

8 October 2019

Original: English\*

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**Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of  
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,  
Latin America and the Caribbean**

Lima, 7–11 October 2019

**Draft report***Rapporteur:* Soraya Carolina Cálix Ponce (Honduras)**Addendum****Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the  
Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law  
Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean**

1. At its third meeting, on 8 October 2019, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean”. The Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAC/29/4) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States members of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean. The document reflected the answers received by the Secretariat from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Paraguay and Portugal by 9 August 2019.
2. The Secretary of the Meeting made an introductory statement. The representative of Guatemala referred to the implementation by his Government of the recommendations in the area of alternative development. Progress had been made with support from COPOLAD, CICAD and DEVIDA on comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, and a forum on the subject had been held in the country in July 2019. In complementing the information provided by means of the questionnaire, the delegation of Paraguay referred to, among other things, training received from UNODC, the Egmont Group, GAFILAD, AIRCOP and the Container Control Programme in the fight against drug trafficking, the exchange of information and good practices with countries such as Brazil, the United States of America and Argentina, and to the adoption of a voluntary code of practices for precursor control. He also mentioned a lack of resources for alternative development and the need for international cooperation in this field.
3. The representative of Peru indicated that her Government had implemented all the recommendations. Measures taken included participation in training schemes at

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\* Available only in English, French and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.



the regional level and the establishment of mixed commissions and bilateral agreements for the fight against drug trafficking. Of particular relevance was alternative development for communities in rural areas, aimed at changing the socioeconomic matrix of coca producing areas, reducing their dependence on illicit crops and promoting legal economy. The representative of Honduras complemented the information provided through the questionnaire, and noted the need of her country to receive technical assistance and equipment for the handling and destruction of seized substances and the dismantling of laboratories. The penal code of her country did not penalize IT-related crime and a review of legislation was needed in this respect. Seized assets were being used to support demand reduction and law enforcement operations. In complementing the information provided by means of the questionnaire, the delegation of Mexico provided information, inter alia, on participation in forums for the exchange of experiences on new trafficking trends, on practical cooperation mechanisms to prevent the diversion of precursors, and on alternative development programmes, including in urban areas. The representative of the Dominican Republic also informed that his country had complied with the recommendations including on the investigation of new *modi operandi* in the trafficking of drugs and the adoption of anti-corruption measures. He also reported on collaboration with security forces of Italy on the investigation of criminal activity in the darknet.

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