



F&M GLOBAL BAROMETERS



GBGR (2020)



GBTR (2020)



GBPI (2022)

Asylum Profile: Honduras

Based on the data from the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR), the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR), and the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI), Honduras fails to protect, and instead actively persecutes, their LGBTQI+ citizens.

Despite several legislative protections in place for sexual orientation minorities as of 2020, including hate crime and speech laws and anti-discrimination protections in employment and fair housing, LGBT individuals frequently face discrimination and harassment at the hands of employers, police, and gangs [1]. Transgender individuals also do not have access to legal gender recognition, subjecting them to the risk of arbitrary arrest.

Violence against LGBT individuals remains a serious and persistent issue. Murders of both sexual orientation and gender identity minorities have been reported each year between 2011-2020. In 2022, the Public Ministry reported 17 "violent deaths" of LGBTQI+ persons and NGOs reported an even higher number at 33 [2]. Transgender activists are at particular risk; Scarleth Campbell was murdered in 2020 [3] and Thalía Rodríguez was murdered in 2022 [2]. NGOs have also reported instances of corrective rape of lesbians and transgender individuals [2].

The GBPI results echo the findings of the barometers. The 586 respondents from Honduras reported concerns with violence, and few seemed to openly express their LGBT+ status for fear of retribution from their families.

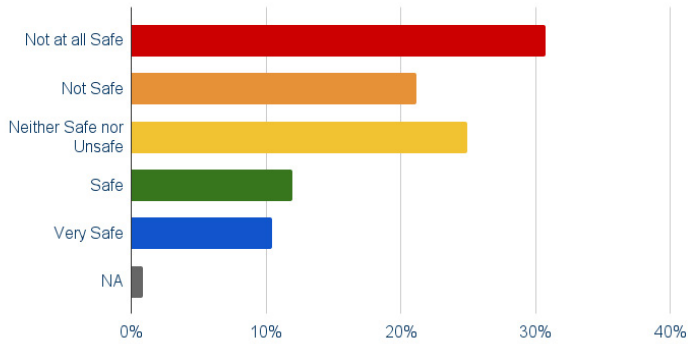
"It is very difficult to be free when there is so much fear and hate of us." - Gay, city, aged 36-55

"I am afraid of being beaten by homophobic people..." - Gay, city, aged under 25

"Our environment really discriminates and makes us feel less! The vulnerability of being a person with a different sexual ideology [sic]! It affects us daily [and] is a constant struggle with society, religion and family. They do not realize that we only want to be loved and that they accept us as we are." - Bisexual, city, aged 25-35

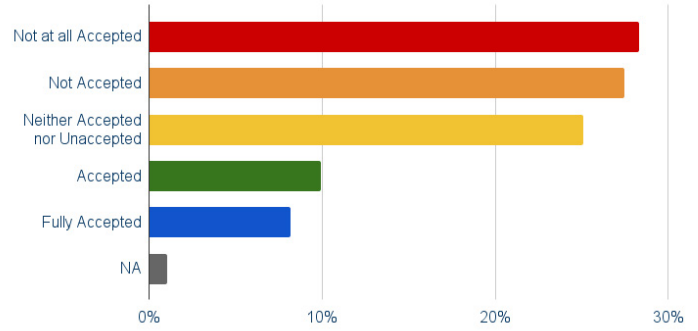
Honduras GBPI (2022) Question Breakdown

Q1: "...how safe do you feel living as an L, G, B, T or I person in your country?"



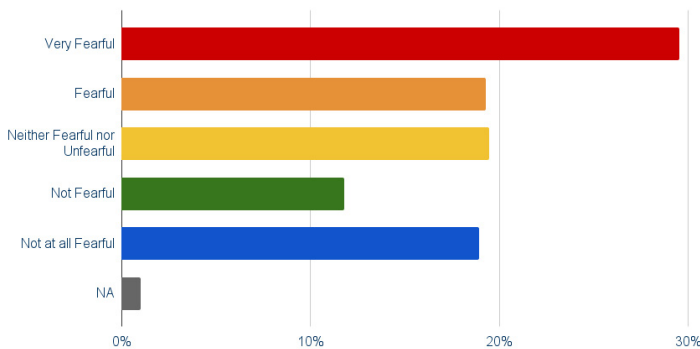
N= 586

Q2: "...how accepted do you feel as an LGBTI person by your society?"



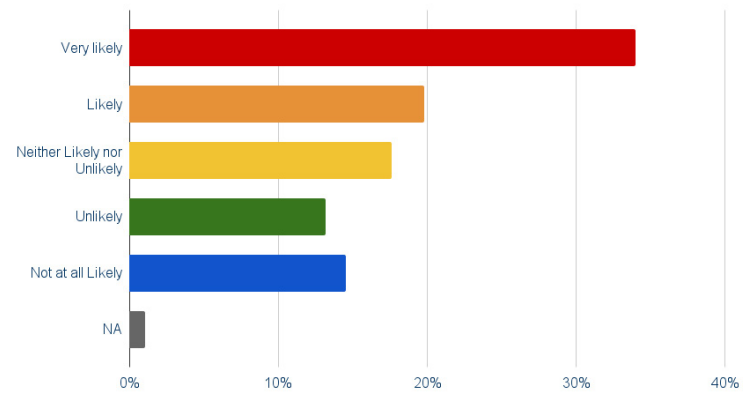
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Q3: "...how fearful are you of being arrested, harassed, or blackmailed by security forces/police because of your sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status?"



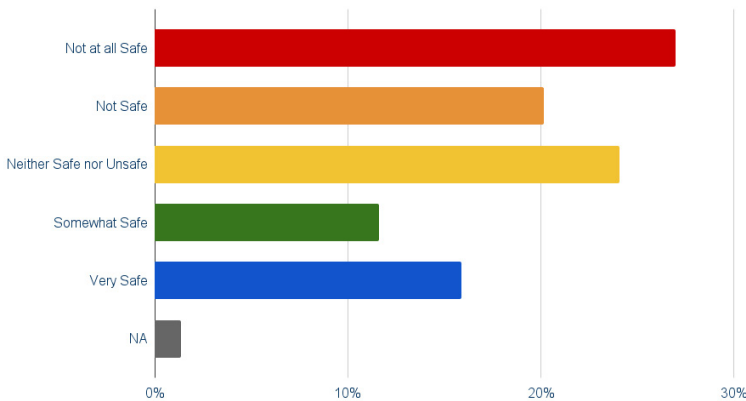
N= 586

Q4: "...how likely are you to have been a victim of violence due to your sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status?"



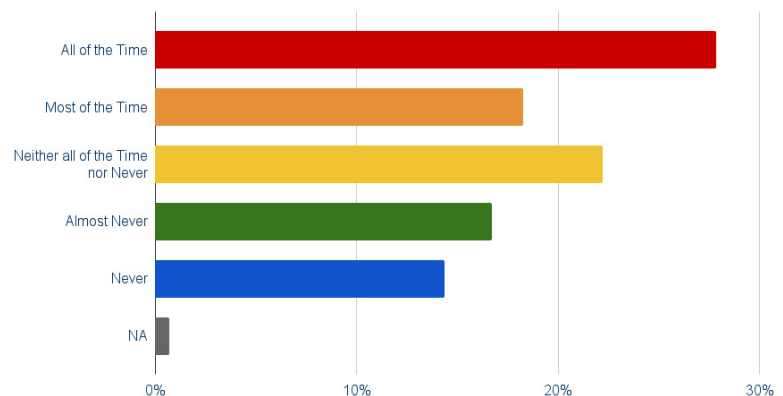
N= 586

Q5: "...how safe do you feel gathering with other LGBTI people in public?"



N= 586

Q6: "...how frequently do you experience discrimination in your day-to-day life due to your LGBTI status?"



N= 586

The GBPI data from Honduras reflects overwhelmingly negative results. Most respondents selected the most negative option for each question, including question four (34%). In general, only 10% of respondents felt "Very Safe" alone and only 16% felt "Very Safe" gathering in public. Similarly, only 8% of respondents felt "Fully Accepted" by their society.

GBGR Scorecard Breakdown (Honduras)

1 DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. No death penalty for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. No life sentence for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. No prison for sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4. No criminalization of sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5. Hate speech laws includes sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. Hate crimes legislation includes sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7. Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. Same-sex marriage is allowed	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

2 DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10. Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12. Head of state supports same-sex civil unions / same-sex marriage	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14. Sexual minorities have the right to privacy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15. Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Yes

No

"I do not feel good to be gay...I suffer discrimination even to find a job." - Gay, city, aged 36-55

GBGR Scorecard Breakdown (Honduras)

3 LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register (by the state)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. National LGBT rights organizations exist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18. LGBT rights organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19. LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20. Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

4 SOCIOECONOMIC RIGHTS

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21. Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22. Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
23. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24. Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

5 SOCIETAL PERSECUTION

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25. No known acts of murder against sexual minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26. No known acts of violence against sexual minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27. Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



"The situation of LGBTQ+ rights and security in Honduras is very sad, and practically non-existent." - Bisexual, rural, aged under 25

GBTR Scorecard Breakdown (Honduras)

1 DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. No criminalization of gender identity or expression	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3. Country has legal recognition of gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4. No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5. No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for gender identity recognition	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

2 DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6. Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

3 LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY

◀ Year ▶

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register (by the state)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. National LGBT rights organizations exist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. LGBT rights organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10. LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



"I believe I might be trans, but I do not present as female, precisely out of self-preservation. Trans women in Honduras face a huge amount of discrimination and frequently are subject of hate crimes and violence." - Trans Woman/bisexual, city, aged under 25

GBTR Scorecard Breakdown (Honduras)

4 SOCIOECONOMIC RIGHTS

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12. Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

5 SOCIETAL PERSECUTION

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15. No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16. No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



"... the LGTBQ community is so vulnerable that even in the same family there is a lot Homicides for homophobia [sic]..." - Gay, city, aged 25-35

"It is better to be secret and alone." - Bisexual, rural, aged 25-35

GBGR/GBTR Methodology

The F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) and the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) measure the state- and societal-level protection and persecution of LGBT+ people worldwide. Based on 27 items for the GBGR and 17 items for the GBTR, both barometers assess five dimensions: de facto and de jure protections, the sanction or suppression of LGBT+ advocacy, socio-economic rights, and societal persecution of LGBT+ persons. Each item is scored on a binary scale (0/1), triple-verified by our research team, and then the country's overall score is calculated with a percentage (0-100%) and assigned a letter grade (A-F) where 100% (A) is the most protective and 0% (F) is the least protective.

GBPI Methodology

The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) is a joint project between the F&M Global Barometers and the Council for Global Equality. Launched between June 28 and September 29, 2022, the survey garnered over 160,000 responses from 204 countries.

The GBPI gauges the lived human rights reality of LGBTQI+ people worldwide. Available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish), it asks six basic questions, to which the respondents answer from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). The overall score for each country is then assigned a percentage (0-100%) and letter grade (A-F) where 100% (A) is the most protective and 0% (F) is the least protective.



Latin America GBGR (2020) Map

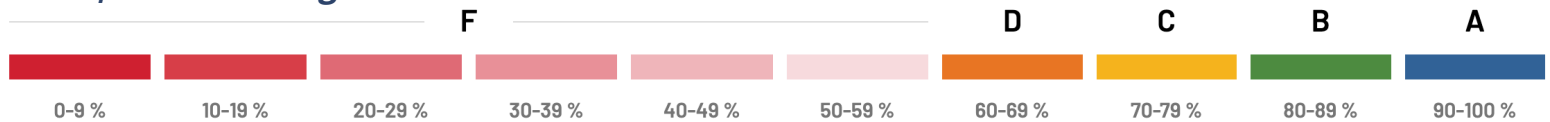


Latin America GBTR (2020) Map

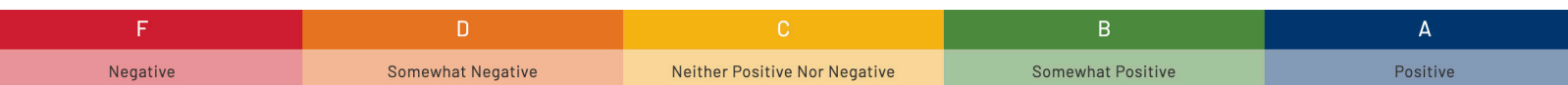


Latin America GBPI (2022) Map

GBGR/GBTR Grading Scale



GBPI Grading Scale



[1] Human Rights Watch. (2022). "Honduras - Events of 2021." <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/honduras#e81181>

[2] United States Department of State. (2023). "2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Honduras." <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/honduras/>

[3] United States Department of State. (2021). "2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Honduras." <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/honduras/>