



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Honduras

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Honduras

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras' national drug authority is the National Council against Drug Trafficking (CNCN), under the office of the President of the Republic. The CNCN has a legal basis and a budget. The national authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, observatory on drugs, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Honduras has drafted a National Strategy on Drugs for the period of 2014-2018 which is pending approval. This draft includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, money laundering, control measures and international cooperation. The relevant actors from the priority areas participate in the design and drafting of the Strategy.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Honduras has the Honduran Observatory on Drugs. The country has one priority study in demand reduction and has priority information in supply reduction. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Honduras, in the area of drug demand reduction, does not have priority studies on secondary schools students and national households. The country does not have the following priority information on supply reduction: number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production; number of seizures of pharmaceutical products; quantity of seized pharmaceutical products; number of persons formally charged for drug use, possession or trafficking; number of laboratories that produce illicit drugs of synthetic origin. The country has not carried out or published a study on the economic and social costs of drugs in the last 10 years.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras has demand reduction programs that include the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, and recovery support services. These programs have been designed using the available evidence from recognized organizations, using data from demand-related studies and the information available from magnitude and trends in drug use. The country monitors and evaluates the demand reduction programs and updates them in accordance with the outcomes of the process evaluations that are carried out. Honduras has included a gender perspective in its programs and adopted a multisectoral approach in these demand reduction programs with the participation of various sectors.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Honduras has universal prevention programs that address drug use and are geared to the general population.

Honduras does not have selective or indicated prevention programs, nor does it have a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities carry out drug use screening and have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use. They offer guidance services and brief intervention, and systematically make referrals of persons affected by drug use to treatment in public and private facilities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Public, religious, private and NGOs provide in-patient and out-patient treatment, follow-up, rehabilitation, and recovery support services. The facilities that offer treatment and rehabilitation coordinate with the private sector to provide care to people affected by drug use.

Honduras does not have an accreditation process for its treatment centers. Coordination with treatment and rehabilitation services is partial, not systematic and depends on actions by individuals. The public health system facilities do not have systems for monitoring the treatment and rehabilitation programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras undertakes actions to facilitate access to treatment and rehabilitation for the different population groups affected by drug use. The treatment and rehabilitation interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.

Honduras does not undertake actions to facilitate access to social reinsertion.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras has national laws that create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. In addition, it has different kinds of alternatives to incarceration and standardized operating procedures for identifying and selecting candidates that meet the requirements to participate in the alternatives to incarceration that are being implemented. The country keeps records of the candidates, and monitors their progressive participation in these alternatives.

Honduras does not evaluate the alternatives to incarceration.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras has a national drug authority that maintains cooperative relations with academic and research institutions, civil society organizations, and relevant public institutions that deal with demand reduction issues. The country uses the information on drug use produced by these institutions and organizations in their demand reduction policies, plans, and programs. Honduras works with these institutions and organizations to support and improve their capacity to regularly gather data and produce reports on drug use trends.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras has introductory training programs and continuing education courses in the area of drug demand reduction, which are aimed at personnel involved in carrying out activities in this area. Cooperation also takes place with international agencies in order to implement these courses. The country offers training programs at the certificate, diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate levels focused on science-based approaches and best practices in the field, and its technical and professional experts participate in advanced training programs in this field at the international level. The country's specialized training in demand reduction includes a gender perspective. The country conducts regular evaluations to ensure that the demand reduction training satisfies the needs of the country's personnel.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Honduras' situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

RECOMMENDATION 11: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 13: PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 14: ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

RECOMMENDATION 15: PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Honduras has a national information system regarding laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of plant-based and synthetic drugs that have been detected and dismantled. This system is maintained by the Forensic Medicine Directorate's Chemical Toxicology Laboratory, which is responsible for analyzing controlled substances, evaluating the material seized, and determining its chemical characteristics and volume or mass.

Honduras does not develop or implement protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit production of plant-based and synthetic drugs. The country neither offers nor participates in ongoing training programs on the detection and dismantling of laboratories for the illicit production of plant-based and synthetic drugs for law enforcement officers responsible for carrying out control activities.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras has legislation in accordance with the terms of Articles 3 and 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country has implemented measures to criminalize the intentional manufacture, transport or distribution of equipment, materials or substances used in the cultivation, production or illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. In addition, Honduras has regulations for the control of chemical substances in the international trade area, and for cooperation with other States. The country also has regulations to control the manufacture of and channels of domestic distribution for controlled chemical substances. The country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations that handle controlled chemical substances. Honduras conducts regular inspections or audits of the establishments that have been authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, in order to prevent or detect irregular situations that warrant administrative penalties or another type of intervention by the authorities to investigate and control possible offenses. The country issues administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations by persons handling controlled chemical substances and has a competent authority with the necessary authority to coordinate actions to control the diversion of chemical precursors. The country has an authority responsible for coordinating control activities for international commerce involving chemical substances subject to control, in order to prevent their diversion, coordinating the mechanisms for timely issuance of and response to pre-export notifications for these substances.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them that enables it to implement the mechanisms called for in the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country has national authorities that coordinate implementation of the control mechanisms provided for, to ensure the availability of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them for medical and scientific purposes, and to prevent their diversion to illicit activities. Honduras implements mechanisms to estimate drug requirements for narcotics and provides for the application of administrative and civil penalties in the event of infractions or violations of these regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that handle narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras conducts periodic evaluations of the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, which include trends in the use of licit substances under international control, bearing in mind, among others, the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Honduras' evaluation does not include an analysis of impediments to adequate availability.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras conducts periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of the entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, offers and participates in ongoing training programs in this area, and has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws or regulations regarding interdiction and border controls, which provide a suitable framework for the prevention of drug trafficking by air, land and sea, as well as provisions for the safe and final disposal of drugs seized.

Honduras does not have provisions regarding environmental safeguards to be followed according to the type of substance. The country does not have periodic plans to address the prevention of drug trafficking.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Honduras has studies on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Honduras has not updated its legislation based on the identification of new trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras has a centralized national statistical information system on police operations for drug trafficking and related crimes. The country carries out technical studies and research in this area.

Honduras does not have an early warning system to detect new behaviors of criminal organizations in this issue, nor does it have studies on drug characterization and impurity profiles.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases of drug trafficking and related crimes, and takes part in training workshops on the exchange of intelligence information in such cases. The country implements training activities on the use of special investigative techniques and managing the change of custody for evidentiary materials in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, the country has legal frameworks for the investigation of all assets within the scope of drug trafficking cases.

Honduras does not have formal mechanisms for coordination or the exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities relating to drug trafficking via the Internet.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Honduras criminalizes the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversions, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials imported and in transit. Honduras requires the marking of firearms permitting identification of the name of the manufacturer, place of manufacture and serial number. The country also requires the appropriate marking of any firearm confiscated or forfeited. The country maintains a system of import and international transit licenses for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Honduras has a national authority responsible for coordinating control activities against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which include the measures established in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. In addition, the country maintains a register of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.

Honduras does not maintain a system of export licenses for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras criminalizes money laundering in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has legislation for the prevention and control of money laundering in accordance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. The country also established a Financial Information Unit (FIU) based on the operating standards of the EGMONT Group and the recommendations made by the FATF relating to FIUs. The country has regulations regarding the forfeiture of assets connected to money laundering, which include provisional measures, such as the freezing and embargo of assets in order to prevent the use, transfer or disposal of those assets.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras has two agencies responsible for asset management, one that safeguards and maintains assets during judicial proceedings for money laundering cases, and another that is responsible for the management of assets forfeited as a result of illicit activities included in the Money Laundering law, the Law against Financing of Terrorism, and the grounds established in the Law on Final Forfeiture of Assets of Illicit Origin. In the case of assets derived from illicit drugs, property is held in the custody of the Attorney General of the Republic, while cash is held in the custody of the Central Bank. The country has a legal framework establishing the procedures to be followed to determine the final disposal of seized and forfeited assets, as well as manuals, regulations and directives on asset management. The country trains personnel on this issue, both through national seminars as well as international workshops offered by other countries and international organizations.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Complete

Honduras has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, and the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities, as established in these Conventions. The country has laws allowing extradition for the crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering and does not make extradition contingent upon the existence of a treaty. The Constitution of the Republic of Honduras permits the extradition of Hondurans for drug trafficking, terrorism and organized crime. Moreover, the Honduran Law against Money Laundering permits the extradition of citizens for the crime of money laundering. Honduras tries individuals whose extradition to a requesting State has been denied. Honduran law permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance to States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. Honduras has adopted measures to authorize confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking, or of property of equal value, as well as the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the commission of a drug trafficking offense. The country has mechanisms for administrative cooperation with agencies and services in other States in investigations into the identity, whereabouts, and activities of persons allegedly linked to drug trafficking and the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In addition, the country has laws or other legal provisions permitting the use of controlled delivery for narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking. Communication channels among the country's relevant agencies and services are available to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of the acts criminalized in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Honduras completed nine, eight mostly completed, five partially completed and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Honduras has a national drug authority under the office of the President of the Republic. The country has no national anti-drug strategy. There is a national observatory on drugs. One priority demand reduction study was carried out (1 of 3) and has priority supply reduction information (5 of 10).

In the area of Demand Reduction, Honduras has demand reduction programs which are monitored, evaluated, and updated. The country has universal prevention programs, but not selective or indicated prevention programs nor does it have a comprehensive prevention system. Public health system facilities offer early detection screening of drug use and provide guidance, brief intervention, and systematic referrals to treatment. The public health system uses a multisectoral approach to the provision of inpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. The treatment and rehabilitation services offered do not have monitoring systems. There is no accreditation system for treatment centers. The different population groups affected by drug use, have access to treatment and rehabilitation but not to social reinsertion. Honduras has alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, plans and programs are developed with the support of academic and research institutions and civil society organizations. Training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel, ranging from the certificate level to graduate degrees, include evidence-based approaches and best practices.

In the area of Supply Reduction, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Honduras does not have significant illicit crop areas.



In the area of Control Measures, Honduras does not have mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacture of plant-based and synthetic drugs, or protocols for their dismantling

Regarding chemical and pharmaceutical products, Honduras has legislation for the control of controlled chemical substances and cooperates with other States. Its legislation regulates the manufacture of and domestic distribution channels for controlled chemical substances, and it has a relevant authority with the necessary powers to coordinate activities to control the diversion of precursor chemicals. With regard to the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them, the country estimates its projected needs, in order to ensure adequate availability for medical and scientific purposes, carrying out regular evaluations that include trends in the use of licit substances subject to international control; however, they do not include an analysis of impediments.

The country has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among the institutions responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information. The country has ongoing training programs for personnel in this area, and compiles statistical information on drug trafficking and related crimes at the national level. In addition, it has legislation establishing provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs. However, the country does not have an early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations, and does not update its legislation based on the identification of new trends.

The laws that criminalize the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials include measures to prevent loss and diversion in the course of licit trade, carried out by a national authority. In addition, the country has a register of these materials seized in operations and activities related to drug trafficking. However, the country does not maintain a licensing system for the export of any of these materials.

The country has legislation criminalizing money laundering, with regulations for its prevention and control, a Financial Intelligence Unit, and regulations for the seizure and forfeiture of assets related to money laundering. In addition, the country has regulations and an agency responsible for the management and disposal of seized and forfeited assets related to money laundering, which include guidelines for the appropriate management of those assets.



In the area of International Cooperation, Honduras has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities, in accordance to said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit extradition for the crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. Also, the country has laws and legal provisions for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has legislation that permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Honduras for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	COMPLETE



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	NOT APPLIED
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	NOT APPLIED
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	NOT APPLIED
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	COMPLETE
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	COMPLETE
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	COMPLETE
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	COMPLETE



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three 'pillars' of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as "social re-integration."

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



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