
World Watch Research

Honduras: Persecution Dynamics

February 2025



OpenDoors

Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

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World Watch List 2025 – Top 50

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2025	Total Score WWL 2024	Total Score WWL 2023	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021
1	North Korea	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	14.4	98	96	98	96	94
2	Somalia	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	11.1	94	93	92	91	92
3	Yemen	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	10.6	94	89	89	88	87
4	Libya	16.0	16.2	15.9	16.2	16.4	10.6	91	91	88	91	92
5	Sudan	14.1	14.2	15.5	14.9	15.3	16.1	90	87	83	79	79
6	Eritrea	14.6	14.9	15.5	15.9	15.9	12.2	89	89	89	88	88
7	Nigeria	13.5	13.9	14.6	14.9	14.5	16.7	88	88	88	87	85
8	Pakistan	13.6	13.9	15.0	15.0	12.9	16.7	87	87	86	87	88
9	Iran	15.0	14.6	13.5	15.9	16.5	10.9	86	86	86	85	86
10	Afghanistan	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.4	16.7	5.0	85	84	84	98	94
11	India	12.2	12.9	13.3	14.9	13.9	16.5	84	83	82	82	83
12	Saudi Arabia	15.2	15.3	14.8	15.8	16.6	3.3	81	81	80	81	78
13	Myanmar	12.6	11.1	13.5	14.1	12.9	16.5	81	79	80	79	74
14	Mali	11.1	10.1	14.7	13.0	15.2	15.6	80	79	76	70	67
15	China	13.2	10.1	12.8	14.6	16.1	11.1	78	78	77	76	74
16	Maldives	15.6	15.3	13.7	15.8	16.5	0.7	78	78	77	77	77
17	Iraq	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.8	13.9	6.1	78	79	76	78	82
18	Syria	13.5	14.4	13.9	14.4	14.3	7.0	78	81	80	78	81
19	Algeria	14.7	14.3	11.5	14.7	16.0	6.3	77	79	73	71	70
20	Burkina Faso	11.7	9.7	13.2	11.5	14.0	15.6	76	75	71	68	67
21	Morocco	13.2	13.8	11.6	12.9	14.3	8.3	74	71	69	69	67
22	Laos	11.8	10.7	13.5	14.1	13.9	9.8	74	75	68	69	71
23	Mauritania	14.6	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.2	2.8	74	72	72	70	71
24	Bangladesh	12.4	10.6	12.7	11.3	10.4	16.1	74	71	69	68	67
25	Uzbekistan	14.6	12.7	13.5	12.4	15.5	4.4	73	71	71	71	71
26	Cuba	13.2	8.5	13.9	13.3	15.1	9.1	73	73	70	66	62
27	CAR	10.3	8.6	13.9	9.6	14.0	15.6	72	70	70	68	66
28	Niger	9.4	9.6	14.5	7.7	14.6	15.7	72	70	70	68	62

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2025	Total Score WWL 2024	Total Score WWL 2023	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021
29	Turkmenistan	14.3	12.3	13.6	13.9	15.3	1.5	71	70	70	69	70
30	Nicaragua	12.4	7.6	13.7	13.3	14.1	9.6	71	70	65	56	51
31	Mexico	11.7	9.0	12.5	11.8	11.0	14.6	71	68	67	65	64
32	Oman	14.5	14.1	10.9	13.8	14.1	3.0	70	69	65	66	63
33	Ethiopia	9.9	9.7	12.6	10.4	12.1	15.6	70	69	66	66	65
34	Tunisia	12.4	13.2	10.1	12.6	13.8	8.1	70	69	67	66	67
35	DRC	8.0	7.9	12.6	10.8	14.5	16.1	70	67	67	66	64
36	Bhutan	13.2	13.2	12.3	14.1	14.2	2.2	69	68	66	67	64
37	Mozambique	9.3	8.5	13.9	8.4	12.5	15.9	68	68	68	65	63
38	Kazakhstan	13.3	11.6	12.2	12.8	14.2	4.3	68	65	65	64	64
39	Tajikistan	14.1	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.7	1.9	68	66	66	65	66
40	Egypt	12.7	13.7	12.1	12.4	10.9	6.3	68	68	68	71	75
41	Qatar	14.2	14.2	10.5	13.2	14.4	0.7	67	67	68	74	67
42	Comoros	12.7	14.0	11.2	12.4	14.2	2.6	67	66	66	63	62
43	Cameroon	8.8	7.6	12.6	8.4	13.1	16.1	67	66	65	65	64
44	Vietnam	10.8	9.5	12.2	14.1	14.1	5.9	67	68	70	71	72
45	Turkey	13.0	11.7	11.7	13.2	11.5	5.4	67	64	66	65	69
46	Colombia	11.0	7.9	12.7	11.5	10.5	12.6	66	68	71	68	67
47	Kyrgyzstan	13.5	10.3	11.7	11.4	12.4	6.9	66	59	59	58	58
48	Brunei	14.8	14.8	10.8	10.8	14.0	0.6	66	66	65	64	64
49	Chad	11.0	8.2	10.2	9.9	10.3	15.9	65	61	58	55	53
50	Jordan	12.9	14.3	10.4	12.2	12.8	2.4	65	65	65	66	64

World Watch List 2025 – Ranks 51-78

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2025	Total Score WWL 2024	Total Score WWL 2023	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021
51	Malaysia	12.8	13.7	11.7	12.4	11.2	3.0	65	64	66	63	63
52	Azerbaijan	13.3	10.2	9.6	12.2	13.7	5.6	65	60	59	60	56
53	Kenya	10.3	9.2	11.4	8.0	11.5	13.9	64	63	64	63	62
54	Nepal	12.2	10.6	9.5	12.6	12.3	5.9	63	62	61	64	66
55	Tanzania	9.3	10.8	10.3	8.6	8.7	15.4	63	62	63	61	58
56	Russian Federation	12.7	7.9	10.7	13.1	14.1	4.4	63	58	57	56	57
57	Djibouti	12.3	12.6	12.7	10.1	12.1	1.7	61	61	60	59	56
58	Kuwait	13.1	13.6	9.4	12.0	12.2	0.9	61	61	64	64	63
59	Indonesia	10.9	11.9	10.9	11.6	10.2	5.7	61	66	68	68	63
60	UAE	13.3	13.4	9.5	11.3	12.8	0.6	61	61	62	62	62
61	Sri Lanka	12.7	8.7	11.5	11.5	8.5	7.6	60	60	57	63	62
62	Palestinian Territories	13.1	13.3	10.3	10.7	12.1	0.2	60	60	60	59	58
63	Burundi	7.6	7.8	9.4	9.8	9.7	14.6	59	57	55	52	48
64	Rwanda	9.4	7.7	9.0	10.4	12.1	9.4	58	58	57	50	42
65	Honduras	7.9	4.7	11.7	7.3	9.9	13.1	55	55	53	48	46
66	Togo	9.2	6.7	10.4	7.1	11.5	9.3	54	52	49	44	43
67	Bahrain	12.0	13.2	8.6	11.3	8.5	0.6	54	55	55	57	56
68	Guinea	10.3	7.5	8.3	8.3	10.5	8.9	54	52	48	43	47
69	Ukraine	6.8	5.0	7.8	12.5	13.5	7.2	53	44	37	37	34
70	Angola	6.8	6.7	8.1	11.5	11.4	8.3	53	52	52	51	46
71	Venezuela	6.3	4.4	11.1	10.0	10.8	9.6	52	53	56	51	39
72	Uganda	8.1	5.0	7.4	6.7	8.8	16.1	52	52	51	48	47
73	Ivory Coast	12.0	6.5	8.7	5.9	8.0	9.6	51	44	44	42	42
74	Lebanon	11.5	10.1	7.0	6.2	6.7	7.2	49	48	40	35	34
75	Gambia	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.9	4.4	48	47	44	44	43
76	South Sudan	5.7	4.4	7.0	6.3	8.1	15.6	47	46	46	43	43

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2025	Total Score WWL 2024	Total Score WWL 2023	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021
77	Belarus	9.9	3.7	5.0	10.8	14.1	3.1	47	46	43	33	30
78	Philippines	9.2	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	8.5	43	40	32	34	26

Copyright, sources and definitions

World Watch Research has divided up the previously named Full Country Dossier into two separate documents:

- [Background country information](#) (published annually in summer)
- [Persecution dynamics](#) (published annually in January/February).

These documents are the property of World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. They include data and analysis based around Open Doors World Watch List (WWL) and statistical information on world religions, Christian denominations and people groups prepared by the World Christian Database (WCD). Highlighted links in the text can be found written out in full at the end of each document under the heading “External links”. These documents may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © Open Doors International.

The definition of persecution used in WWL analysis is: “Any hostility experienced as a result of one’s identification with Christ. This can include hostile attitudes, words and actions towards Christians”. This broad definition includes (but is not limited to) restrictions, pressure, discrimination, opposition, disinformation, injustice, intimidation, mistreatment, marginalization, oppression, intolerance, infringement, violation, ostracism, hostilities, harassment, abuse, violence, ethnic cleansing and genocide.

The latest update of WWL Methodology can be found on the research pages of the Open Doors website: <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/wwl-documentation/>.

Reporting period

The WWL 2025 reporting period was 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024.

Brief country details

Honduras: Population (UN estimate for 2024)	Christians	Chr%
10,759,000	10,276,000	95.5

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Honduras: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	10,276,000	95.5
Muslim	16,700	0.2
Hindu	0	0.0
Buddhist	6,400	0.1
Ethnic religionist	74,900	0.7
Jewish	420	0.0
Bahai	54,500	0.5
Atheist	21,700	0.2
Agnostic	213,000	2.0
Other	95,110	0.9
<i>OTHER includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.</i>		

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Map of country



Dominant persecution engines and drivers

Honduras: Main Persecution engines	Main drivers
Organized corruption and crime	Organized crime cartels or networks, Government officials

Engines and Drivers are listed in order of strength. Only Very strong / Strong / Medium are shown here.

Brief description of the persecution situation

In areas co-opted by criminal groups, Christians who oppose criminal activities are likely to face harassment (either by extortion, beatings or death-threats) and even killing. Former gang members who convert to Christianity may also become targets for surveillance and retaliation, especially if their conversion is not considered 'genuine' in the criminal group's opinion. The migratory phenomenon has caused foreign gang members (mainly Salvadorian) to settle in the country trying to flee from the authorities and consequently, not only has tension between local and foreign criminals increased, but there have been more extortion and violent actions against Christians who are not aligned with their illicit interests. Due to the pervasive corruption and collusion between authorities and criminal groups, the government policies announced to combat criminal violence are largely ineffective. Instead of weakening these groups, such measures often reinforce their local power, further exposing Christians to the risk of reprisals whenever their actions are perceived as a threat to criminal interests.

Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period

- **January 2024 – Colón:** In the village of Rio Verde in Iruya/Colón, an armed group [shot dead](#) Pastor Jeremías Euceda and his son (El Heraldo, 13 January 2024).
- **October 2023 – Tegucigalpa:** The Roman Catholic church Nuestra Señora del Carmen La Pradera was [burgled](#). Unknown persons broke into the church and stole various artifacts and sound equipment; in addition, furniture and property was damaged during the looting (Tiempo HN, 3 October 2023).
- **October 2023 – Olancho:** Evangelical Pastor Marco Antonio Cáliz was on his way to work in the fields when he was intercepted and [shot dead](#) by an armed group (La Prensa, 14 October 2023).

Specific examples of positive developments

- Bishops of the Catholic Church in Honduras have continued to express their [support](#) and willingness to help the persecuted Church in Nicaragua (Vida Nueva Digital, 1 April 2024). They emphasized that freedom of expression is fundamental to the existence of democracy, in addition to expressing their "[solidarity and spiritual closeness](#)" to the Nicaraguan church (Diario Las Americas, 5 August 2024).
- Representatives of the Catholic and Evangelical Church, together with the "Por Nuestros Hijos" movement, have collaborated in drafting the [Parental Rights Bill](#). This initiative seeks to allow parents to decide on the education of their children (La Prensa, 19 September 2024).
- The National Migration Institute approved new Migration Facilitation [Agreements](#) with the Catholic Church of Honduras, the Evangelical Fellowship of Honduras (CEH), the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Honduras Union of Seventh-day Adventists (Centro UC Derecho y Religion, 25 September 2024). The agreements define the minimum requirements and

establish protocols for speeding up immigration procedures for religious foreigners and their economic dependents.

Christian communities and how they are affected

Communities of expatriate Christians: Expatriate Christians are not forced into isolation and are therefore not treated as a separate category for WWL analysis.

Historical Christian communities: This category consists mainly of Roman Catholic churches and small Orthodox and Protestant communities. These communities are targeted by gangs and other criminal groups (drug traffickers, migrant traffickers, illegal extractors, smugglers), especially when these latter see them as opposing their activities and impose a higher extortion quota on them, because “more traditional” Christian teaching is considered to be more harmful to a criminal lifestyle. As a consequence, historical churches have been victims of threats, displacements, extortion, church attacks, abductions, murders, etc.

In addition, Historical Christian communities are also regularly targeted with insults and criticism from some ideological groups, who wish to try to impose their non-Christian values on society; attempts are regularly made to reduce their presence in the public arena under the pretext of defending the principle of Church/State separation. Some of the Protestant churches in this category, do not enjoy the same benefits granted to the Catholic Church and have been highly criticized and stigmatized for their close relationship with the past administration under President Hernández.

Converts: These are either former gang members who have converted to Christianity or are so-called 'cross-denominational converts'. They face the same kind of persecution as traditional historical communities. In the case of former gang members (called “calmados”), they are likely to suffer persecution from their original gangs, rival gangs and security forces. They will be monitored to ensure that their conversion does not affect the interests of criminal groups, especially when they are part of a church considered unfriendly towards gangs. In some cases, a conversion may be tolerated by gang leaders, but only if it is regarded as genuine according to gang criteria. If not tolerated, former members may be put under pressure to make them return to criminal activities.

Additionally, ever since some Salvadorian gang members tried to evade the Honduran police by pretending to be evangelical pastors, there has been a growing intolerance towards such converts, both from the government and from society. In the case of 'cross-denominational converts' (i.e., those who have switched allegiance from an historical church to join a non-traditional church group), the Christians might face some signs of rejection from the rest of their family or the local community. This occurs mainly in rural areas.

Non-traditional Christian communities: This category is made up of neo-Protestant churches such as the Church of God, Assemblies of God, Abundant Life Church, Living Love Church, International Christian Center, various Great Commission churches, among others. By being a minority, they do not have the same representation at a social or political level, although some have had to face fierce criticism and social stigmatization for having a close relationship with the previous administration under President Hernández. In areas co-opted by criminal groups, they are likely to be vulnerable to criminal activities (including groups of foreign origin), especially because most gang converts are associated with non-traditional churches. Additionally, their ministry is under increased social and

government scrutiny because some of the church communities are falsely accused of harboring Salvadorian gang members.

These communities are also criticized when publicly defending Christian values regarding marriage and family, and in some rural areas where the Catholic Church is particularly dominant, they face rejection as a consequence of *Christian denominational protectionism*. There are also sporadic reports about indigenous leaders refusing to accept the presence of non-traditional church groups in their territories (although this can also be a challenge for historical church communities as well).

Areas where Christians face most difficulties

Main areas for Organized corruption and crime: The areas where this Persecution engine was influential during the WWL 2025 reporting period were Atlantida, Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua, Copan, Cortes, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, Gracias a Dios, Lempira, Olancho, San Pedro Sula, Santa Barbara, and Yoro.

Position on the World Watch List

Honduras: World Watch List	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2025	55	65
WWL 2024	55	66
WWL 2023	53	67
WWL 2022	48	68
WWL 2021	46	67

Despite an increase in the number of Christians killed and churches attacked compared to WWL 2024 (primarily acts of intimidation by local criminal groups demanding "loyalty" and "zero interference" in their criminal activities), the violence score rose only from 12.6 in WWL 2024 to 13.1 points. Meanwhile, pressure on Christians decreased in the *Community sphere of life* (which still remains the highest-scoring sphere at 11.7 points). As a result, the overall rounded score remained unchanged - 55 points.

Persecution engines

Honduras: Persecution engines	Abbreviation	Level of influence
Islamic oppression	IO	Not at all
Religious nationalism	RN	Not at all
Ethno-religious hostility	ERH	Not at all
Clan oppression	CO	Very weak

(table continues below)

Honduras: Persecution engines	Abbreviation	Level of influence
Christian denominational protectionism	CDP	Very weak
Communist and post-Communist oppression	CPCO	Not at all
Secular intolerance	SI	Very weak
Dictatorial paranoia	DPA	Not at all
Organized corruption and crime	OCC	Strong

The scale for the level of influence of Persecution engines in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. For more information see WWL Methodology.

Organized corruption and crime (Strong)

Honduras continues to rank among the most corrupt countries in its region. According to *Transparency International's 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index*, Honduras ranked 154 out of 180 countries, with a score of 23 out of 100—indicating pervasive corruption within the armed forces, police, public administration and political spheres. Data from the *Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)* shows persistently high levels of impunity. The Commission also noted that underreporting masks the true extent of violence and the real scope of impunity ([OAS, 24 March 2024](#)).

These corruption networks strategically enable perpetrators—including some of Salvadoran origin—to expand their influence across various parts of the country, while authorities either ignore such activities or, in certain cases, actively facilitate them through ambiguous legal frameworks. During President Hernández's administration, senior state officials were reportedly linked to prominent criminal operations, including those connected to the drug trade throughout Latin America. Under the current administration of President Castro, government strategies have not yet proven effective in eradicating corrupt practices, nor have they significantly advanced the fight against criminal violence.

As a result, the country remains highly vulnerable to the influence of gangs and other criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking, smuggling, illegal extraction of natural resources, human trafficking and extortion. In areas under gang control, Christians who openly oppose criminal activities frequently experience harassment in the form of extortion, abductions, physical assaults, death threats and even killings, which, at times, not only affects church leaders but also extends to their children. This is particularly the case when they attempt to promote peace or deter youth from joining criminal organizations. In recent years, the growing presence of Salvadoran gangs has further exacerbated threats to church-related initiatives.

Additionally, former gang members who convert to Christianity become potential targets for surveillance and reprisals, especially if local gang members question the authenticity of their conversion. Most Christians affected by this lack access to effective governmental protection, given the widespread corruption among the authorities and persistently high levels of impunity.

Drivers of persecution

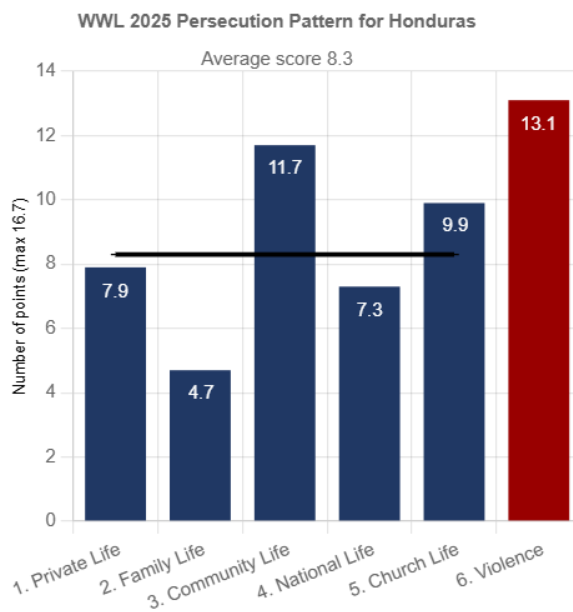
Honduras: Drivers of persecution	IO	RN	ERH	CO	CDP	CPCO	SI	DPA	OCC
	-	-	-	VERY WEAK	VERY WEAK	-	VERY WEAK	-	STRONG
Government officials	-	-	-	-	Very weak	-	Very weak	-	Medium
Ethnic group leaders	-	-	-	Very weak	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Christian religious leaders	-	-	-	Very weak	-	-	-	-	-
Religious leaders of other churches	-	-	-	-	Very weak	-	-	-	-
Violent religious groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ideological pressure groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very weak	-	-
Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very weak	-	Weak
One's own (extended) family	-	-	-	-	Very weak	-	-	-	Very weak
Political parties	-	-	-	-	Very weak	-	Very weak	-	Very weak
Revolutionaries or paramilitary groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organized crime cartels or networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strong
Multilateral organizations (e.g. UN, OIC etc.) and embassies	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very weak	-	-

The scale for the level of influence of Drivers of persecution in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. Please note that "-" denotes "not at all". For more information see WWL Methodology.

Drivers of Organized corruption and crime

- **Organized crime cartels (Strong):** The degree of violence and insecurity due to the gangs' territorial control and criminal activities, plus the complicity of the security forces, represent a threat to the whole of society. Christians are in a particularly vulnerable situation because there are times when they cannot meet or carry out church activities out of fear of being attacked. The prominent gangs are Mara Salvatrucha (MS 13) and Mara 18 - both including members of Salvadorian origin -, whose members are known to force Christians to be accomplices in their criminal activities, regardless of their faith; if they refuse, they become victims of extortion, threats, and possibly even killings. However, they are not the only criminal groups active in the country that contribute to the violence against Christians: There are networks specializing in trafficking drugs and contraband, as well as groups of Salvadoran origin. These also endanger church activities when Christians are considered an obstacle to their criminal interests.
- **Government officials (Medium):** Due to the high levels of corruption in the country, there is a close relationship between criminal groups and government authorities at all levels of the state apparatus from the government elite to the police officers in the neighborhoods. This relationship allows the impunity of gang activity and is a form of collaboration with government interests.

The Persecution pattern



The WWL 2025 Persecution pattern for Honduras shows:

- The average pressure on Christians is at a high level (8.3 points), a very slight drop from 8.4 points in WWL 2024.
- Pressure is strongest in *Community Life* (11.7 points) and *Church Life* (9.9 points), which is typical for a situation mainly dominated by *Organized corruption and crime* but also influenced by the less prevalent engines of *Secular intolerance* and *Christian denominational protectionism*.
- The score for violence is extremely high at 13.1 points, a rise from 12.6 in WWL 2024. This rise was caused mainly by the higher number of Christians killed and of those forced to relocate inside or outside the country, as well as a higher number of attacks on Christian buildings.

Pressure in the 5 spheres of life

In each of the five spheres of life discussed below, four questions have been selected from the WWL 2025 questionnaire for brief commentary and explanation. The selection usually (but not always) reflects the highest scoring elements. In some cases, an additional paragraph per sphere is included to give further information deemed important. To see how individual questions are scored on a scale of 0-4 points, please see the “WWL Scoring example” in the WWL Methodology, available at: <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/wwl-documentation/>.

Pressure in Block 1 / Private sphere

Block 1.9: It has been risky for Christians to meet with other Christians. (3.25 points)

To go against the rules, curfews and other restrictions imposed by gangs is very risky for Christians, especially for those known for refusing to support the illegal interests of those criminal groups. In addition, in several areas, when Christians meet up with others – especially if they are youth – they face two kind of risks: a) from other criminal groups that suspect they are collaborating with a rival gang or with another criminal group; and, b) from the police that suspect they are threatening public order, belonging to a gang or of collaborating with Salvadorian criminal groups.

Block 1.7: It has been risky for Christians to speak about their faith with immediate family members. (2.75 points)

Criminal groups have an active presence in the country and in many families there is at least one member related to the criminal world. If Christianity represents a threat to their illegal activities, discussing faith issues and biblical values can be risky. Additionally, where a gang member's conversion is not accepted by the gang leader, family members could be put under pressure to find out how genuine the convert's new faith is.

Within traditional families in rural areas, there are sporadic cases where Christians who have joined other church denominations have been criticized harshly by their relatives and hindered from sharing more about their faith in the family circle. In other cases, members of evangelical denominations were questioned for their links to the previous government administration and its high levels of corruption which reinforce the high levels of impunity in the country and have serious repercussions on citizens' perception of insecurity. This led to a certain amount of polarization among family members.

Block 1.8: It has been risky for Christians to speak about their faith with those other than immediate family (extended family, others). (2.75 points)

In the context of criminal groups, there are some cases when the extended family can represent a risk for those Christians who do not follow the gang's orders or who have tried to denounce them to the authorities. In such cases, the extended family is likely to have members acting as informers. Also, the extended family is sometimes used to monitor how genuine an ex-member's conversion is.

Block 1.4: It has been risky for Christians to reveal their faith in written forms of personal expression (including expressions in blogs and Facebook etc.). (2.50 points)

In the context of *Secular Intolerance*, Christian views—especially regarding family, life and marriage—are sometimes censored or harshly criticized, particularly when public policy debates are influenced by ideological pressure groups and political parties. In areas controlled by gangs, believers who openly

express their faith and urge others to abandon criminal activities risk reprisals for challenging gang authority. Even seeking justice for murdered religious leaders and calling for prayers can be deemed defiance, heightening the danger for those involved.

Pressure in Block 2 / Family sphere

Block 2.7: Parents have been hindered in raising their children according to their Christian beliefs. (3.25 points)

In Honduras, the Constitution of the Republic establishes freedom of worship and ensures the right of parents to choose the school institution that best suits their Christian beliefs (despite some sporadic attempts from ideological pressure groups and government initiatives to restrict parental rights and claiming that parental religious beliefs obstruct the free development of children). In areas co-opted by gangs, children run the risk of being recruited by criminal groups at an early age and forced to be part of the so-called “Hitman schools” (“escuelas de sicarios”). They also run the risk of being recruited by Salvadorian gangs in the country. Parents can hardly do anything about such recruitment – they are threatened if they try – and consequently, if their children do join up, parents are denied any opportunity of educating them and passing on their Christian values and beliefs.

Block 2.10: Christian spouses and/or children of Christians have been subject to separation for prolonged periods of time by circumstances relating to persecution. (3.25 points)

In areas with the highest rates of violence generated by organized crime, Christians (especially church leaders and activists) who become targets of threats by criminal groups, have very few options. Most will flee their homes (and sometimes country) to safeguard their lives and that of their family. Sometimes, if the children of Christian parents suffer from gang harassment, their parents decide to send their children to other cities or out of the country in order to keep them safe. This situation inevitably breaks up the family unit, even when all members try to leave together; sometimes that is simply impossible, so as not to arouse the suspicion of those who issued the threats.

Block 2.9: Children of Christians have been harassed or discriminated against because of their parents’ faith. (3.00 points)

In the areas dominated by criminal groups, this situation is highly likely to occur against children if Christian parents are perceived as being a risk to the stability of those groups. Usually, children are targeted as a means of intimidating Christian parents with the aim of making them give up any influence they may have in the community or to force them to collaborate with criminal activities (for instance, making space for them in homes, or transporting and storing illicit merchandise). In this context, there are cases when it poses a risk for children to be known as being good at sports (especially good runners) or to have some special quality that is useful for criminal life (for instance, being good at mathematics) because it makes them more likely to be pressed into gang membership.

Block 2.5: Burials of Christians have been hindered or coercively performed with non-Christian rites. (2.75 points)

In departments like Colon, Copan, Cortes and Olancho, there have been cases in which gangs threaten, monitor and try to prevent the families of those they considered their enemies to perform Christian funeral rites, even when it was a Christian leader assassinated by them. Sometimes, criminal groups

see burials as an opportunity to exert violence and pressure. They know attendees are in a state of vulnerability and take advantage of the situation to intimidate the community and the Christian family of the deceased. Additionally, this is highly likely to happen also if this person was a former gang member converted to Christianity, as a way to send a message and discourage others to abandon the criminal group.

Pressure in Block 3 / Community sphere

Block 3.2: Christians have been monitored by their local communities or by private groups (this includes reporting to police, being shadowed, telephone lines listened to, emails read/censored, etc.). (3.50 points)

Converted gang members are monitored to make sure they do not have any contact with rival gangs and that they live a true Christian life. Ordinary Christians also face constant monitoring by these groups because it is important for them to know if their message of peace and non-violence is becoming influential and could become a possible threat to their territorial control. Gangs are also known for implementing security systems - for instance, in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa - to keep an eye on the local population and the police with the acquiescence of the local authorities. Additionally, since 2021, Christian activists run the risk of their communications being intercepted and monitored under the application of a regulation that legalized this practice to safeguard the interests of the government.

Block 3.11: Christians have been hindered in the operation of their businesses for faith-related reasons (e.g. access to loans, subsidies, government contracts, client boycotts). (3.50 points)

Several Christian businesses face the threat of gang-imposed boycotts. If they refuse to pay extortion fees, report criminal activities, or otherwise undermine gang interests, their establishments become targets. This has discouraged many businesses from continuing operations. There are also cases where gangs forbid local residents from buying or using the services provided by Christian businesses, and due to the lack of effective security forces and ongoing corruption, communities often feel compelled to comply.

Block 3.12: Christians have been fined for faith-related reasons (e.g. jizya tax, community tax, protection money). (3.50 points)

The main business of gangs is based around extortion, fees that in the country are called "war taxes". This is a method of financing gangs and other criminal groups and enjoys high levels of impunity in the country. Christians - including those involved in commerce - must often pay a fee to carry on their daily activities or to be allowed to enter specific areas of the country. When it is about church affiliation or activities which a gang opposes, the fine will be higher than usual, as a way of intimidation intended to discourage such activities and impose a culture of terror in the area, since the collection of the "fee" is associated with a death threat or irreparable damage. Since the pressure to pay the extortion fees is very strong and often comes from more than one criminal group with a presence in the community, this situation influences the high rates of displacement.

Block 3.13: Christians have been interrogated or compelled to report to the local vigilante/police for faith-related reasons. (3.50 points)

Christians are frequently forced or compelled to pass on information about personal and church activities that could be perceived as a danger to the interests and activities of criminal groups and their associates. The levels of corruption generate so much mistrust that even an interrogation carried out by police officers can endanger the safety of Christians, if they are then accused of being whistleblowers.

Pressure in Block 4 / National sphere

Block 4.3: Christians have been forced by law or in practice to act against their conscience, e.g. regarding military service or in certain professions. (3.25 points)

Christians are not forced by law to do military service; however, there is no legal provision for conscientious objection. Christian journalists run the risk of being threatened, harassed, prosecuted, arbitrarily arrested, abducted, etc. when they denounce human rights abuses, corruption networks or criminal activities. The aim is to force them not to publish material that could endanger the interests of criminal groups and authorities involved with them. In addition, due to the pressure exerted by criminal groups in the communities under their territorial control, the population is forced to obey their rules and collaborate with their purposes. In this context, Christians report being compelled:

- not to denounce acts of corruption in the institution where they work;
- to provide confidential information for criminal purposes;
- to collaborate with the financing of illicit activities;
- to make their teaching 'crime-friendly';
- to encourage children in getting to know gang-life.

Block 4.4: Christians have been hindered in travelling for faith-related reasons. (3.00 points)

Criminal groups (in collusion with government officers at various levels) have the de facto authority to decide who can enter or leave the territories under their control. Christians who for whatever reason try to move from one area to another are thus faced with having to pay fees, to be forced to collaborate with criminals or, in other cases, they are not allowed to leave the area in reprisal for their pastoral work in the community. This situation becomes worse if Christians who try to travel, do so between areas that are dominated by rival groups or when their churches are not tolerated by the groups dominating the territory. Criminal groups will also sometimes act to prevent anyone considered a threat or enemy from fleeing the country.

Block 4.8: Christians have been hindered in expressing their views or opinions in public. (3.00 points)

While the Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, under the previous administration of President Hernández, some forms of opposition censorship were legalized. Content deemed slanderous or defamatory on social networks is now classified as a criminal offense. Journalists and media outlets covering sensitive issues or perceived as critical of the government have faced assaults, threats, blocked transmissions and harassment - all actions that stifle open public discourse.

In this context, Christians who voice opinions, particularly when criticizing leaders or authorities involved in corruption scandals, risk punishment under the law or retaliation by criminal groups. This fosters self-censorship to avoid reprisals from both state agents and criminal actors. Furthermore, the Constitution generally prohibits religious leaders from making political statements, further limiting their ability to speak out.

Block 4.14: Those who caused harm to Christians have deliberately been left unpunished. (3.00 points)

Corruption is endemic in the country. Various state institutions try to cover up the trails of corruption and even the judicial system contributes to the atmosphere of impunity. Also, criminal groups that target Christians with acts of pressure or violence are seldom taken to court due either to the ineffectiveness of the government authorities or to their collusion with those groups. This means that those actively opposing Christian values and activities are seldom punished by law.

Pressure in Block 5 / Church sphere

Block 5.8: Christian preaching, teaching and/or published materials have been monitored. (3.50 points)

Despite the payment of protection fees, criminal gang members will often stand in church doorways to intimidate Christians during services. The purpose is to check that the teaching is 'acceptable' and to report if something is mentioned that could be disadvantageous for the gang's criminal activities. This may be something which aims to dissuade the youth from being recruited by gangs and from participating in illicit activities. Sometimes the monitoring of Christian preaching and materials can also come from the police or other state agents who: a) view with suspicion any churches working among active and former gang members; or, b) act in collusion with criminal groups and inform them about any content that could put their illicit activities at risk.

Block 5.11: Pastors or other Christian leaders (or their family members) have been special targets of harassment for faith-related reasons. (3.50 points)

Church leaders are particularly vulnerable to gang operations (e.g. extortion and threats), because of their prominent position in society and their ongoing presence and work in areas with minimal state influence and strong criminal presence. Church leaders cannot freely conduct their activities without being monitored or targeted by criminal leaders, especially when they promote a culture of peace and try to prevent young teenagers from joining criminal groups. The families of Christian leaders also become targets for threats and reprisals as a way of putting pressure on them to stop their activities in the area, as evidenced by the increased number of murder incidents involving both pastors and their children during the WWL 2025 reporting period.

Christian leaders who manage donations for church work are often forced to collaborate by paying a 'protection fee' (called a quota or rent), so that local churches can carry out their regular activities with minimum disruption. Additionally, religious leaders sometimes face intolerant communities a) in some rural locations that do not accept new non-traditional denominations, and b) where certain ideological pressure groups influence society to oppose the public presence of the Church.

Block 5.18: Churches have been hindered in establishing, managing, maintaining and conducting schools, or charitable, humanitarian, medical, social or cultural organizations, institutions and associations. (3.50 points)

Church-affiliated organizations involved in, for instance, youthwork, humanitarian assistance, action against crime, corruption and impunity, the rehabilitation of young drug-addicts and care for migrants, are frequently targeted by criminal groups since they see such programs as a threat to their illegal businesses in the area and do not hesitate to prevent the normal functioning of these organizations. The modus operandi of gangs is not to allow any other organization or institution to influence the community where they are present since they want to be the only ones controlling the day-to-day affairs of the community in all aspects and at all levels. It is also sometimes the case that the local authorities, acting in collusion with these groups, cause such disruption that the church groups are forced to abandon their activities. Thus, even the humanitarian work of churches and charities are subjected to the rules imposed by the gangs. In such a way, they can prevent churches from providing help to all members of a local community and instead benefit only those that the criminal leaders have chosen.

Block 5.7: Churches have been hindered from openly integrating converts. (3.25 points)

Churches that encourage the conversion of gang members, or Christian groups that welcome former members into their congregations, are perceived as a threat to the authority of criminal groups. As a result, church leaders, relatives and members of the congregation may face serious reprisals. This is to intimidate other religious leaders and gang members and prevent them from carrying out similar actions that could lead them to being killed or forced into displacement. In previous years, some criminal groups accepted conversions occurring under certain conditions. However, conversion and leaving a criminal gang has now become more difficult than in the past.

Additionally, as an effect of the continuing State of Emergency, which was originally decreed in December 2022 but has been extended every 45 days by the government to combat crime (Contra Corriente, 21 March 2024), pastoral work with former gang members converted to Christianity has been stigmatized and is treated with suspicion of being a cover for criminal activities. These levels of suspicion also generate difficulties for pastors making regular visits to preach in prisons.

Violence

Violence is defined in WWL Methodology as the deprivation of physical freedom or as bodily harm to Christians or damage to their property. It includes severe threats (mental abuse). The table is based on reported cases as much as possible, but since many incidents go unreported, the numbers must be understood as being minimum figures. The following points should be considered when using the data provided in the Block 6 table:

1. Some incidents go unreported because the Christians involved choose not to speak about the hostility being faced.

Possible reasons for this may be:

- *Doing so would expose them to more attacks. For example, if a family member is killed because of his/her faith, the survivors might decide to keep silent about the circumstances of the killing to avoid provoking any further attacks.*
- *In some circumstances, the reticence to pass on information may be due to the danger of exposure caused by converts returning to their previous faith.*
- *If persecution is related to sexual violence - due to stigma, survivors often do not tell even their closest relatives.*

- *In some cultural settings, if your loved one is killed, you might be under the obligation to take revenge. Christians not wishing to do that, may decide to keep quiet about it.*

2. Other incidents go unreported for the following possible reasons:

- *Some incidents never reach the public consciousness, because no one really knows about it; or the incident is simply not considered worth reporting; or media coverage is deliberately blocked or distorted; or media coverage is not deliberately blocked, but the information somehow gets lost; or the incidents are deliberately not reported widely for security reasons (e.g. for the protection of local church leaders).*
- *In situations where Christians have been discriminated against for many years, armed conflict can make them additionally vulnerable. Christians killed in areas where fighting regularly takes place are unlikely to be reported separately. Examples in recent years have been Sudan, Syria and Myanmar.*
- *Christians who die through the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care (due to long-term discrimination) are unlikely to be reported separately. Christians are not always killed directly; they can be so squeezed by regulations and other oppressive factors that they die – not at once, but in the course of years. This often includes the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care, or exclusion from government assisted socio-economic development projects. These numbers could be immense.*

3. The use of symbolic numbers:

In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10, 100* etc.) is given and indicated with an asterisk. A symbolic number of 10* could in reality even be 100 or more but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 100* could go well over 1000 but the real number is uncertain.*

Honduras: Violence scores per Block 6 question in questionnaire	WWL 2025	WWL 2024
6.1 How many Christians have been killed for faith-related reasons (including state sanctioned executions)?	14	11
6.2 How many churches or public Christian properties (schools, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	13	9
6.3 How many Christians have been detained for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.4 How many Christians have been sentenced to jail, labor camp, sent to psychiatric hospital as punishment, or similar things for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.5 How many Christians have been abducted for faith-related reasons (including Christians missing in a persecution context)?	0	4
6.6 How many Christians have been raped or otherwise sexually harassed for faith-related reasons?	0	2

(table continues below)

Honduras: Violence scores per Block 6 question in questionnaire	WWL 2025	WWL 2024
6.7 How many cases have there been of forced marriages of Christians to non-Christians?	0	0
6.8 How many Christians have been otherwise physically or mentally abused for faith-related reasons (including beatings and death threats)?	100 *	100 *
6.9 How many houses of Christians or other property (excluding shops) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	7	2
6.10 How many shops or businesses of Christians have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	0	0
6.11 How many Christians have been forced to leave their homes or go into hiding in-country for faith-related reasons?	13	0
6.12 How many Christians have been forced to leave the country for faith-related reasons?	11	2

In the WWL 2025 reporting period:

- **Christians killed (14):** The work of Christians in poor neighborhoods or projects involving youth are frequently seen as a direct challenge to the control exerted by criminal groups in those territories. This has resulted in the loss of lives of both church leaders and their children.
- **Christian buildings attacked (13):** Most of the cases were related to acts of vandalism and robberies perpetrated by criminal groups as a way of intimidating local Christians and pressurizing them into adhering to their rules and paying the extortion fees required.
- **Christian attacked (100*):** Most attacks involved death-threats against pastors and their families when they refused to pay extortion fees or collaborate in criminal activities, or when they insisted on carrying out humanitarian work in territory controlled by gangs, or even persevered in youth-work involving former gang members.
- **Christians forced to leave their homes (11):** Church leaders and their families have relocated to other parts of the country due to harassment and threats from local criminal groups opposed to their advocacy for human rights, pastoral work and their support of humanitarian projects and church youth-work.

5 Year trends

The following three charts show the levels of pressure and violence faced by Christians in the country over the last five WWL reporting periods.

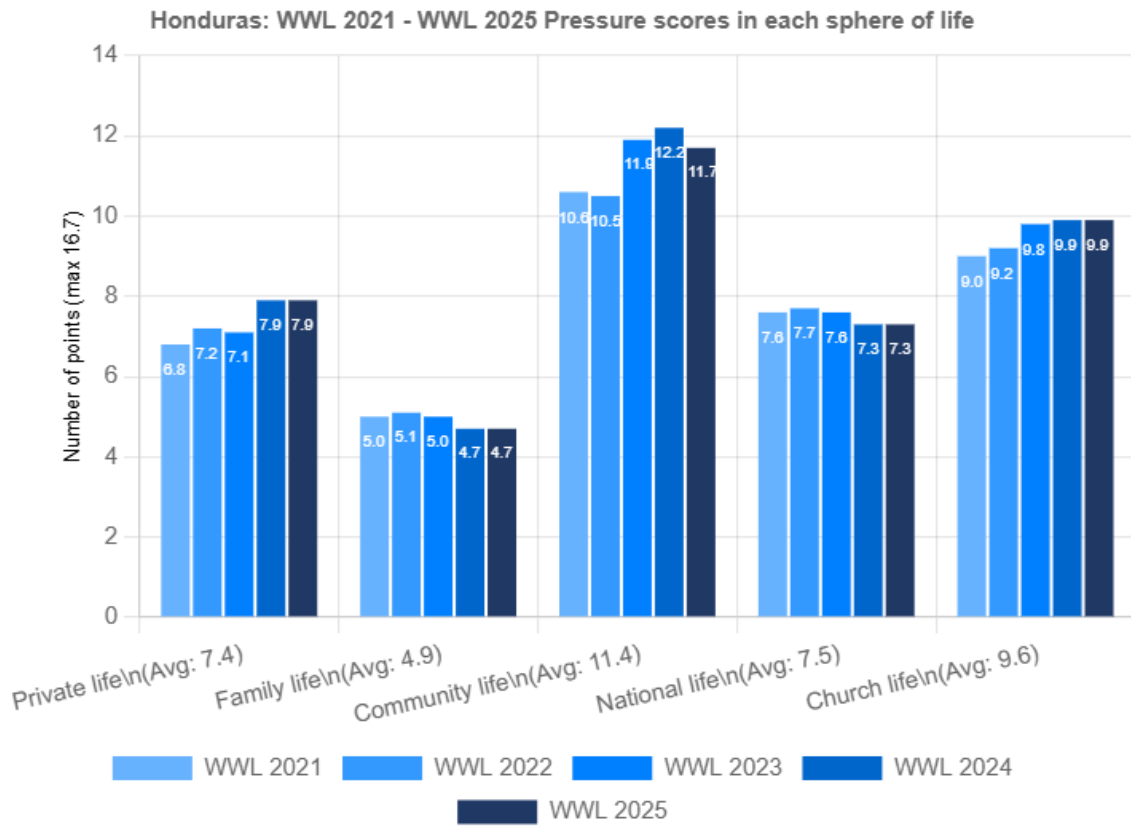
5 Year trends: Average pressure

Honduras: WWL 2021 - WWL 2025	Average pressure over 5 Spheres of life
2025	8.3
2024	8.4
2023	8.3
2022	8.0
2021	7.8

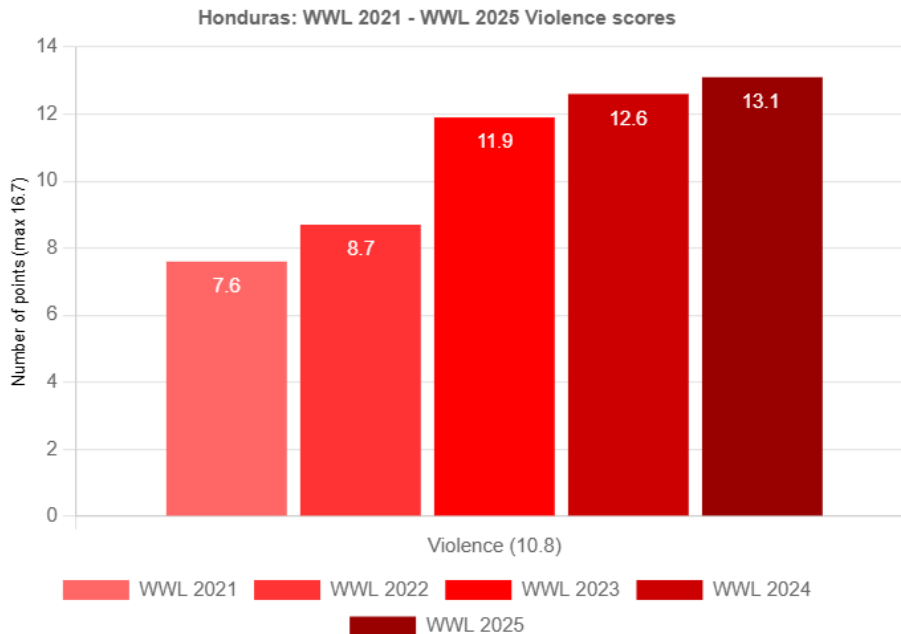
As Christians face violence from criminal groups of both local and foreign origin, the growing territorial control of these groups has led to increasing pressure on the Church over time. This is evident in the rise in average pressure which was only 6.5 points in WWL 2020. The level has now more or less stabilized within the range of 7.8 - 8.4 points. Over the past five WWL reporting periods, the influence of other persecution engines, such as *Christian Denominational Protectionism* and *Secular Intolerance*, has also become increasingly apparent, albeit to a lesser extent.

5 Year trends: Pressure in each sphere of life

The blue chart below indicates consistently (very) high levels of pressure in the *Community* and *Church* spheres of life, together with an upward trend in the *Private* sphere. This is primarily due to the influence of *Organized Corruption and Crime*, which restricts the free and full practice of faith in these areas of Christian life. The slight drop since WWL 2024 in the *Family* and *National* spheres of life is attributed to the reduced impact of *Dictatorial paranoia*, which was more prominent in earlier reporting periods.



5 Year trends: Violence against Christians



In the red chart above, the scores for violence show a progressive increase during the last five WWL reporting periods. This reflects the danger that Christians face in living out their faith freely caused by an increase in the territorial control enjoyed by criminal gangs and by the lack of efficient government measures to confront the culture of violence that they foster.

Gender-specific religious persecution / Female

Irrespective of religion, it is dangerous to be a woman in Honduras. Based on 2021 data from the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Honduras has the highest rate of femicide — defined as “the killing of a woman by a man in the context of unequal power relations between men and women” — in Latin America. The Centro de Derechos de Mujeres, a Honduran NGO that monitors media, counted 317 femicides from January through September 2023 ([HRW 2024 Honduras country chapter](#)). Rape and domestic violence are widespread, although women are slow to report abuses due to high rates of impunity granted to perpetrators — only about 13% of homicide cases end with a conviction ([ASJ, accessed 21 February 2024](#)). A country expert disclosed that pastors live in constant distress over their daughters “because as the gang members are looking for a way to continue fleeing to the north [i.e., to the USA], they want to take the girls to prostitute or sell them and thus obtain some financial gain.”

Increasing numbers of women and girls are fleeing Central America amid reports that criminal gangs are systematically targeting young girls for sexual enslavement (US Department of State, [2022 Trafficking in Persons Report: Honduras](#)). However, the majority of migrants fleeing Honduras are men, meaning many households in Honduras are being led by women.

Within this context of violence and instability, Christian women and girls can face additional challenges on the basis of their faith. There have been several reports of teenage daughters of pastors being victims of rape, sexual harassment and coercion to engage in pornographic activities at the hands of gang members ([La Prensa, 5 March 2017](#)). “Christian girls are the object of greater attention”; a country expert explains that in the past, “7 cases of girls and adolescent daughters of pastors were reported who were victims of attempted rape, sexual harassment, acts of lust and coercion to engage in pornography activities. Pastors think they were chosen because of their obedience and purity, and as way of reprisal for the pastoral work of their parents.” They are systematically targeted as a means of blackmailing or intimidating their families, in order to stop missional activity occurring in gang territory. Some girls have been abducted and killed for refusing to engage in sexual relationships with gang members. Survivors are left both physically and psychologically traumatized.

Finally, Christian women and girls are psychologically impacted by the extreme pressures on Christian men and boys, as detailed in the male gender profile below.

Gender-specific religious persecution / Male

High rates of criminal activity and the presence of notorious gangs such as MS-13 and Barrio 18 also pose daily security threats to Christian men and boys ([BBC News, 14 February 2020](#)). Church leaders are particularly vulnerable to attacks and threats, especially those involved in evangelistic activities or those seeking to stop the trafficking of narcotics. Extortion through fines and threats are commonplace. There are also frequent reports of pastors being violently abducted and killed.

One of the greatest threats facing young Christian men and adolescents is forced gang recruitment. Whereas women and girls are commonly victims of sexual and gender-based violence, young men are exploited for criminal purposes, including drug trafficking. According to an ex-gang member who lives in a church retreat center, his life is in grave danger. “If the gang doesn't kill me, those who want revenge will kill me. ... It's what I have to resign myself to” ([El Confidencial, 1 November 2018](#)).

Some gang members are permitted to leave gangs upon conversion to Christianity (particularly Evangelical Christianity), however they will come under close scrutiny and monitoring from both their old gang as well as rival gangs. Any signs that they are not actively living out their faith can result in their death. Ex-gang member converts additionally face assimilation challenges; police and security officials who identify them as former gang members – typically by tattoos or scars – can stop them at any time for suspected crimes.

In light of such pressure and cycles of violence, many Christian men and boys choose to flee Honduras, despite remaining vulnerable while displaced. As a country expert explained: “Even when Christians flee the country – because there are no safe zones inside the national territory – they continue under the mercy of the same, or different criminal groups involved with the trafficking of migrants.”

Persecution of other religious minorities

According to the US State Department ([IRFR 2023 Honduras](#)):

- "Following the October 7 Hamas terrorist attack on Israel, ... some government officials made statements that were interpreted as antisemitic."
- "Muslim leaders reported difficulties in observing Friday prayers because Friday is a workday. Muslim leaders said there was an increase in hostile and aggressive language from those who self-identified as evangelical Protestants, including an uptick in derogatory remarks regarding the Muslim community and threats of violence. They indicated that while Muslim social media networks were targets of hate speech and threats, the community had the opportunity to engage in positive interreligious dialogue with members of different religious groups in the country."

Trends Summary

1) International concern over potential shift away from democratic principles

Corruption practices, polarization and lack of agreement among political parties, concentration of power and lack of transparency in government operations, have heightened both domestic and international apprehension regarding a potential shift away from democratic principles. The government is showing very limited tolerance for dissenting voices, including those from churches. Church leaders advocating for the rule of law and the protection of the most vulnerable in society, while also defending traditional Christian doctrines on the sanctity of life and the biblical model of family, remain targets for possible retaliation.

2) Growing political instability contributes to increased levels of violence

Despite the new government's efforts to emulate El Salvador's model for combating violence caused by criminal organizations, the results have been disappointing. While some areas have reported lower crime rates, the high level of corruption among public officials, which perpetuates impunity, remains a significant obstacle to eradicating violence. This corruption allows for the strengthening and diversification of criminal structures operating within the country. The general public continues to suffer the most from these political fluctuations, and church activities involving youth and humanitarian assistance remain vulnerable to criminal group reactions (see *Trends #3* below).

3) Escalating violence increases the vulnerability of religious actors

In 2024, the ongoing political and humanitarian crisis in Honduras facilitated the strengthening and expansion of both national and foreign criminal groups vying for control over the population. These criminal networks operate with impunity, increasingly dominating community life and rendering those who oppose their illegal activities, including church leaders and members, highly vulnerable. The proliferation of these groups and the lack of effective state intervention have exacerbated security risks for religious actors, hindering church activities, particularly those related to humanitarian assistance and efforts to combat violence.

Further useful reports

Further background information per country and a selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on the Research & Reports pages of the Open Doors website:

- <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/wwl-background/>
- <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/>.

External Links

- Copyright, sources and definitions: Background country information - <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/wwl-background/>
- Copyright, sources and definitions: Persecution dynamics - <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/country-dossiers/>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: shot dead - <https://www.elheraldo.hn/sucesos/matan-pastor-evangelico-hijo-iriona-colon-honduras-KN16935807>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: burgled - <https://tiempo.hn/roban-y-danan-instalaciones-de-iglesia-nuestra-senora-del-carmen-en-tgu/>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: shot dead - <https://www.laprensa.hn/sucesos/honduras-sicarios-matan-balazos-pastor-evangelico-olancho-guata-NE15779206>
- Specific examples of positive developments: support - <https://www.vidanuevadigital.com/2024/04/01/obispo-canales-la-iglesia-en-nicaragua-sufre-una-realidad-que-no-vive-en-el-resto-de-centroamerica/>
- Specific examples of positive developments: solidarity and spiritual closeness - <https://www.diariolasamericas.com/america-latina/obispos-latinoamerica-respaldan-su-par-retenido-nicaragua-n4254478>
- Specific examples of positive developments: Parental Rights Bill - https://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/movimiento_por_nuestros_hijos-presenta-iniciativa-ley-derechos-parentales-ideologia-genero-HA21560869
- Specific examples of positive developments: Agreements - <https://revistahistoria.uc.cl/index.php/bjur/article/view/87762/66762>
- Persecution engines description: 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index - <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023/index/hnd>
- Persecution engines description: OAS, 24 March 2024 - <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023/index/hnd>
- Gender-specific religious persecution Female description: HRW 2024 Honduras country chapter - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/honduras>
- Gender-specific religious persecution Female description: ASJ, accessed 21 February 2024 - <https://www.asj-us.org/learn/honduras-violence>
- Gender-specific religious persecution Female description: 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report: Honduras - <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/honduras/>
- Gender-specific religious persecution Female description: La Prensa, 5 March 2017 - <https://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/1050121-410/mareros-obligan-a-mujeres-a-tener-relaciones-sexuales-sino-las-matan>

- Gender-specific religious persecution Male description: BBC News, 14 February 2020 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-51501103>
- Gender-specific religious persecution Male description: El Confidencial, 1 November 2018 - https://www.elconfidencial.com/mundo/2018-11-01/mara-o-muerte-palizas-violaciones-formar-jefes-pandilleros-honduras_1638674/
- Persecution of other religious minorities: IRFR 2023 Honduras - <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-report-on-international-religious-freedom/honduras/>