

# HONDURAS

Migrants play an important role in today's Honduras. Remittances represent the biggest source of foreign exchange capital for the Honduran economy.<sup>1</sup> Yet, Honduras falls short of developing comprehensive policies to its emigrant population, which amounted to an estimated 648,500 people, or 7.4% of the population in 2015.<sup>2</sup> The Law for the Protection of Honduran Migrants and their Families (*Ley de Protección al Hondureño Migrante y sus Familiares*, henceforth *Ley de Protección*) of 2013, marked a watershed in this respect. It provided the guidelines for thorough, integral, and horizontal policymaking in matters of emigrant policy. Unfortunately, its entry into force was delayed until February 2014, and various regulatory secondary laws required for its full implementation have not yet been approved. Its implementation would mean important changes and consequences for the national institutional system. In March 2015, one obstacle for such implementation was cleared with the publication of a law that finally regulated the establishment of a trust to finance policies foreseen by the *Ley de Protección*.<sup>3</sup>

Still, some incipient political efforts to recognize Honduran emigrants' rights and their protection by the state have started to operate recently through several programs. This does not change the fact that emigrant policies in Honduras still focus on the most urgent issues, such as the protection of Honduran emigrants in transit, attention to migrants in extreme circumstances (suffering injuries or death during migration, or victims of human trafficking, etc.), and, recently, the reintegration of returnees. Crucially, the organ responsible for implementing emigrant policies, the foreign service, is severely limited and weak in its reach and powers. This challenges the degree to which the policies envisaged by the *Ley de Protección* are applicable by the state and perhaps explains why the few existing policies have developed thanks to the cooperation with NGOs and international organizations and foreign state institutions.

---

## CITIZENSHIP/NATIONALITY

---

### DUAL OR MULTIPLE NATIONALITY REGULATION

Honduran legislation distinguishes between Hondurans by birth and naturalized Hondurans.

---

1 Banco Central de Honduras, "Resumen ejecutivo semanal del 7 al 13 de noviembre de 2014."

2 IOM, "Honduras, Global Migration Flows."

3 Poder Legislativo, *Decreto N°15-2015. Reforma Art. 29 de la ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*.

For naturalized Hondurans, no dual nationality is permitted unless a bilateral nationality agreement exists.<sup>4</sup>

For Hondurans by birth, multiple nationalities are permitted with no limit as to the number of generations born abroad that can pass on nationality via *jus sanguinis*.<sup>5</sup> There are no official and reliable data on the number of Hondurans who hold more than one citizenship or nationality.

#### LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP/NATIONALITY

Naturalized Honduras can lose Honduran nationality upon residing abroad for two consecutive years without permission from the executive power. This means that a distinction is made between nationality and citizenship, and that this has different effects for different groups: While nationality is preserved for Hondurans by birth who reside abroad (but lost if they acquire a second nationality), naturalized Hondurans lose citizenship for mere residence abroad of over 2 years.<sup>6</sup>

Furthermore, citizenship can be lost in situations different than residence abroad, such as serving a wartime enemy of Honduras, acting against the national interest, or electoral fraud.<sup>7</sup>

---

#### SUFFRAGE

---

##### VOTING RIGHTS OF NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS

External voting is only permitted for presidential elections (i.e. not for the National Congress) and only in cities determined by the Supreme Electoral Court by a simple majority of votes.<sup>8</sup> Specific criteria for the selection of cities are not clearly stipulated in the law, beyond the mention that these must be the cities abroad that have the highest concentration of Honduran emigrants.<sup>9</sup>

However, the same law designates only six cities in the USA.<sup>10</sup> According to commentators on the electoral process abroad, this was justified in terms of logistical and financial reasons, since this is what seemed achievable with the available budget (about USD \$600,000). However, the low participation rates

---

4 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Constitución Política de la República de Honduras*, Art. 24.

5 Ibid. Art. 28.

6 Ibid. Art. 42.6.

7 Ibid. Art. 42.

8 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley especial para el ejercicio del sufragio de los hondureños en el Exterior*. (Considerandos).

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid. Art. 17.

in 2005 led to criticism of the amount allocated for this electoral exercise.<sup>11</sup> A seventh city, Atlanta, was added for the 2013 elections.<sup>12</sup>

Even though voting is a duty for every Honduran citizen,<sup>13</sup> the external voting law implies that Hondurans abroad vote only when the circumstances permit it.<sup>14</sup>

#### CANDIDACY RIGHTS OF NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS

The *Ley de Protección* states that Hondurans abroad have the right to vote and be elected according to the law.<sup>15</sup> The Honduran Electoral Law does not explicitly recognize the candidacy rights of non-residents, but there is no explicit restriction of candidacy rights for emigrants.

#### VOTING METHODS AVAILABLE TO NON-RESIDENT CITIZENS

Voting takes places in polling stations co-determined by the *junta electoral* and emigrant associations. These are authorized by the *junta electoral* and the consulates.<sup>16</sup>

#### REGISTRATION FOR THE FRANCHISE

Registration for citizens in Honduras is automatic.<sup>17</sup> For non-residents however, registration is always active.<sup>18</sup>

---

#### REGULATION OF POLITICAL COMPETITION

---

There is a legal vacuum on this issue as external political party offices in Honduras are neither allowed nor prohibited. This ambiguity has been used by some political parties to carry out political campaigns abroad.<sup>19</sup>

---

11 International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, "Honduras: Los efectos de una decisión basada en cálculos políticos."

12 El Heraldo, "Voto en el exterior: costos y expectativas"

13 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Constitución Política de la República de Honduras*, Art. 40.3.

14 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley especial para el ejercicio del sufragio de los hondureños en el exterior*.

15 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 4.1.

16 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley especial para el ejercicio del sufragio de los hondureños en el exterior*, Art.4.

17 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley electoral y de las organizaciones políticas*, Art. 45.

18 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley especial para el ejercicio del sufragio de los hondureños en el exterior*, Art. 5.

19 Head of the Consular Office, Honduras Embassy in Mexico City, interview, February, 2015.

### POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

The Electoral Law regulates political campaigns and propaganda, but there is no mention of political campaigns abroad.<sup>20</sup> The only prohibition refers to political funding by foreign natural or legal persons.<sup>21</sup>

### MEMBERSHIP

Emigrant membership in political parties is formally permitted without restrictions, thus leaving it to parties to decide the terms of their membership. Thus, the statutes of the Honduran National Party are an example of a party that seeks emigrant membership,<sup>22</sup> while the Honduran Liberal Party restricts membership to residents.<sup>23</sup>

---

## INSTITUTIONAL PARTICIPATION

---

### CONSULTATIVE BODIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Although *CONAPROHM* is defined in the *Ley de Protección* as a body for the consultation on emigrant issues for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,<sup>24</sup> it is not properly a body for the institutional participation of emigrants themselves as sources of counsel for the state, but rather a body for inter-institutional coordination. (See the “Administration” section below)

---

## ADMINISTRATION

---

### CONSULATES

Honduras’s current diplomatic network extends to 33 embassies and 47 consulates.<sup>25</sup>

Honduran consulates offer neither legal consultancy, nor financial or psychological consultancy to emigrants.<sup>26</sup> Honduran detainees in Mexico, however, may receive these consultancies financed by the Mexican state.<sup>27</sup> None-

---

20 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley electoral y de las organizaciones políticas*, Art. 140-149.

21 Ibid. Art. 83.4 and 83.5.

22 PNH, “Estatutos del Partido Nacional de Honduras,” Art. 14-16.

23 PLH, “Estatuto del Partido Liberal de Honduras,” Art. 28.

24 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 22.

25 ÚltimaHora.hn, “TSC: Investigaciones deben ampliarse a todas las embajadas y consulados de Honduras en el mundo.”

26 Ibid.

27 Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Honduras, “En la búsqueda

theless, Honduras offers extraordinary consular assistance through mobile consulates and special health services.<sup>28</sup> Recently, Honduran consulates have started to issue the *Matrícula Consular* for the identification of Honduran migrants abroad without any inquiry into their migratory status, following the Mexican model.<sup>29</sup>

The Consular and Migratory Observatory of Honduras (*Observatorio Consular y Migratorio de Honduras, CONMIGHO*), was created to contribute to decision-making and policy design on migrant and consular issues, to register the different consular services provided to migrants, and to oversee the execution of a solidarity fund with Honduran migrants.<sup>30</sup>

### HOME COUNTRY ADMINISTRATION

The main body for emigrant policy design is the General Directorate for the Protection of Honduran Migrants (*Dirección General de Protección al Hondureño Migrante*), which is at the third rank in public administration and was created within the hierarchy of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.<sup>31</sup> This office is subdivided in two offices; one for protection, one for return. This was created by the *Ley de Protección*, which also created the Office for the Protection of Honduran Migrants (*Oficina de Protección al Migrante Hondureño, OPROMH*) and placed it within the structure and budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to execute all policies created by said law. *OPROMH* is designated to be an inter-institutional organ for the administration of emigrant policies, with liaison personnel in five ministries.<sup>32</sup>

Moreover, the *Ley de Protección* envisaged the creation of the National Council for the Protection of Honduran Migrants (*Consejo Nacional para la Protección al Hondureño Migrante, CONAPROHM*) as an advisory body under the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.<sup>33</sup> This is another body of inter-institutional coordination between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the *Centro de Atención al Migrante*, and over a dozen other bodies of public administration (ministries, institutes, directorates, including the Directorate for the Protection of Honduran Migrants

---

de la excelencia en la asistencia migratoria y la prestación de servicios consulares 2012.”

28 Ventanilla de Salud Washington, DC, “Ventanilla de salud visita consulados hermanos consulado de Honduras”; La Conexión USA, “El consulado móvil de Honduras estara en Wallace.”

29 Carranza Discua, “Introducción del jefe de Delegación de Honduras ante el Comité para la Protección de los Derechos de todos los Trabajadores Migratorios y de sus Familiares,” 5.

30 Ibid. 4.

31 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 24

32 Ibid. Art. 25.

33 Ibid. Art. 20.

which acts as Secretary in the Council).<sup>34</sup> It was inaugurated for the first time in March 2014 by the vice-minister of Foreign Affairs.<sup>35</sup> It is unclear how often it is supposed to meet and what its distinctive role is besides the *OPROHM*.

The *Ley de Protección* also created the Office for the Assistance of Return Migrants (*OFAMIR*).<sup>36</sup>

On July 1, 2014, Honduras created the National Institute for Migration, in order to address the issue of unaccompanied migrant minors. However, this is a hybrid body that also handles other migration issues, and is mostly concerned with immigration and transitory migration.<sup>37</sup>

---

## ECONOMIC POLICIES

---

### REMITTANCES

The only element of the *Ley de Protección* addressing remittances sets out the objective of significantly reducing the costs of sending remittances and improving financial services available to Hondurans.<sup>38</sup>

### INVESTMENT

The *Ley de Protección* intends to promote investment in human capital, productive activities, and social infrastructure.<sup>39</sup>

The *Remesas Solidarias y Productivas* program started in 2011 as a pilot in three municipalities to promote the investment of remittances in productive endeavors. It was modeled after the 3x1 model in Mexico and combines remittances with an equal contribution by the government and the municipality.<sup>40</sup> After being phased out, it was reintroduced in 2015 without the participation of municipalities.<sup>41</sup>

### BRAIN-CIRCULATION NETWORKS

*Honduras Global* is a brain-circulation network created in 2011, in the form of a private-public partnership to establish a foundation and formed by several national and international institutions. The goal of *Honduras Global* is to

---

34 Ibid. Art. 22.

35 Pavon, "Vicecanciller Diana Valladares instala consejo nacional de protección al hondureño migrante CONAPROHM, Registro Nacional de las Personas."

36 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 27.

37 Consejo de Ministros, *Decreto Ejecutivo PCM-031-2014*.

38 Ibid. Art. 1.8.

39 Ibid. Art. 1.9.

40 Diario la Prensa, "Gobierno lanza programa de remesas solidarias."

41 "Reactivan programa de remesa solidaria."

connect highly qualified Hondurans around the world in order to encourage innovation and development in science, technology, and business.<sup>42</sup>

### RETURN POLICIES

The *Ley de Protección* created an integral policy of return of Hondurans abroad (*Política Integral para el Retorno de los Hondureños en el Exterior*), which aims to establish centers for returnees, remove obstacles to reinsertion in social security systems and the job market, provide support in kind for return of single earning women, and offer traineeships and skill acquisition to get employment upon return. However, a return program as complete as envisaged by that law only exists for Hondurans in Spain, and depends on the cooperation of the International Organization for Migration, the European Fund for Return, and the Spanish Ministry for Employment and Education. It includes payment of flights home, a modest economic one-time transfer upon return, and up to 20 hours of training on opening a small business, as well as information about return conditions and psychological and employment consultancy.<sup>43</sup>

A recently implemented service run by the Honduran Migrant Solidarity Fund (*Fondo de Solidaridad del Migrante Hondureño, FOSMIH*) and the IOM, created by the *Ley de Protección* in 2013 and financed in 2015, is the immediate assistance to returned (deported) families, children, and adolescents.<sup>44</sup> This service benefited over 62,000 returnees in 2015.

Further programmatic measures for the administration of return programs in the framework of the *Ley de Protección* are still being developed.<sup>45</sup>

The *Ley de Protección* also considers the recognition of academic titles.<sup>46</sup> Academic and professional qualifications acquired abroad must be recognized by the general consul closest to the place of residence and then be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Honduras. There is no definition of a period within which the applications must be resolved.<sup>47</sup>

---

42 “Honduras Global.”

43 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 19, 27.

44 Diario El Heraldó Honduras, “Millonario fondo para migrantes hondureños”; Radio HRN, “Cinco millones de dólares serán invertidos para crear el Fosmih”; Radio La Primerísima, “Gobierno hondureño destina millonario fondo para migrantes”; Diario La Tribuna Honduras, “Congreso Nacional aprueba crear fondo para atender a migrantes.”

45 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 1.13, 11.2, 13.

46 *Ibid.* Art. 16.

47 Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social, Gobierno de España, “Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social: Requisitos para estudiar en Honduras.”

## OBLIGATIONS

---

### MILITARY SERVICE, SOCIAL SERVICE, TAXES

Military service became voluntary in 2009. Therefore, emigrants are not obligated to serve.<sup>48</sup>

---

## CULTURAL POLICIES

---

The *Ley de Protección* aims to strengthen emigrants' sense of belonging<sup>49</sup> and to spread Honduran culture among them.<sup>50</sup> The Department of Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs promotes Honduran culture and art and coordinates cultural activities with embassies abroad.<sup>51</sup> However, besides the traditional cultural activities carried out by the embassies and consulates, the state has not implemented other cultural programs explicitly targeting emigrants.

---

## EXIT AND TRANSIT POLICIES

---

Mobility restrictions apply for Hondurans going abroad for work, who must provide proof of employment.<sup>52</sup> Discouraging undocumented migration is a goal of the *Ley de Protección*, however the law provides no information on specific measures.<sup>53</sup> In 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the *No arriesgues la vida de tus hijos, la migración infantil también es abandono* campaign. It aimed to explain the potential risks to children of leaving the country through written materials, radio spots, and digital communication.<sup>54</sup> Since April 2016, another program, *EuroLabor*, financed by the European Union and the Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation (*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, AECID*), but administered by the Honduran

---

48 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley del Servicio Militar*.

49 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 1.10

50 Ibid. Art. 1.10

51 Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia ya la Cultura, "Guía de La Administración Cultural Iberoamericana: Honduras."

52 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de Migración y Extranjería*, Art. 85.

53 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 18.16.

54 Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Honduras, "Lanzan campaña para prevenir migración infantil en Honduras."



government, aims to give employment to returnees and thereby prevent emigration of children and young people. This program will work for four years.<sup>55</sup> Other international organizations, such as UNICEF, have launched campaigns to prevent emigration from Honduras, such as *Cambiamos el presente, no dejemos que se vayan*, but this was not an initiative by the Honduran state and it relied only on the support of municipalities for its implementation.<sup>56</sup>

---

## SOCIAL POLICIES

---

The *Catracho seguro* program, launched in September 2011, seeks to offer medical assistance and the possibility of maintaining employment and retirement benefits for all Honduran emigrants and their families residing in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and Washington, D.C. A Regime of Disability, Old Age, and Death will be provided in order to facilitate integration of returnees. If the program proves to work as expected, it will be extended to Honduras residing in other regions, such as Central America or Europe.<sup>57</sup> The same is also laid out in the *Ley de Protección*.<sup>58</sup>

However, both initiatives are currently inoperative. The *Ley de Protección* lacks implementing regulation and the implementation of the program *Catracho seguro* has been deferred because of a corruption scandal involving Mario Zelaya, initiator of this program and ex director of the Honduran Social Security Institute (*Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social, IHSS*).<sup>59</sup>

Regarding education, the program *Bachillerato en Línea para Migrantes*, targets Hondurans abroad who did not finish their primary or secondary education and offers them the chance to conclude these studies online.<sup>60</sup>

The *Ley de Protección* obligates the state to create online study programs through the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras*.<sup>61</sup>

---

55 EFE, “Honduras Promueve empleo juvenil para evitar migración con apoyo de España y de la UE.”

56 Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas, “Honduras lanza campaña para proteger a niños migrantes.”

57 El Heraldo, “Sistema de afiliación a ‘Catracho Seguro’ será rehabilitado.”

58 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 12, 18.10.

59 Periódico Zócalo, “Procesan por corrupción a exdirector del Seguro Social en Honduras.”

60 Departamento 19, “Ministro de Educación presenta proyecto de bachillerato en línea para Migrantes”.

61 El Congreso Nacional de Honduras, *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*, Art. 15.

---

## SYMBOLIC POLICIES

---

The *Ley de Protección* expresses commitment to provide state support to emigrant associations and reinforce the cooperation.<sup>62</sup> Beyond this statement, no symbolic policy is in effect in Honduras.

---

## REFERENCES

---

### PRIMARY LEGAL SOURCES

- Consejo de Ministros. *Decreto Ejecutivo PCM-031-2014*, 2014. <http://www.secretariaconsejodeministros.gob.hn/sites/decretos/julio/PCM-031-2014.pdf>.
- El Congreso Nacional de Honduras. *Constitución Política de la República de Honduras*. Vol. Decreto No.131, 1982.
- . *Ley de migración y extranjería*. Vol. Decreto No. 208-2003, 2004.
- . *Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*. Vol. Decreto No. 106-2013, 2013.
- . *Ley del servicio militar*. Accessed February 20, 2015. <https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWVpbm9kaWJlcnRhZGRlZXhwcmVzaW9uaG9uZHVyYXN8Z3g6NzNjNmIzNTUwMjVjYTIy>.
- . *Ley electoral y de las organizaciones políticas*. Vol. Decreto No. 44-2004, 2004.
- . *Ley especial para el ejercicio del sufragio de los hondureños en el exterior*. Vol. Decreto No. 72-2001, 2001.
- Poder Legislativo. *Decreto N°15-2015. Reforma Art. 29 de la Ley de protección de los hondureños migrantes y sus familiares*. Vol. 15–2015, 2015. <http://www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2016/10427.pdf?view=1>.

### OTHER SOURCES

- Banco Central de Honduras. “Resumen Ejecutivo Semanal Del 7 Al 13 de Noviembre de 2014,” al 13-11 2014. [http://www.bch.hn/download/resumen/2014/resumen13\\_11\\_2014.pdf](http://www.bch.hn/download/resumen/2014/resumen13_11_2014.pdf).
- Carranza Discua, Ramón. “Introducción del Jefe de Delegación de Honduras ante el Comité para la Protección de los Derechos de Todos los Trabajadores Migratorios y de sus Familiares.” Ginebra, Suiza: Gobierno de la República de Honduras, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores y Cooperación Internacional, 2016. [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/HND/INT\\_CMW\\_STA\\_HND\\_24994\\_S.pdf](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/HND/INT_CMW_STA_HND_24994_S.pdf).

---

62 Ibid. Art.1.10, 1.11, 11

- Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas. “Honduras lanza campaña para proteger a niños migrantes,” February 17, 2015. <http://www.cinu.mx/noticias/mundial/honduras-lanza-campana-para-pr/>.
- Diario La Tribuna Honduras. “Congreso Nacional aprueba crear fondo para atender a migrantes,” February 25, 2015. <http://www.latribuna.hn/2015/02/25/congreso-nacional-aprueba-crear-fondo-para-atender-a-migrantes/>.
- Diario la Prensa. “Gobierno lanza programa de remesas solidarias.” *Diario la Prensa*. Accessed September 19, 2016. <http://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/538635-97/gobierno-lanza-programa-de-remesas-solidarias>.
- EFE. “Honduras promueve empleo juvenil para evitar migración con apoyo de España y de la UE.” Accessed September 19, 2016. [http://euroefe.euractiv.es/3790\\_economia-y-empleo/3746600\\_honduras-promueve-empleo-juvenil-para-evitar-migracion-con-apoyo-de-Espana-y-de-la-ue.html](http://euroefe.euractiv.es/3790_economia-y-empleo/3746600_honduras-promueve-empleo-juvenil-para-evitar-migracion-con-apoyo-de-Espana-y-de-la-ue.html).
- El Heraldo. “Millonario fondo para migrantes hondureños,” *Diario el Heraldo*. December 1, 2015. <http://www.elheraldo.hn/metro/784402-213/viene-millonario-fondo-para-migrantes>.
- El Heraldo. “Sistema de afiliación a ‘Catracho Seguro’ será rehabilitado” *Diario el Heraldo*. July 4, 2014. <http://www.elheraldo.hn/hondureñosenelmundo/616964-299/sistema-de-afiliacion-a-catracho-seguro-sera-rehabilitado>.
- El Heraldo. “Voto en el exterior: costos y expectativas” *Diario el Heraldo*. Accessed January 26, 2015. <http://www.elheraldo.hn/csp/mediapool/sites/ElHeraldo/Pais/story.csp?cid=583942&sid=299&fid=214>.
- El Heraldo, “Reactivan programa de remesa solidaria.” *Diario el Heraldo*. Accessed September 19, 2016. <http://www.elheraldo.hn/pais/821912-214/reactivan-programa-de-remesa-solidaria>.
- “Honduras Global.” Accessed January 30, 2015. <http://hondurasglobal.org/>.
- International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. “Honduras: Los efectos de una decisión basada en cálculos políticos,” 2007. [http://aceproject.org/ace-es/topics/va/vay/vay\\_hn](http://aceproject.org/ace-es/topics/va/vay/vay_hn).
- IOM. “Honduras - Global Migration Flows.” *International Organization for Migration*, February 4, 2015. <https://www.iom.int/countries/honduras>.
- La Conexión USA. “El consulado móvil de Honduras estará en Wallace.” Accessed June 17, 2015. <http://www.laconexionusa.com/content/el-consulado-m%C3%B3vil-de-honduras-estar%C3%A1-en-wallace-los-d%C3%AD-28-y-29-de-enero>.
- Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social - Gobierno de España. “Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social: Requisitos para estudiar en Honduras.” *Gobierno de España*. Accessed September 19, 2016. <http://www.empleo.gob.es/es/mundo/consejerias/costarica/estudiar/contenidos/ReqEstH.htm>.

- Departamento 19. “Ministro de Educación presenta proyecto de bachillerato en línea para migrantes .” Accessed September 19, 2016. <http://www.departamento19.hn/index.php/nuestragente/reportajes/15848-ministro-de-educacion-presenta-proyecto-de-bachillerato-en-linea-para-migrantes.html>.
- Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia y a la Cultura. “Guía de la administración cultural Iberoamericana: Honduras,” n.d.
- Pavon, Miguel. “Vicecanciller Diana Valladares instala Consejo Nacional de Protección al Hondureño Migrante CONAPROHM - Registro Nacional de Las Personas.” *Registro Nacional de las Personas - Noticias*. Accessed September 16, 2016. <http://www.rnp.hn/?p=9811>.
- Periódico Zócalo. “Procesan por corrupción a exdirector del Seguro Social en Honduras,” September 14, 2014. <http://www.zocalo.com.mx/seccion/articulo/procesan-por-corrupcion-a-exdirector-del-seguro-social-en-honduras-14107473>.
- PLH. “Estatuto del Partido Liberal de Honduras,” May 28, 2005. <http://www.tse.hn/web/documentos/PL%20Estatutos.pdf>.
- PNH. “Estatutos del Partido Nacional de Honduras.” Accessed February 20, 2015. <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35321979>.
- Radio HRN. “Cinco millones de dólares serán invertidos para crear el Fosmih,” December 1, 2015. <http://www.radiohrn.hn/1/noticias/cinco-millones-de-d%C3%B3lares-ser%C3%A1n-invertidos-para-crear-el-fosmih>.
- Radio La Primerísima. “Gobierno hondureño destina millonario fondo para migrantes,” December 1, 2015. <http://m.rlp.com.ni/noticias/inmigrantes/176659/gobierno-hondureño-destina-millonario-fondo-para-migrantes%20-%20>.
- Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Honduras. “En la búsqueda de la excelencia en la asistencia migratoria y la prestación de servicios consulares 2012.” Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares, 2012. [http://www.dhmigrantes.cide.edu/taller\\_centroamerica/07\\_Busqueda\\_excelencia\\_asistencia\\_migratoria\\_SRE-Honduras\\_Castellanos.pdf](http://www.dhmigrantes.cide.edu/taller_centroamerica/07_Busqueda_excelencia_asistencia_migratoria_SRE-Honduras_Castellanos.pdf).
- . “Lanzan campaña para prevenir migración infantil en Honduras,” July 23, 2014. [http://diariodigital.se.gob.hn/index.php?option=com\\_k2&view=item&id=472:lanzan-campana-para-prevenir-migracion-infantil-en-honduras&Itemid=29](http://diariodigital.se.gob.hn/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=472:lanzan-campana-para-prevenir-migracion-infantil-en-honduras&Itemid=29).
- UltimaHora.hn. “TSC: Investigaciones deben ampliarse a todas las embajadas y consulados de Honduras en el mundo,” February 12, 2014. <http://ultimahora.hn/node/14416>.
- Ventanilla de Salud Washington, DC. “Ventanilla de Salud visita consulados hermanos consulado de Honduras.” Accessed June 17, 2015. [http://ventanilladesalud.org/?attachment\\_id=347](http://ventanilladesalud.org/?attachment_id=347).