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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Honduras

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

In Honduras, the Executive Antidrug Secretariat (SEAA) is the national drug authority. The SEAA is part of the National Directorate of Investigation and Intelligence (DNII) and, pursuant to Decree PCM-048 of 2014, reports directly to the National Defense and Security Council (CNDS), the body responsible for general policies in the area of security, national defense and intelligence. The SEAA coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory and international cooperation. It does not, however, coordinate program evaluation.

The amounts allocated for the SEAA annual budget over the period of 2014-2018 are as follows:

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$42,410.46	\$42,392.64	\$31,116.93	\$110,791.85

Through the SEAA, the CNDS coordinates implementation using Inter-Agency Technical Boards on Demand Reduction and Drug and Chemical Precursors Supply Reduction, relying on the support of the General Government Coordination Secretariat (SCGG) and the Sectoral Cabinet for Development and Social Inclusion.

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Honduras does not have a national drug plan or strategy. Nonetheless, the SEAA has an office or functional unit focused on promotion, coordination and technical support to local stakeholders with regard to drug demand reduction, drug and precursor chemical supply reduction.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Honduras fosters cross-cutting measures promoting comprehensive public social policies, such as prevention of violence affecting children, adolescents and youth; prevention of gender-based violence; prevention of secondary and tertiary school-based violence; social intervention programs to facilitate offering of and access to education and health systems; and programs to install public lighting and to build recreational areas. These policies address the social and economic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Honduras has the Honduran Observatory on Drugs (OHSD), which is endowed with capacities and human and technological resources. It also has a national drug information network linking health institutions, justice operators, the National Penitentiary Institute, the National Migration Institute, the General Directorate of the Merchant Marines, the Secretariat of Education, civil society and other social actors.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

The following is the data and information collected in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
National surveys of secondary school students		X	
National household surveys (12-64 year olds)		X	
Register of patients in treatment facilities	X		2015
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment facilities		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	
Other: Prevalence of drug use among youth aged 12-20	X		2015

The following is the data and information collected in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation, including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical substances	X		2017
Quantity of seized pharmaceutical products	X		2017

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled	X		2017
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (to consumer)	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted for diversion of chemical substances		X	
Other: Seized assets of illicit origin linked to drug trafficking and money laundering	X		2017

The indicators and information managed by the OHSD include data broken down by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level and ethnicity.

The country does not have studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Honduras has the Law on Improper Use and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1989, which provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. However, those measures do not take gender differences into account, as required by pertinent international instruments.

The country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Honduras has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem. These programs are promoted through the National Youth Institute, under the Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration Program. In addition, several programs and projects are carried out through the Under-Secretariat for Security in Prevention, based on the approaches of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention targeted at the entire population, and strategic partnerships are established with other national institutions and civil society at the national and local level for that purpose.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Honduras has the Law on Improper Use and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1989, which establishes proportionate sentencing, particularly for low-level drug-related offenses.

The country does not have special courts and tribunals for these crimes.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that from the first through the sixth rounds (1999-2014), Honduras had a national drug authority. CICAD further notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the national drug authority has been coordinating the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory and international cooperation. It does not, however, coordinate program evaluation. This authority was statutorily established and has an annual budget allocation.

CICAD acknowledges that from the first through the fourth rounds (1999-2006), Honduras had national antidrug plans and strategies. However, CICAD views with concern that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has not had a national drug plan or strategy.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras promotes cross-cutting measures to foster comprehensive social policies to prevent violence and address the causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD ascertains that in the first round (1999-2000), Honduras lacked a system for gathering and maintaining statistics and documents, and that over the second and third rounds (2001-2004), the country set up the Honduran Observatory on Drugs. During the fourth round (2004-2006), the Observatory achieved a breakthrough with a key study on demand reduction. CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has a national observatory on drugs endowed with the necessary competencies and human and technological resources and with a national drug information network. Nevertheless, CICAD is concerned that since the first round (1999-2000), the country has not conducted some priority studies on demand reduction. In addition, Honduras is also lacking information on drug supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes and does not have drug program or intervention evaluation studies in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures.

CICAD observes that, in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has a law that provides for alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, CICAD notes that these measures do not take gender differences into account, nor have mechanisms been developed to monitor and evaluate the impact of applying those measures.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD is pleased that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras establishes proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses under the Law on Improper Use and Trafficking of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1989, but does not have special courts and tribunals for these offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Honduras has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, age difference and gender approaches.

Guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account when establishing demand reduction programs in the area of treatment, but not prevention or social integration.

The country has not carried out any process or intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs.

Honduras implements coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders. These coordination mechanisms include the Interagency Technical Board for Reducing the Demand for Drugs, which comprises 16 organizations, including governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and religious institutions. This Board develops and implements prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs geared to social reintegration.

The country does not use the technical guide jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a reference in implementing measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse.

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Honduras has prevention programs for the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary/primary 	“Sin Drogas se Vive Mejor”	Universal
	Programa de Educación y Entrenamiento en Resistencia a las Pandillas (G.R.E.A.T.)	Universal
	“Estrategia de Construcción de Paz Convivencia y Ciudadanía en la Educación Básica”	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high & high school (secondary school) 	“Sin Drogas se Vive Mejor”	Universal
	G.R.E.A.T.	Universal
	“La Verdad Sobre las Drogas”	Universal
	“Estrategia de Construcción de Paz Convivencia y Ciudadanía en la Educación Básica”	Universal
Street Population		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys/girls 	G.R.E.A.T.	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street youths 	G.R.E.A.T.	Universal
Family	G.R.E.A.T.	Universal
Gender		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women 	G.R.E.A.T.	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men 	G.R.E.A.T.	Universal

The country does not have selective or indicated prevention programs, nor does it implement prevention programs in the following populations: preschool or university students, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, individuals in the workplace or the prison population.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Honduras has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing access without discrimination. This national system includes programs and devices specializing in early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of the UNODC and the WHO. Monitoring of compliance with these standards is performed in accordance with each hospital's and each treatment center's institutional policy. The Honduran Institute for Prevention of Alcoholism, Drug Addiction and Drug Dependency (IHADFA) has a mechanism for monitoring compliance with these standards but does not apply it.

The country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. Outpatient services are provided by the public health system and by private institutions, while residential services are provided by the public health system, private institutions, non-governmental organizations and religious institutions. The gender perspective is included in treatment services offered by hospitals that have separate rooms for attending to men and women and provide differentiated care. Likewise, the Comprehensive Care Center (CAI) in IHADFA has separate therapeutic groups for women and men. In addition, each user has an individually tailored treatment plan, which takes various variables into account, such as gender.

Honduras has not established or maintained cooperative relationships with governmental or non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

The country lacks mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs.

Honduras has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for people with problematic drug use and mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services. Those mechanisms are established in the Provision for the Regulation of Care Centers for People with Problematic Licit and Illicit Substance Use.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Honduras does not offer ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment or social reintegration. Nevertheless, there are continuous training programs, such as those provided by the National Social Intervention Directorate (DINIS). This program trains addiction counselors and addiction socio-therapists in teaching techniques, using a constructivist model for effective prevention. The country participates in training programs offered by specialized international organizations in prevention, treatment and social integration, such as the courses organized by the Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD) and the Training and Certification Program for Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The country does not certify personnel providing prevention, treatment and social reintegration services.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Honduras does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.

The country does not have supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria for prevention programs or for care and treatment services are met.

Honduras has not conducted assessments to determine national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD is pleased to recognize that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, generational and gender approaches, guaranteeing access with no discrimination. CICAD observes that the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account when establishing treatment programs, but not in prevention or social integration programs. CICAD expresses its concern that the country does not conduct process, intermediate outcome or impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, which it had conducted during the sixth round (2013-2014).

CICAD is pleased to ascertain that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Honduras has had a nationwide system of prevention programs for primary and secondary school students. Furthermore, CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country implements universal prevention programs for the street population, but views with concern that there are populations that are not covered and does not have selective or indicated prevention programs.

CICAD acknowledges that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, which offers all the services in the continuum of care, guaranteeing access without discrimination. At the same time, CICAD recognizes that the country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for people with problematic drug use, as well as mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, and also mechanisms to protect the rights of people in treatment programs and services. However, CICAD notes that Honduras does not have mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs.

CICAD is pleased to observe that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras offers training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. However, such training is not continuous and does not include the gender perspective. CICAD is concerned that Honduras does not certify personnel providing prevention, treatment and social reintegration services.

CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers or supervisory mechanisms to ensure that quality criteria are met in prevention programs and care or treatment services. At the same, CICAD expresses its concern that the country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Honduras does not design, implement or update national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Honduras has a mechanism to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The institution participating in this mechanism is the Inter-Agency Technical Committee for Drug Supply Reduction.

The country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation nor does it prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

Honduras does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system or to identify new psychoactive substances (NPS). The country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Honduras has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. Nevertheless, the country exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of those programs.

The country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Honduras does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, given that no significant illicit crops areas have been detected.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Honduras does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

The country exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking on the security sector with specialized institutions in other countries.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Honduras, therefore they are not addressed in the design, implementation and strengthening of comprehensive policies, plans or strategies.

CICAD scertains that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras does not design or implement national policies or programs to prevent and decrease crops and the illicit production of drugs.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has a mechanism for collecting and analyzing information related to the illicit supply of drugs. However, the country does not conduct regular studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit drug supply situation. CICAD likewise notes with concern that Honduras has not promoted or implemented mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras does not have alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development. CICAD views with concern that during the seventh round, the country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has not carried out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking, but does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on this phenomenon and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Honduras has protocols for action, set forth in the Manual of Standard Operational Procedures for the Dismantling and Destruction of Clandestine Laboratories for Natural and Synthetic Drugs, to detect, investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities used for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

The country has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs by monitoring and inspections at land, riverine, aerial and maritime checkpoints.

The use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking are contained in the Law on the Unlawful Use and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1989, the Special Law Against Money Laundering of 2014 and the Law on the Definitive Forfeiture of Assets of Illicit Origin and the Criminal Code of 2010.

Honduras implements continuing training programs on legislation, processes and procedures related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, and on specialized investigative and intelligence techniques. In Honduras, updated assessments and studies are carried out to identify new trends and threats related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

The College of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, the Laboratory of the Police Bureau of Investigations, the Forensic Medicine Bureau of the Office of the Attorney General and the Customs Laboratory are responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances (NPS). These institutions have continuing training programs for the personnel involved in analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Honduras has the Health Regulation Agency (ARSA) as the authority responsible for regulating domestic commerce to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities. This institution

was created by Executive Decree PCM-032-2017 and is responsible for providing information to that industry and users in general and for coordinating with them.

The country has mechanisms to inform industry and users in general about applicable controls and ways to cooperate to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Honduras analyzes and exchanges information through the Pre-Export Notification Online system (PEN Online) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

Decision 06, Decree 0318 of 2005, incorporates the control measures for preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities contained in paragraph 8 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention and partially incorporates the measures set out at paragraph 9.

The country has training programs for drug control personnel, including judicial and security officers, on identifying and handling controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Honduras has an updated registry of individuals and businesses that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. The country grants licenses to the manufacturers and distributors of those pharmaceutical products for their control and performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and businesses that have been authorized to handle those pharmaceutical products. These procedures are established in Decision 06, Decree 0318 of 2005.

The country has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions and violations by individuals or businesses that handle pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. These are established in the Health Control Regulation, Decision 06, Decree 0318 of 2005.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Honduras does not have specific processes for granting concessions to import and export substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country does not carry out training or awareness-raising activities for the competent national authorities and health professionals on adequate access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Honduras does not have laws, regulatory frameworks, guidelines or regulations that govern or improve access and the acquisition of substances subject to control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Honduras does not have an early warning system to identify and trace NPS or amphetamine-type stimulants, or any other substances subject to international control.

Investigative capacities have been improved with the acquisition of updated equipment and new technologies for detecting and analyzing NPS. The equipment referred to are as follows:

- Gas chromatography coupled mass spectrometer;
- High resolution liquid chromatography coupled mass spectrometer with triple quadrupole device and flight time;
- Ion-mobility spectrometry;
- Ultraviolet spectrophotometry;
- Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometer coupled with microscope with MCT detector (Mercury, Cadmium, Tellurium); and
- RAMAN portable equipment.

The country has the following regulatory instruments to address the challenges posed by NPS and amphetamine stimulants:

- Law on Unlawful Use and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1989;
- Decision 246 of 2009, of the Secretariat for Health – Restriction on the Sale of Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine;
- Decision 149 of 2017, Executive Decree PCM-032-2017, Creation of the Health Regulation Agency (ARSA);
- Decision 06 of 2005, Regulation for the Sanitary Control of Products, Services and Establishments of Sanitary Interest; and
- Communique 009-ARSA of 2017, which contains the List of Substances Subject to Regulation and Special Control by ARSA.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Honduras has strengthened the legal and institutional frameworks for countering money laundering stemming from illicit drug trafficking by enacting the following instruments: Special Law Against Money Laundering of 2014; Law for the Regulation of Designated Non-Financial Activities and Professions of 2014; Law on Definitive Forfeiture of Assets of Illicit Origin of 2010 and the Regulation of the Regime of Obligations, Control Measures and Duties of the Supervised Institutions in Relation to the Special Law Against Money Laundering of 2015. Those instruments enable the authorities to pursue investigations into illicit drug trafficking parallel to financial and asset investigations.

The country has national agreements that allow for interinstitutional coordination and cooperation in the area of prevention and control of money laundering that include both the public sector and the private sector.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is the central national unit entrusted with requesting, receiving, analyzing and informing the Office of the Attorney General of cases related to money laundering or the financing of terrorism. The FIU is an office under the Presidency of the National Commission on Banks and Insurance, created by Decree 45 of 2002. Through it, mechanisms are implemented that make it possible to analyze the risks of money laundering, as per the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

OBJECTIVE 7

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.

Honduras has the Special Law Against Money Laundering of 2014, the Law on Definitive Forfeiture of Assets of Illicit Origin of 2010 and the Regulation on Administration of Seized and Forfeited Assets of the Office Administering Seized Assets (OABI) of 2003. These instruments are consistent with the relevant international treaties and convention, which facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or proceeds from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Office Administering Seized Assets is the competent authority for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. It has rules that facilitate accountability and transparency in its administration. Those provisions are set forth in the Regulation of the OABI.

The country participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets through international organizations specialized in the area.

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Honduras has the Interinstitutional Roundtable for Reducing the Supply of Drugs and the Permanent and Interinstitutional Technical Commission on Chemical Precursors and Synthetic Drugs as national mechanisms for gathering information and for the exchange of intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by the criminal organizations engaged in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country does not have a national information system on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing conduct and *modus operandi* of the criminal organizations.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Honduras has had protocols and procedures to detect, investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs through monitoring, inspections and land, riverine, aerial and maritime checkpoints; and it implements and participates in ongoing training programs on these issues. Honduras also has regulations that consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking. Moreover, the country produces updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, CICAD views with satisfaction that Honduras has institutions in charge of analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. Similarly, it has and participates in continuing training programs for the personnel involved in this analysis.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Honduras has had a competent authority responsible for regulating domestic commerce to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities. Moreover, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general about the applicable controls and ways of cooperating to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also observes that Honduras performs analyses and exchanges information through existing mechanisms at the international level on substances, their analogues and their precursors that pose a threat to public health. In addition, the country has training programs for drug control personnel and for identifying and handling controlled chemical substances. Similarly, CICAD recognizes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Honduras uses the Pre-Export Notification Online system (PEN Online) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) on controlled chemical substances.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Honduras's legislation has provided for criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations perpetrated by individuals or businesses that handle pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. In addition, CICAD ascertains that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has an updated registry of individuals and businesses that handle these products, issues licenses to their manufacturers and distributors and performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and businesses authorized to handle those products.

CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras does not have special processes for granting authorizations to import and export substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. In addition, the country does not have a legal framework governing the acquisition of such substances, nor does it have training or awareness-raising activities on adequate access to those substances for the competent national authorities and health professionals.

CICAD ascertains that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has updated equipment and new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS and has regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by those substances. Nonetheless, CICAD observes with concern that the country does not have an early warning system to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants or other substances subject to international control.

CICAD is pleased to note that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Honduras has had legal frameworks to counter money laundering stemming from illicit drug trafficking. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to pursue an investigation into illicit drug trafficking parallel to financial and asset investigations. Similarly, Honduras has mechanisms to facilitate interinstitutional coordination and cooperation to prevent and control money laundering, with mechanisms for analyzing the risks of money laundering, as per the recommendations of the FATF; it also has a financial intelligence unit.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Honduras has had a competent authority for administering seized assets related to money laundering. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has legislation, rules and procedures, in keeping with the relevant international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or proceeds from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. Similarly, Honduras has laws that facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets. In addition, CICAD is pleased to note that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had specialized training programs for the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras has national mechanisms for gathering information and for the exchange of intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by the criminal drug trafficking organizations. Nonetheless, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have a national information system on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes with alerts on the changing conduct and modus operandi of the criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Honduras carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations, through joint committees and regional meetings, on the forfeiture and administration of seized assets.

The country has exchanged technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulations, studies, research and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. Honduras has established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. The country also promotes the exchange, with foreign counterparts, of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing its drug policies.

Honduras participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as illicit trafficking in firearms, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, through the creation of High-level Security and Justice Groups, the Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime (REFCO) and the establishment of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity. Furthermore, there are bilateral mechanisms in the country for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Honduras updated the Special Law on Money Laundering and the Regulations regarding the Organization, Functioning and Powers of the Office of Seized Assets Management (OABI) of 2015, which allows for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT) evaluated the country in 2016.

The country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Honduras also has competent authorities with legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Regional Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) of GAFILAT, the Egmont Group, REFCO, and the Ibero-American International Legal Cooperation Network (IberRed), among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Honduras amended the Criminal Code in 2017, enacted the Special Law on Money Laundering in 2014 and established the National Inter-Agency Security Force (FUSINA) in 2014, to improve the implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, with respect for human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols		Yes	No	
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
	The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 1996		X	
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X	

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Honduras has established bilateral international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws and other legal provisions that permit the provision of mutual legal or judicial assistance to third States in judicial investigations, trials and legal proceedings relating to drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Constitution of the country and its legal system allow extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as the extradition of their nationals for these crimes. Likewise, the country has an extradition agreement on this issue.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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CICAD notes that in the third and fourth rounds (2003-2006), Honduras provided judicial assistance to facilitate the sharing of information with agencies and national authorities in other countries responsible for drug trafficking control and the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials. CICAD views with satisfaction that as of the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. It also promotes exchanges with foreign counterparts and takes part in regional coordination activities aimed at preventing drug trafficking-related crimes. In the seventh round (2014-2018), Honduras engages in technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with OAS member states, third States and relevant international agencies.

CICAD observes that in the third and fourth rounds (2003-2006), Honduras had an authority responsible for analyzing, regulating, receiving, transmitting and requesting information on money laundering and for obtaining the supporting documents for those transactions. CICAD views with satisfaction that for the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has effective mechanisms for cooperating with other countries on the seizure of assets and administration of the proceeds from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. Honduras also has competent authorities with legal powers to share information on money laundering-related investigations, including the identification and tracing of instruments related to this crime. The country has procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes that in the first round (1999-2000), Honduras had laws on money laundering and firearms control. CICAD views with satisfaction that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), the country has enacted laws and adopted measures establishing administrative, civil and criminal penalties for crimes constituting money laundering or the control, bearing, possession, diversion and trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as the diversion of pharmaceutical products, narcotics and controlled chemical and psychotropic substances. CICAD is pleased to note that during the seven rounds (2014-2018), Honduras has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States regarding the world drug problem.

CICAD acknowledges that, from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Honduras has bilateral judicial cooperation agreements related to drug trafficking control and has an authority responsible for handling extradition requests. CICAD observes with satisfaction that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the Honduran legal system has had laws permitting the provision of mutual legal assistance to third States in investigations, trials and judicial proceedings relating to drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. In addition, the country's legal framework permits the extradition of nationals.

CICAD recognizes Honduras for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



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