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# ELECTORAL VULNERABILITY INDEX 2025-2026

*COUNTRY ANALYSIS*

## HONDURAS

**GENERAL ELECTIONS: NOVEMBER 2025**



### BACKGROUND

Honduras is a presidential representative democratic republic, with power divided among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The president serves as both head of state and government, elected by popular vote for a four-year term without the possibility of re-election. The unicameral National Congress comprises 128 members elected through proportional representation.

In the 2021 general elections, Xiomara Castro of the Liberty and Refoundation Party (LIBRE) became Honduras's first female president, marking the end of a 12-year rule by the conservative National Party. While the elections were more transparent than in previous years, they were marred by unprecedented levels of political violence and intense polarization.

According to Freedom House's 2024 report, Honduras is rated as "Partly Free" with an overall score of 48 out of 100. Institutional weakness, corruption, violence, and impunity continue to undermine the country's stability.

International IDEA's Global State of Democracy (GSoD) framework places Honduras in the mid-range across all categories of democracy, with notable advances in Representation and Rule of Law over the past five years.

The V-Dem Institute's 2025 Democracy Report notes that Honduras has experienced democratic backsliding, with concerns over the concentration of power and the erosion of checks and balances.

### UPCOMING ELECTIONS

Honduras is scheduled to hold general elections in November 2025, including presidential, legislative, and municipal contests. Primary elections held in March 2025 determined the main contenders:

- **LIBRE (Liberty and Refoundation Party):** Rixi Moncada, current Minister of Defense and close ally of President Castro, secured over 90% of the party's primary vote.
- **Liberal Party:** Salvador Nasralla, former vice president under Castro, won nearly 60% of the primary vote.
- **National Party:** Nasry Asfura, former mayor of Tegucigalpa, led with 76% of the vote, defeating Ana García, wife of former President Juan Orlando Hernández.

The electorate includes a significant number of first-time voters, particularly among the youth, which could influence campaign strategies and policy priorities.

Key issues at stake include anti-corruption efforts, judicial reforms, economic recovery, and addressing violence and impunity.



## **POTENTIAL DRIVERS OF CONFLICT**

According to the Electoral Vulnerability Index (EVI), these are the factors that contribute most to the increased potential for violence:

- Number of consecutive previous elections with severe violence
- Violence during the last election
- Score on V-DEM Political Corruption Index
- GDP per capita
- Government intimidation during the last election
- Vote buying during last election
- Score on V-DEM 'Freedom of association' Index.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **FOR NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND MEDIA:**

- Promote civic education campaigns to inform voters about the electoral process and the importance of democratic participation.
- Encourage responsible journalism that counters misinformation and provides balanced coverage of political developments.

### **FOR NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT BODIES):**

- Ensure transparency and efficiency in the electoral process to build public trust.
- Implement robust mechanisms to detect and address electoral fraud or irregularities promptly.

### **FOR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS:**

- Ensure transparency and efficiency in the electoral process to build public trust.
- Implement robust mechanisms to detect and address electoral fraud or irregularities promptly.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

- [Freedom House Honduras](#)
- [International IDEA Democracy Tracker](#)
- [International Foundation for Electoral Systems \(IFES\)](#)
- [V-Dem Country Graphs](#)