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OBSERVATORIO DE VIOLENCIA HACIA LAS
PERSONAS LGBTI+ DE HONDURAS

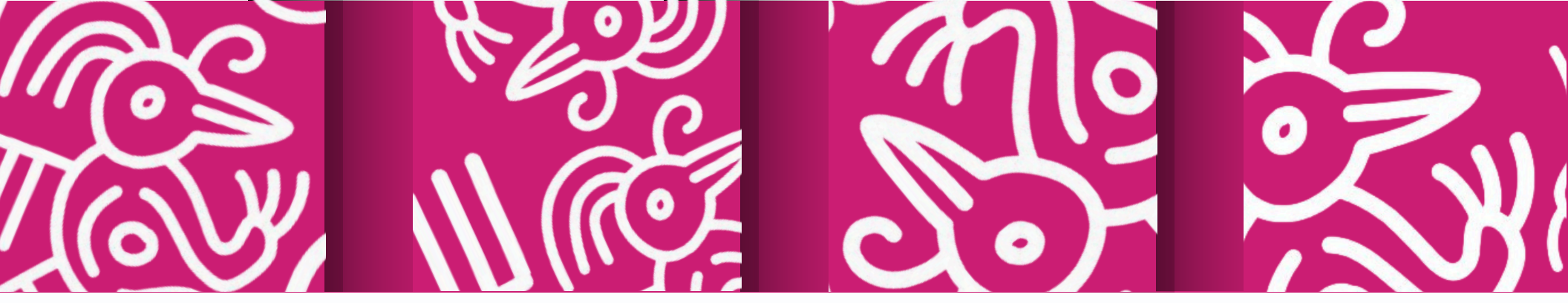


12th Bulletin

Observatorio de Violencia Hacia las Personas LGBTI+ de Honduras

KAI+





**Initiative of LGBTI+ human rights organizations located in the municipalities of the
Central District, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba:**

Asociación Kukulcán

Grupo Generación Trans Awilix

Asociación Lésbico Bisexual Trans Feminista Ixchel

Asociación LGTB Arcoíris de Honduras

Colectiva de Mujeres Trans Muñecas de Arcoíris

Centro para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación LGBTI SOMOS CDC

Colectivo Unidad Color Rosa

Organización Pro Unión Ceibeña, OPROUCE

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KAI+ PILLARS



VIOLENT DEATHS



GENERALIZED VIOLENCE



MISSING PERSONS



ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES ABROAD

The 12th bulletin, corresponding to January - November 2025, contains the systematization of the 4 pillars of the Observatorio de Violencia Hacia las Personas LGTBI+ de Honduras KAI+, in order to make visible and denounce before the national and international community, the context of violence and stigma and discrimination.

The Observatorio KAI+, gathered information from verified sources, including government organizations and CONADEH to this end, the right of access to information was exercised in accordance with the Law on Access to Public Information; as well as LGTBI+ human rights organizations, other civil society organizations, the media, attention to complaints and denunciations of the victims, social networks and documented testimonies of people close to the victims.

Observatorio de Violencia Hacia las Personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+

Mission

Generate scientific spaces for discussion that promote Public Policies for the respect and guarantee of the fundamental rights of LGBTI+ people.

Vision

To be a reference in the visualization of the context of human rights, violence and forced disappearance of populations placed in a condition of vulnerability, to achieve the reduction of rates of stigma and discrimination, as well as the creation of Public Policies and State guarantees for the respect of fundamental rights and freedoms.

VIOLENT DEATHS

565

2004 a 2024

Violent deaths of LGBTI+ people recorded historically

40

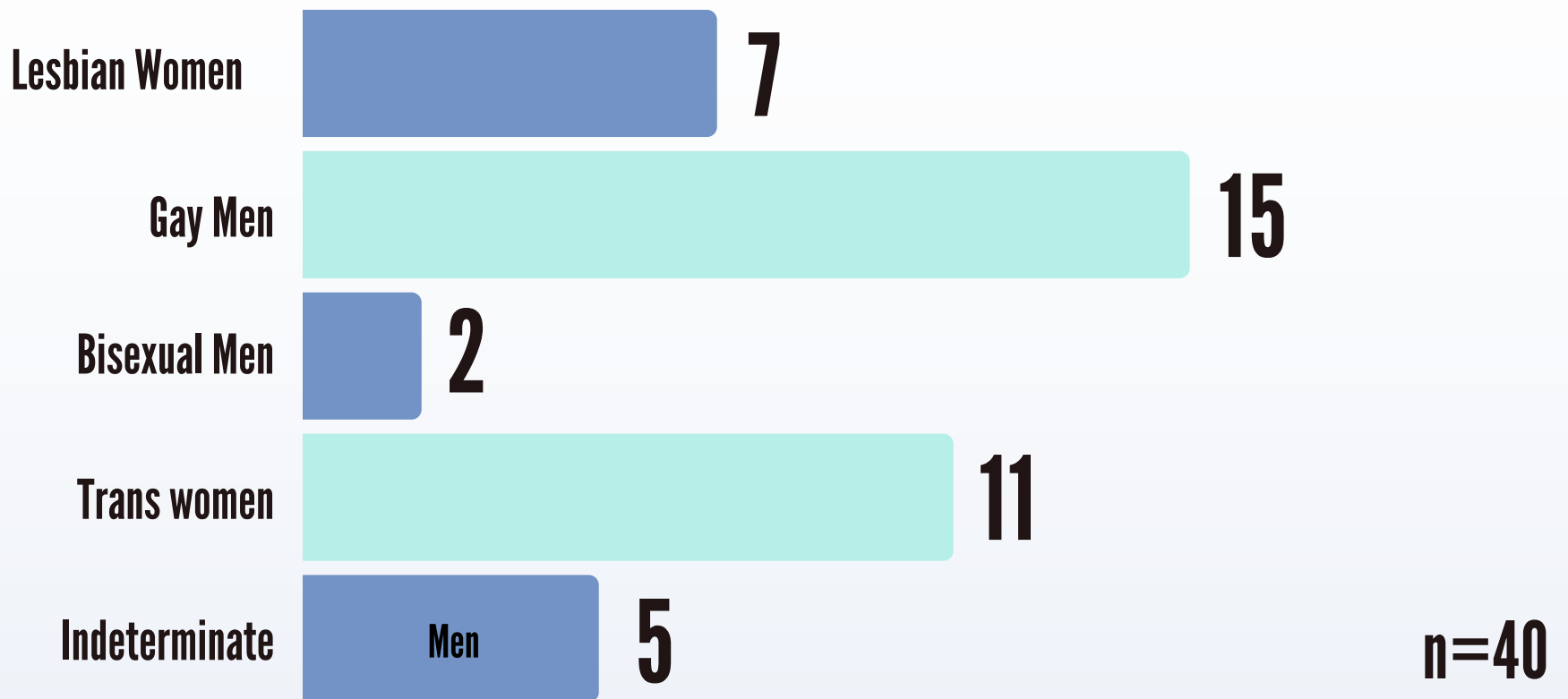
January to November 2025

Violent deaths of LGBTI+ people recorded in 2025



Violent death or death of unnatural causes is considered to be one whose origin is traumatic (mechanical, physical, asphyxial, toxic, thermal, etc.) and whose forensic medical study corresponds to a homicide, suicide or accident. (Rando, Medina, & Calvo, s.f.)

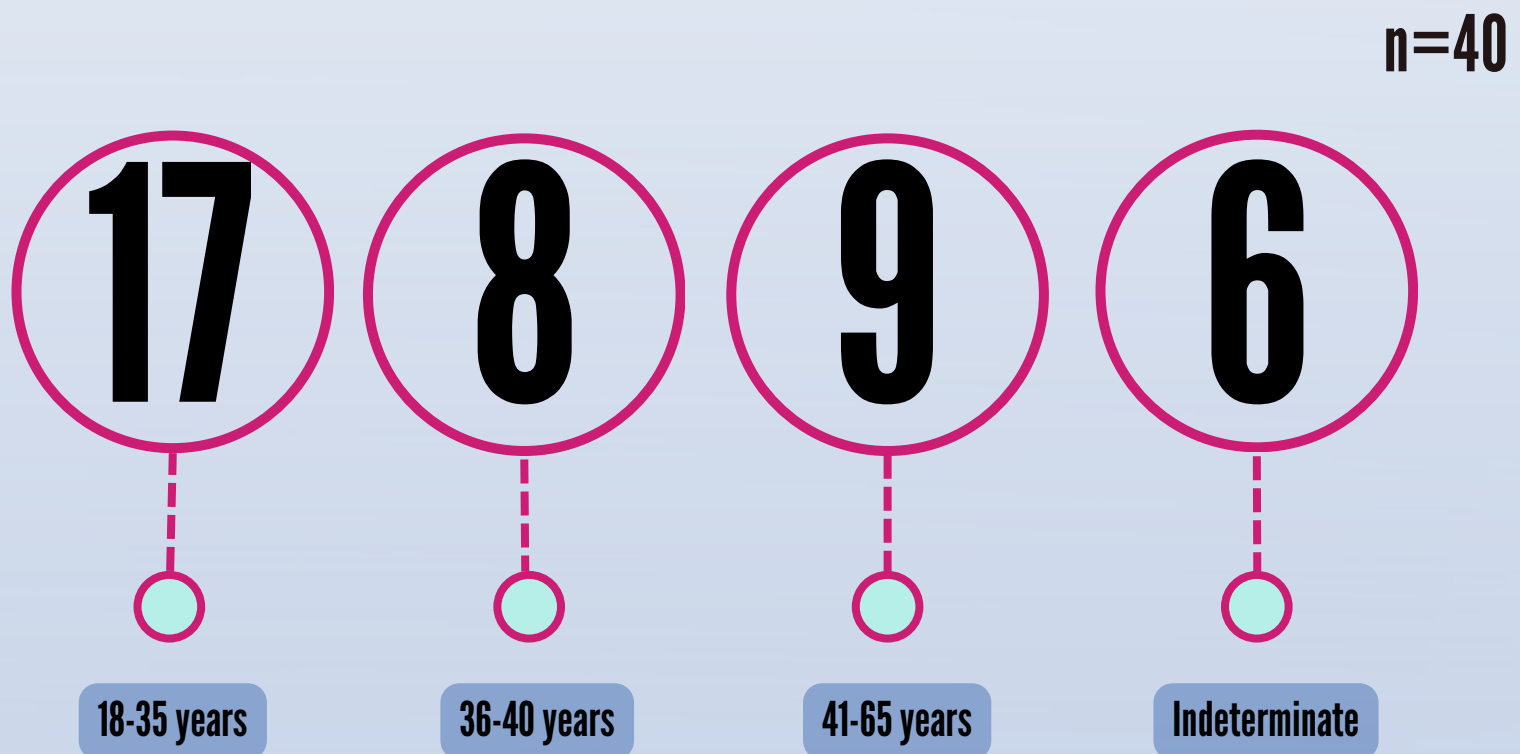
Graph 1: Violent deaths registered by type of population, January to November 2025



Ministerio Público, Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Of the 40 violent deaths against LGBTI+ people registered in the period, (7) lesbian women, (15) gay men, (2) bisexual men, (11) trans women, and (5) people identified with the male sex, however, it is proven that they belong to the LGBTI population.

Graph 2: Age ranges, January to November 2025

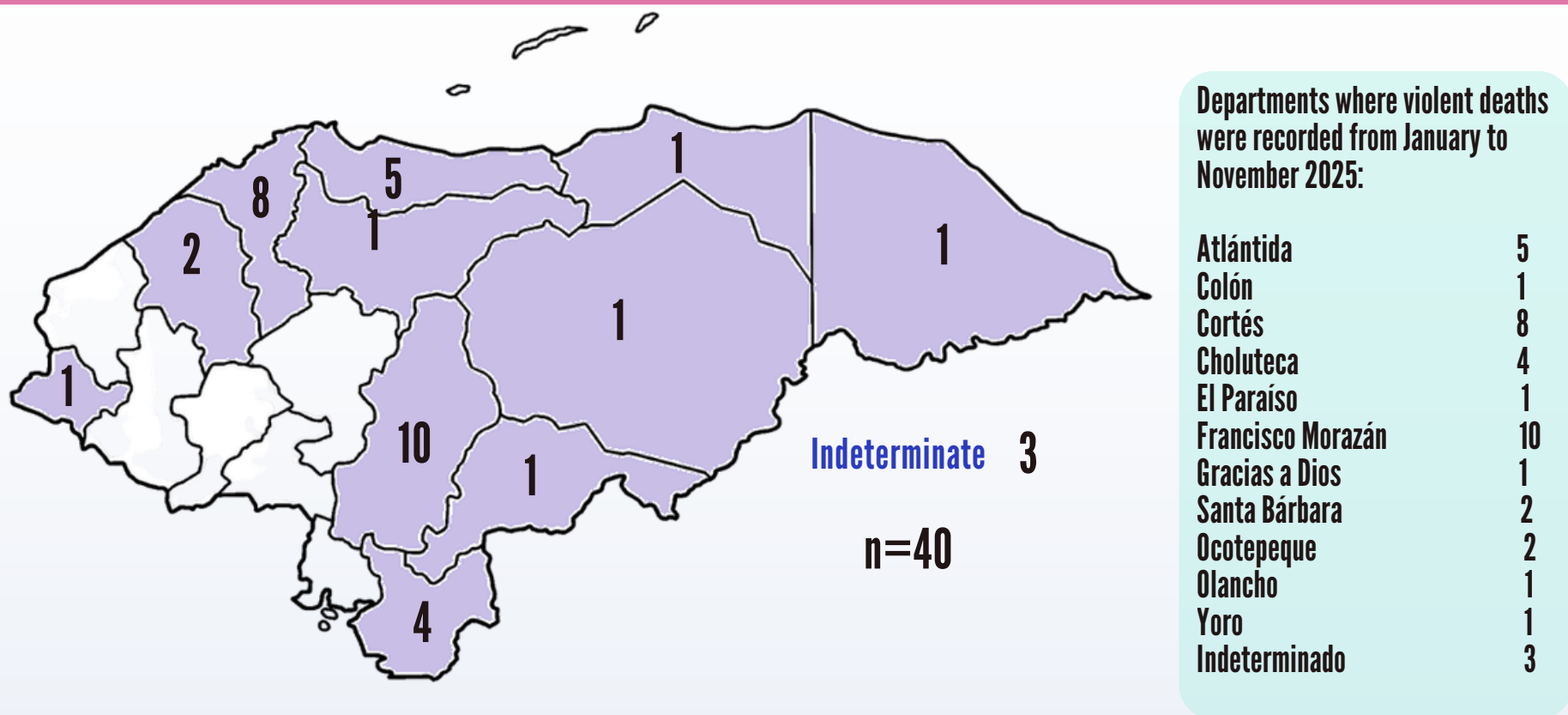


Ministerio Público, Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

The age ranges identified in this period are between 18 and 35 years old (17 people), 36 to 40 (8 people), 41 to 65 years old (9 people) and (6) LGTBI+ people whose age could not be determined.

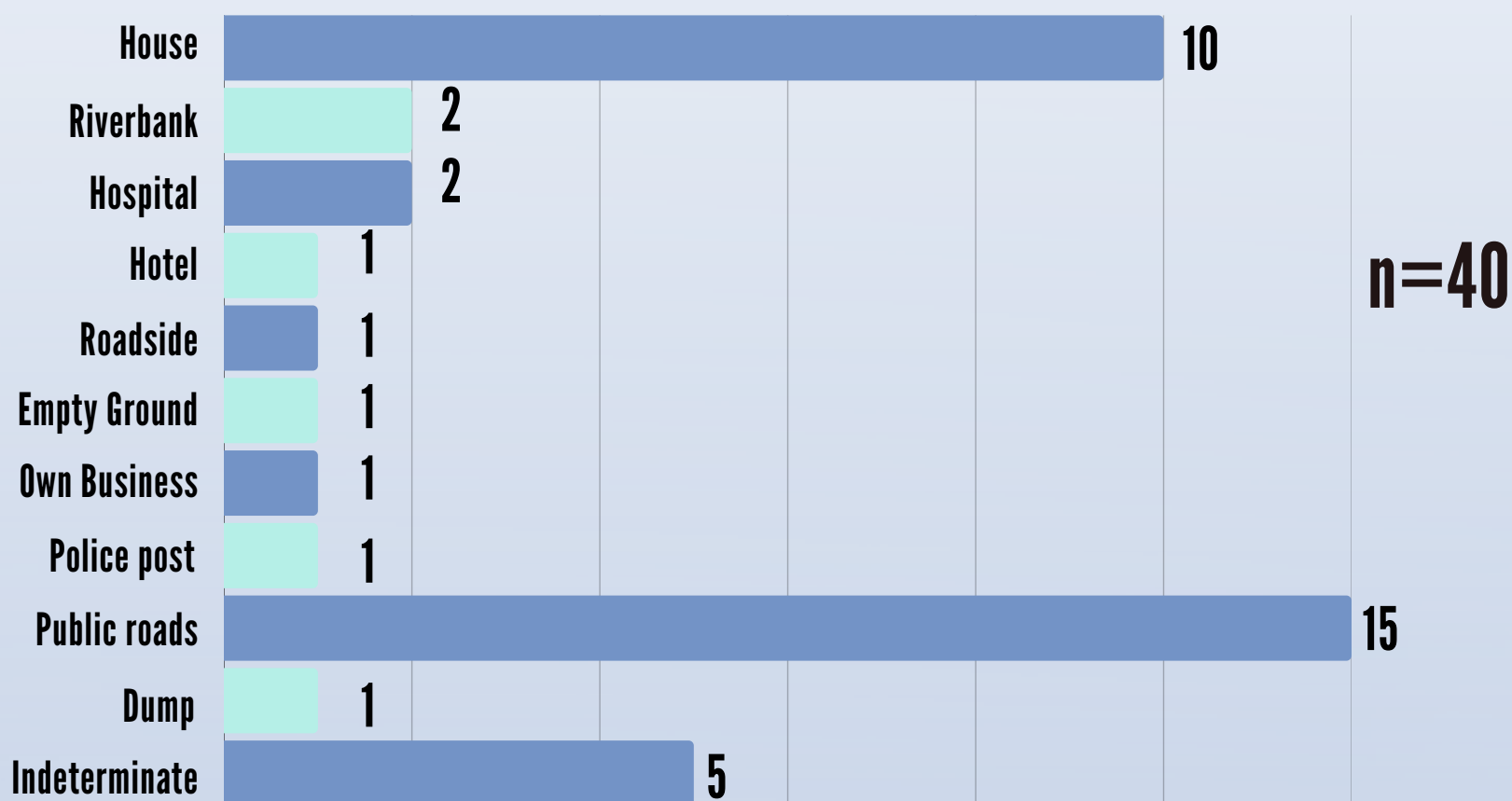
For the understanding of this bulletin, the term "indeterminate" is used for people whose sexual orientation or gender identity could not be identified in a disaggregated way, but who do belong to the LGBTI+ population, it is also used for other variables where the information was not obtained from the sources.

Graph 3: Registered violent deaths of LGBTI+ people by department, January to November 2025



Ministerio Público, Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Graph 4: Identified places of registered violent deaths against LGBTI+ people, January to November 2025

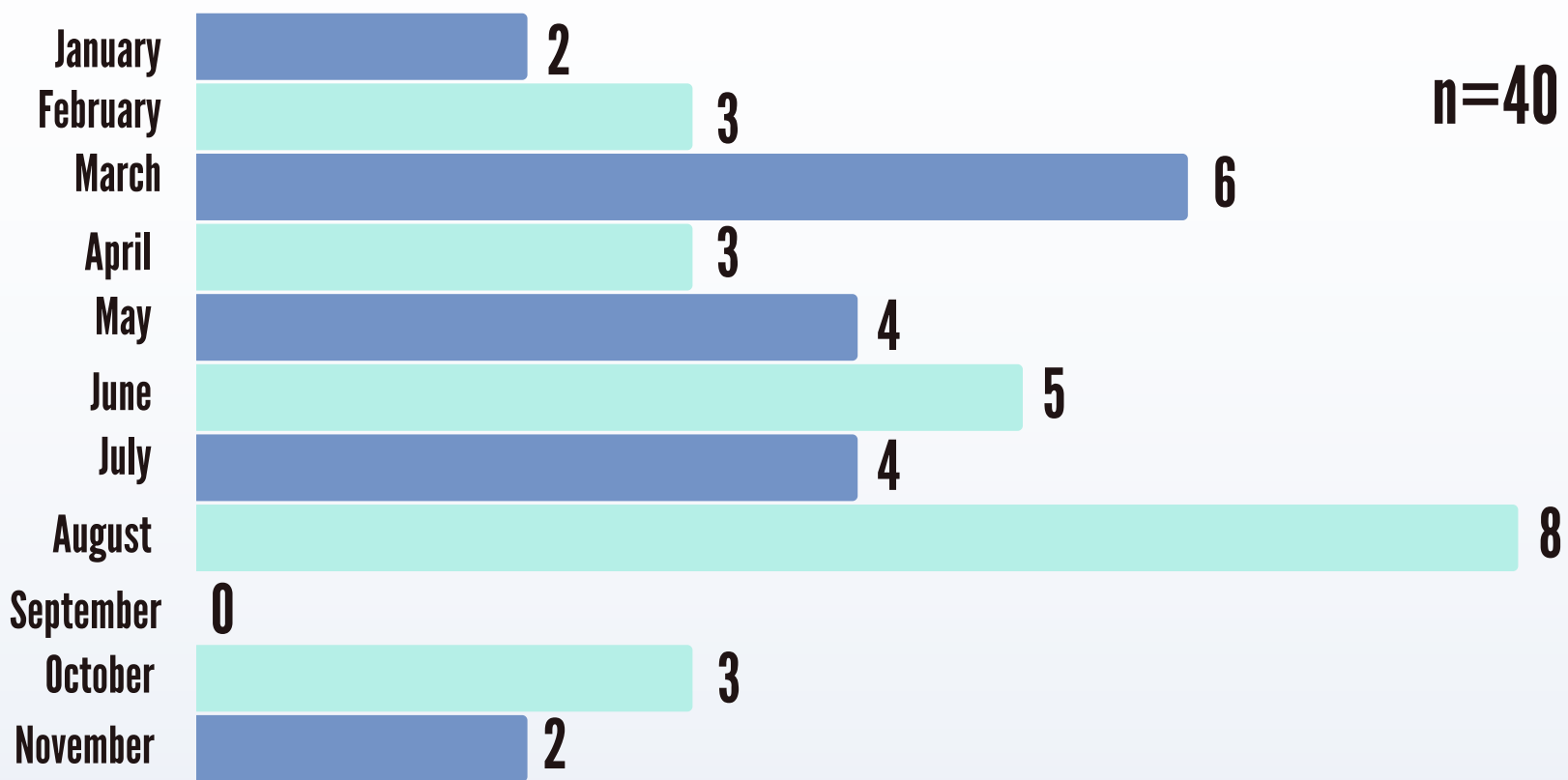


Ministerio Público, Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Of the 40 violent deaths registered, the places identified were: (10) in a house, (2) on the riverbank, (2) in a hospital, (1) in a hotel, (1) on the side of a road, (1) in a empty Ground, (1) in one's own business, (1) in a police post, (15) on a public road and (5) in which the place could not be identified.

For the understanding of this bulletin, the term "indeterminate" is used for people whose sexual orientation or gender identity could not be identified in a disaggregated way, but who do belong to the LGBTI+ population, it is also used for other variables where the information was not obtained from the sources.

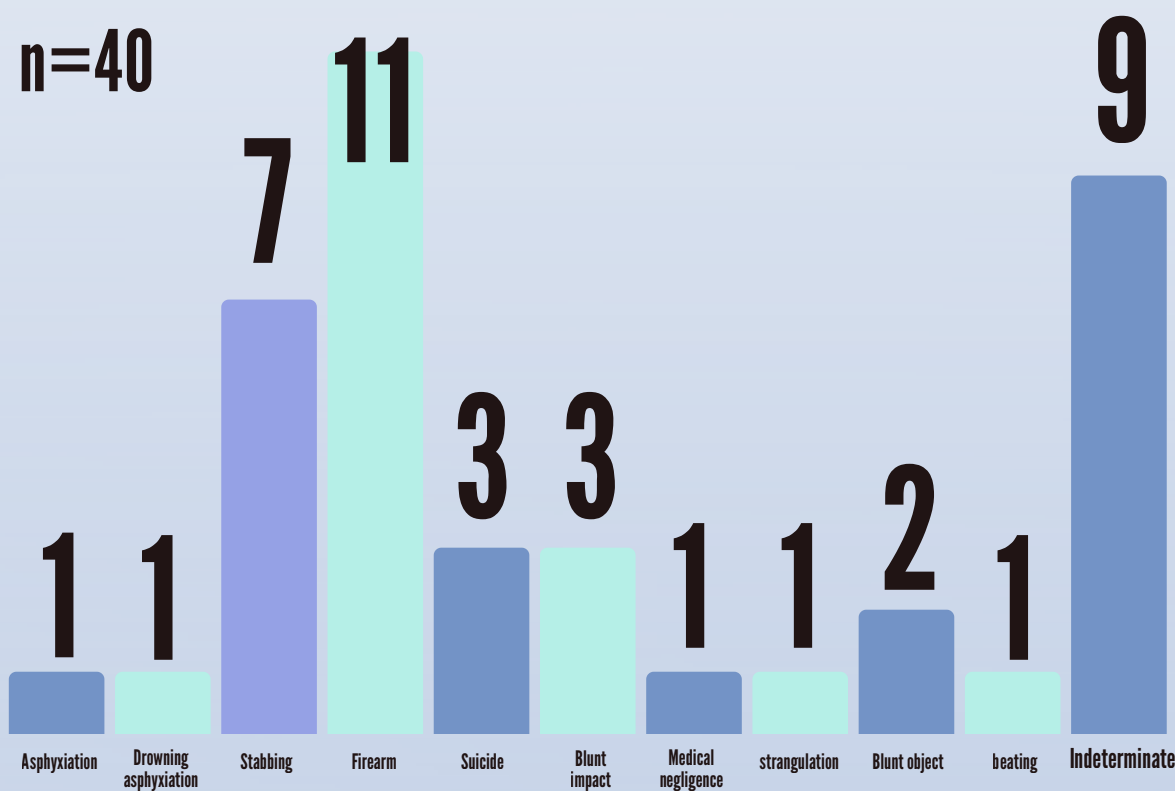
Graph 5: Registered violent deaths of LGBTI+ people by month, January to November 2025



Ministerio Público, Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Violent deaths were recorded in the following months: (2) in January, (3) in February, (6) in March, (3) in April, (4) in May, (5) in June, (4) in July, (8) in August, (0) in September, (3) in October and (2) November.

Graph 6: Weapon, mechanism or form of death used, January to November 2025



Of the 40 violent deaths recorded, (1) was caused by asphyxiation, (1) by drowning asphyxiation, (7) by stabbing, (11) by firearm, (3) suicide, (3) by blunt impact, (1) by medical negligence, (1) by strangulation, (2) by blunt object, (1) by beating, and (9) cases where data was not obtained.

Ministerio Público, Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

The judicial status of the 40 violent deaths recorded according to our investigation reveals that in 40 cases, cadaverous removals have been carried out (initial stage of the investigation) and in 4 of them, the capture of suspects is reported.

GENERALIZED VIOLENCE

703

2022 to 2024

Historically recorded cases of generalized violence against LGBTI+ people

150

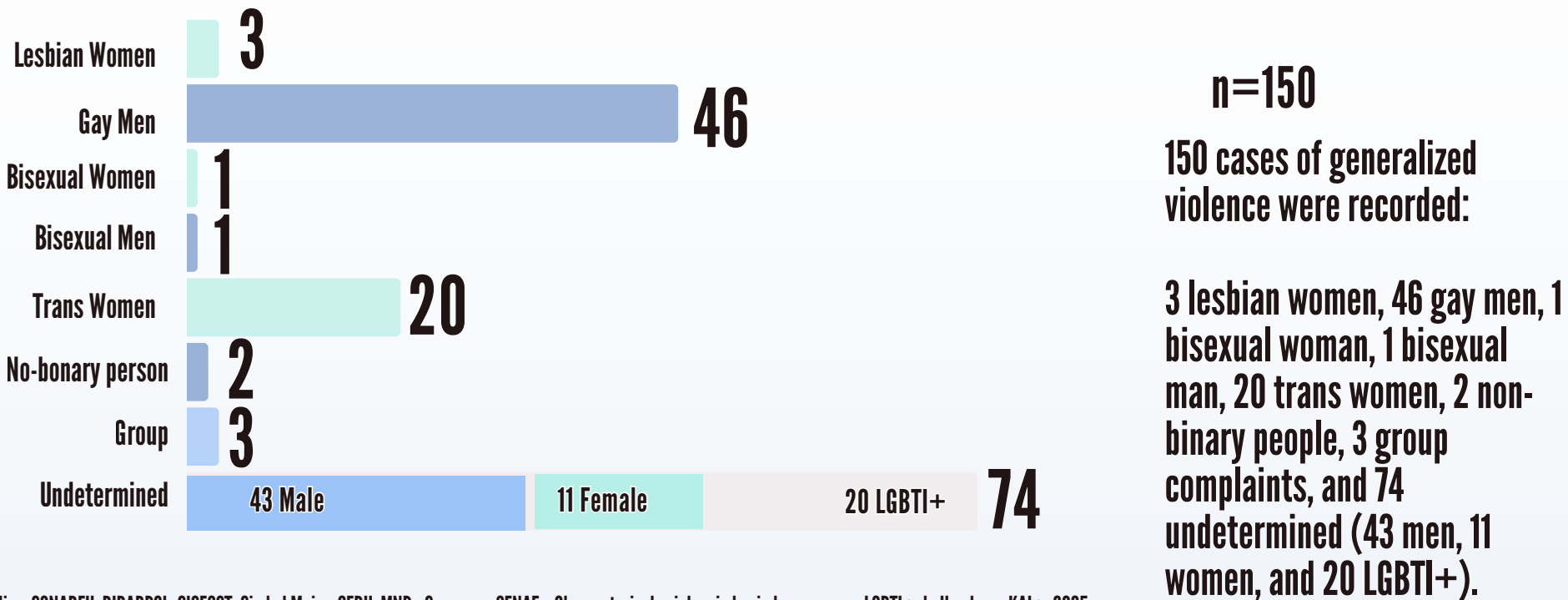
January to November 2025

Cases of generalized violence against LGBTI+ people registered in 2025



Generalized violence is understood to be any action of violence, stigma, discrimination and violation of human rights that threatens the life and mental, moral and physical integrity of people, exercised by society and the State, in the context of the protection of the Human Rights of LGBTI+ people and that has been denounced or filed a complaint.

Graph 7: Widespread violence recorded, by type of population, January to November 2025

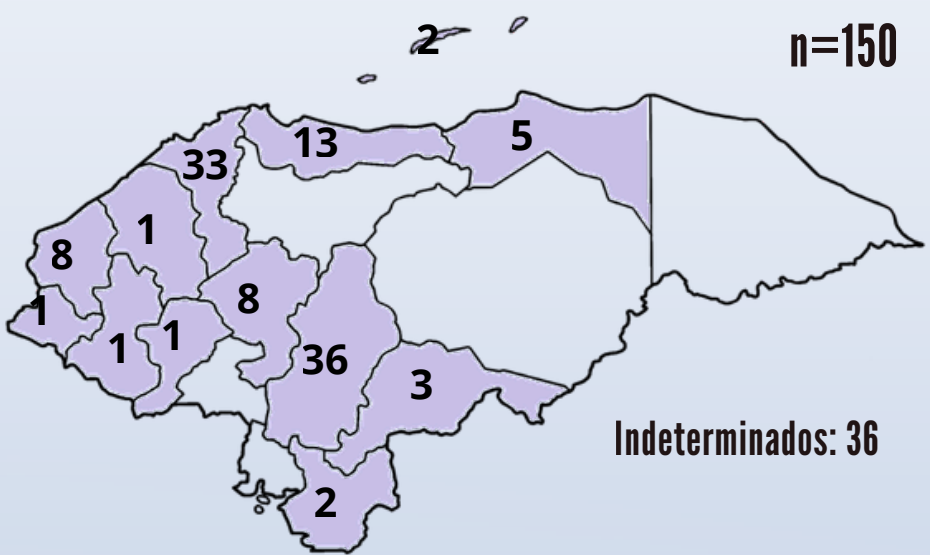


Ministerio Público, CONADEH, DIDADPOL, CICESCT, Ciudad Mujer, SEDH, MNP - Conaprev, SENAF y Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Graph 8: Generalized violence against LGTBI+ people by department, January to November 2025

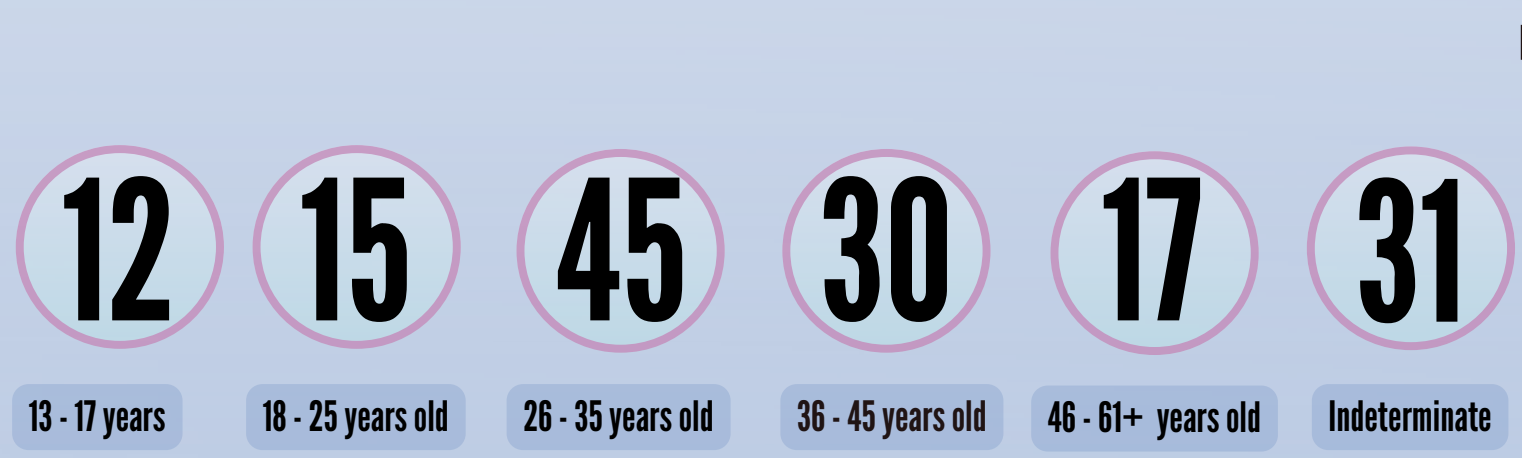
Widespread violence cases were recorded in 10 departments, described with their quantities below:

Francisco Morazán (36), Cortés (33), Atlántida (13), Comayagua (8), Copán (8), Choluteca (2), Colón (5), El Paraíso (3), Santa Bárbara (1), Islas de la Bahía (2), (1) Intibucá, (1) Ocotepeque, (1) Lempira, and undetermined (36).



Ministerio Público, CONADEH, DIDADPOL, CICESCT, Ciudad Mujer, SEDH, MNP - Conaprev, SENAF y Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Graph 9: Age ranges of cases of generalized violence against LGBTI+ people, January-November 2025



Ministerio Público, CONADEH, DIDADPOL, CICESCT, Ciudad Mujer, SEDH, MNP - Conaprev, SENAF y Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

According to age ranges: (12) are between 13 to 17 years old, (these data were provided solely by the Public Ministry), (15) between 18 to 25 years old, (45) between 26 to 35 years old, (30) between 36 to 45 years old, (17) between 46 to 60+ years old, and (31) with undetermined age.

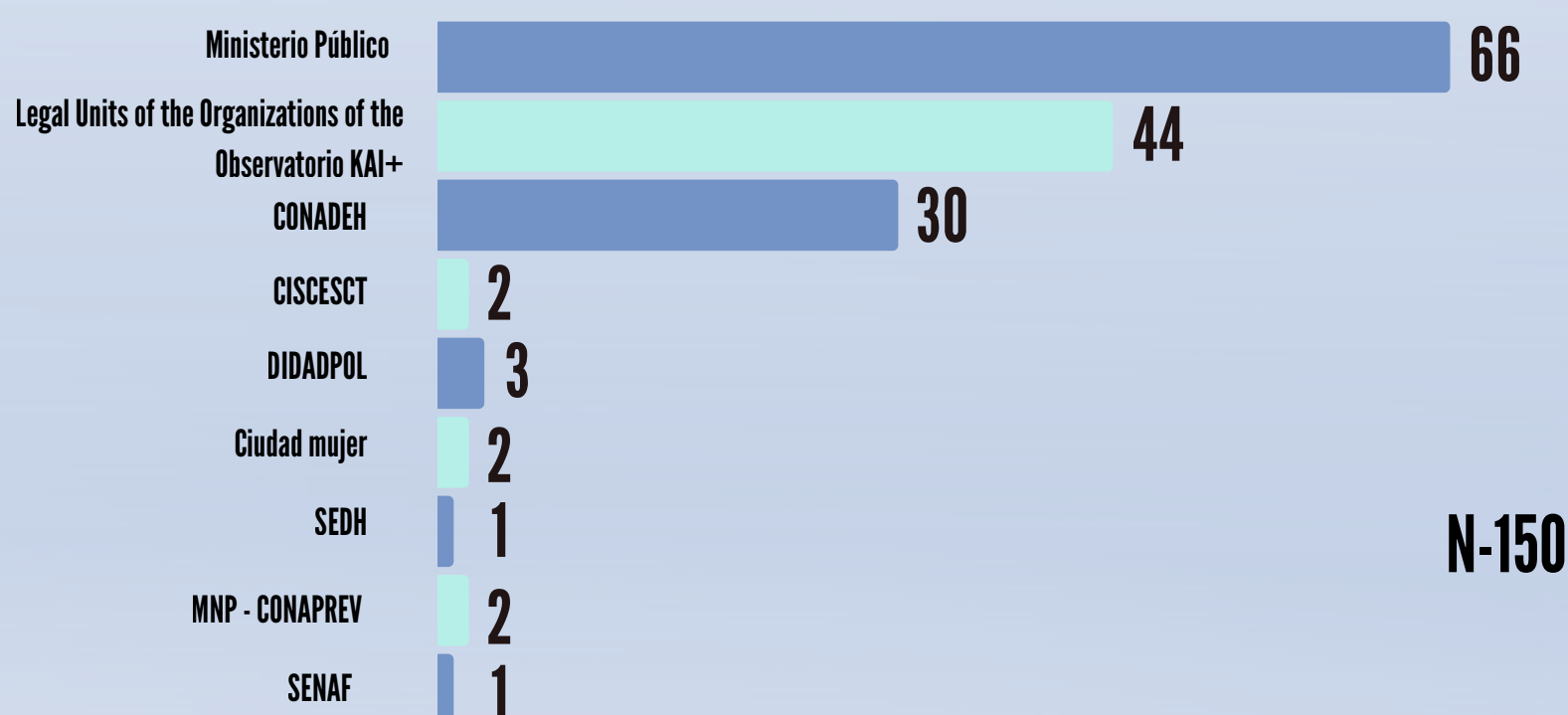
For the understanding of this bulletin, the term "indeterminate" is used for people whose sexual orientation or gender identity could not be identified in a disaggregated way, but who do belong to the LGBTI+ population, it is also used for other variables where the information was not obtained from the sources.

CHART 1; TYPE OF GENERALIZED VIOLENCE AGAINST LGBTI+ PEOPLE (N=150)

Harassment (2)	Workplace Harassment (3)	Administrative acts (1)	Acts of Public Discrimination (1)	Physical aggression (1)	Threats (16)	Verbal threat (2)	Death threat (9)
Threat due to gender identity (1)	Threat and coercion (1)	Misappropriation (1)	Forced Displacement (1)	Damages (5)	Damages and losses (1)	Right of petition (1)	Unjustified Dismissal (1)
Discrimination and harassment (1)	Discrimination based on Sexual Orientation / Gender Identity (6)	Illegal detention (1)	Arbitrary detention due to gender identity (1)	Discrimination (10)	Workplace discrimination (2)	Disclosure of information and discrimination (1)	Disclosure of HIV diagnosis and discrimination (2)
Fraud (4)	Improper exercise by public servant (1)	Extortion and threats (1)	Violation of the right to family visits (1)	Forgery of public and commercial documents (1)	Offense against persons (1)	Workplace harassment (1)	Theft and robbery of motor vehicle (1)
Harassment (1)	Harassment by public official or employee (2)	Theft (2)	Simple theft (1)	Personal integrity (1)	Incitement to discrimination (5)	Mistreatment due to aggression (1)	Mistreatment due to transgression by authorities (1)
Verbal and psychological mistreatment due to discrimination (2)	Family mistreatment (4)	Denial of health services due to sexual orientation (2)	Denial of access to justice (1)	Negligence in the preliminary investigation of the complaint (1)	Serious injuries (1)	Reckless injuries (1)	Ordinary (1)
Child pornography and aggravated rape (1)	Aggravated unlawful deprivation of liberty (1)	Illegal carrying of a weapon (2)	Persecution (1)	Breach of sentence or measure (2)	Robbery with force and intimidation (6)	Retention of documents (1)	Human trafficking (1)
Attempted rape (1)	Human trafficking (1)	Drug trafficking (1)	Illegal trafficking of persons (1)	Usurpation of another's identity (3)	Intrafamily violence (1)	Patrimonial domestic violence (1)	Violation of the image, honor and reputation of persons by the public sector (1)
Psychological Violence (1)	Psychological domestic violence (5)	Attempted homicide (2)	Domestic Violence (1)	Violence against women (1)	Physical violence and extortion (1)	Rape (1)	Physical domestic violence (2)
Violation of human dignity (1)							

Ministerio Público, CONADEH, DIDADPOL, CICESCT, Ciudad Mujer, SEDH, MNP - Conaprev, SENAF y Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Graph 9: Institutions or organizations that contributed cases of generalized violence against LGBTI+ people, January to November 2025



Of the institutions or organizations that reported cases of generalized violence, the following are identified: Ministerio Público (66), Legal Units of KAI+ Observatory organizations (44), CONADEH (30), CICESCT (2), DIDADPOL (3), Ciudad Mujer (1), SEDH (1), MNP - Conaprev (2), and Senaf (1)

MISSING PERSONS

7

2016 to 2024
Historically registered
LGBTI+ missing
persons

1

January to
November
2025
LGBTI+ missing
persons



Those persons whose relatives have no news or whose disappearance has been reported, on the basis of reliable data, due to armed conflict, internal violence, natural disaster or other humanitarian crises

The 11th bulletin from January to August 2025 recorded the disappearance of Etni Hernández Rodríguez, a case that has had a favorable outcome. The continuous follow-up carried out by the KAI+ LGBTI+ Violence Observatory, identified through family, friends, and neighbors, the reappearance of the trans companion, 22 days after the alert (September 2025). Her reappearance represents a relief and demonstrates the impact that community organization can have in the response to the search for disappeared LGBTI+ individuals.

On the other hand, the situation of Rony Alberto Murillo Dala, a 24-year-old gay man, remains as a disappeared person, a case reported in the 11th bulletin of the KAI+ Observatory. He disappeared on July 23, 2025, in the San Miguel neighborhood of Tegucigalpa, the same place where he has grown up and lived his entire life. That day he left his house to do some shopping at a nearby convenience store, dressed in denim shorts, his "Baleadas Chicho" work shirt, and Crocs shoes. There have been no advances in his case.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES ABROAD

113

2022 to 2024

Historically recorded
assistance to **LGBTI+**
refugees abroad

30

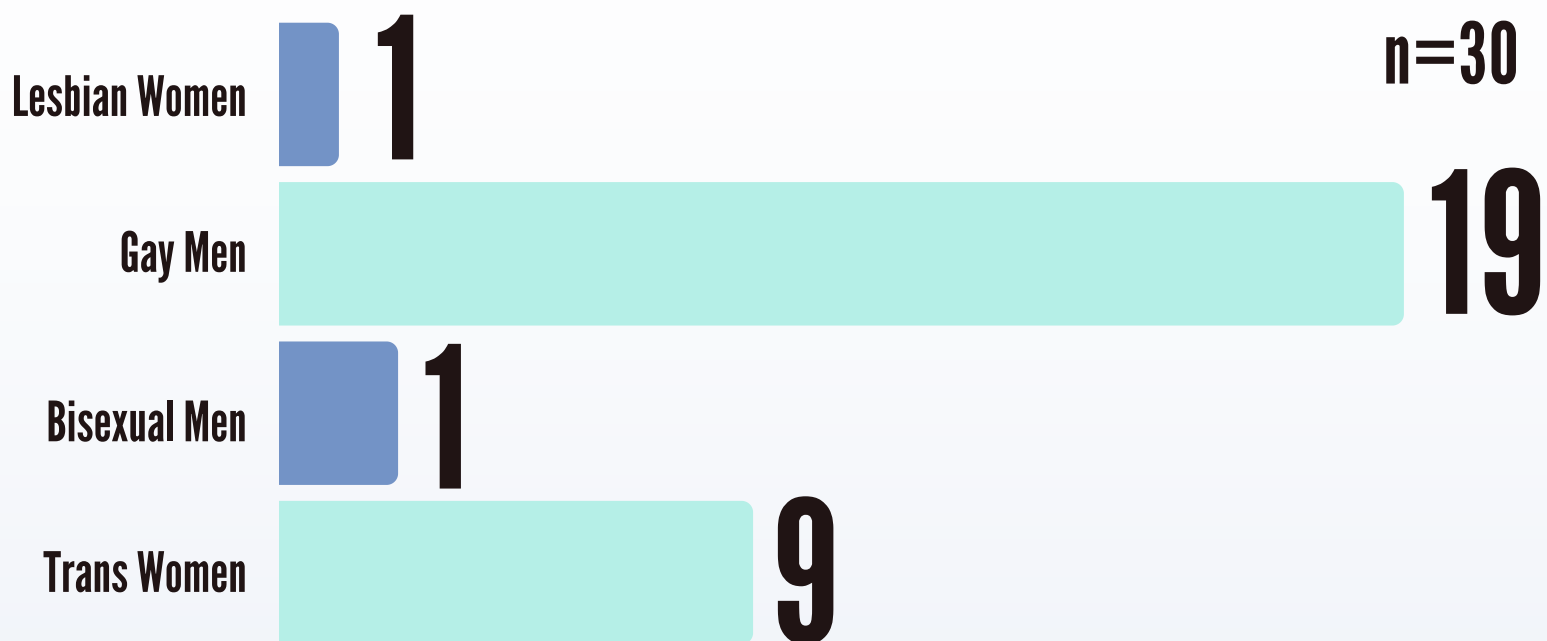
January to
November 2025
Assistance to refugees abroad



Refugee abroad: A person who, with "well-founded fears of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, because of such fears, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country".

(Art. 1 (A) (2) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by the 1967 Protocol). (Migrations, 2006)

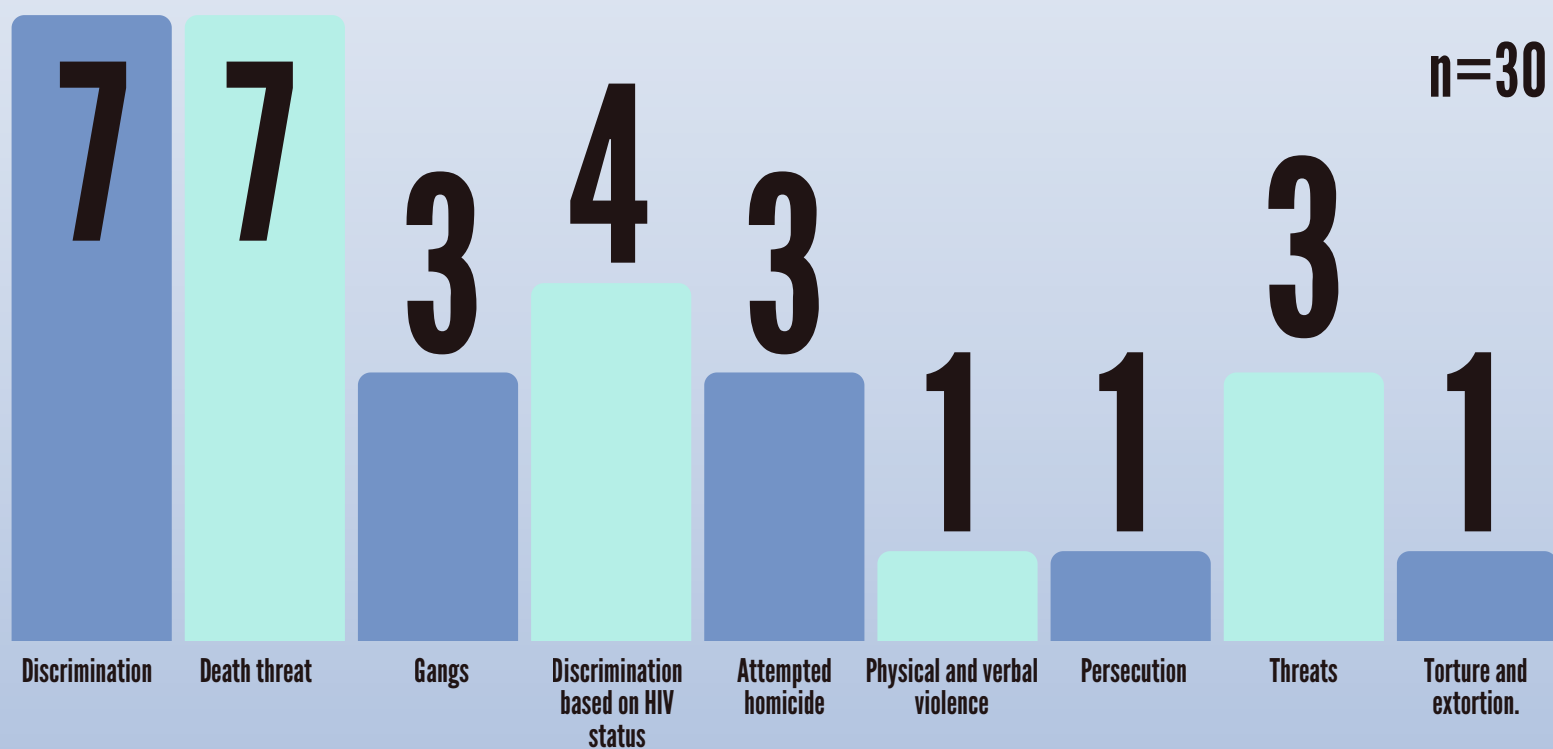
Graph 11: Type of population that requested assistance, January to November 2025



Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Of the 31 people who applied for assistance to legalize their immigration status, (1) are lesbian women, (19) gay men, (1) bisexual man, and (9) trans women.

Graph 12: Reasons why people emigrated from the country, January to November 2025



Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTI+ de Honduras KAI+, 2025

Of the 30 refugees abroad who were provided assistance, the following reasons for their migration were identified: (7) due to discrimination, (7) due to death threats, (3) gangs and cliques, (4) discrimination due to HIV status, (3) due to attempted homicide, (1) due to physical and verbal violence, (1) due to persecution, (3) due to threats, and (1) due to torture and extortion.

The country from which the assistance was requested is:
 (24) United States, (1) England, (1) Canada, (1) Spain, (1) France, (1) Suiza, (1) Costa Rica.

CONCLUSIONS



High incidence with 40 violent deaths of LGBTI+ individuals between January and November 2025, which evidences a worrying pattern of violence. The most affected victims within the record are gay men (15), followed by trans women (11), which suggests differentiated vulnerability according to sexual orientation and gender identity.

Omission or lack of precision in the classification of victim data in official sources, the existence of 5 undetermined cases, shows that institutional deficiencies persist in recognizing victims in order to give them a face. This limits the capacity for analysis and the construction of facts. Furthermore, a considerable number of deaths occurred in homes or near everyday places.



A deep concern persists regarding the widespread violence against LGBTI+ individuals in Honduras. From January to November 2025, 150 cases of widespread violence have been registered, including complaints and/or reports to different state entities, such as CONADEH, the Public Ministry, and LGBTI+ human rights organizations. The data highlights: threats, discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and death threats as the most predominant.

This pattern of incidents evidences the high levels of rejection and hatred faced by LGBT+ individuals in the country. Consequently, this critical situation underscores the urgent need for the Honduran State to implement clear, effective, and protective strategies to guarantee the rights and safety of LGBTI+ individuals.



The update of the cases initially presented in the 11th bulletin of the KAI+ Observatory shows two contrasting realities, but equally important for understanding the situation of disappearances of LGBTI+ individuals in Honduras. On the one hand, the location of Etni Hernández Rodríguez, 22 days after her disappearance, demonstrates the positive impact that community organization and family support can have in search processes. On the other hand, the disappearance of Rony Alberto Murillo Dala, with no progress in the investigation, reflects the existing institutional limitations to respond in a timely and effective manner to these cases. Together, both facts highlight the urgency of strengthening search mechanisms, improving investigation capabilities, and ensuring a state response committed to the protection of LGBTI+ individuals and support for their families.



Between January and November 2025, the KAI+ Observatory documented assistance provided to 30 Honduran LGBTI+ individuals who sought international protection. The registered cases show trans women, gay men, bisexual men, and one lesbian woman, and range in age from 18 to 60 years old, confirming that forced expulsion transversally impacts the LGBTI+ population without generational distinction.

The reasons that motivated their displacement, discrimination, death threats, intimidation, physical aggressions, and sexual violence persist, evidencing that the attacks are not isolated incidents, but part of a sustained pattern of rights violations.

The testimonies and support reflect an environment marked by impunity, lack of state response, and the absence of minimum conditions for LGBTI+ individuals to live free from violence in Honduras. This panorama confirms that forced migration continues to be one of the few ways to preserve the lives and integrity of those facing these risks.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Develop prevention interventions focused on private settings and close networks given the number of deaths in homes, it is recommended to implement campaigns and programs for violence reduction, intimate settings, and community networks, especially aimed at trans women and gay men, who are identified as the most affected groups. This does not diminish the historical recommendation for the elaboration and approval of the investigation protocol dictated in the IACHR ruling.

Strengthen governmental entities, the classification and registration of LGBTI+ victims. It is of utmost importance to form alliances and promote technical assistance to security institutions and those responsible for investigations, such as: Forensic Medicine, On-Duty Prosecutor's Office, Common Crimes Prosecutor's Office, MAIE (Comprehensive Specialized Attention Module), 911, so that they correctly identify sexual orientation and gender identity, ensuring respect, better collection of facts, and victim information.



It is essential that the Honduran State establishes and implements effective instruments aimed at the protection and security of LGBTI+ individuals, whose objective is to ensure adequate and effective assistance that is strictly complied with, and that it also implements multidisciplinary accompaniment mechanisms to address the needs and consequences arising from generalized violence against LGBTI+ individuals.



It is recommended to prioritize the creation and application of specialized protocols for the search of LGBTI+ individuals, as well as to strengthen coordination between investigating institutions and communities. It is fundamental to establish clear early response routes that allow immediate action in the event of a disappearance. Furthermore, the training of specialized teams with a human rights and diversity approach should be promoted, along with improving reporting channels and coordination with Observatories, community organizations, and support networks. These actions will contribute to reducing gaps in identifying individuals, registering cases, accelerating search processes, and ensuring more humane, sensitive, and effective treatment for families and other affected individuals.



It is indispensable that Honduran institutions immediately strengthen actions aimed at preventing violence against LGBTI+ individuals and ensuring their effective protection within the country. This includes developing specialized early response mechanisms for threats, ensuring accessible and safe protection routes, and guaranteeing timely responses to reports of prejudice-motivated violence.

Likewise, the State must coordinate efforts with destination countries and regional organizations to improve assistance for LGBTI+ individuals seeking refuge, recognizing their specific needs for international protection. Implement sustained policies with a human rights approach.

Observatorio de Violencia Hacia las Personas LGBTI+ en Honduras KAI+

OBSERVATORIO DE VIOLENCIA HACIA LAS
PERSONAS LGBTI+ DE HONDURAS



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