noted that the Ministry of Human Rights was developing a national action plan on business and human rights and recommended that it cooperate with all stakeholders to promote dialogue and the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.²⁹

3. Human rights and counter-terrorism

19. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders noted that the offence of association for purposes of engaging in terrorism contained in the new Criminal Code had an excessively broad scope that could be used against human rights defenders.³⁰

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person³¹

20. Several human rights bodies and mechanisms noted the decline in the homicide rate, but highlighted that the level of violence and insecurity in Honduras remained high.³² OHCHR noted that organized crime, including cartels and gangs such as *maras* and *pandillas*, had infiltrated government agencies and the broader political arena.³³

21. OHCHR reported that at least 23 people had been killed and at least 60 people had been injured in the context of the 2017 post-electoral protests and noted the use of excessive force by elements of the security forces, as well as mass arrests and allegations of ill-treatment.³⁴ OHCHR noted that, two years after those events, no case involving human rights violations had led to a conviction.³⁵ The United Nations country team noted that the State’s response to demonstrations and protests continued to result in serious human rights violations.³⁶

22. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions noted the creation in 2013 of the Public Order Military Police as a short-term emergency response to support the national police.³⁷ OHCHR observed that what had been established as an exceptional regime had become a normalized practice and that, in 2018, the Government had strengthened joint police-military work.³⁸ The Human Rights Committee recommended that Honduras continue to strengthen the national police with a view to enabling it to take over law enforcement functions from the armed forces.³⁹

23. The same Committee was concerned at reports of “social cleansing” and other forms of extrajudicial executions involving the security forces. It was also concerned about reports of torture, ill-treatment and excessive use of force by the police, armed forces and other public officials and recommended that Honduras ensure that all such allegations were investigated and perpetrators brought to justice.⁴⁰ OHCHR noted that, since 2016, the Ministry of National Security and Defence had been working on a bill to regulate the use of force by law enforcement actors and stressed the urgency of adopting human rights-compliant and comprehensive legislation and protocols.⁴¹

24. OHCHR called on the National Congress to adopt legislation to regulate private security companies.⁴² It hoped that the recently adopted law on firearms would contribute to reducing violence, but noted that an effective arms control system was not yet in place.⁴³

25. While noting the building of new detention centres, several human rights bodies and mechanisms were concerned about the situation of the penitentiary system, including widespread overcrowding, large number of pretrial detainees, inadequate health and sanitary conditions, the use of armed forces in managing prisons, situations of inmate self-rule and prison violence.⁴⁴ OHCHR reported that, in December 2019, at least 46 persons deprived of liberty had died and many others had been injured as a result of violence in prisons and juvenile detention centres. It called on Honduras to investigate those events, to include members of the Office of the National Commissioner for Human Rights and the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture on the prison system inspection board, and to establish a strategy for progressively ending the use of the armed forces in running prisons.⁴⁵

26. OHCHR reported that in the first half of 2019 at least 20 lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual or intersex persons were killed and reiterated its recommendation that Honduras ensure prompt and effective investigations and prosecution of these crimes.⁴⁶

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law⁴⁷

27. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers noted that the legislative and executive branches interfered in the judicial system in various ways. It recommended that Honduras ensure the independence of the judiciary by establishing clear rules and objective criteria with regard to the judicial service, including for the appointment, promotion and dismissal of judges, and the application of disciplinary sanctions. It also recommended that Honduras review the procedure for selecting and appointing Supreme Court judges, the Attorney General and his or her Deputy and that it cease to defer the adoption of the new law on the Council of the Judiciary.⁴⁸

28. The same Special Rapporteur also noted that the President of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General were members of the National Council for Defence and Security, a body reporting to the executive branch that was responsible for designing strategies to prevent and combat crime, and considered that the composition and structure of that Council should be changed in order to make sure that the independent administration of justice was not undermined.⁴⁹

29. OHCHR noted that, in 2018, the special prosecution unit to fight corruption-related impunity of the Office of the Attorney General, with the support of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, had taken steps against corrupt political networks, but that such efforts had faced significant resistance.⁵⁰

30. Two Committees were concerned about existing barriers to access to justice for women⁵¹ and for indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.⁵² The Human Rights Committee noted the increase in the number of public defenders in courts and police stations but regretted that it remained insufficient.⁵³

31. The Working Group on Business and Human Rights highlighted that impunity for attacks against human rights defenders and journalists remained the rule rather than the exception.⁵⁴ The United Nations country team noted that, in 2018, Honduras had established the Office of the Special Prosecutor for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Media Professionals and Justice Officials. The team recommended that the Office be given an adequate budget and that a protocol for the investigation of offences against human rights defenders be adopted.⁵⁵

32. OHCHR reported that, in 2018, seven individuals charged in connection with the assassination of human rights defender Berta Cáceres were found guilty and one acquitted, and that the President of the company Desarrollos Energéticos S.A. was on trial in a separate proceeding, but stated that several shortcomings were apparent in the handling of the case.⁵⁶ Various special procedure mandate holders stressed the importance of bringing to justice the intellectual authors and the financiers of the murder.⁵⁷

33. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that a substantial number of recommendations made in 2011 by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission relating to violations that had taken place during the 2009 coup had yet to be fully implemented. It

recommended that Honduras ensure the investigation and prosecution of alleged human rights violations committed during the coup.⁵⁸

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life⁵⁹

34. OHCHR stated that the credibility of the electoral system had been affected by the 2017 elections and noted information indicating that the 2019 decree reforming the electoral bodies contained inconsistencies and ambiguities that represented challenges to ensuring a transparent process in the 2021 presidential elections.⁶⁰

35. Numerous human rights bodies and mechanisms, welcomed the adoption, in 2015, of the Act on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists and Other Media Professionals, and Justice Officials, and the implementation of the National Protection Mechanism. However, they remained concerned at the persistence of killings, attacks, criminalization, harassment, threats and smear campaigns against human rights defenders, including journalists, law professionals, trade unionists, land rights defenders, environmental activists, leaders of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, women human rights defenders and defenders of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.⁶¹ The Secretary-General reported cases of intimidation and reprisals against persons cooperating with the United Nations human rights system.⁶²

36. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recorded the killings of 37 journalists since 2008 and noted that only seven cases had been resolved. It recommended that Honduras investigate the unresolved cases of killed journalists and consider taking advantage of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.⁶³

37. The United Nations country team considered that, as a matter of urgency, the national mechanism for the protection of defenders should be adequately resourced.⁶⁴ OHCHR noted that the council of the national mechanism remained weak, mainly due to the modest engagement of some of its member institutions, and observed deficiencies in the implementation of protection measures.⁶⁵

38. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the excessive recourse to provisions on defamation against persons exercising their rights to freedom of expression.⁶⁶ The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders noted that while, under the new Criminal Code, defamation was no longer a criminal offence, the offences of libel and slander had been retained.⁶⁷

39. The United Nations country team recommended that regulations hindering access to public information, in particular the Secrets Act, be reviewed and that the Transparency and Access to Public Information Act be applied to all State institutions.⁶⁸

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Honduras proceed with the enactment of the bill establishing political participation quotas for various groups, including indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.⁶⁹

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁷⁰

41. Two Committees welcomed the adoption of the Strategic Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons 2016–2022, among other measures. Nevertheless, they remained concerned at persistent practices of forced labour and trafficking in persons, especially in the maquila industry, domestic work and dive fishing, and at the high incidence of trafficking in persons for purposes of sexual exploitation.⁷¹

42. The United Nations country team noted that, while the new Criminal Code contained a more comprehensive list of forms of exploitation linked to trafficking in persons, it did not cover abduction, fraud, abuse of power and other forms of coercion as means of recruiting, transporting, harbouring or receiving victims of trafficking and recommended that those offences be incorporated into the Criminal Code.⁷²

5. Right to family life

43. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended the adoption and enforcement of legislation to unify the legal minimum age of marriage at 18 years for women and men.⁷³ The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls recommended that Honduras recognize diverse family forms.⁷⁴

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work⁷⁵

44. The Working Group on Business and Human Rights noted that, despite the measures adopted by Honduras, 68.5 per cent of the population was either unemployed or underemployed and that the minimum wage did not allow a decent standard of living.⁷⁶ The United Nations country team recommended that Honduras design a comprehensive employment policy focusing on vulnerable groups and an action plan with specific targets.⁷⁷

45. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the adoption of the Act on Wage Equality. However, it reiterated its concern about the high unemployment rate among women and their concentration in low-paid jobs in the informal sector and recommended that Honduras ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market and strengthen measures to close the gender pay gap.⁷⁸

46. OHCHR noted that various forms of violations of rights persisted in the labour market. It welcomed the adoption of a new law on labour inspections and the increase in the budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and recommended that the latter fully monitored employment conditions and imposed sanctions where labour rights were infringed.⁷⁹ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Honduras take the necessary measures to improve working conditions for women, in particular for those employed in the maquila sector and in domestic work.⁸⁰

47. OHCHR noted that labour organizations were weak and union members stigmatized and targeted, affecting meaningful collective bargaining and protection of labour rights.⁸¹

48. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination reiterated its concern about the deplorable situation of Miskito divers.⁸² The Working Group on Business and Human Rights acknowledged the measures taken by Honduras in that regard, but considered that additional clearer and consistent agreements should be reached within the inter-institutional commission on underwater fishing to address health, safety, education and housing concerns for injured persons and relatives of deceased workers.⁸³

2. Right to an adequate standard of living⁸⁴

49. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned by the continuing high rates of poverty and extreme poverty, especially among indigenous peoples, Hondurans of African descent and persons living in rural areas, and by the continued inequality in income and wealth. It recommended that Honduras adopt a national action plan for poverty reduction that included a human rights perspective, as well as effective measures to address inequality.⁸⁵

50. OHCHR noted that Honduras had made the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development a centrepiece of its national development programme. It added that the adoption of a human rights approach based on disaggregated data and strict monitoring of the situation of the most discriminated groups was urgently required if the pledge to leave no one behind in the implementation of the Goals was to be met.⁸⁶

51. OHCHR observed that land distribution in the country was highly unequal and security of land tenure was challenged by ambiguity surrounding ownership, despite the ongoing titling programmes; that small plot holders were most affected by tenure insecurity; and that women faced discrimination in access to and control of land.⁸⁷ It noted that in 2019 illegal trespassing and appropriation of land had been added to the list of crimes that could be committed by organized criminal groups and recommended that Honduras shift its

approach from criminalization to addressing the socioeconomic conditions underlining the issue.⁸⁸

52. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Honduras strengthen its initiatives to provide an effective response to the situation of food insecurity and child malnutrition, particularly in rural areas.⁸⁹ It expressed concern about the impact of land-grabbing and the hoarding of natural resources in the country, as those practices had triggered serious conflicts, in particular in the Lower Aguán Valley, and had significantly hindered communities' enjoyment of the right to adequate food and the right to water.⁹⁰

3. Right to health⁹¹

53. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned by the lack of financial and human resources, weak infrastructure, shortage of medicines and the poor quality and supply of health-care services, especially in remote and rural areas and for persons living on low incomes.⁹²

54. The United Nations country team noted that the Framework Act on the Social Protection System had been adopted in 2015 and that a bill on the national health system had been developed. The team recommended that Honduras continue to step up its efforts to reduce health needs and discrepancies in access for the most vulnerable groups, including by allocating adequate funds.⁹³

55. The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls noted that Honduras had the second-highest rate of adolescent pregnancy in Latin America.⁹⁴ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Honduras ensure that women, especially women living in poverty and rural women, had access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services.⁹⁵

56. Several human rights bodies and mechanisms were concerned about the absolute criminalization of abortion and the complete ban on emergency contraceptives.⁹⁶ The Human Rights Committee recommended that Honduras ensure access to safe, legal abortions, particularly in cases where the woman's life or health is in danger and in cases of rape, incest or fetal unviability due to an abnormality, and consider decriminalizing abortion. It also recommended that Honduras lift the ban on the emergency contraceptive pill.⁹⁷

57. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that persons with disabilities were subject to sterilization and other contraceptive treatments without their consent.⁹⁸

4. Right to education⁹⁹

58. The United Nations country team recommended that Honduras expand education coverage, especially at the secondary and tertiary levels, invest in infrastructure and define clear strategies to improve the educational inclusion of poor children.¹⁰⁰

59. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about the persistent difficulties encountered by indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples in obtaining access to education.¹⁰¹ It urged Honduras to reduce dropout rates among indigenous and Afro-Honduran children and adolescents; provide for the effective implementation of the Basic Act on Bilingual Intercultural Education; and step up efforts to eradicate illiteracy.¹⁰²

60. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Honduras ensure that sexual and reproductive health education was part of the mandatory school curriculum.¹⁰³ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the high rate of sexual violence and harassment of girls in and on the way to and from school.¹⁰⁴

61. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the Guardians of the Nation programme, which was conducted by the armed forces at military

installations, and recommended that formal education and any other type of learning activities for children were imparted by entities specializing in children education.¹⁰⁵

62. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that special and segregated education for persons with disabilities was prevalent at all levels and recommended that Honduras adopt an inclusive approach in its education policy.¹⁰⁶

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women¹⁰⁷

63. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Honduras strengthen the National Institute for Women and ensure that each ministry allocate a special budget for the effective implementation of the second gender equality and equity plan.¹⁰⁸ Three Committees were concerned about the multiple and cross-sectoral discrimination faced by rural women, indigenous women and women of African descent.¹⁰⁹

64. Several human rights bodies and mechanisms were concerned about the high level of violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence and femicides, and the persistent impunity for such acts.¹¹⁰ The Human Rights Committee recommended that Honduras redouble its efforts to prevent and combat all acts of violence against women, to punish those responsible and to provide assistance and protection to victims, including through the adoption of a comprehensive law on violence against women.¹¹¹

65. OHCHR welcomed the strengthening of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Femicide.¹¹² It also noted the establishment by the Government of a commission for the follow-up of femicide and the creation of special units for the investigation of gender-related crimes and recommended the adoption of a dedicated investigative protocol and of preventive actions addressing the causes of violence.¹¹³

66. The United Nations country team noted that a definition of offences of sexual violence that was not in line with international standards had been included in the Criminal Code adopted in 2019; as a result, such acts could be categorized as other offences carrying lesser penalties.¹¹⁴ It also noted that, in 2018, a national protocol on assisting victims of sexual violence had been drafted and was awaiting signature.¹¹⁵

67. The Committee against Torture welcomed the establishment in 2016 of the “Ciudad Mujer” initiative for the comprehensive support of women, particularly victims of gender-based violence.¹¹⁶ The Working group on discrimination against women and girls recommended that Honduras allocate sufficient resources to programmes under the initiative and secure their availability across the country.¹¹⁷

68. The United Nations country team noted that, while the principle of parity had been formally observed in the 2017 elections, the way in which it was implemented had resulted in a decrease in the representation of women.¹¹⁸ Various human rights bodies recommended that Honduras adopt measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life.¹¹⁹

2. Children¹²⁰

69. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the steps taken by Honduras to ensure birth registration but remained concerned about the still low levels of registration in border and indigenous areas.¹²¹

70. The United Nations country team noted that Decree No. PCM-020-2019 had provided for the establishment of a comprehensive system to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents in Honduras and recommended that Honduras guarantee the budget for the operation of the system. It also recommended that the Directorate for Children, Adolescents and the Family be strengthened and that a national policy on the rights of children and adolescents be adopted.¹²²

71. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the extremely high rate of poverty among indigenous children and children of African descent.¹²³ The

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the situation of children, in particular girls, left behind in the country by migrant family members.¹²⁴

72. The United Nations country team noted that, although some legislative progress had been made, the child labour rate remained almost constant. In that regard, it recommended that a sufficient number of labour inspectors be recruited and trained and that adequate funding be provided for the implementation of labour legislation and the provision of social services to victims.¹²⁵

73. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the extensive recruitment of children by *maras* and the prevalence of a repressive approach to youth violence. It recommended, inter alia, that Honduras take all measures necessary to prevent the recruitment of children and to protect them from violence by *maras* and criminal groups, and provide adequate resources to the programme for members of *maras* on prevention, rehabilitation and social reinsertion.¹²⁶ The United Nations country team recommended that Honduras criminalize the forced recruitment of children into criminal groups.¹²⁷

74. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment of children. However, it remained concerned about the high number of cases of abuse reported and recommended that Honduras promote positive, nonviolent and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline.¹²⁸

3. Persons with disabilities¹²⁹

75. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Honduras reform and/or adopt laws and policies with a view to recognizing persons with disabilities as fully fledged rights holders.¹³⁰ It also recommended that Honduras grant permanent national institutional status to the Directorate-General of Development for Persons with Disabilities and set up a mandatory mechanism for standing consultations with organizations representing persons with disabilities.¹³¹

76. The same Committee recommended that Honduras implement an action plan to ensure the accessibility of transportation, services, the physical environment, information and communications, in both rural and urban areas.¹³²

77. The same Committee encouraged Honduras in its efforts to halt institutionalization of persons with disabilities and recommended that it put in place a plan for their deinstitutionalization that would ensure their access to the necessary services and support.¹³³

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples¹³⁴

78. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples highlighted that indigenous peoples in Honduras suffered a situation of multidimensional poverty as a result of extreme inequality, corruption and the lack of social services. She noted that their rights over their lands, territories and natural resources were not protected and that they faced acts of violence when claiming their rights, including threats, harassment and murders.¹³⁵

79. The Special Rapporteur recommended that all agencies dealing with indigenous peoples, in particular the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic and Cultural Heritage and the Directorate of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples, be significantly strengthened and provided with adequate resources.¹³⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged Honduras to restore the status of the Directorate of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples to that of a ministry.¹³⁷

80. Various human rights bodies and mechanisms and the country team were concerned that the bill on prior consultation of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples that was before the National Congress was not fully in line with international human rights standards and recommended expediting the adoption of legislation guaranteeing the rights of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples and ensuring their active, full and transparent participation in the process.¹³⁸

81. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about the impact of energy, extractive, tourism, agro-industrial and infrastructure projects on the territories and resources of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.¹³⁹

82. The same Committee took note of the steps taken to grant land titles to indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, but was concerned about the lack of effective mechanisms to protect their rights to their lands, territories and resources.¹⁴⁰ OHCHR observed that private titles and concessions over indigenous land continued to be issued without the indigenous peoples concerned being consulted and noted that the implementation of the decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights involving the Garifuna communities of Triunfo de la Cruz and Punta Piedra had faced significant delays.¹⁴¹

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons¹⁴²

83. The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was concerned by the failure to bring the Migration and Aliens Act (2003) and its regulations into line with international standards and at the lack of a comprehensive public migration policy focused on guaranteeing the human rights of migrants and their families.¹⁴³

84. Several human rights bodies and mechanisms were concerned about the high number of internally displaced persons resulting from violence and about their situation.¹⁴⁴ The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted that the lack of legal framework to address internal displacement undermined the possibility for the Government to provide a coordinated response and recommended that Honduras pass the bill for the protection of victims displaced by violence presented to Congress in 2019.¹⁴⁵

85. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances was concerned at reports that many Honduran migrants had gone missing abroad and recommended that Honduras, inter alia, establish an up-to-date database of disappeared migrants and strengthen cooperation with other States in the region to ensure that searches for disappeared migrants are conducted and those allegedly responsible are investigated.¹⁴⁶

86. The Committee on Migrant Workers was concerned at information that thousands of Honduran migrants were deprived of their liberty each year in migration detention centres in transit and destination countries and recommended that Honduras strengthen actions to protect their right to freedom, in particular through bilateral dialogues with the States concerned and the strengthening of consular actions.¹⁴⁷

87. The same Committee was concerned by the large number of Honduran migrants, including accompanied minors, who were deported or repatriated without due respect for procedural safeguards and without sufficient consular assistance.¹⁴⁸ The United Nations country team recommended that Honduras implement a reintegration plan for returned Hondurans incorporating a specialized approach to the protection of unaccompanied children.¹⁴⁹

88. UNHCR noted that, while Honduras had not faced a massive influx of persons seeking international protection, the lack of a formal framework for asylum adjudication and low reception capabilities weakened the overall protection system in the country.¹⁵⁰

Notes

¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Honduras will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/HNIndex.aspx.

² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 126.1–126.6 and 124.14–124.16.

³ CED/C/HND/CO/1, para. 4. See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 7, and A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 6.

⁴ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 57, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 58, CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 85, CRC/C/OPAC/HND/CO/1, para. 34, and CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 42.

⁵ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 52, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 58, CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 42, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 71 (a), and A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 77 (g). See also A/HRC/34/Add.2, para. 62 (d).

- ⁶ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 35 (c), E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 31 (d), CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 80 (c), and A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 71 (b).
- ⁷ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 42.
- ⁸ Country team submission, p. 4, A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 77 (g), and <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=24719>. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23557&LangID=S.
- ⁹ CED/C/HND/CO/1, para. 6, CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 6, and CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 5. See also A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 11, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 106, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 1, A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 1, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 1, A/HRC/34/3/Add.2 and Corr.1, para. 1, and OHCHR Annual Report, p. 240, available at <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/OHCHRreport2018.pdf>.
- ¹⁰ A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 2, <https://ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20894&LangID=E>, www.ohchr.org/AR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20957&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21922&LangID=E.
- ¹¹ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 3 (a). See also A/HRC/34/3/Add.2 and Corr.1, para. 6.
- ¹² See www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24910&LangID=S and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E.
- ¹³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.1, 124.3–124.5, 125.8, 124.11, 124.13, 125.1, 125.7 and 125.9–125.10.
- ¹⁴ A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 14 and 72 (g). See also CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 4 (d), and A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 7.
- ¹⁵ Country team submission, p. 1. See also CMW/C/HND/CO/1, para. 9 (a).
- ¹⁶ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 12, CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 6, and CMW/C/HND/CO/1, para. 20 (b).
- ¹⁷ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 38. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 36 and 85 (h).
- ¹⁸ CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 30, and CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 26–27. See also A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 104 and 116 (c).
- ¹⁹ Country team submission, p. 2. See also A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 11, and A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 13 and 116 (d).
- ²⁰ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24932&LangID=E, www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E, <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=22802>, A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 20, CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 40, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 6, <https://oacnudh.hn/cidh-y-oacnudh-expresan-preocupacion-por-disposiciones-del-codigo-penal-en-honduras-y-hacen-un-llamamiento-para-revisarlas-de-acuerdo-a-los-estandares-internacionales-e-interamericanos-en-materia-de/> and <https://oacnudh.hn/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Observaciones-Co%CC%81digo-Penal-Nuevo-OACNUDH-ok.pdf>.
- ²¹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.6–124.7, 124.10, 124.18, 124.20, 124.44, 124.47, 125.3, 125.11 and 126.8–126.9.
- ²² E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 21. See also CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 11, and CMW/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 26–27.
- ²³ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, paras. 4 (c), 17 (a) and 40.
- ²⁴ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, paras. 20–21. See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 23–26 and 74 (a)–(b).
- ²⁵ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 72 and 98 (c). See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 10; E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 22 (b); and A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 68.
- ²⁶ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/30/11, para. 124.12.
- ²⁷ E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 45.
- ²⁸ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 12, and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 16.
- ²⁹ Country team submission, p. 1. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 15, A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 94 (d), A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, paras. 17 and 72 (d), and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E.
- ³⁰ A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 20. See also www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E, <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=22802>, <https://oacnudh.hn/cidh-y-oacnudh-expresan-preocupacion-por-disposiciones-del-codigo-penal-en-honduras-y-hacen-un-llamamiento-para-revisarlas-de-acuerdo-a-los-estandares-internacionales-e-interamericanos-en-materia-de/> and <https://oacnudh.hn/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Observaciones-Co%CC%81digo-Penal-Nuevo-OACNUDH-ok.pdf>.
- ³¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.2, 124.21–124.23, 124.43, 124.48, 125.28, 125.36, 125.40–125.43, 125.46 and 126.11–126.12.
- ³² CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 18, A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 22, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 18 and 107, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E and

- www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24910&LangID=S. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 23, A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 20, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para 18, A/HRC/34/3/Add.2 and Corr.1, para. 10, and UNHCR submission p. 2.
- ³³ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 21–22.
- ³⁴ OHCHR, “Human rights violations in the context of the 2017 elections in Honduras”, pp. 2 and 14–21. See also A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 96 (c), and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, paras. 5 and 20.
- ³⁵ OHCHR, “Responsabilidad por las violaciones a los derechos humanos cometidas en el contexto de las elecciones de 2017 en Honduras: avances y desafíos”, p. 1. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 46.
- ³⁶ Country team submission, p. 5. See also <https://oacnudh.hn/comunicado> and A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 50–51.
- ³⁷ A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 90. See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 21, CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 13, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para 19, and A/HRC/32/35/Add.4, para. 54.
- ³⁸ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 25–26. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 26, and A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 10.
- ³⁹ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 21. See also CAT/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 5 (d) and 18 (a), A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 86–89, A/HRC/32/35/Add.4, paras. 56–57, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 27–28 and 85 (e), A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 95 (b), A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, paras. 22–23 and 73 (a), A/HRC/34/3/Add.2 and Corr.1, paras. 14 and 60 (a), and country team submission, p. 5.
- ⁴⁰ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 22 and 24–25 (a). See also CED/C/HND/CO/1, para. 15 (a)–(d), CAT/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 13 and 34 (a), A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 75, and A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 29.
- ⁴¹ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 30. See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 25.
- ⁴² A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 22. See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 21, CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 13, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 30 and 120, and A/HRC/34/3/Add.2 and Corr.1, para. 14.
- ⁴³ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 28. See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 21, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 22, and A/HRC/34/3/Add.2 and Corr.1, para. 60 (c).
- ⁴⁴ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 31, CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 46, CAT/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 16 and 19, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 64–65, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 102–103, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 29–30, A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 34, and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 29. See also country team submission, p. 3.
- ⁴⁵ See <https://oacnudh.hn/ante-la-declaracion-del-estado-de-emergencia-en-materia-penitenciaria-cidh-y-oacnudh-hacen-un-llamado-urgente-al-estado-de-honduras-a-proteger-la-vida-e-integridad-de-los-privados-de-libertad-en-cent/>. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 31–33.
- ⁴⁶ See <https://oacnudh.hn/oacnudh-honduras-condena-la-muerte-de-miembros-de-la-comunidad-lgbti-2/>. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 68 and 85 (k), A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 73 and 98 (c), and CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 50.
- ⁴⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.39–124.41, 124.45, 125.2, 125.4, 125.24–125.25, 125.29–125.35, 125.39 and 125.44–125.45.
- ⁴⁸ See www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24910&LangID=S. See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 13 (b), CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 39 (b), CAT/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 37–38, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 15–16, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E>, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 38–39 and 84 (i), and country team submission, p. 6.
- ⁴⁹ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 40.
- ⁵⁰ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 42–43. See also E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 17–18, A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 26, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E, www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24910&LangID=S and A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 41–43.
- ⁵¹ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 12. See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 19–20.
- ⁵² CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 38.
- ⁵³ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 32. See also CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 11, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 73 (b), and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 33.
- ⁵⁴ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 37.
- ⁵⁵ Country team submission, pp. 5 and 7. See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 29 (b), A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 77 (n) and (q), www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 54, and A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 52–53.
- ⁵⁶ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 51. See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 32, A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 25, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 39, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 48, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23994&LangID=E, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E and A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 44.

- ⁵⁷ A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 42, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 75 (f), and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23994&LangID=E.
- ⁵⁸ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 8–9. See also CAT/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 35–36, and A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 49.
- ⁵⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.42, 124.49–124.50, 124.56, 125.5, 125.27, 125.47–125.60 and 126.10.
- ⁶⁰ A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 4.
- ⁶¹ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, paras. 4 (a)–(b) and 24, CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 3 (g), 40 and 42–43, CED/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 5 (b) and 26, CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, paras. 4 (b) and 28 (a)–(c), CAT/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 5 (e) and 43, CMW/C/HND/CO/1, para. 24, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 9, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 31–36, A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, paras. 8, 23–33, 37, 41–43, 45–55, 57 and 67, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 9, 33, 48, 52 and 100–101, A/HRC/33/42/Add.2, paras. 19–20, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E, www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24910&LangID=S, www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3962338. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 53 and 61, A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 57, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, paras. 44–45, and country team submission, p. 6.
- ⁶² A/HRC/42/30, para. 46, A/HRC/39/41, paras. 44–45, A/HRC/36/31, para. 35, and A/HRC/30/29, para. 21. See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 42, and CMW/C/HND/CO/1, para. 25 (b).
- ⁶³ UNESCO submission, pp. 3 and 6. See also A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 53, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 57, and country team submission, p. 5.
- ⁶⁴ Country team submission, p. 7. See also CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 25 (c), CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 41 (d), A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, paras. 8 and 60, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 101 and 117 (a), and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E.
- ⁶⁵ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 59, and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 47. See also A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 58, and CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8/Add.1, paras. 18–27.
- ⁶⁶ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 40.
- ⁶⁷ A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, para. 20. See also UNESCO submission, p. 6, and <https://oacnudh.hn/alto-a-la-impunidad-y-los-crimenes-contra-periodistas-y-comunicadores-sociales/>.
- ⁶⁸ Country team submission, p. 4. See also A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, paras. 21 and 77 (e).
- ⁶⁹ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 35. See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 10, and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 8.
- ⁷⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.38 and 125.22–125.23.
- ⁷¹ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 3 (b) and 36–37, and CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, paras. 5 (c) and 24. See also CMW/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 8 (a) and 56, CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 45, and www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3959177.
- ⁷² Country team submission, p. 4.
- ⁷³ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, paras. 48 and 49 (b). See also CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 48.
- ⁷⁴ A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 74 (d). See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 69.
- ⁷⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 125.26 and 125.68.
- ⁷⁶ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E. See also E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 29–30, A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 16, and country team submission, p. 8.
- ⁷⁷ Country team submission, p. 8. See also E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 28.
- ⁷⁸ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, paras. 4 (a) and 34–35 (a)–(b). See also E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 33–34, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 37 and 76 (a), and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E.
- ⁷⁹ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 14 and 94 (c). See also A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 72 (c), E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 32 (b), CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 35 (d), and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E.
- ⁸⁰ E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 32 (a). See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 41–42 and 76 (d).
- ⁸¹ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 16. See also www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E.
- ⁸² CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 26. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 63, and country team submission, p. 13.
- ⁸³ See www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 17, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 15, and www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3302657.
- ⁸⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 125.63–125.64 and 125.68–125.71.
- ⁸⁵ E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 39–40. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 10 and 12.
- ⁸⁶ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 9 and 94 (a). See also CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 9, CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, paras. 41 and 50–51, CRPD/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 65–66, CRC/C/HND/4-5, paras. 15–16, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 79 (a), A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 14 and 85 (a)–(b), and country team submission, p. 8.

- ⁸⁷ A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 10.
- ⁸⁸ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 14–15 and 94 (b).
- ⁸⁹ E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 44. See also CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 69 (c).
- ⁹⁰ E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 41.
- ⁹¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 125.65, 125.72 and 126.7.
- ⁹² E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 51. See also CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 30, and A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 47 and 77 (a).
- ⁹³ Country team submission, pp. 12–13. See also E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 52, CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 31, CRPD/C/HND/CO/1, para. 54; and A/HRC/33/42/Add.2, paras. 71–74.
- ⁹⁴ A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 50.
- ⁹⁵ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 37 (c). See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 17, and CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 65 (a).
- ⁹⁶ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 36, CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 16, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 53, CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 64, and A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 51. See also country team submission, p. 10, A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 70, and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 57.
- ⁹⁷ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 17. See also E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 54 (a)–(b), CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 48, CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 65 (d), A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 71 (d) and 77 (e), and country team submission, pp. 2 and 10.
- ⁹⁸ CRPD/C/HND/CO/1, para. 43.
- ⁹⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 125.6, 125.18, 125.20, 125.61 and 125.73–125.75.
- ¹⁰⁰ Country team submission, pp. 10–11. See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 32, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 56, CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, paras. 70–71, A/HRC/33/42/Add.2, para. 69, A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 66, and UNESCO submission, pp. 3 and 5.
- ¹⁰¹ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 32.
- ¹⁰² CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 33 (b)–(d). See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 33 (a), A/HRC/33/42/Add.2, paras. 66 and 70, and UNESCO submission, pp. 5–6.
- ¹⁰³ CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 65 (b). See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 76 (j).
- ¹⁰⁴ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 32. See also UNESCO submission, p. 5, and A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 76 (h).
- ¹⁰⁵ E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 55–56. See also CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, paras. 37 (d)–38 (d); CRC/C/OPAC/HND/CO/1, paras. 19–20, and A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 95.
- ¹⁰⁶ CRPD/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 51–52. See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 32, and CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, paras. 58–59 (a)–(d).
- ¹⁰⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.9, 124.14, 124.19, 124.24–124.28, 124.30–124.34, 124.46, 125.12–125.13, 125.37–125.38, 125.62 and 125.66–125.67.
- ¹⁰⁸ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 15 (a). See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 11, and A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 72 (b).
- ¹⁰⁹ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 36, CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 18, and E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 24 (b). See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 62, and A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 64.
- ¹¹⁰ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 14, CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 22, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 25, CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 45, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, paras. 53–55, and A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 68. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 24.
- ¹¹¹ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 15. See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 13, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 26, CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 46, A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 78, and country team submission, p. 11.
- ¹¹² A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 56. See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 59.
- ¹¹³ A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 71. See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 23 (f), A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 58, and UNHCR submission, p. 3.
- ¹¹⁴ Country team submission, p. 2. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 7.
- ¹¹⁵ Country team submission, p. 10. See also A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, para. 69.
- ¹¹⁶ CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 4 (f). See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 13, and country team submission, p. 1.
- ¹¹⁷ A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 72 (d).
- ¹¹⁸ Country team submission, p. 11. See also A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 29, and CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 26.
- ¹¹⁹ A/HRC/41/33/Add.1, para. 75 (b), CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 13, A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, paras. 8 and 68, and CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 27 (a). See also country team submission, p. 11.
- ¹²⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.17, 124.36–124.37, 124.58, 125.15–125.18, 125.21, 125.62 and 125.66–125.67.
- ¹²¹ CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 33. See also CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 30.
- ¹²² Country team submission, pp. 1 and 12. See also CRC/C/HND/4-5, para. 12, and CRC/C/OPAC/HND/CO/1, para. 8.
- ¹²³ CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, para. 77 (a).

- ¹²⁴ CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 44.
- ¹²⁵ Country team submission, pp. 9–10. See also CMW/C/HND/CO/1, para. 34, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 38 (d), and CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, paras. 79–80.
- ¹²⁶ CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, paras. 37 (a)–(c) and 38 (a)–(b). See also CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 18–19, CAT/C/HND/CO/2, para. 24, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 37 and 38 (c), country team submission, p. 9, and UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- ¹²⁷ Country team submission, p. 9.
- ¹²⁸ CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, paras. 41–42.
- ¹²⁹ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/30/11, para. 125.65.
- ¹³⁰ CRPD/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 5–6. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 70.
- ¹³¹ CRPD/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 7 and 12.
- ¹³² *Ibid.*, para. 22.
- ¹³³ *Ibid.*, para. 46.
- ¹³⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 124.8, 124.57, 124.59 and 125.76.
- ¹³⁵ A/HRC/33/42/Add.2, paras. 18–29 and 79.
- ¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 82. See also CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 39 (a).
- ¹³⁷ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 15.
- ¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 19 (a)–(b), CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, paras. 46–47, www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24925&LangID=E and country team submission, p. 13. See also E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 12 (a)–(b), A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 62 and 87 (a), A/HRC/40/60/Add.2, paras. 13 and 77 (h), A/HRC/40/3/Add.2, paras. 61–62, and A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, para. 53.
- ¹³⁹ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 22. See also A/HRC/33/42/Add.2, paras. 45–56.
- ¹⁴⁰ CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 20.
- ¹⁴¹ A/HRC/37/3/Add.2, paras. 52 and 54. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 60, CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 46, CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8, para. 21 (c), and CERD/C/HND/CO/6-8/Add.1, paras. 12–17.
- ¹⁴² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/30/11, paras. 125.19 and 125.77–125.81.
- ¹⁴³ CMW/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 10 (a) and 14. See also country team submission, p. 14.
- ¹⁴⁴ CCPR/C/HND/CO/2, para. 28, CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, para. 44, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, para. 47, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 61, and A/HRC/32/35/Add.4, paras. 20–21. See also A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, para. 25, and UNHCR submission, pp. 1–2.
- ¹⁴⁵ UNHCR submission, pp. 4–5. See also A/HRC/32/35/Add.44, paras. 47–48 and 85, and www.acnur.org/noticias/press/2019/3/5c9be26c4/honduras-acnur-saluda-la-entrega-oficial-del-proyecto-de-ley-de-desplazamiento.html.
- ¹⁴⁶ CED/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 28 and 29 (c) and (f). See also CMW/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 28–29 and 32–33, A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, paras. 63 and 117 (g), and A/HRC/43/3/Add.2, paras. 19 and 85 (c).
- ¹⁴⁷ CMW/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 36–37. See also A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 65.
- ¹⁴⁸ CMW/C/HND/CO/1, para. 38. See also A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 64.
- ¹⁴⁹ Country team submission, pp. 8–9. See also CMW/C/HND/CO/1, paras. 50–51, E/C.12/HND/CO/2, paras. 49–50, and A/HRC/35/23/Add.1, para. 117 (h).
- ¹⁵⁰ UNHCR submission, pp. 5–6.