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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their
Causes and Consequences*

Honduras

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022



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Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of “Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences” was conducted during 2022 and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE
1

DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Honduras implements and participates in the following ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations:

- Basic Counternarcotics Course
- Tactical Counternarcotics Operations Course
- Dismantling of laboratories and detection of chemical precursors course
- Drug detection dog trainers' course
- Canine course on search and tracing of narcotic drugs
- Advanced course on investigating clandestine laboratories and diversion
- Participation of laboratories in inter-laboratory tests
- Accreditation program under the 17025 standards for forensic laboratories

The country has protocols and procedures for the detection, investigation, and dismantling of clandestine laboratories or facilities dedicated to the processing or illicit manufacture of drugs, which include adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of laboratories or facilities, but do not include actions to minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and toxic waste.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

The following agencies in charge of drug control in Honduras implement policies promoting gender mainstreaming:

- **Public Prosecutors' Office** through:
 - **The Special Prosecutor's Office against Organized Crime** (Drug Trafficking Crimes Section headed by a woman).
 - **The Directorate for the Fight against Drug Trafficking** (headed by a woman)
 - **The Technical Criminal Investigation Agency** (The subdirectorate and northern zone regional coordination office of the special department against organized crime are headed by women)
 - **The Unit Against Micro Drug Trafficking** (headed by a female prosecutor)

○ **National Police Gender Unit**

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.

Honduras has programs or strategies for land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints.

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

Honduras has the following laws and instruments providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking:

- Special Anti-Money-Laundering Law
- Law on Definitive Deprivation of Ownership of Assets of Illicit Origin
- Communications Interception Act
- Penal Code
- Unified Criminal Investigation Manual
- Law Against the Financing of Terrorism

Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

Honduras updates diagnostic assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats in relation to drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Honduras implements the following actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes:

- Heat maps, where points with criminal activity are identified
- Telephone tapping
- Surveillance and monitoring of groups dedicated to the sale and distribution of drugs
- Special investigative techniques
- Intelligence Information Exchange with national and international agencies

- Coordination among national and international research agencies
- Judicial Assistance
- Central American Network of Prosecutors Against Organized Crime (REFCO)
- Iberoamerican Network of Anti-drug Prosecutors (RFAI)

The country implements interagency collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to carry out coordinated actions to dismantle organized crime groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. Institutions such as the National Interagency Security Force (FUSINA) are being strengthened as part of the Morazán I-II operations, and the National Anti-Gang Force (*Fuerza Nacional Antimaras y Pandillas* - FNAMP). Honduras also provides judicial assistance.

Honduras has participated in the following joint operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes:

- Orion Naval Campaign
- Operation Neptune
- Operation Domain (*Operación Dominio*)
- Operation Diamond
- Maya-Chortí Task Force (Guatemala -Honduras)
- Lenca-Sumpul Task Force (Honduras-El Salvador)
- Operation Morazán-Sandino (Honduras-Nicaragua)
- Extradition treaties with a number of countries

Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Honduras has Forensic Chemistry Laboratories, Tegucigalpa/San Pedro Sula (TGU/SPS) of the Scientific and Criminal Police Laboratories of the Police Investigations Directorate (DPI); it also has the Forensic Medicine Toxicology Laboratory of the Public Prosecutors' Office. They are in charge of, and have the capacity to, analyze chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including New Psychoactive Substances (NPS).

The country participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS. In this sense, the country provides general training for the analyst/staff of the chemical-toxicological laboratory of the Public Prosecutor's Office and participated in the Forensic ISO/IEC 17020:2012 Internal Auditor Training provided by the *American National Standards Institute* (ANSI) and the National Accreditation Board (ANAB).

Honduras has the following mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across governmental counterparts and global repositories regarding global chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

- ITAD- The Colombo Plan
- Permanent Inter-institutional Technical Commission on Chemical Precursors and Synthetic Drugs
- Annual National Drug Report

Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges related to synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Honduras does not have mechanisms in place to investigate or dismantle illicit drug trafficking through the Internet.

Priority Action 1.9: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Honduras does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services that are exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes.

The country does not use tools or resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemical substances.

Priority Action 1.10: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Honduras has national authorities with an adequate budget, human and material resources, as well as permanent training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Relevant personnel receive ongoing training programs for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets: training programs in money laundering, drug trafficking, deprivation of ownership, and special investigative techniques of the Public Prosecutors' Office.

OBJECTIVE

2

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.

Priority Action 2.1: Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Honduras does not have an Early Warning System (EWS) to identify and track New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of substances related to fentanyl, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives, as well as other substances that are under international control.

Priority Action 2.2: Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Honduras improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and the acquisition of new technologies:

Techniques:

- Gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC/MS)
- Gas Chromatography (GC) with Flame-Ionization Detection (FID)
- Infrared Spectroscopy
- Raman spectroscopy

Equipment:

- Gas Chromatograph coupled to mass spectrometry
- Gas Chromatograph with Ion Flame Detector
- Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer (FTIR) and Infrared Microscope
- Tactic ID/GP Plus Handheld Raman Spectrometer

Priority Action 2.3: Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals

Honduras does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by NPS and emerging illicit synthetic drugs.

Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Incident Communication System of the ION Project (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Honduras does not take part in the International Operations on New Psychoactive Substances (ION) project of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Honduras does not have legislation or innovative regulatory approaches to control synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

OBJECTIVE
3

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER THEIR TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 3.1: Promote interagency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Honduras has the Health Regulation Agency (ASRA) as the competent national authority that produces guidelines, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform industry and users in general about controlled chemical substances.

The country has developed the following instruments and mechanisms to inform industry and users in general about applicable controls and forms of cooperation that help prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- List of substances subject to special control by the Health Regulation Agency

Honduras has an updated register of all individuals and enterprises handling controlled chemical substances.

The competent Honduran authorities conduct regular inspections and audits of the establishments run by individuals and enterprises authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as indicated in the following table:

Name of the competent authority	Does it perform regular inspections and audits?	Is it responsible for monitoring domestic trade?	Does it take CICAD's model regulations into account?
Health Regulations Agency (ARSA)	Yes, scheduled inspections are carried out at least four times a year and on a random basis. In addition, if complaints or requests for cooperation are received from other institutions or if our own institution identifies any type of irregularity, we proceed to verify the corresponding establishment	Yes	No

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.

Honduras carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. In this sense, the Health Regulation Agency has access to the PEN-Online platform, where information is shared with the authorities of the countries exporting shipments of controlled chemical precursors destined to be imported into Honduras. Reference is made to the substances contained in Table I and II of the Red List. In the event that any inconsistency is identified with respect to these transactions, the Agency is notified in advance so that the shipment of the cargo is stopped, thereby avoiding a possible diversion towards illicit uses.

Priority Action 3.3: Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Honduras has the Regulation for the Sanitary Control of Products, Services, and Establishments of Sanitary Interest, and Agreement 025-2018 on Regulations concerning substances controlled by the ARSA, which include the control measures contained in Article 12, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions and law enforcement measures.

Honduras has adopted the following control measures contained in Article 12, paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control all persons and companies engaged in the manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises where the aforementioned manufacture or distribution is carried out	X	
Require licensees to obtain authorization for the manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Prevent the accumulation by manufacturers and distributors of quantities of such substances in excess of those required for the normal conduct of business and prevailing market conditions	X	

Honduras has adopted the following control measures contained in Article 12, paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system for monitoring international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the detection of suspicious transactions	X	
The surveillance system should be implemented in close cooperation with manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers, who should report suspicious orders and transactions to the competent authorities		X
Order the seizure of any controlled substance if there is sufficient evidence that it is to be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	X	
Notify, as soon as possible, the competent authorities and services if there are reasons to presume that that the import, export, or transit of a substance is intended for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, providing, in particular, information on the means of payment and any other essential elements on which this presumption is based	X	
Require imports and exports to be properly labeled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other documents relating to the shipment should contain the names of the substances being imported or exported, the quantity imported or exported and the name and address of the importer, exporter, and where possible, the consignee. These documents must be kept for at least two years and may be inspected by the competent authorities	X	

Honduras requests the information contained in Article 12, paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

Priority Action 3.5: Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

For controlled chemical substances, Honduras uses the information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The country uses the INCB Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

Priority Action 3.6: Train relevant drug investigation, control, and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Honduras receives the following training for drug control personnel on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Training programs	Institution in charge (national or foreign)
Theoretical and practical course on gas chromatography and liquid chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry	ORGOMA (Equipment supplier)
Implementation of the national and international drug control treaties	Health Regulations Agency (ARSA)
Mechanisms for the control of substances under national and international control (INCB)	Health Regulations Agency (ARSA)
Course on expansion of illicit consumption of fentanyl and its analogues; regional security risk factors	Secretary of the Navy of Mexico
Strategies and control points for precursor chemicals control	Health Regulations Agency (ARSA)
Conferences currently including the AAFS Annual Scientific Conference	ANSI National Accreditation Boards (ANAB)
Identification of narcotics and precursor chemicals	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Advanced course on investigating clandestine laboratories and diversion	DEA

Priority Action 3.7: Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

Honduras has the following budgetary mechanisms that ensure the allocation of resources to acquire the equipment and supplies needed for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by the personnel in charge of those tasks:

- Annual Operational Plan [budget allocated for the Police Investigation Directorate (DPI)]
- Support from the American Embassy of the United States of America through the: Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

Priority Action 3.8: Use, as appropriate, CICAD’s Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Honduras does not use the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances through the Health Regulation Agency (ARSA) to prepare and update the list of substances subject to special control and monitoring.

OBJECTIVE

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

Priority Action 4.1: Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Honduras has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The average time it takes to issue an import or export authorization is shown in the following table:

Type of product	Average time taken to issue export licenses	Average time taken to issue export licenses
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines	Issuance time depends on the type of prioritization requested by the importer, which may be: 5, 10, 15 to 20 working days, provided that all the requirements established in the current regulations are met, and applicable for the authorization of Import Permit Certificates.	Issuance time depends on the type of prioritization requested by the importer, which may be 5, 10, 15 or 20 working days, provided that all the requirements established in the current regulations are complied with and applicable for the authorization of Export Permit Certificates.
Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	Issuance time depends on the type of prioritization requested by the importer, which may be: 5, 10, 15 to 20 working days, provided that all the requirements established in the current regulations are met, and applicable for the authorization of Import Permit Certificates.	Issuance time depends on the type of prioritization requested by the importer, which may be 5, 10, 15 or 20 working days, provided that all the requirements established in the current regulations are complied with and applicable for the authorization of Export Permit Certificates
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	Issuance time depends on the type of prioritization requested by the importer, which may be: 5, 10, 15 to 20 working days, provided that all the requirements established in the current regulations are met, and applicable for the authorization of Import Permit Certificates.	Issuance time depends on the type of prioritization requested by the importer, which may be: 5, 10, 15 to 20 working days, provided that all the requirements established in the current regulations are met, and applicable for the authorization of Export Permit Certificates
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	The issuance time depends on the type of prioritization requested, which may be 1, 5, 10, and 15 working days, as long as all the requirements established in the current and applicable regulations are complied with. In this case Special Authorizations or Donation Authorizations may be requested.	—

The country has an updated registry of persons or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.2: Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes

Honduras does not have training or awareness-raising activities for competent national authorities and health professionals regarding proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Honduras has the “Regulation for the Sanitary Control of Products, Services, and Establishments of Sanitary Interest” to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE

5

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Honduras has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. The following information is included in the register: name of the company; address, municipality, department; e-mail address; name of the legal representative; and name of the legal representative of the establishment (when applicable).

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Honduras conducts regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Honduras has the following penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Type of penalty	Year of last update
Criminal	2019
Civil	2019
Administrative	2005

Priority Action 5.3: Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment

Honduras does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of

narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Honduras does not share information with other regional or global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities in the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, upload, and expeditiously exchange import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

Honduras does not use the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), nor does it have alternative mechanisms in place that are ready to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use.

The country has not received training on the I2ES system of the INCB.

OBJECTIVE

6

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

Priority Action 6.1: Train law enforcement agencies involved in counternarcotics investigations in special investigative techniques and in intelligence gathering, analysis, and operations, as well as in the use of existing information sharing and intelligence systems.

Honduras participates in the following periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in special investigative techniques and intelligence gathering, analysis, and operations:

- Joint training courses through the Training School of the Public Prosecutors’ Office and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Armed Forces Training Guide
- Ongoing training with the support of the American Embassy in Honduras and the Police of the Republic of Colombia

Priority Action 6.2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Honduras implements and participates in periodical training programs and capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering.

- Joint training courses through the Training School of the Public Prosecutors’ Office and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Armed Forces Training Guide
- Ongoing training with the support of the American Embassy in Honduras and the Police of the Republic of Colombia

Priority Action 6.3: Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Honduras has the following mechanisms for the gathering and exchange of intelligence information at the national, regional, and international levels to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations.

- Conference of Central American Armed Forces
- Interagency Technical Roundtable for the Reduction of Drug Supply
- High-Level Security Group with Mexico
- National Interagency Security Force (FUSINA)
- Official links with other countries
- The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)-Honduras
- At the national level through the National Intelligence System
- At the regional level with the Central American Intelligence Community and the Ibero-American Forum of Intelligence and Security Organizations
- Bilateral Agreements with countries in the Americas, Europe, the Arabian Peninsula, and Asia

Priority Action 6.4: Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Honduras has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among national law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- Combined Interagency Operations Center
- Communications Interception Act
- Merchant Navy Fusion Center
- National Intelligence Act
- Strategic Intelligence Committee (SIC)

Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.

Honduras has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The institution that provides information for this system is the Interagency Technical Committee for the Reduction of Drug Supply of the Honduran Observatory on Drugs/DNII. The Technical Committee meets periodically to validate statistical data on drug seizures, analyze documents, generate reports, coordinate operations, and exchange information.

OBJECTIVE
7

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).

Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Honduras has updated its regulatory framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking, through Decree No. 93-2021, which amends Articles 2, 26, 29, 30 and 47 of the Special Anti-Money-Laundering Law of 2015.

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Honduras has the following periodic training programs targeting the authorities and those in other vulnerable sectors, on the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking:

- Combating Trade-Based Money Laundering Workshop. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - *Comisión Nacional de Bancos y Seguros* (CNBS)- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) - Public Ministry (MP). March 2020
- Forum on Micro-trafficking. June 2020
- Course on Domain Extinction. OPDAT-MP. July 2020
- Crimes related to Drug Trafficking in the New Penal Code. July 2020
- Virtual course on investigation and criminal prosecution of causes related to cryptocurrency. April 2021
- Crimes related to Drug Trafficking in the New Criminal Code. May 2021
- Workshop on the Recovery of Assets derived from or linked to the crime of Illicit Drug Trafficking, conducted online. July 2021
- Course on Criminal Procedure for the Specialized Micro-trafficking Unit. August and September 2021
- Course on Assets, Rights and Registries (Civil Law, Notary Law and Registry Law) for Detectives of the Anti-Drug Trafficking Directorate. 2021
- Course on New Technologies for Criminal Analysis. PACcTO-MP Project. December 2021
- Workshop on Undercover Agent. PACcTO-MP. February 2022

Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Honduras does not have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. However, the country is conducting parallel investigations into illicit drug trafficking and money laundering crimes.

Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Honduras has the following mechanisms that allow for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering:

- It is carried out through the Interagency Commission for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (CIPLAFT)
- Police Financial Investigation Office (OPIF)
- Anti-Money Laundering and Domain Deprivation Section of the Special Prosecutor's Office Against Organized Crime (FESCO)

Priority Action 7.5: Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

Honduras has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

The country has the following information systems geared to analysis of cases involving the investigation and prosecution of the crime of money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking:

- Requests and Cases System: The FIU manages requests for information from the competent authorities and suspicious transaction reports, as well as the generation of statistics
- Financial Interconnection: External and secure network with user authentication that connects financial system institutions to submit periodic reports
- FIU Capturer: Financial Interconnection module through which regulated entities submit monthly American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) files with all the information related to the report of transactions that exceed the limit established by the Central Bank of Honduras
- Central de Información Crediticia (CIC): Interconnected module to which qualified FIU personnel have access to search for individuals and view their credit record
- E-ROS Portal: Electronic portal where regulated entities submit suspicious transaction reports digitally to the FIU

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Portal: Portal where NGOs register and submit information on donations they receive
- Power BI: Tool for analysis of large amounts of data and generation of reports
- *Registro Nacional de Personas (RNP)*: Link to the system of consultation to the databases of the National Registry of Persons for identification processes
- *Sistema Unificado de Registros (SURE)*: Link for consultation to the unified registry system of the Property Institute
- IP Vehicular: Link of consultation to the system of license plates and identification of vehicular property
- NACMIS: National Automated Case Management and Police Information Systems

Priority Action 7.6: Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Honduras has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, it has carried out the National Money Laundering Risk Assessment, with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Priority Action 7.7: Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Honduras has not established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. However, it is an obligation for the Regulated Entities (Financial System) to have due diligence policies and procedures for the detection of possible money laundering activities, established in Chapter III of the Special Anti-Money-Laundering Law and in the Enabling Regulations of the Regime of Obligations, Control Measures, and Duties of Supervised Institutions in relation to the Special Anti-Money-Laundering Law.

OBJECTIVE

8

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Honduras has the Agency for the Administration of Seized Assets (OABI) as the competent authority designated for the management of seized and forfeited assets by Decree No. 45-2002, Anti-Money-Laundering Law.

The country has the Regulations of the Office for the Administration of Seized Assets (OABI) to enhance accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Honduras does not offer or participate in periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Honduras has the following legislation and regulations in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets, instruments, or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- Rules of Procedure of the Agency for the Administration of Seized Assets (OABI)
- Anti-Money-Laundering Law
- Honduran Criminal Code

OBJECTIVE

9

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

Through the National Directorate for Anti-Drug Policing (DNPA), Honduras has implemented national policies or programs to prevent and reduce the illicit cultivation of drugs: In this sense, through the DNPA, the country carries out research and eradicates illicit crops.

Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Honduras directs budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. In this sense, each institution internally allocates budgetary resources for counternarcotics investigations.

Priority Action 9.3: Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Honduras does not take traditional licit uses into account in the design and implementation of policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Priority Action 9.4: Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Honduras has not established mechanisms for cooperation between public and private institutions to comprehensively address illicit drug production.

Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Honduras supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include the participation of civil society and other social actors. In this sense, the country has the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T) Honduras Program, a project of the Honduran National Police, primarily designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, violence, and ties with gangs through various community activities, including ongoing training and continuous interaction with children and young people in educational establishments.

OBJECTIVE

10

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS, AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

Honduras has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.6: Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.7: Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE

11

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

During the evaluation period (2019-2022), Honduras did not conduct research or studies to determine the characteristics and magnitude of the environmental impact caused by activities related to illicit drug cultivation and production.

Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE
12
ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 12.4: Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Honduras has developed and implemented approaches to control micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, special units were created to investigate this crime within the Police Investigation Directorate, the Public Order Military Police, and units of the Public Prosecutors' Office.

Priority Action 12.2: Promote interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Honduras encourages the exchange of information on the effects of small-scale illicit drug trafficking on health, society, the economy, and security. That exchange of information is described in the following table:

Entities with which information was shared	The medium used to share the information	Year
Agencies in charge of administering justice	Working meetings	2018
Institutions in charge of social programs	Digital Form	2019
Agencies in charge of administering justice	Working meetings	2020

Priority Action 12.3: Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Honduras does not have programs to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable populations by illicit drug trafficking networks at the national and international levels.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1

Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes that Honduras implements and participates in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations; likewise observes that the country has protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. Additionally, CICAD observes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Honduras implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has programs or strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. Moreover, CICAD notes that Honduras has laws and instruments providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Honduras implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. CICAD also notes that the country has institutions that are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD observes that Honduras has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country does not have partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, nor use tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Honduras has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets; and its competent personnel receive ongoing training in this area.

Objective 2

Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes that Honduras does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. However, CICAD notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Honduras does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's Project ION. Additionally, CICAD observes that Honduras does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approaches to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

Objective 3

Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Honduras has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed such instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and that its competent authority carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that Honduras carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. Additionally, CICAD observes that Honduras has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which include all the control measures in paragraphs 8, four out of five of the control measures in paragraph 9, and the requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country uses the INCB's PEN Online information system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances, as well as the PICS system. Additionally, CICAD observes that Honduras receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. CICAD observes Honduras does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic

Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Objective 4

Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Honduras has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Objective 5

Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes that Honduras has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of these substances and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Honduras does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances nor shares the information with other regional and global systems on this matter. Furthermore, CICAD notes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES, nor it has alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has not received training on the I2ES system.

Objective 6

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes that Honduras participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country implements and participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Moreover, CICAD notes that Honduras has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also notes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. Moreover, CICAD observes that Honduras has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7

Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

CICAD notes that Honduras has updated its legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. However, CICAD notes that Honduras does not have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Honduras has a financial intelligence unit and information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. However, CICAD notes that Honduras has not established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Objective 8

Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

CICAD notes that Honduras has a designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and with regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. However, CICAD observes that the country does not offer nor participate in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD notes that Honduras has legislation and regulations, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Objective 9

Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Honduras has implemented national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. However, CICAD notes that Honduras does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs and does not include environmental protection measures in policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Honduras supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

Objective 10

Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Honduras has not designed nor implemented comprehensive and sustainable

alternative development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 11

Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.

CICAD notes that Honduras has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 12

Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

CICAD notes that Honduras has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic and security sectors. However, CICAD notes that Honduras does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.



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