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The international drug
control system,
global/regional and national
drug patterns and trends
and supply reduction efforts
at the international level



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UNODC's ROLE WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations *Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) is responsible for the United Nations activities in the fight against

* **illicit drugs**

• **international crime (organized crime, trafficking in human beings),
corruption and**

* **terrorism**

and assists Member States in these efforts.

Goal: Towards security and justice for all – making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism

UNODC has approximately 1,500 staff members or 2,300 employees worldwide of which some 650 are located at its headquarters in Vienna. UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from governments, for 90 per cent of its budget (some US\$ 300 million per year).

The **three pillars of the UNODC work** are:

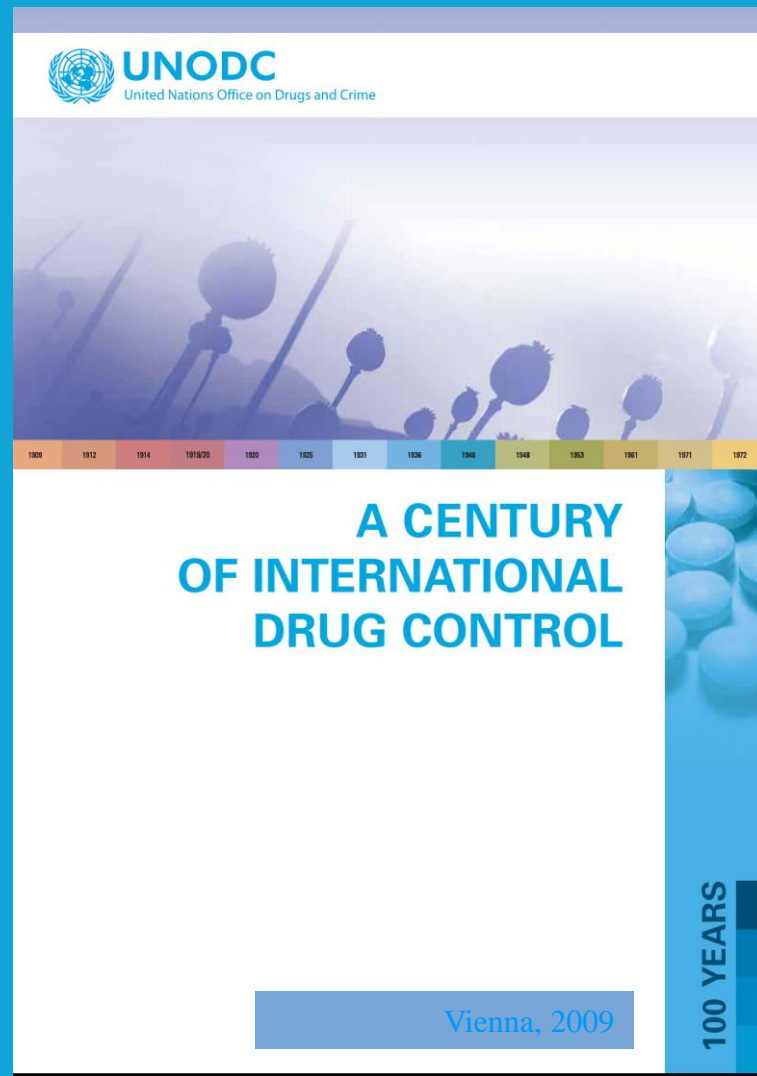
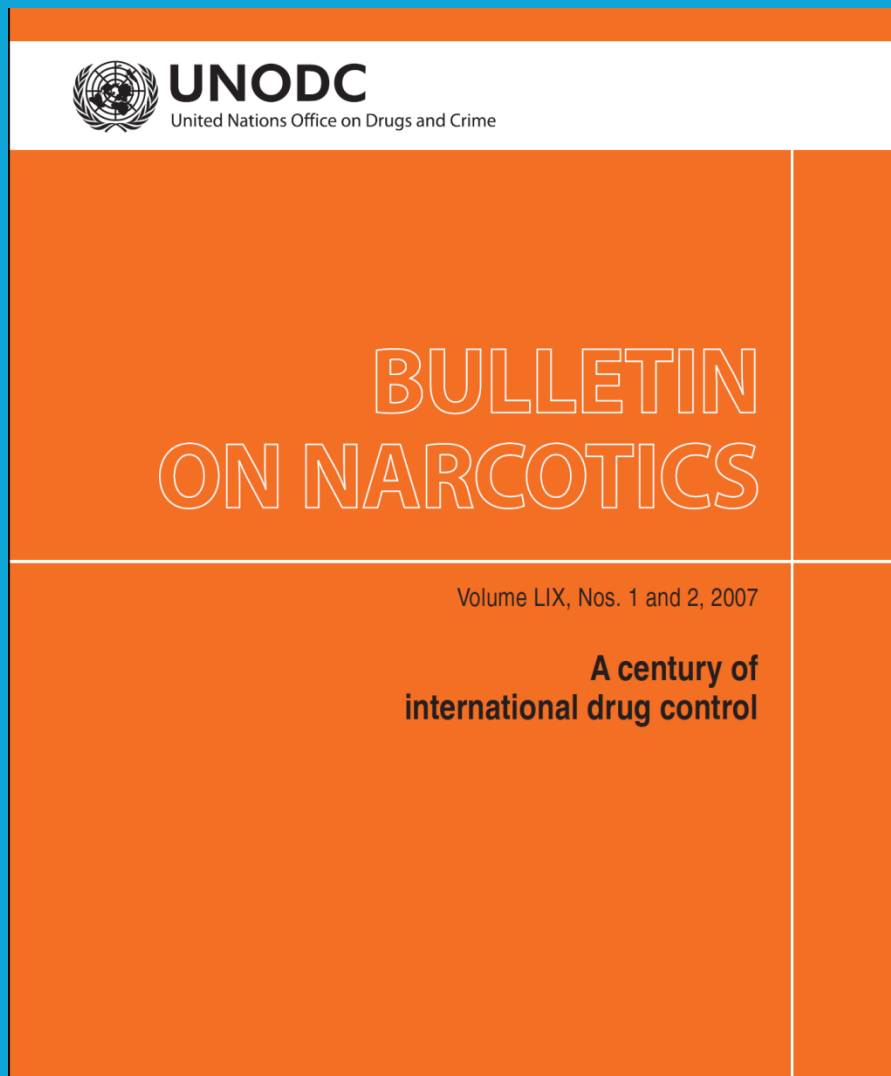
- Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence-base for policy and operational decisions;
- Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies; and
- Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism (drugs: supply reduction: alternative development, law enforcement, forensic labs; demand reduction: prevention, treatment; money laundering)



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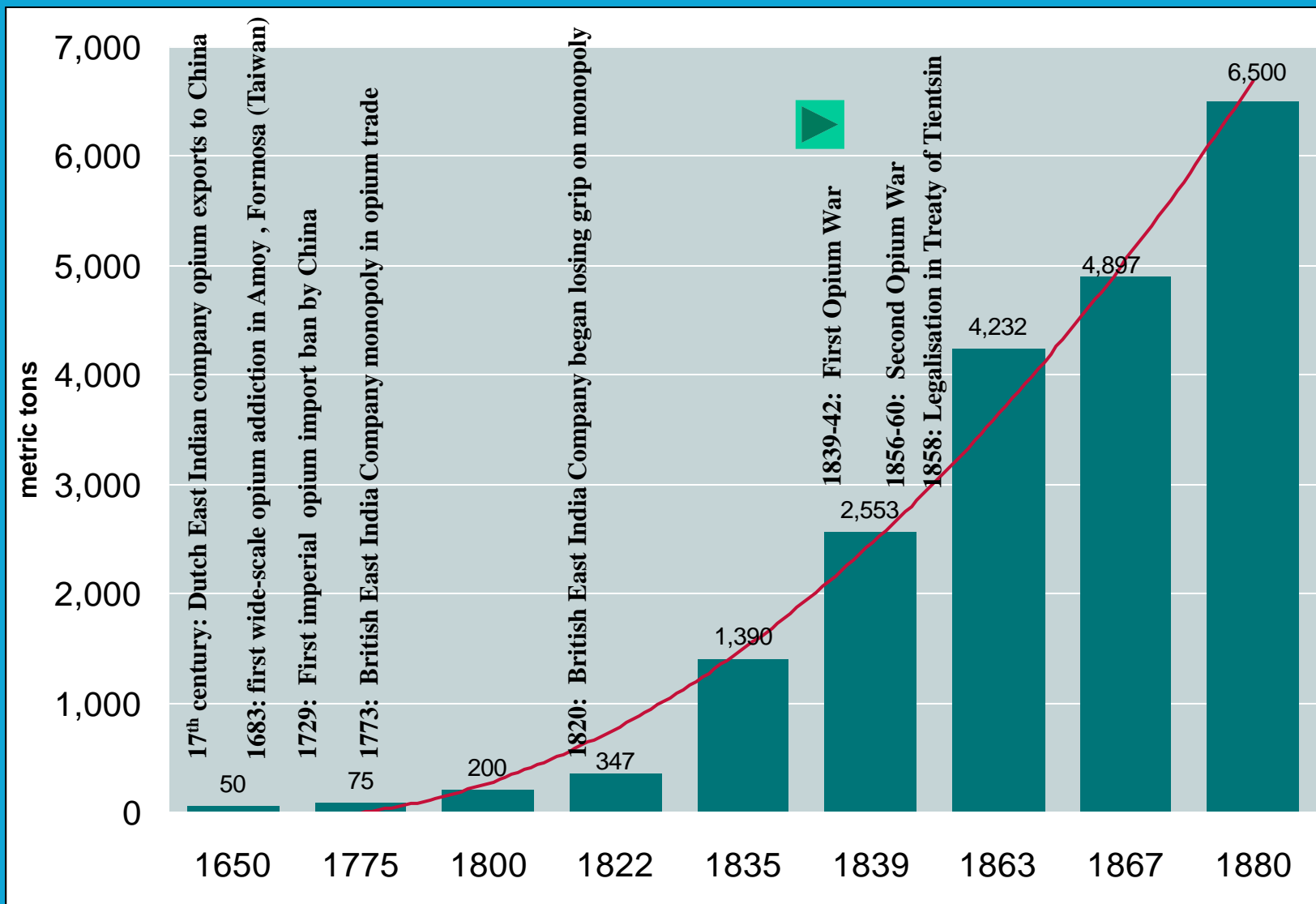
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DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL





Opium flows from British-India into China, 1650-1880





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First Opium War, 1839-42

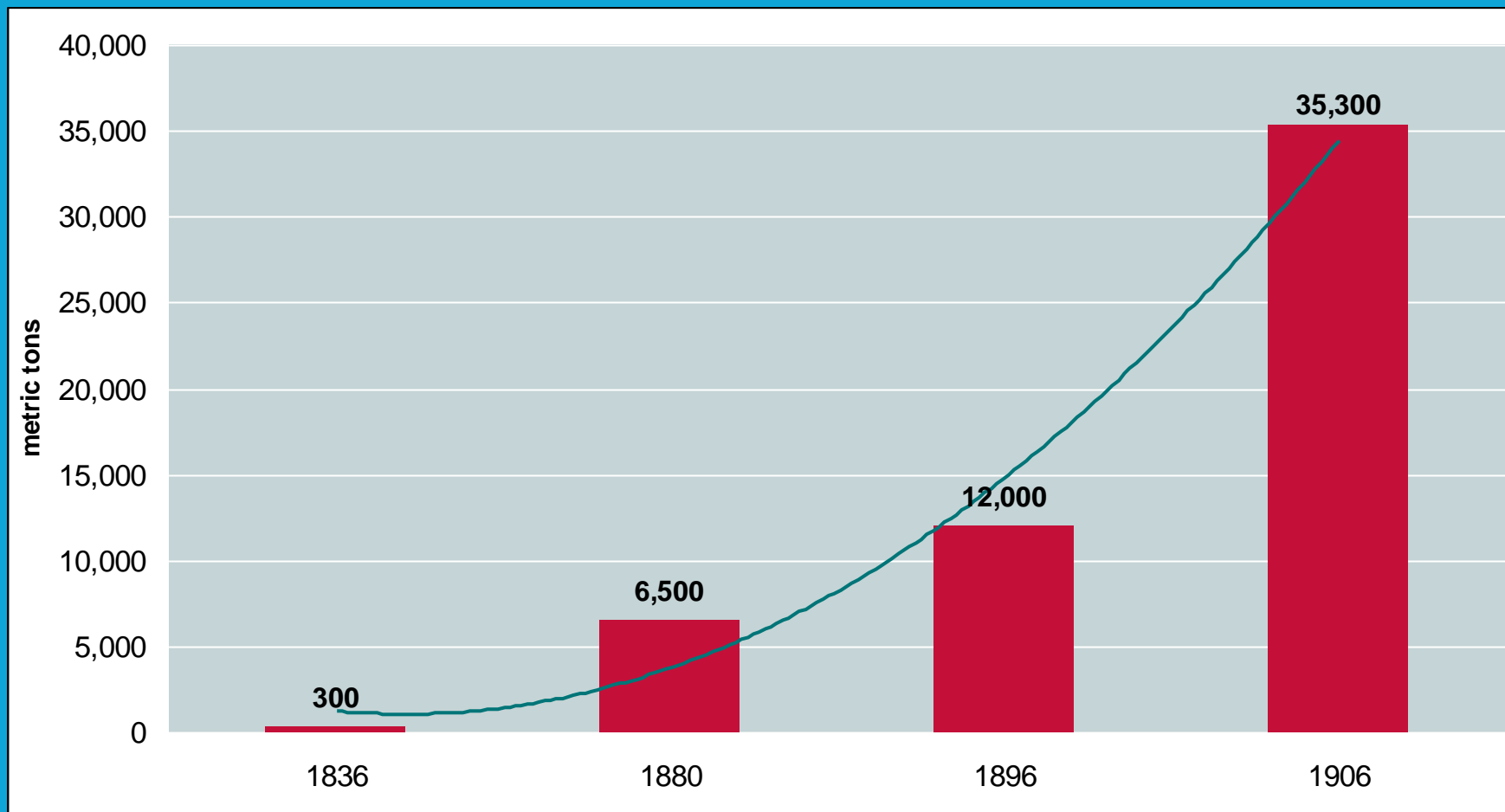




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Domestic opium production in China, 1836-1906



Source: UNODC, *2008 World Drug Report*, June 2008.



INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

- 1909 Shanghai Conference
13 nations; forum known as Opium Commission, led to
- 1912 International Opium Convention (The Hague); officially entered into force 1915.
Governed shipment of narcotic drugs, i.e. control of transport of drugs which were used for medical purposes
- 1920 LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRUG CONTROL
Products subject to control were related to opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis
- 1920 Establishment of "Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs" to assist the League's Council

Under the League's auspices, 3 new Conventions were passed:

- 1925 Convention, which went into force in 1928:
 - Introduction of a statistical control system,
 - Introduction of a system of import certificates and export authorizations for the licit international trade in narcotic drugs
 - "Permanent Central Narcotics Board" of independent experts (compared INCB) formed to supervise statistical control system
- 1931 Convention, which entered into force in 1933
"Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic drugs"
 - Aimed at limiting manufacture of drugs to amounts needed for medical and scientific purposes
 - Establishment of a Drug Supervisory Body, to monitor operation of the system (compare CND)
- 1936 Convention, which went into force in 1939
"Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs"
 - Severe punishment for illicit drug traffickers

In addition, there were also international agreements, signed in 1925 and 1931 to suppress opium smoking.

- 1946 UNITED NATIONS DRUG CONTROL
1946 Protocol, entered into force in 1947
Legally transferred the drug control functions exercised by the League of Nations to the United Nations

The functions of the League's "Advisory Committee" were transferred to the United Nations "Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (CND), established in 1946 under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

- 1948 Protocol, entered into force in 1949
brought a large number of synthetic drugs ("man-made substances") under international control
- 1953 Opium Protocol, entered into force in 1963
Protocol for Limiting the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in and Use of Opium, signed in New York
 - aimed at limiting opium use and trade to medical and scientific needs, eliminated legal over-production through stock control
 - only 7 countries (Bulgaria, Greece, India, Iran, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia) were authorized to produce opium for export
 - The Permanent Central Board (now the INCB) was empowered with supervisory and enforcement responsibilities; Board has right to impose embargo on importation and exportation of opium

- 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, entered into force in 1964 **Parties: 184**
 - Consolidation of earlier drug control treaties (for opium, coca bush and cannabis)
 - Streamlining the control mechanism
 - The Permanent Central Board and the Drug Supervisory Body became The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
 - It also prohibits opium smoking, coca leaf chewing - transition period

- 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention, entered into force in 1972
 - stronger emphasis on treatment and rehabilitation, social integration as alternatives to imprisonment for abusers
 - INCB is given key role in ensuring a balance between supply and demand of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes

- 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, entered into force in 1976 **Parties: 183**
 - amphetamine-type substances, sedative hypnotic agents, hallucinogens particularly LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), mescaline, amphetamines, and sedative hypnotics, such as barbiturates
 - 4 separate "schedules"
 - Schedule 1, those which are completely prohibited
 - Convention also regulates inspection of stocks, records, laboratory premises
 - Responsibility: CND, INCB

- 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, entered into force in 1990 **Parties: 188**
 - Money Laundering (confiscation of proceeds)
 - Extradition of major drug traffickers
 - Cooperation in demand reduction

- 1998 Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Countering the Drug Problem
Political Declaration, Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; Action Plans
- 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action (target date: 2019)

- 2016 Special Session of General Assembly



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1st International Opium Conference, Shanghai, 1909 Shanghai, 1909



万国禁烟会会址

一九〇九年二月

上海市人民政府一九九六年十一月立

The International Opium Commission

February, 1909

Established by the Shanghai Municipal Government

November, 1996





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International Opium Conference, Geneva, 1925



- The 1925 International Opium Convention banned exportation of *Indian hemp* to countries that prohibited its use.
- Importing countries were required to issue certificates approving the importation, stating that the shipment was to be used "exclusively for medical or scientific purposes".

Egypt: "I earnestly beg all the delegates to give this question [hashish] their best attention, for I know the mentality of Oriental peoples, and I am afraid that it will be said that the question was not dealt with because it did not affect the safety of Europeans...."

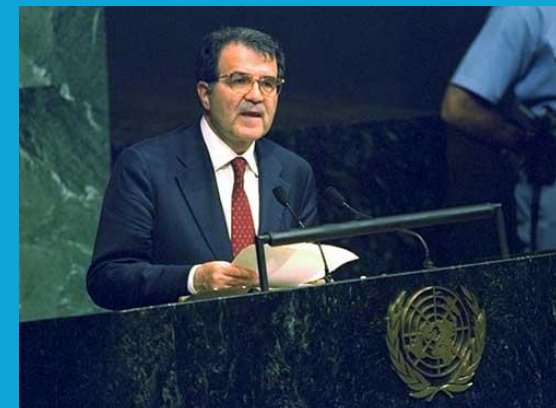
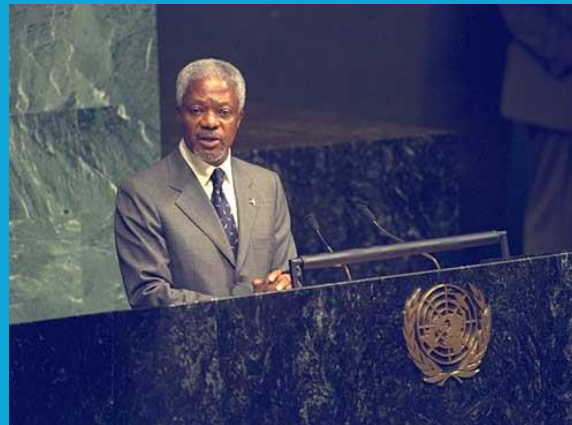




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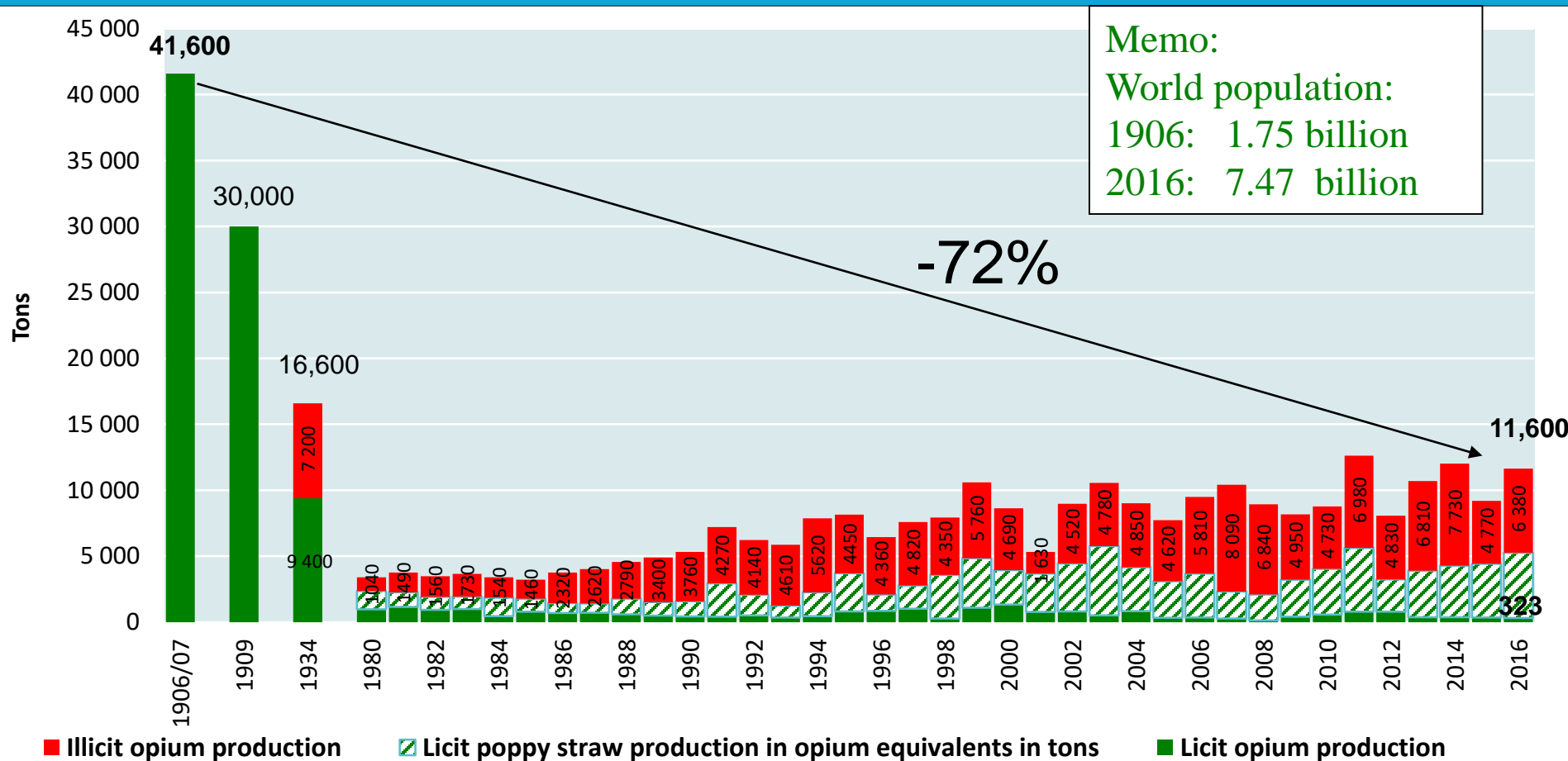
United Nations General Assembly Special Session devoted to the World Drug Problem, 8-10 June 1998



This "Drug Summit" was to assess the international drug problem, and develop a forward-looking strategy for the 21st century by focusing on six crucial issues: **demand reduction** (incl. **"harm reduction"** - **"reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse"**), **alternative development**; **amphetamine-type stimulants**; **precursor chemicals** ("know your customer"); **money-laundering**; and **judicial cooperation**



Global opium production in metric tons, 1906/1907 – 2016

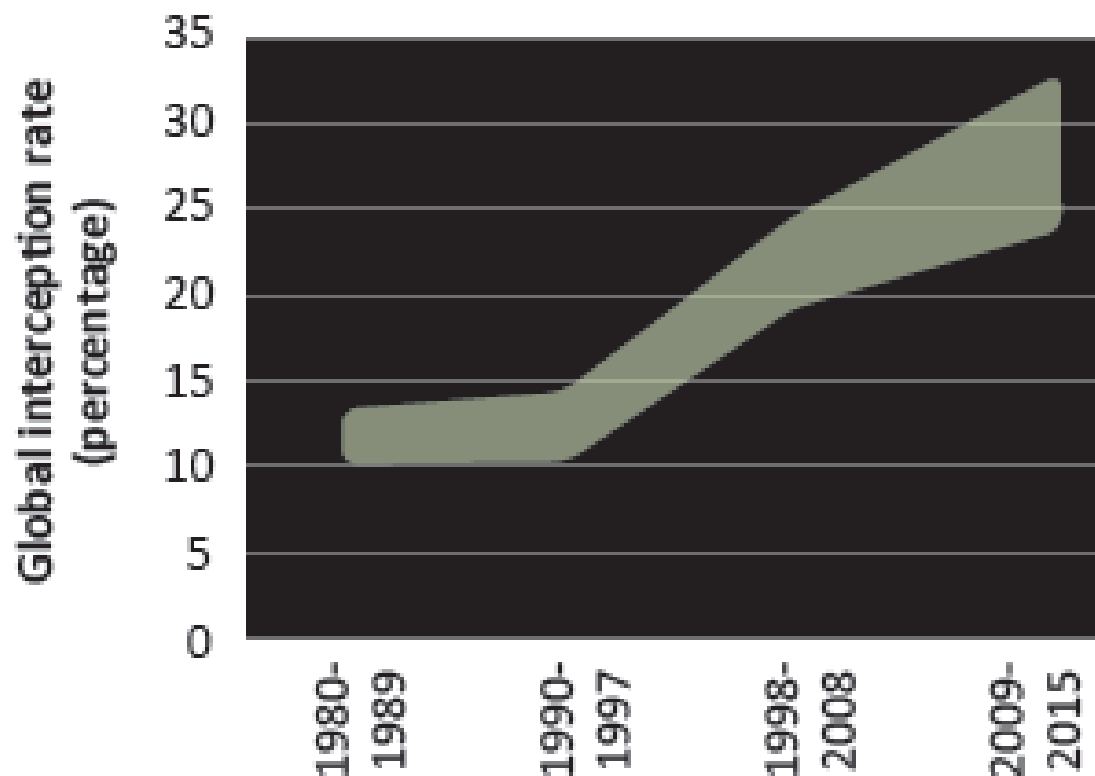


Note: The transformation of poppy straw into opium equivalents is tentative. A transformation ratio of around 7 kg of opium for 100 kg of poppy straw was applied, derived from average morphine output from poppy straw of 0.7% at the global level and an average opium morphine content of close to 10% at the global level (10 years average). Annual specific results were applied for data over the 2006-2015 period. Poppy straw figures for 2016 are still preliminary. Average 2006-2015 ratios (7.2 kg of opium for 100 kg poppy straw and 9.8 kg of morphine for 100 kg of opium) were used as proxies for 2016.

Sources: Report of the International Opium Commission, Shanghai, China, Feb. 1909, Vol. II, INCB, *Narcotics Report*, *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2017 – Statistics for 2015* and previous years, UNODC, A Century of International Drug Control (2009), UNODC, *World Drug Report 2017* and previous years.



Trends in the global interception rate of opiates, 1980-2015



Sources: UNODC calculations based on illicit crop monitoring surveys and responses to the annual report questionnaire.

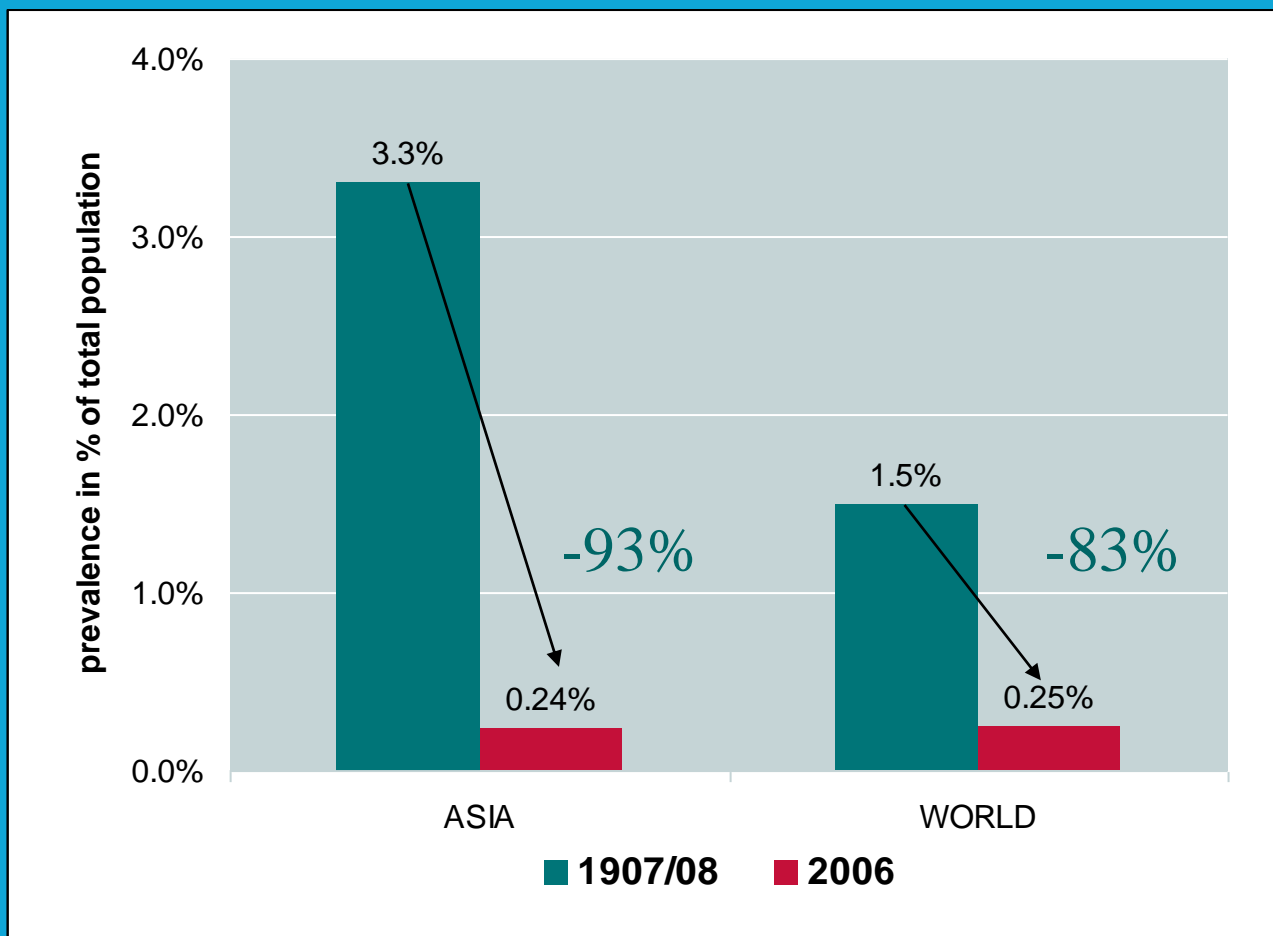
Note: For details of the calculation methods, see the online methodology section of the present report.



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Estimates of opiate use among the total population 1907/08 and 2006



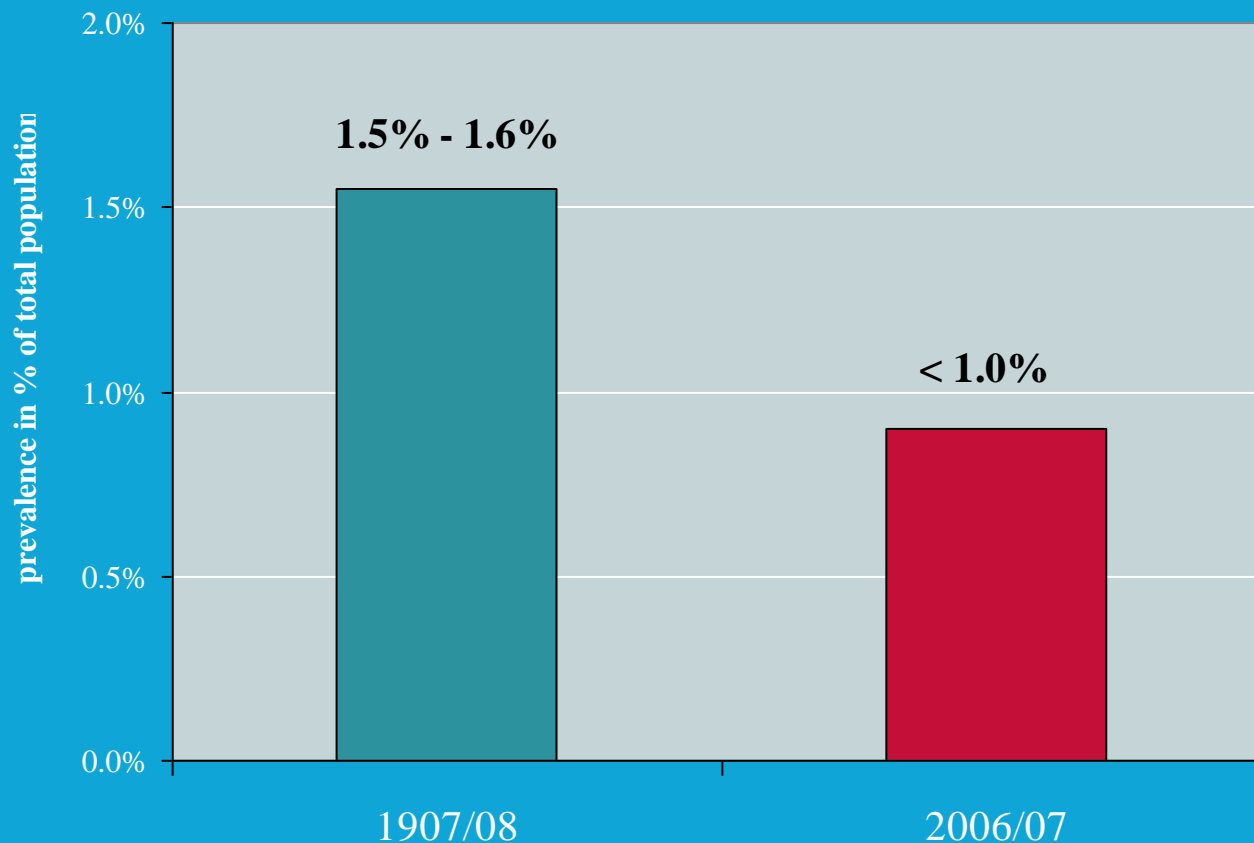
Source: UNODC, 2008 *World Drug Report*, June 2008.



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Estimates of annual prevalence of opiate, cocaine and ATS use at the global level, 1907/08 and 2006/07



Source:: UNODC calculations based on International Opium Commission, Shanghai, February 1909, UNODC, *World Drug Report 2008*.



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RESEARCH

Trends and patterns



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GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF DRUG DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Latest trends, cross-cutting issues

WORLD
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DEMAND



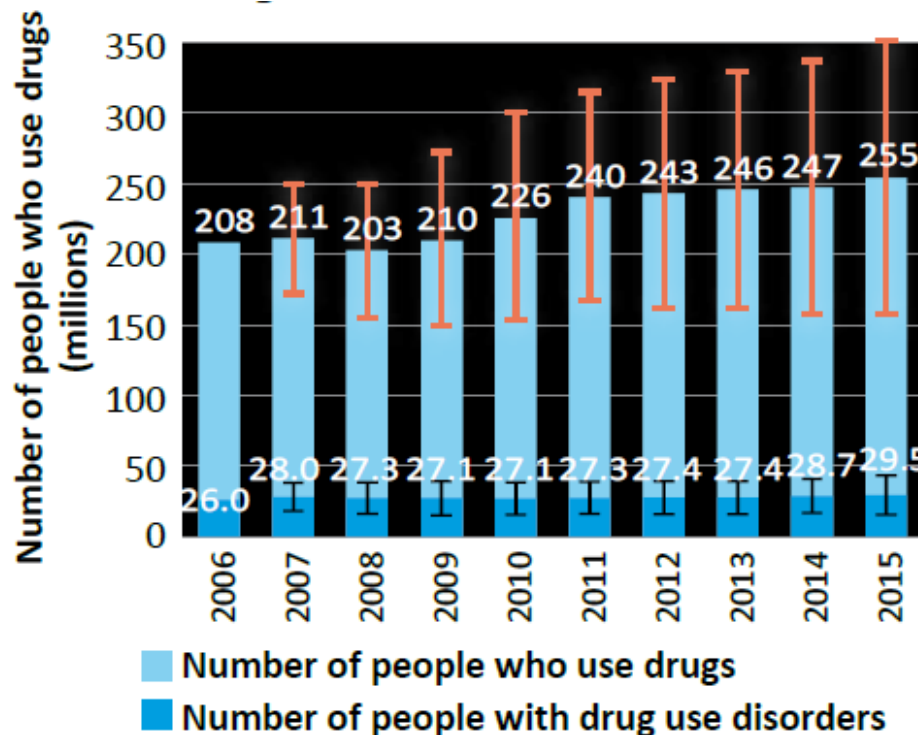
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Drug use

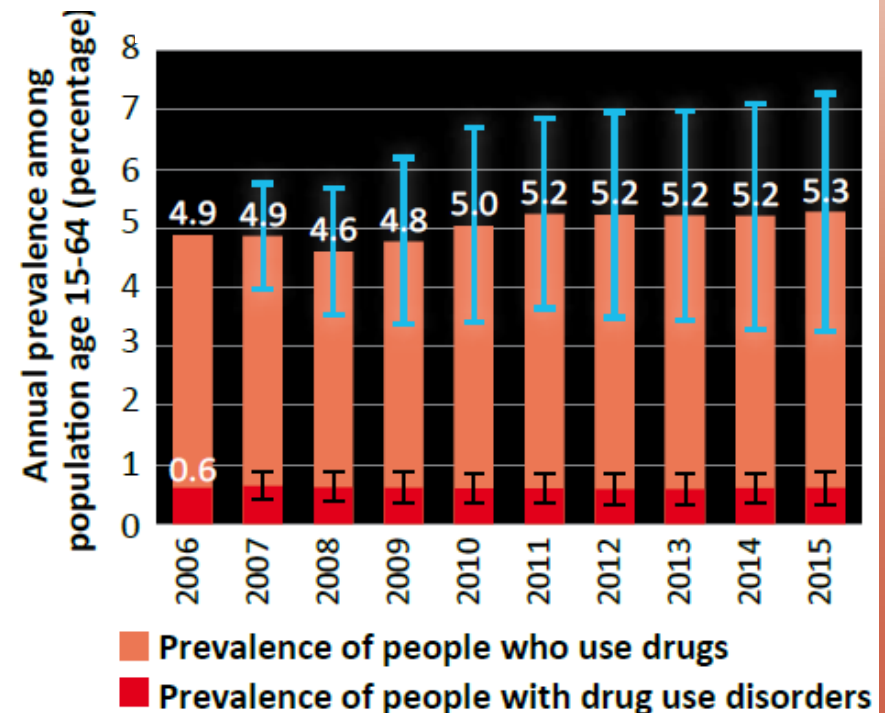
Global trends in estimated number of drug users and people with drug user disorders, 2006-2015



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire.

Note: Estimates are for adults (aged 15-64) who used drugs in the past year.

Global trends in the estimated prevalence of drug use and prevalence of people with drug use problems, 2006-2015



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Estimated percentage of adults (aged 15-64) who used drugs in the past year.

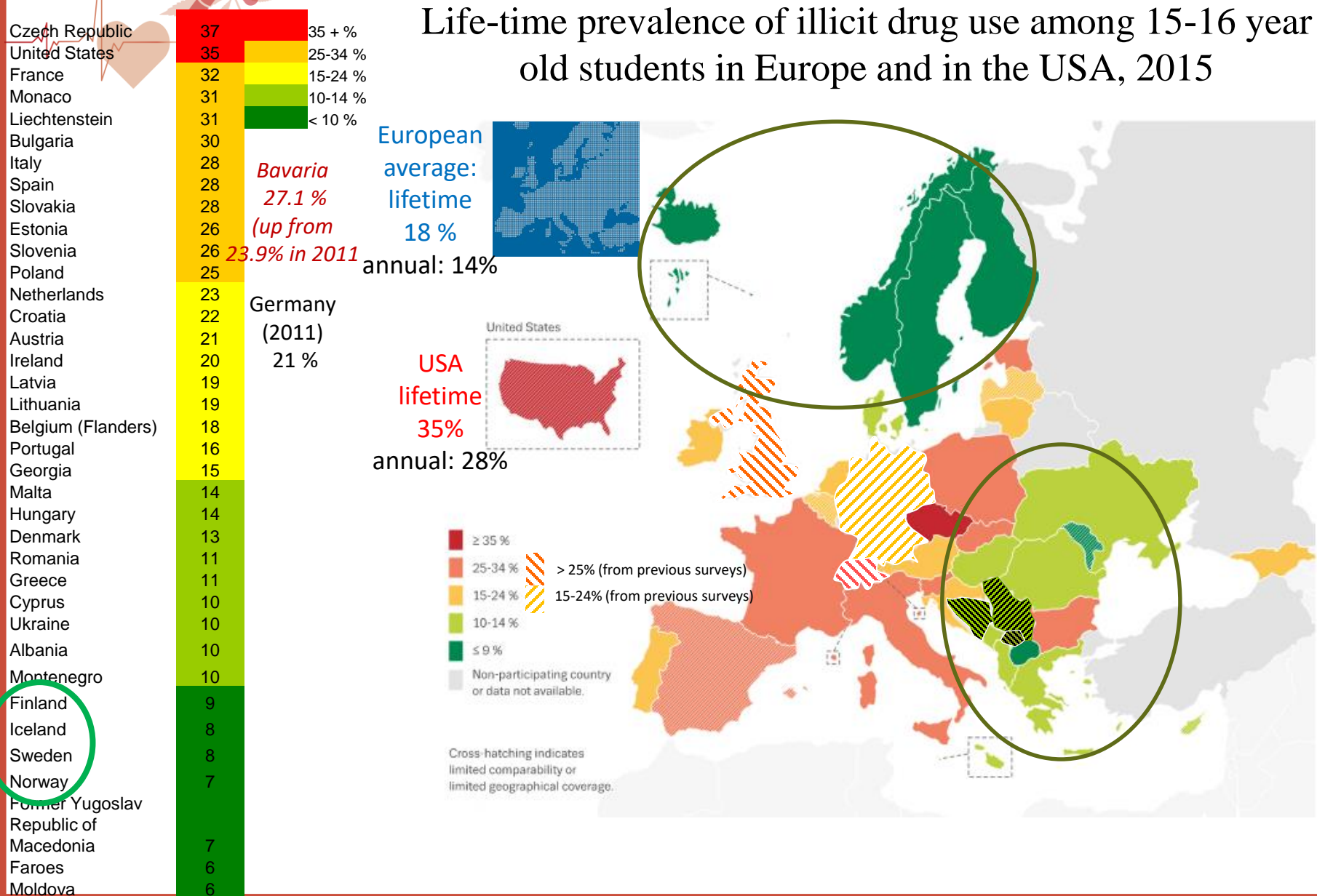


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Life-time prevalence of illicit drug use among 15-16 year old students in Europe and in the USA, 2015





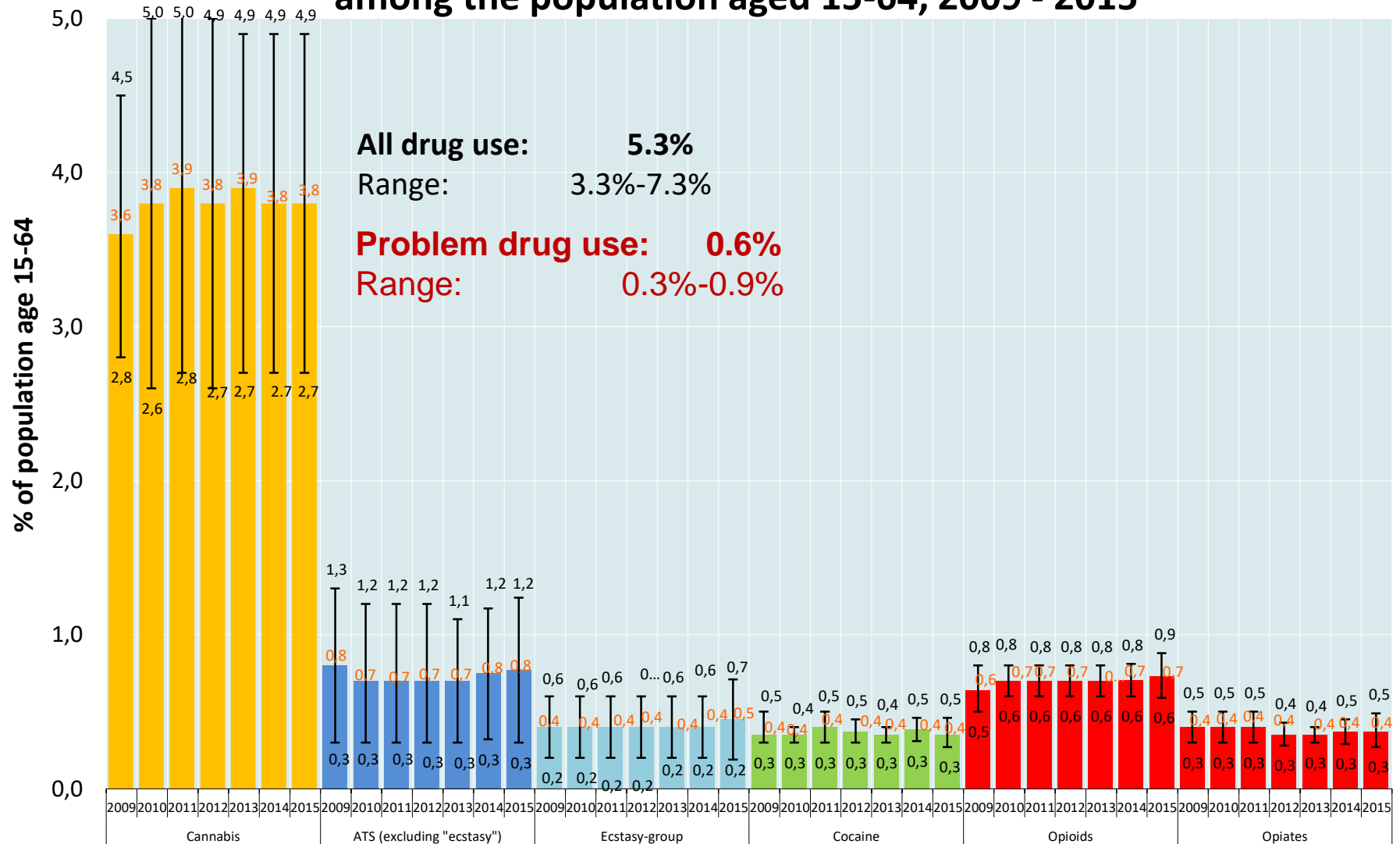
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Annual prevalence of illicit drug use at the global level, among the population aged 15-64, 2009 - 2015

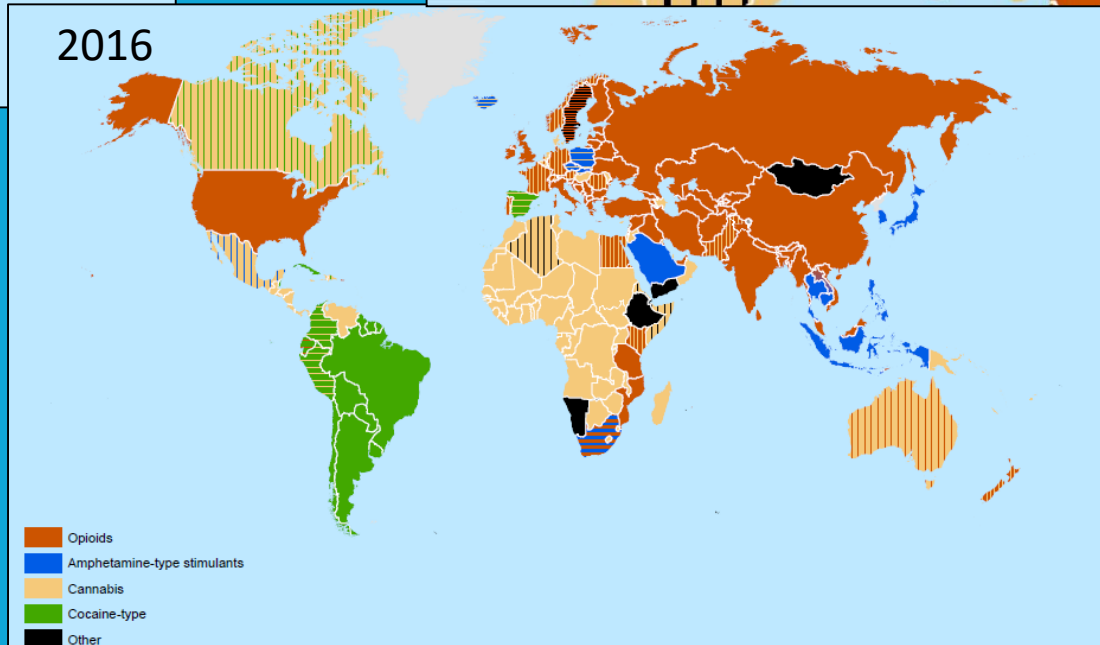
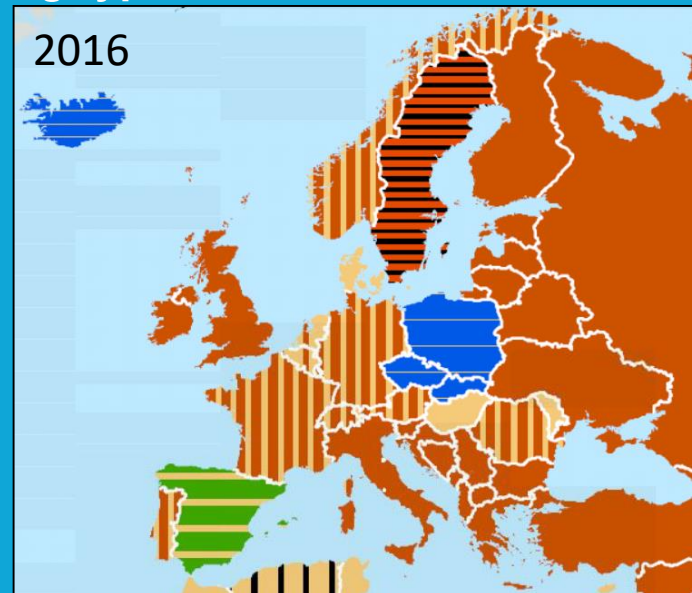
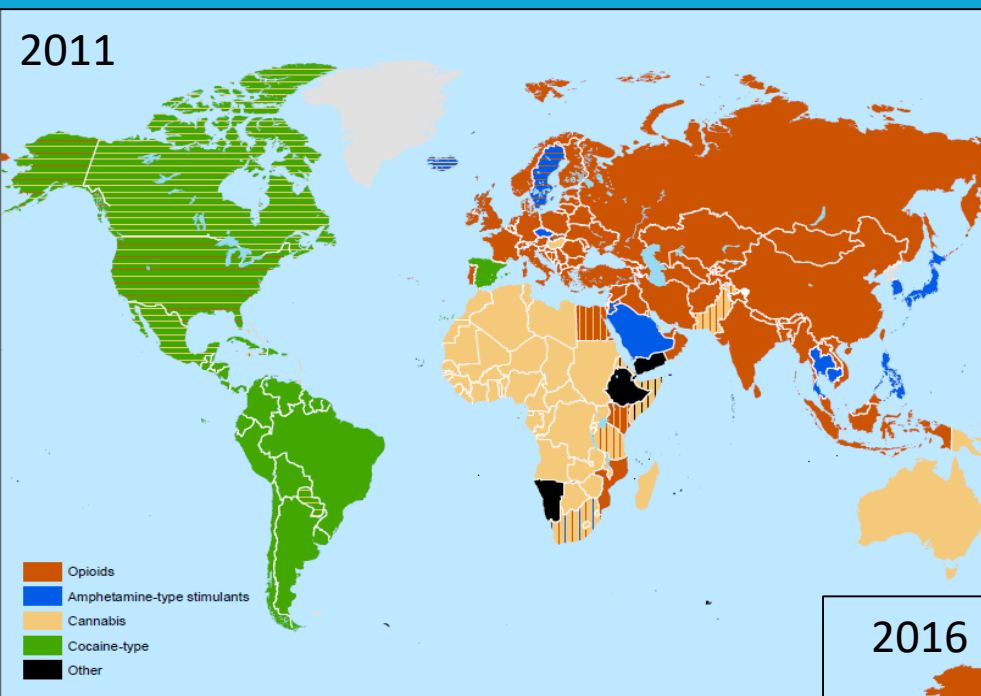




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Treatment demand – by primary drug-type



Source: UNODC, Annual Report questionnaire and other Government reports.

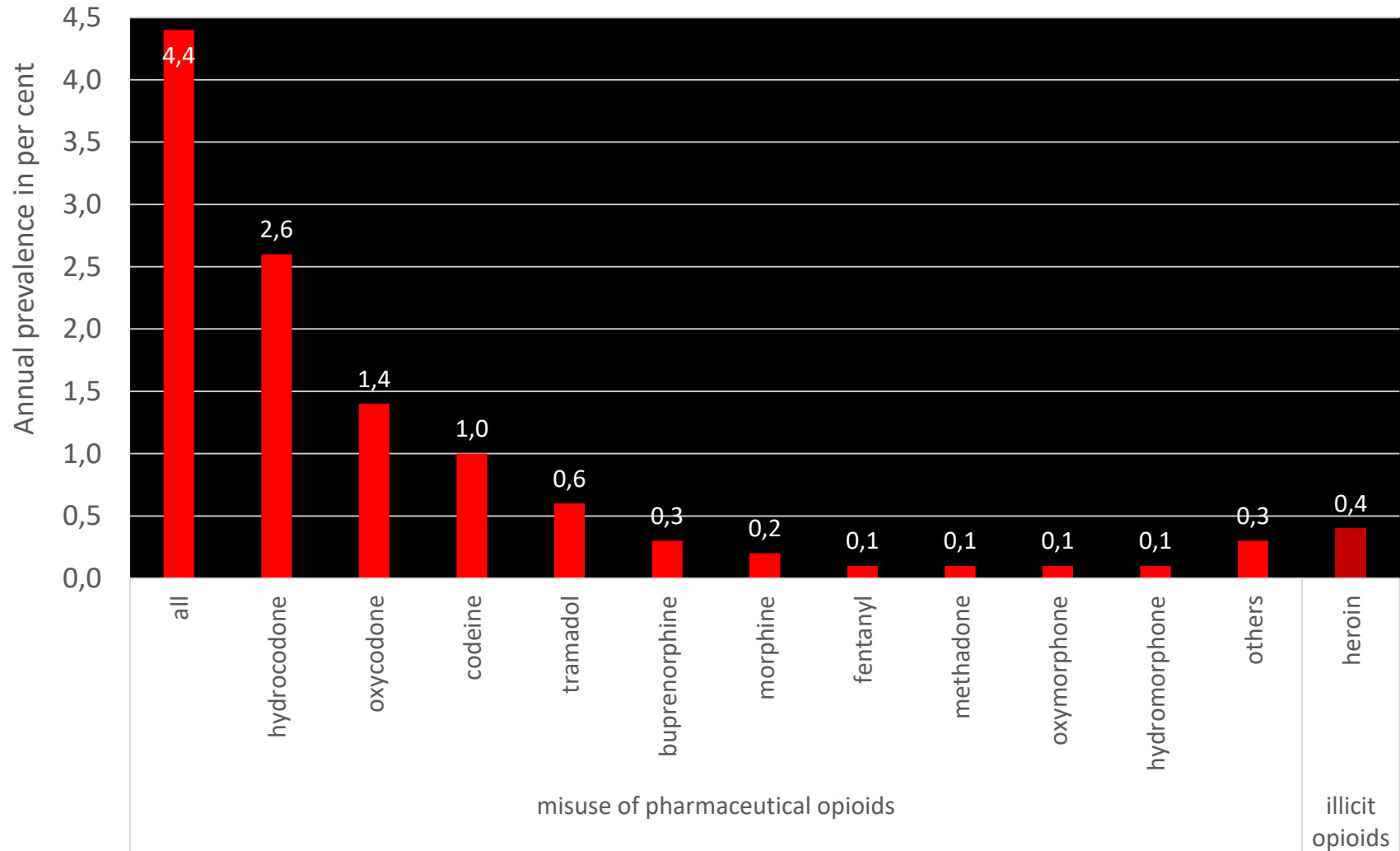


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Annual prevalence of opioid misuse in the USA in per cent of the general population aged 12 and older 2016



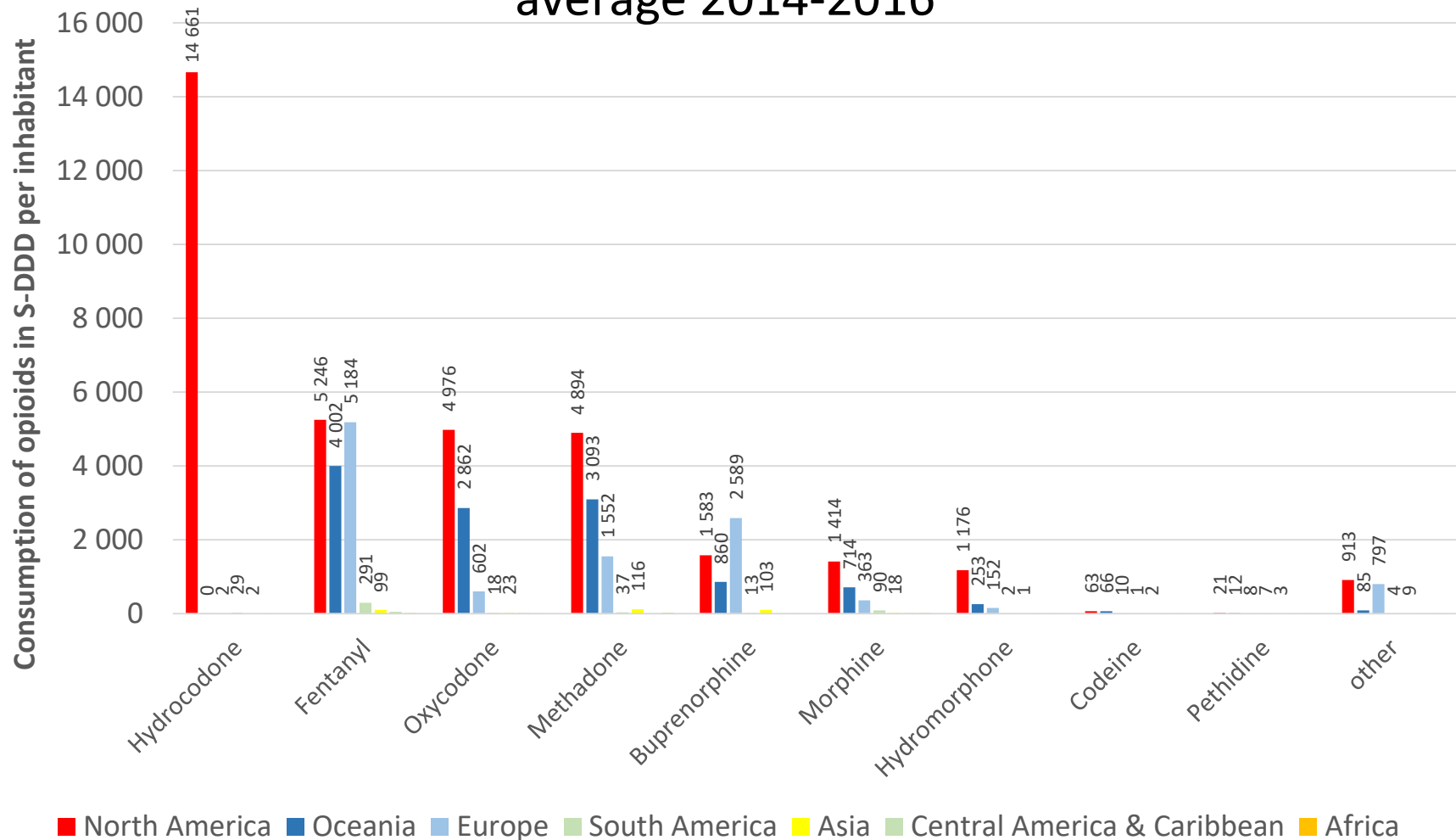


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(Licit) consumption or pharmaceutical opioids* per inhabitant in defined daily doses (DDD) for statistical purposes, average 2014-2016



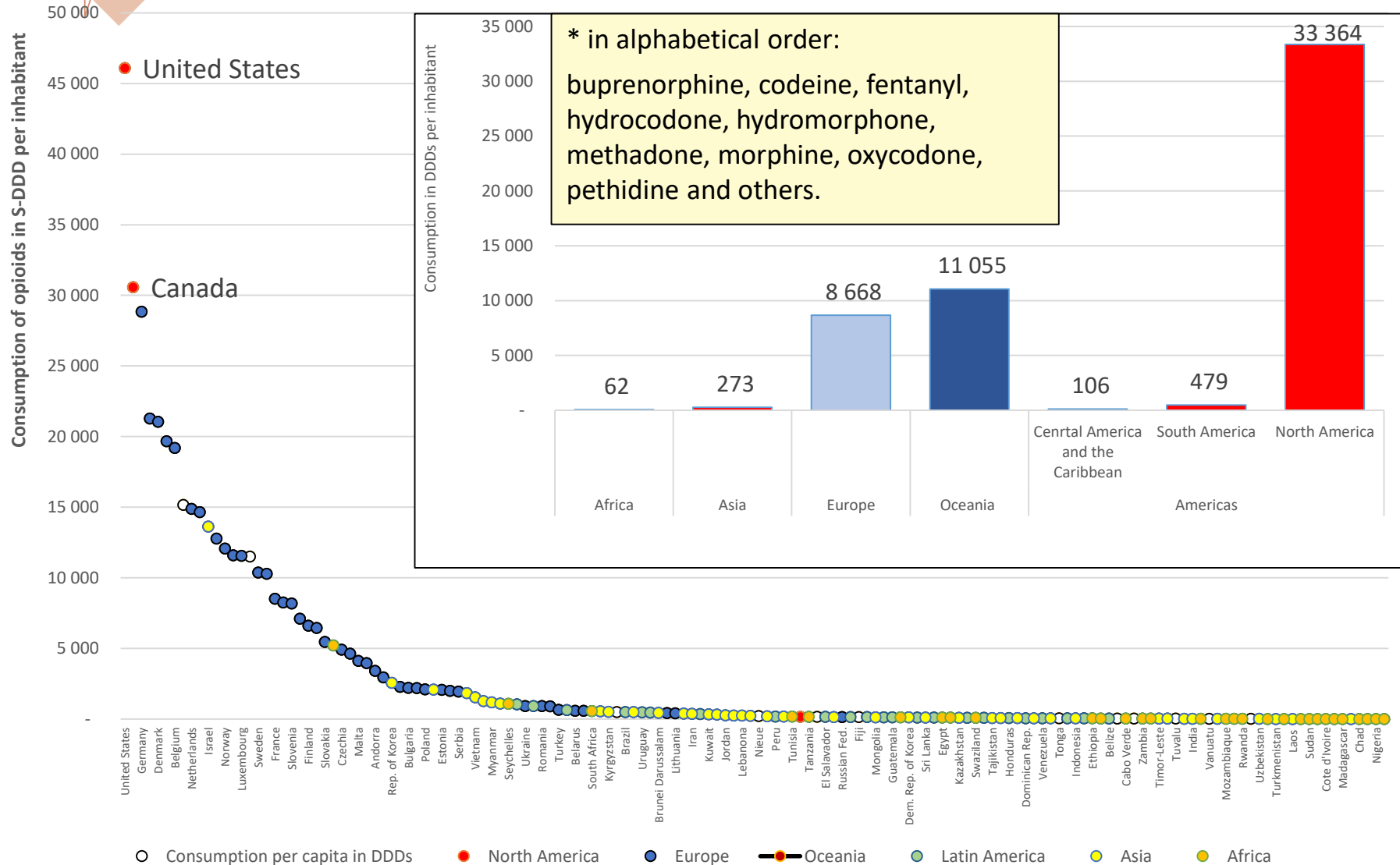


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(Licit) Consumption of opioids in S-DDDs per million inhabitants, average 2014-2016





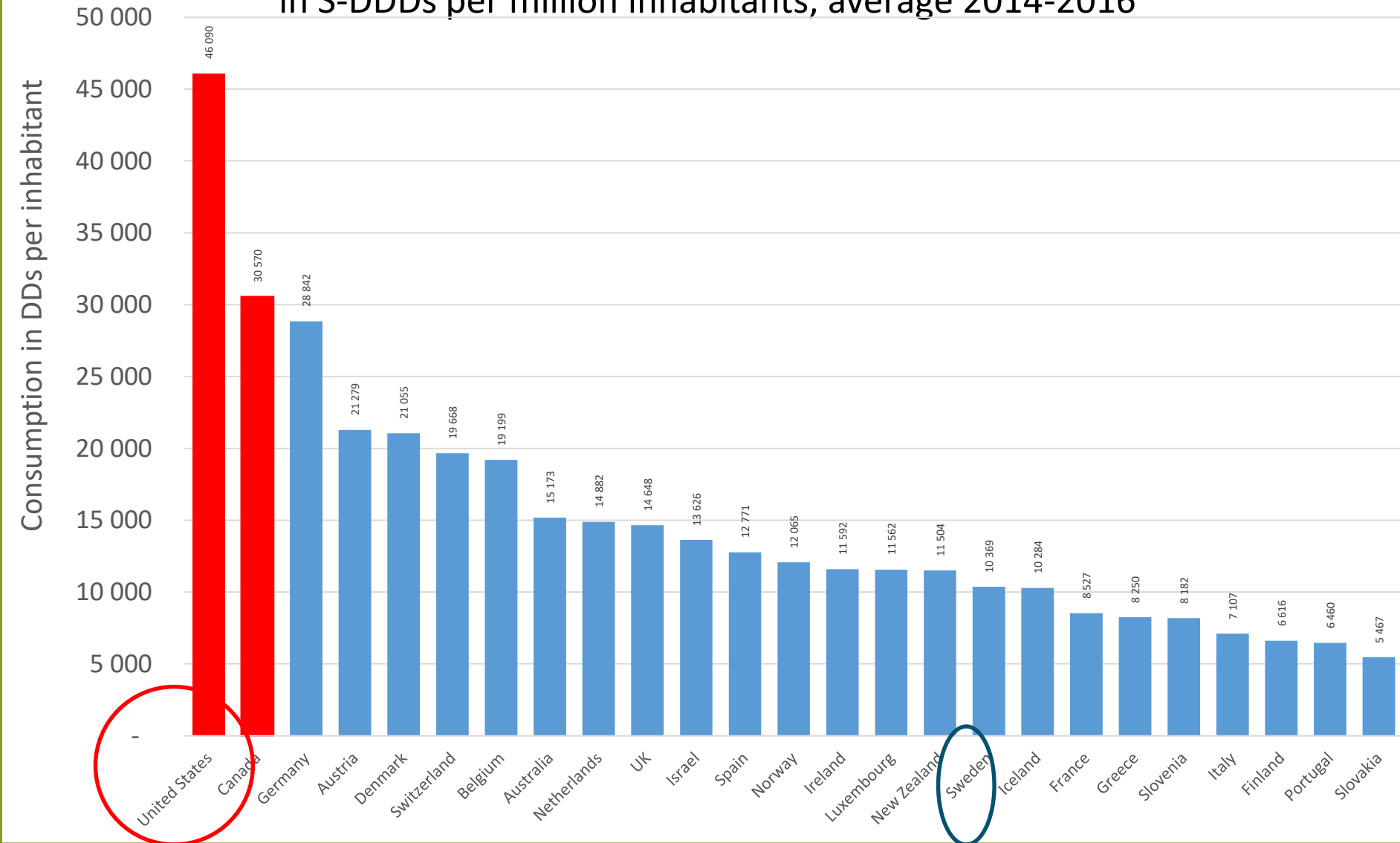
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Countries with the highest levels of (licit) opioids consumption in S-DDDs per million inhabitants, average 2014-2016



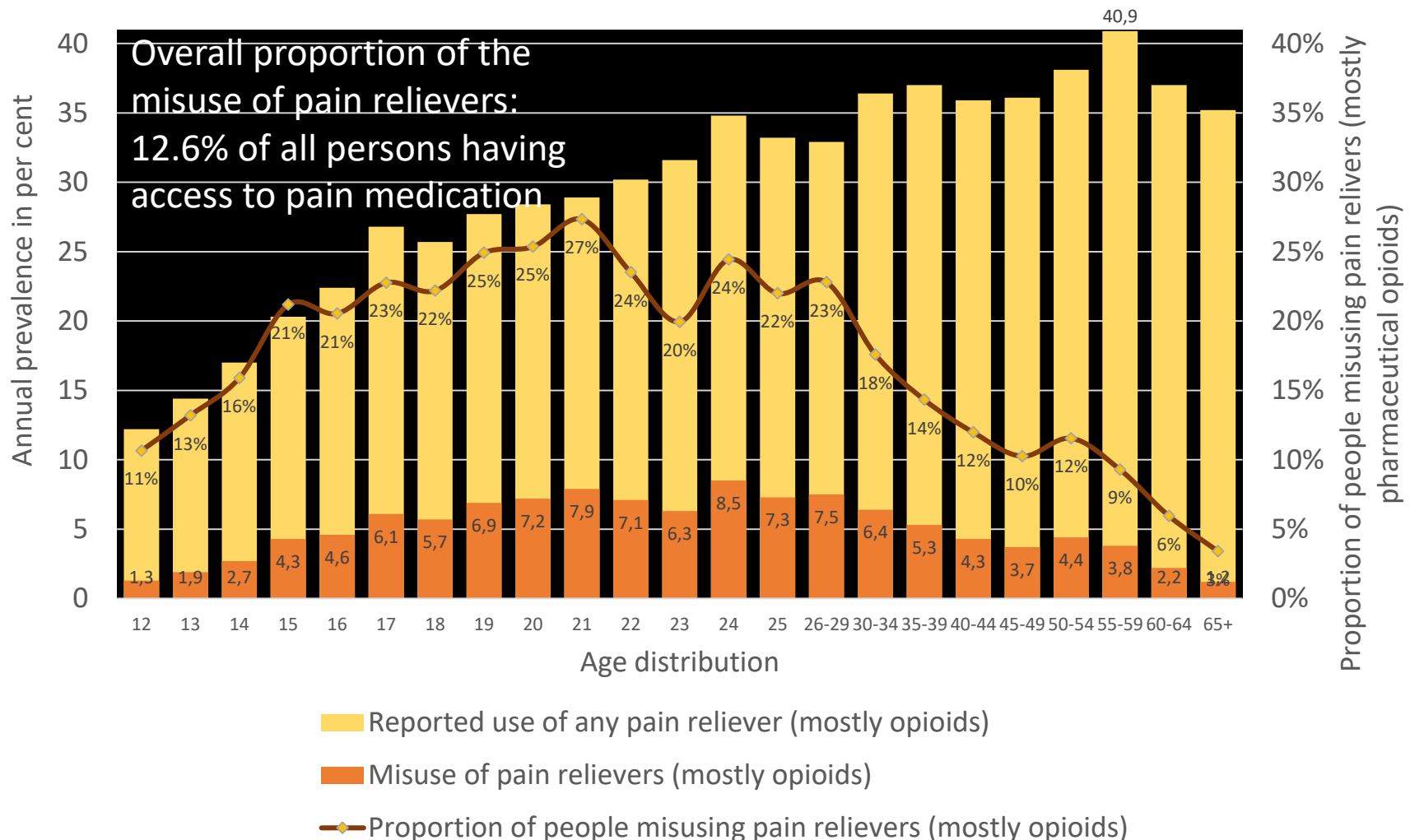


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Age distribution of the use and the misuse of pharmaceutical opioids in the USA, 2016





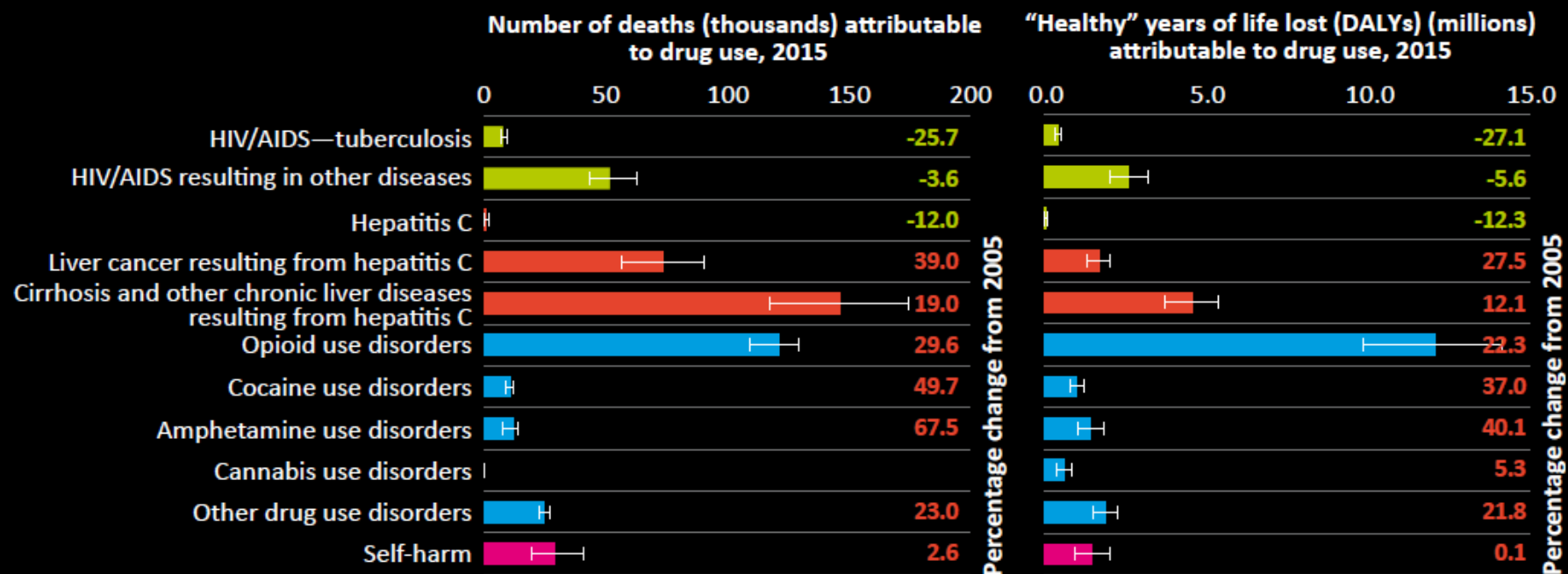
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Health related harm

Number of deaths and “healthy” years of life lost (DALYs) attributable to drug use, 2015



Source: “Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015”.

Notes: Error bars represent uncertainty intervals. Numbers given in charts are percentage changes from 2005.

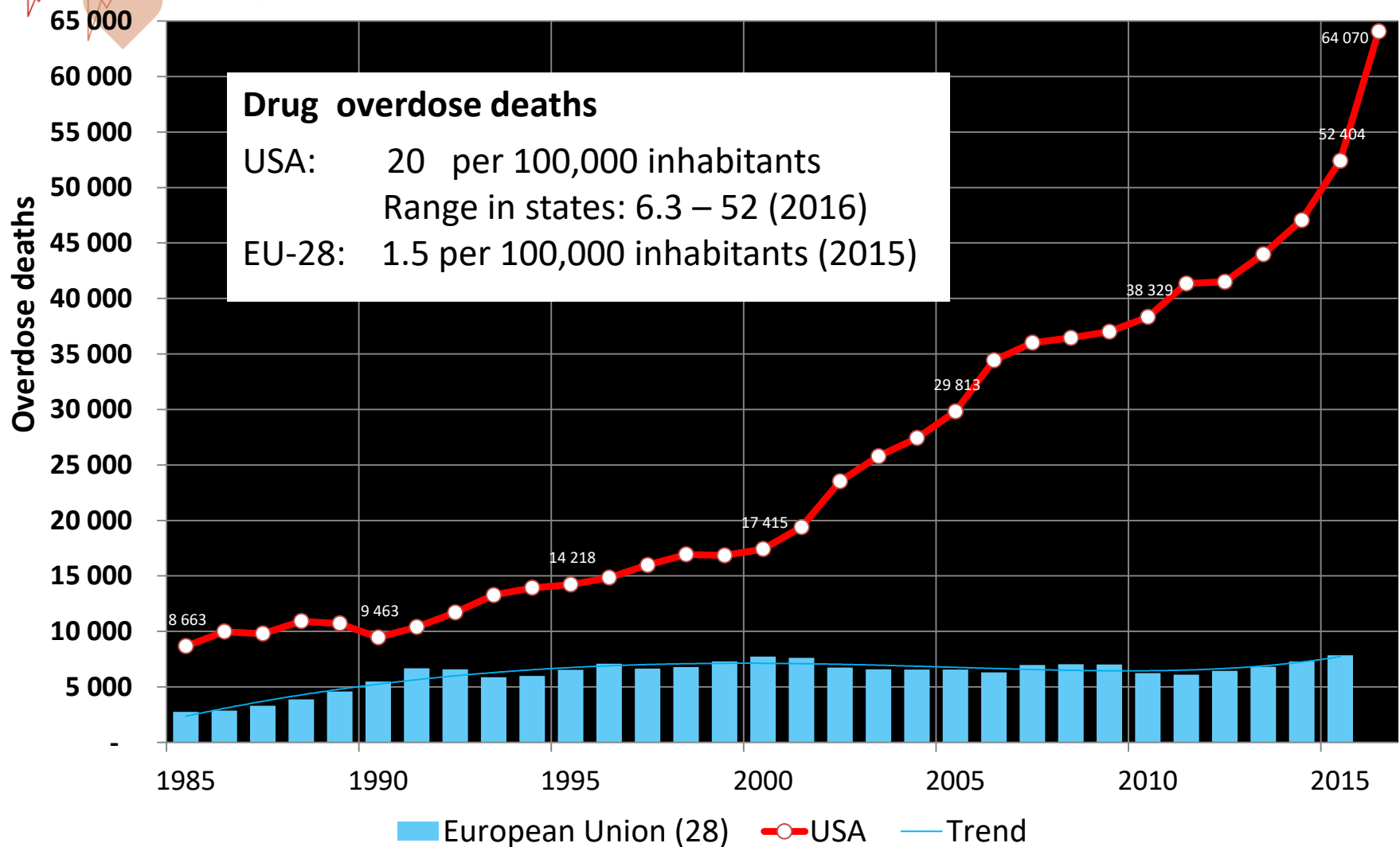


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Drug overdose deaths: United States and European Union, 1985-2016



Sources: EMCDDA, UNODC, Annual Report Questionnaire data and ONDCP.

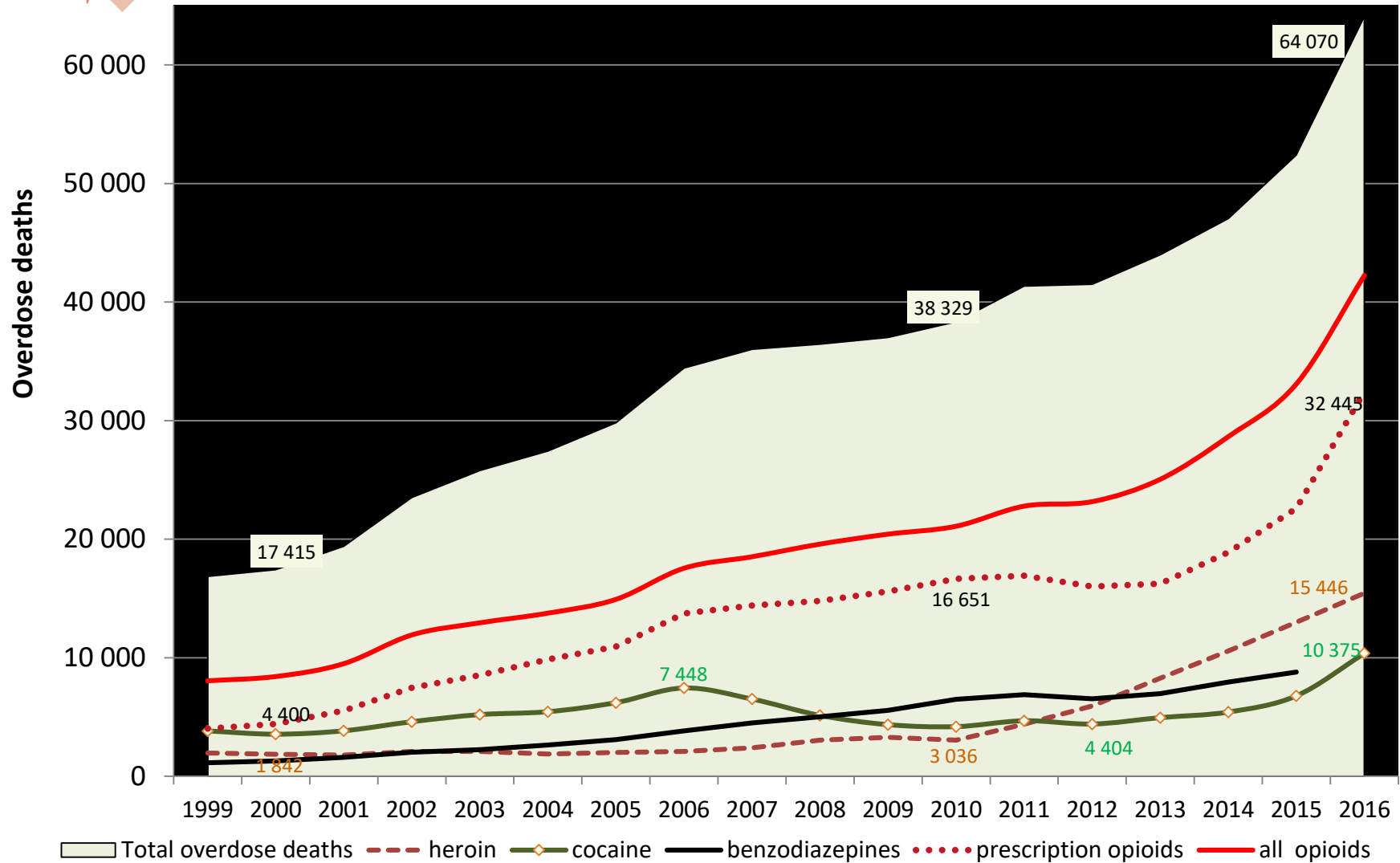


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Overdose deaths in the USA, 1999-2016



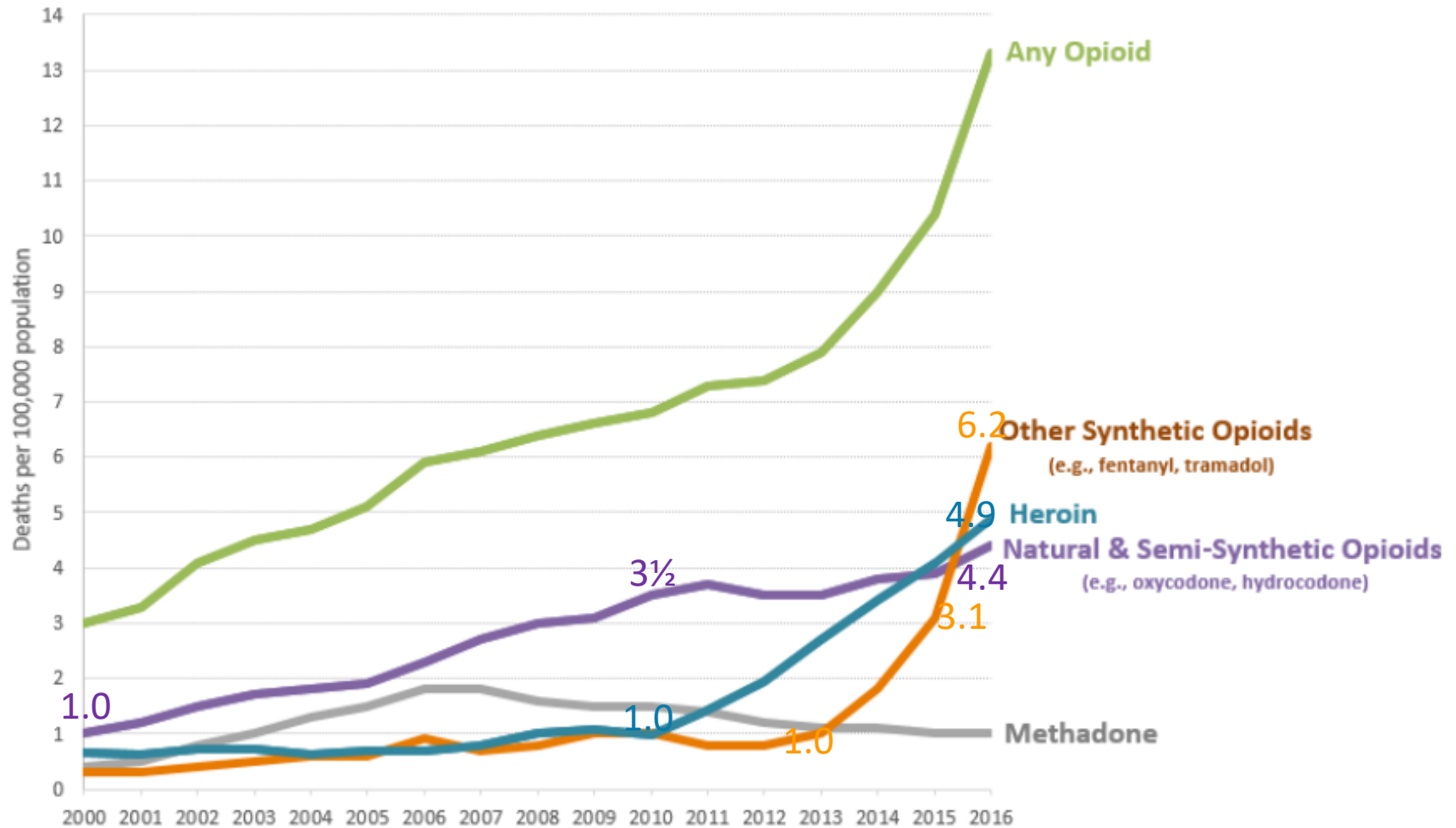


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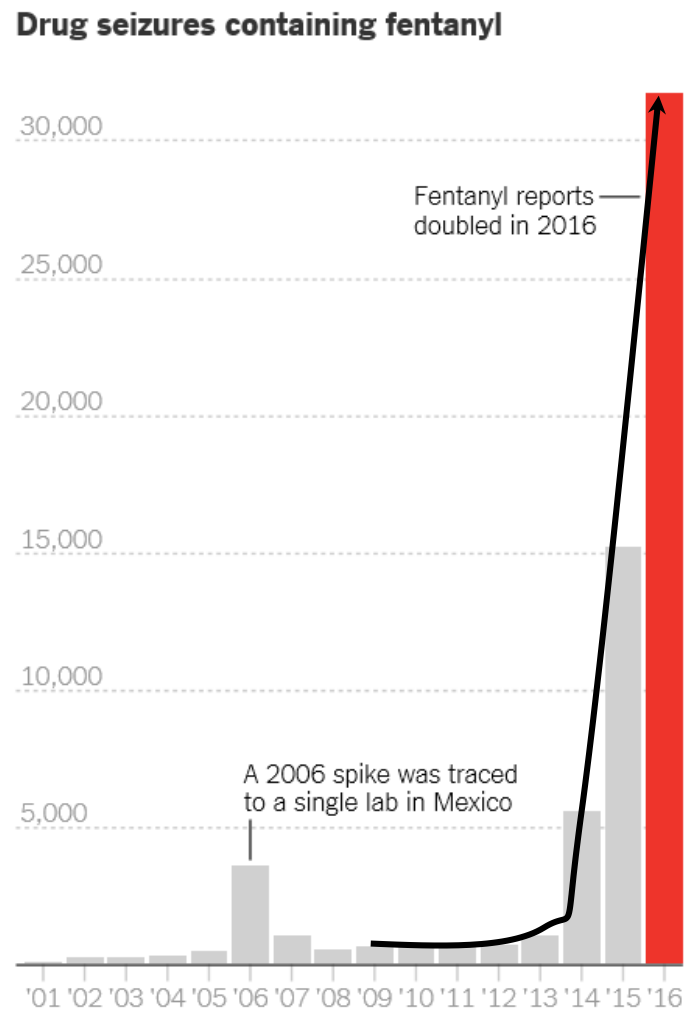
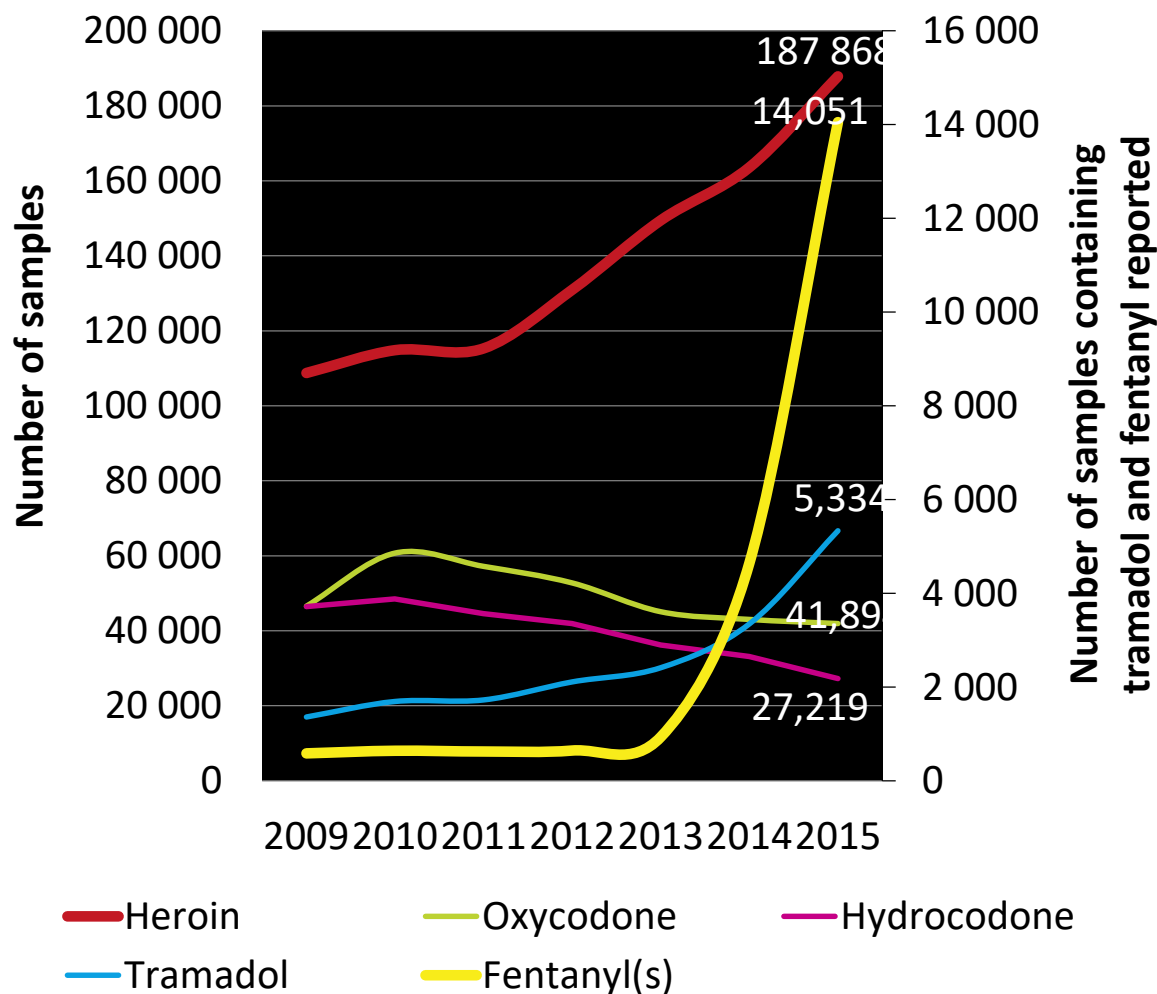
Overdose deaths in the USA involving opioids, 2000-2016



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017.
<https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.



Number of opioid samples submitted to and analysed by laboratories, by type of drug identified, United States, 2009-2016



Source: US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), National Forensic Laboratory Information System reports.



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GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF DRUG DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Latest trends, cross-cutting issues

WORLD
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SUPPLY

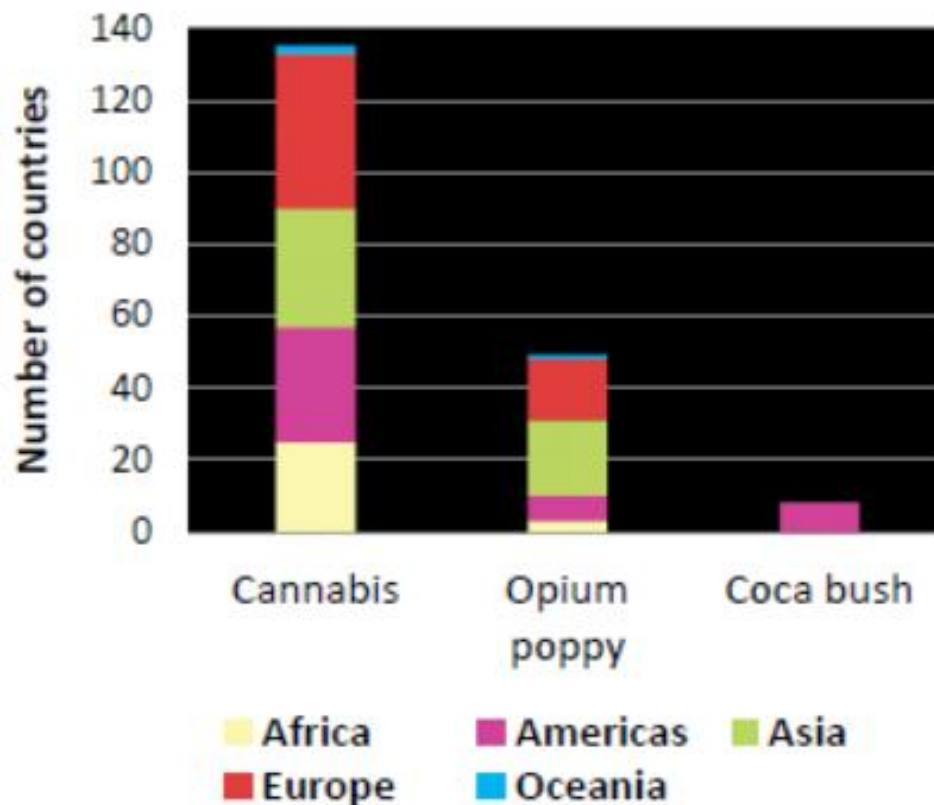


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Number of countries reporting drug cultivation^a 2010-2015



^a Countries reporting cultivation, production and eradication of cannabis plants, opium poppy and coca bush, countries reporting seizures of cannabis plants, opium poppy plants and coca bush, and countries identified by other Member States as countries of origin for cannabis plants, opium poppy plants and coca leaf.

Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

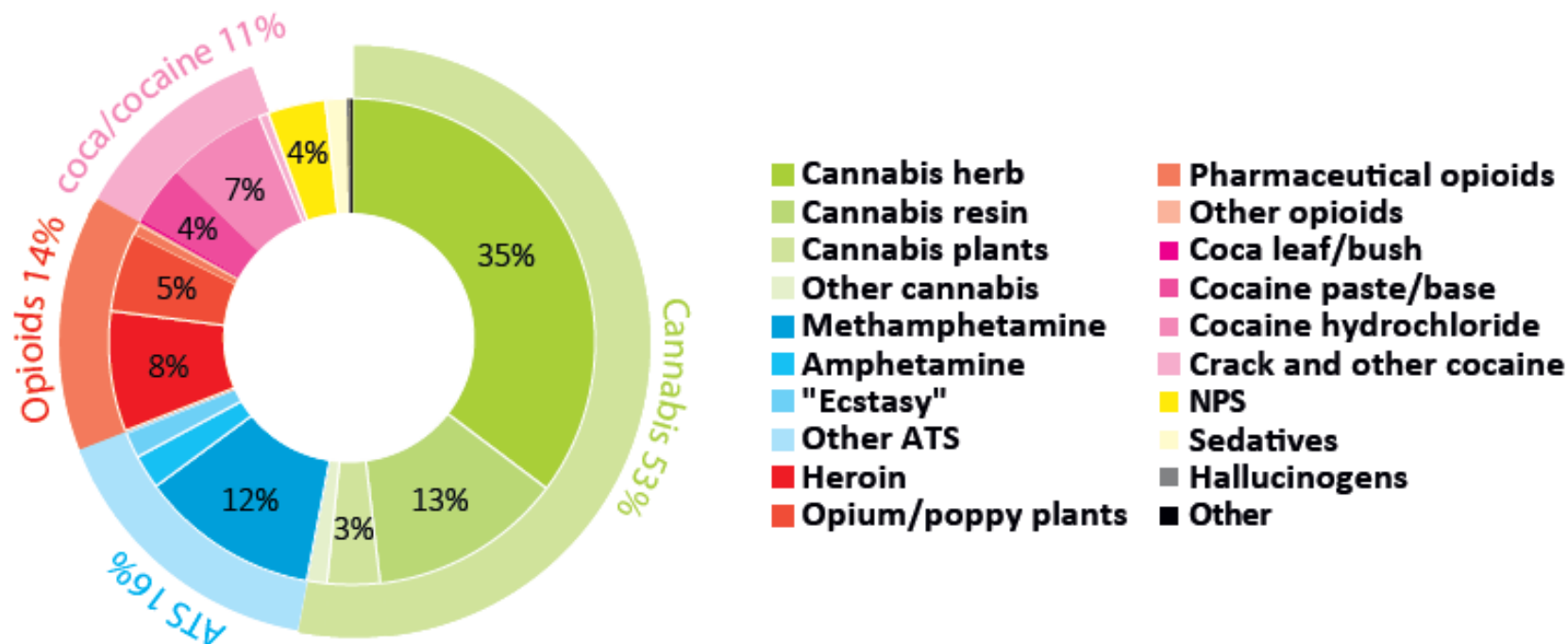


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Distribution of total drug seizure cases, 2015 (2.4 million cases)



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Based on information from 64 countries.

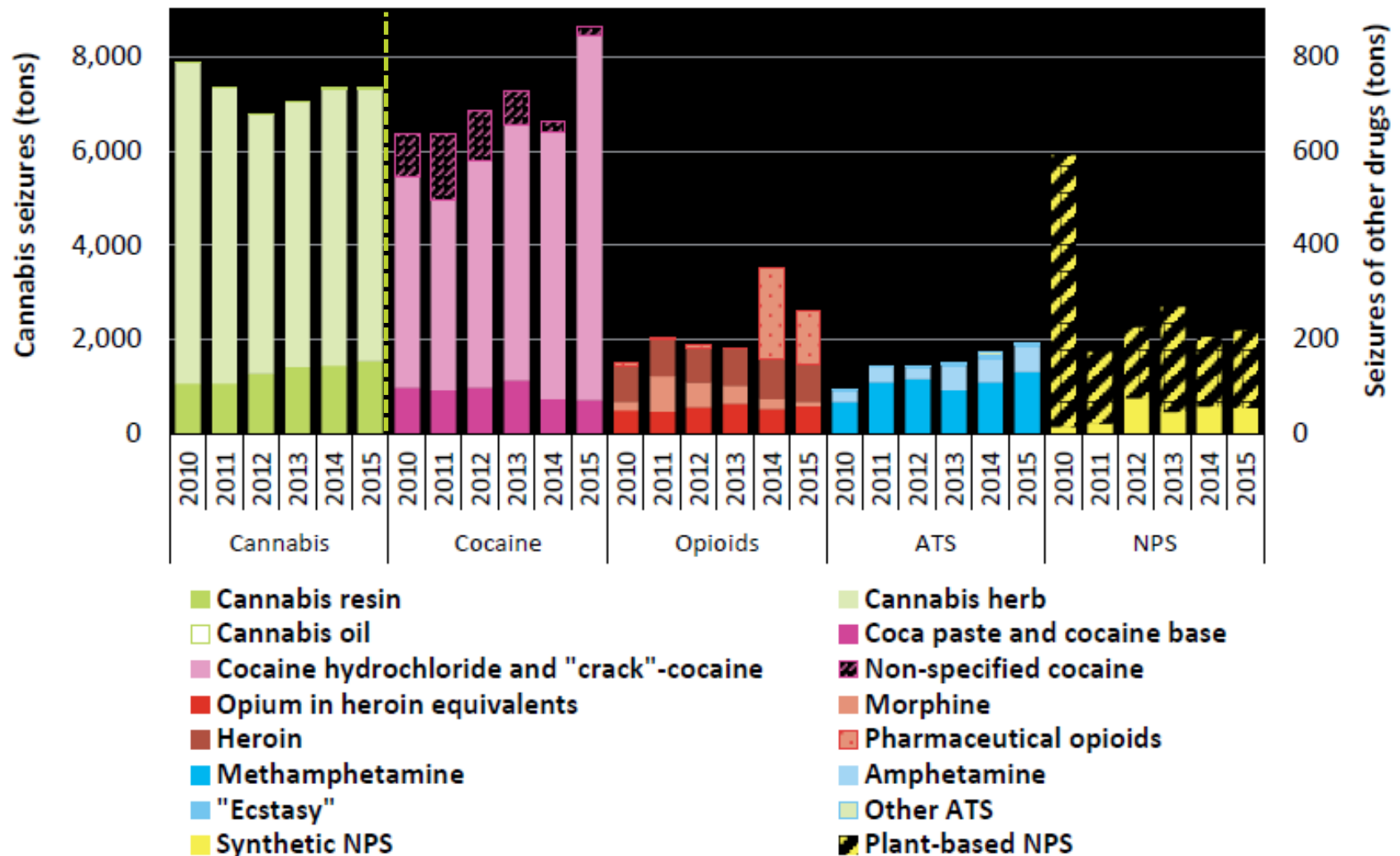


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Global drug seizures of selected drugs, by quantity, 2010-2015



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: A rate of 10:1 was used to convert seizures of opium into seizures expressed in heroin equivalents.

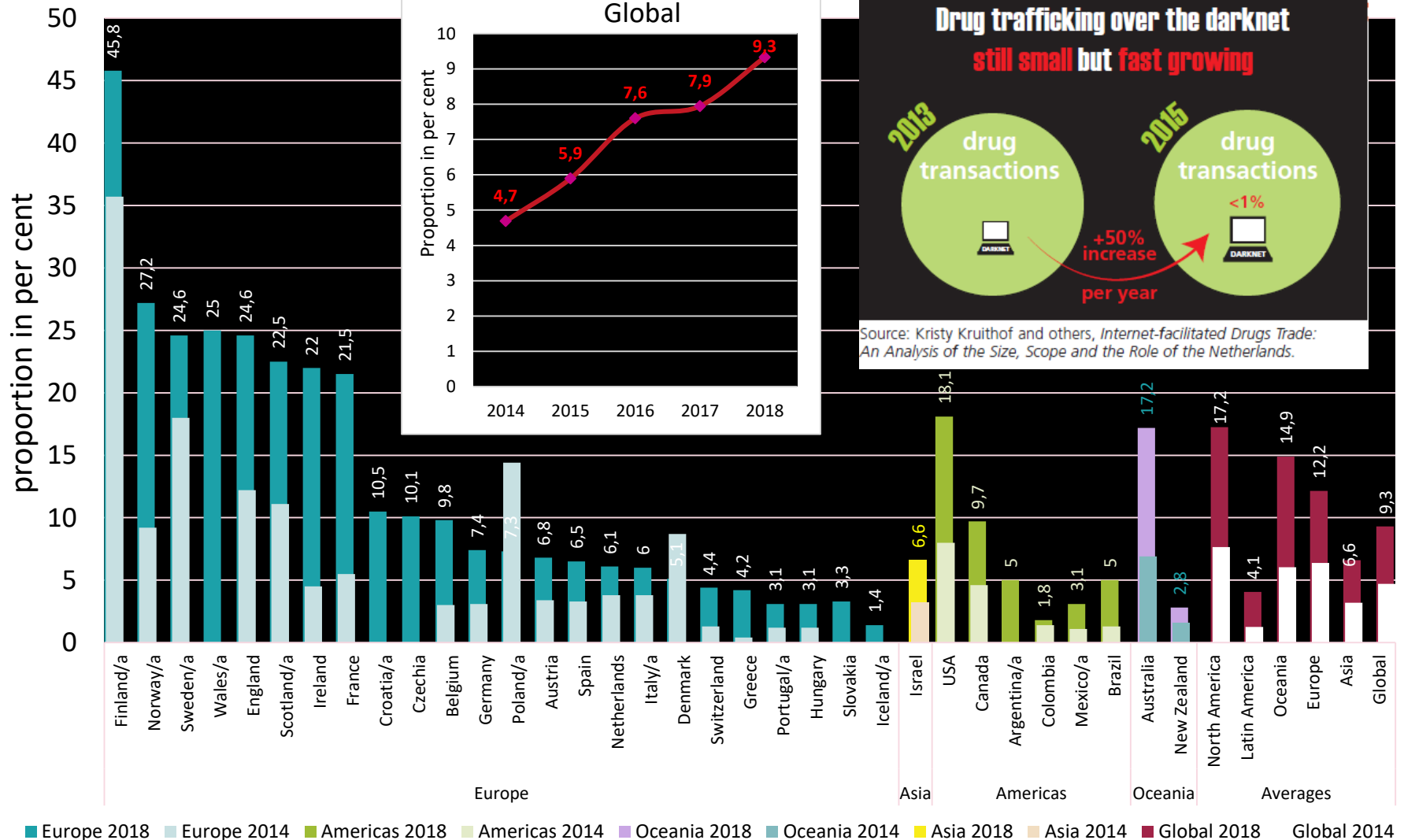


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Proportion of internet using drug users purchasing their drugs via the darknet, 2014 and 2018 (or latest year/a)





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MARKET ANALYSIS OF PLANT-BASED DRUGS

Opiates, cocaine, cannabis

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A. THE OPIATE MARKET

Global cultivation

change from previous year

8%

most recent estimate

304,800 ha

427,000 x

**2016**

Global seizures

change from previous year

11%
opium **-5%**
heroin **-54%**
morphine**587 tons****opium****88 tons****heroin****9.6 tons****morphine****2015**

Global production

change from previous year

34%**6,380 tons of opium****4,300 tons**
processed into heroin**448 tons of heroin**
produced**2,060 tons**
consumed as opium**2016**

Global number of users

opioid users

opiate users

35 million**17.7 million****2015**

Notes: Data on cultivation and production/manufacture refer to 2016. Data on seizures and numbers of users refer to 2015. Seizures of different substances are of varying purity. Estimates of cultivation and eradication of opium poppy, production of opium, manufacture of heroin and prevalence of opioids and opiates use are available in the annex of booklet 2.

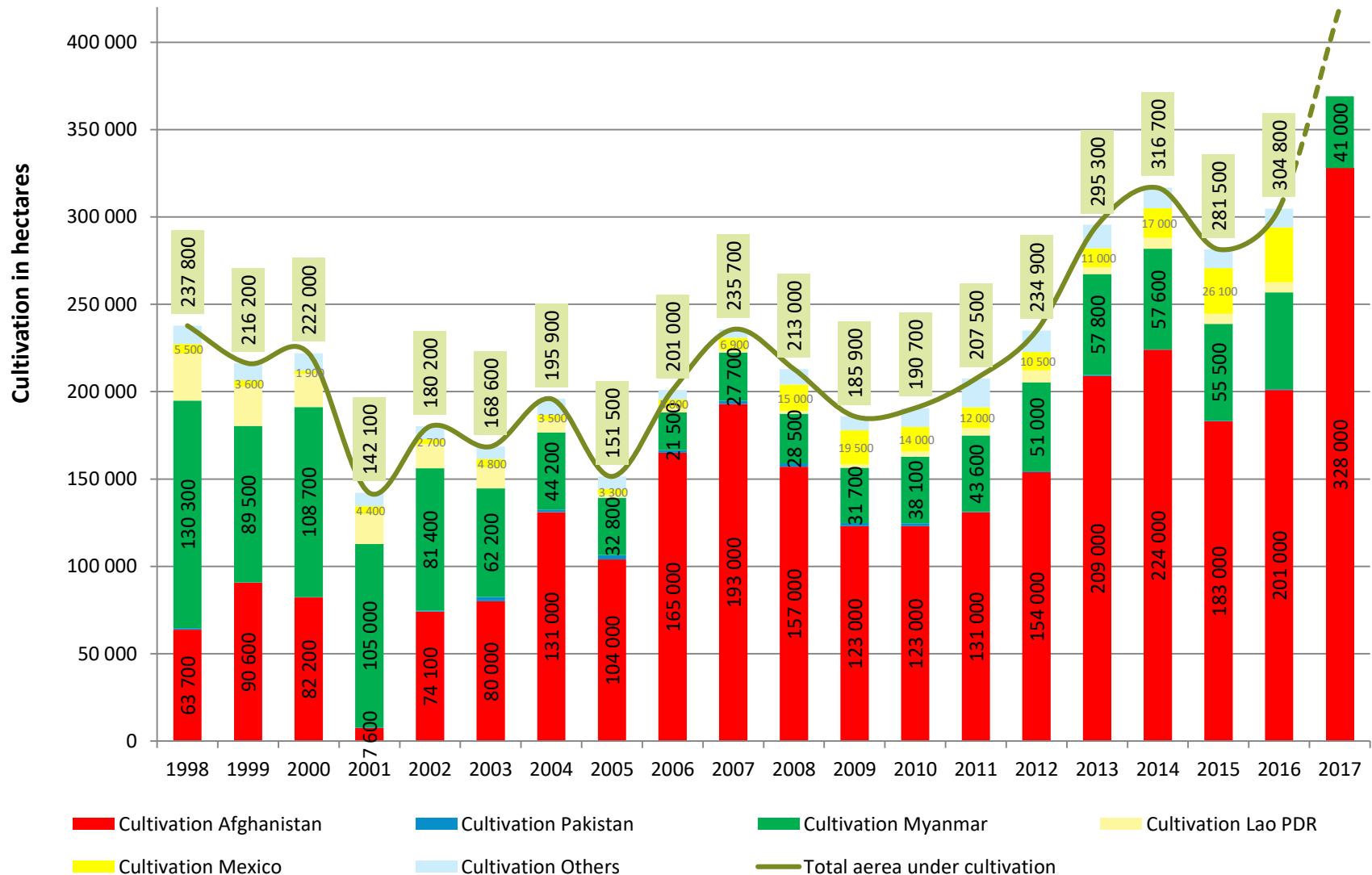


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Global opium poppy cultivation, 1998-2017



Sources: UNODC calculations based on UNODC crop monitoring surveys and responses to the annual report questionnaire.



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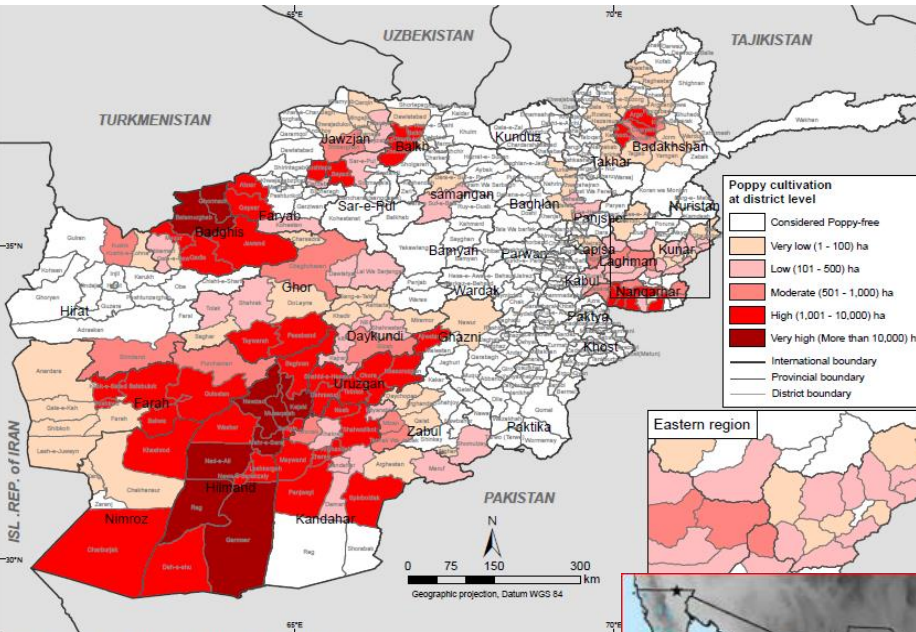
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Opium poppy cultivation, 2017

Afghanistan

(328,000 ha; +63%*; 301,000-355,000 ha)



Helmand:	144,018;	44%	+ 79%
Kandahar:	28,010;	9%;	+37%
Badghis:	24,726;	8%;	n.a.
Faryab:	22,797	7%	n.a.
Uruzgan:	21,541;	7%;	+39%
Nangarhar:	18,976;	6%;	+32%
Farah:	12,846;	4%;	+41%
Balkh:	12,116;	4%	+481%
Nimroz:	11,466;	3%;	+116%
Badakhshan:	8,311;	3%;	+32%
Rest:	23,499;	4%;	+140%

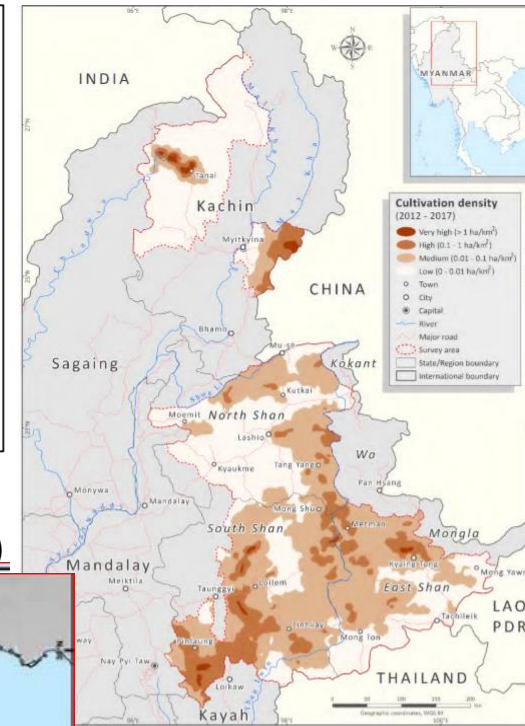
Mexico (2015)

26,100 ha (21,500 - 28,100)



Myanmar

(41,000 ha; -25%**; 30,200-51,900)



Sources: UNODC, Opium Surveys in Afghanistan, Myanmar in 2017 and Mexico 2015.

Opium in Mexico found in states of Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas

*change as compared to 2016;

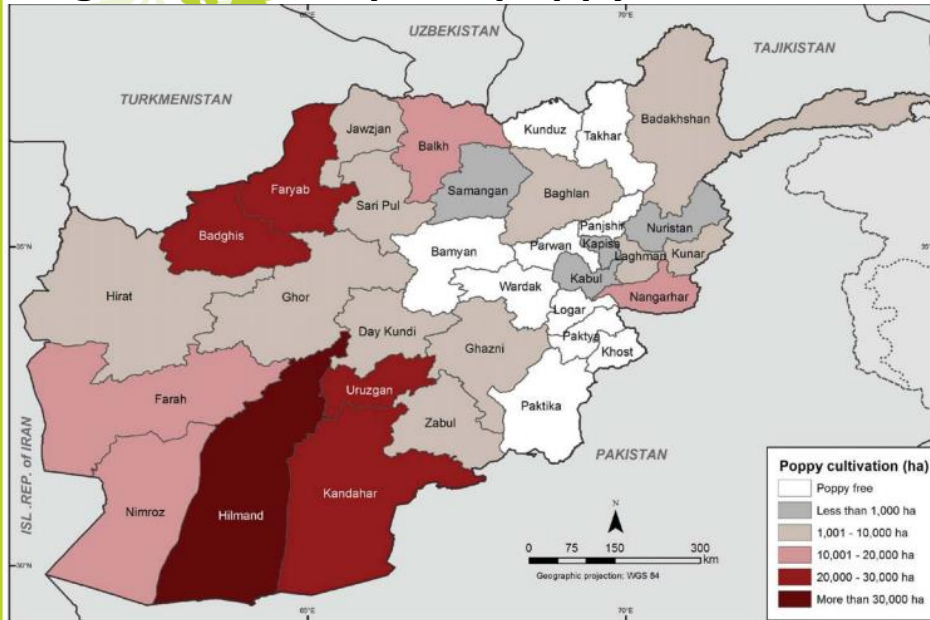


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Afghanistan – opium poppy cultivation in hectares, 2017

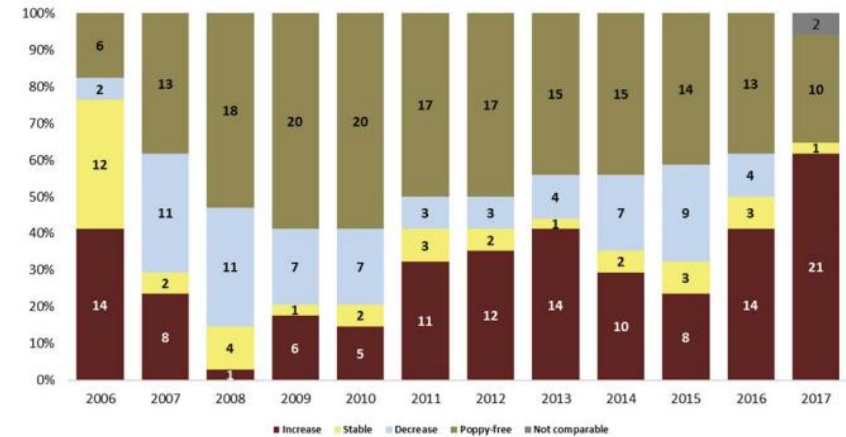


Source: Government of Afghanistan - National monitoring system implemented by UNODC/MCN
Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

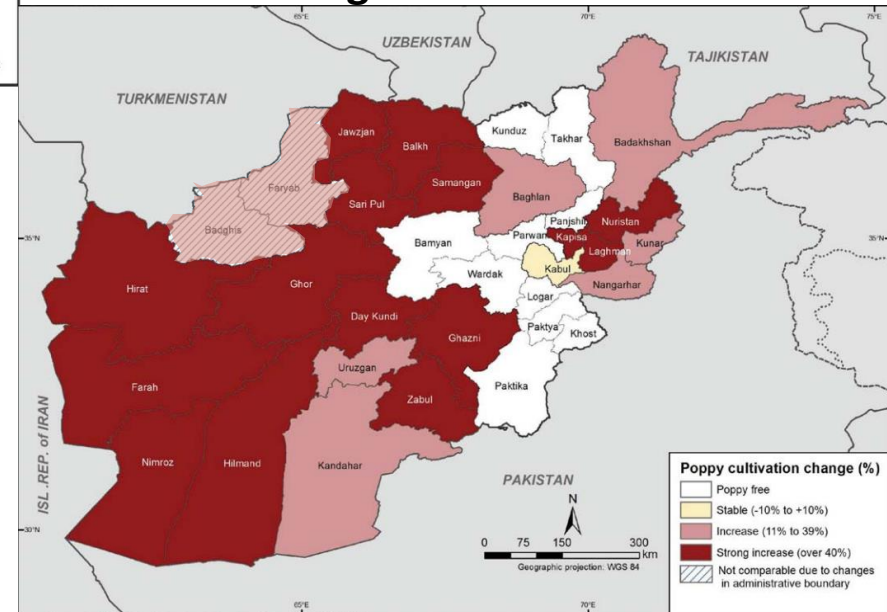
Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016-2017	2017(ha) as % of total
Hilmand	75,176	100,693	103,240	86,443	80,273	144,018	79%	44%
Kandahar	24,341	28,335	33,713	21,020	20,475	28,010	37%	9%
Badghis*	2,363	3,596	5,721	12,391	35,234	24,723	25%	8%
Faryab*	PF	158	211	1,160	2,923	22,797		7%
Uruzgan	10,508	9,880	9,277	11,277	15,503	21,541	39%	7%
Nangarhar	3,151	15,719	18,227	10,016	14,344	18,976	32%	6%
Farah	27,733	24,492	27,513	21,106	9,101	12,846	41%	4%
Balkh	PF	410	PF	204	2,085	12,116	481%	4%
Nimroz	3,808	16,252	14,584	8,805	5,303	11,466	116%	3%
Badakhshan	1,927	2,374	4,204	4,056	6,298	8,311	32%	3%
Rest of the country	5,475	7,553	7,647	6,089	9,771	23,499	140%	7%
Rounded Total	154,000	209,000	224,000	183,000	201,000	328,000	63%	100%

In 2017, the provincial boundaries of Badghis (Western region) and Faryab (Northern region) were changed. Ghormach district, formerly part of Badghis province and a major opium poppy cultivating district, came in 2017 under the administration of the Governor of Faryab province. The changes in opium poppy cultivation in these two regions are affected by this change.

Figure 3: Number of provinces by opium poppy cultivation trends, 2006-2017¹¹



Change 2016 to 2017



Source: Government of Afghanistan - National monitoring system implemented by UNODC/MCN
Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

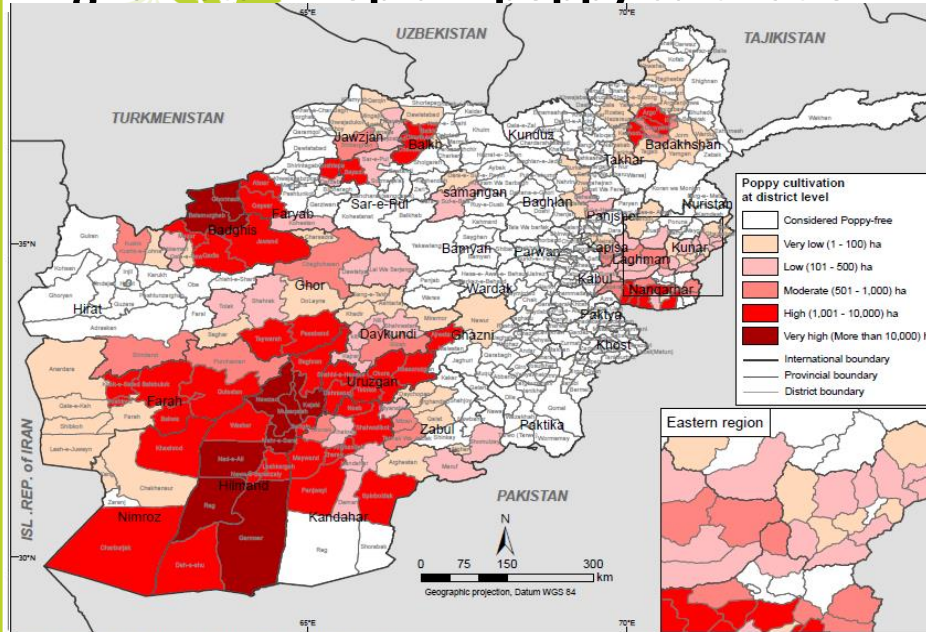


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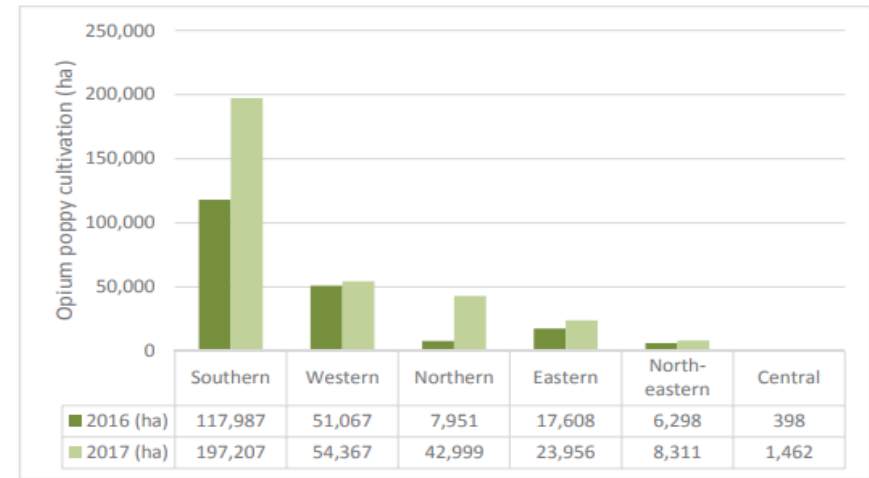
Afghanistan – opium poppy cultivation in hectares, 2017



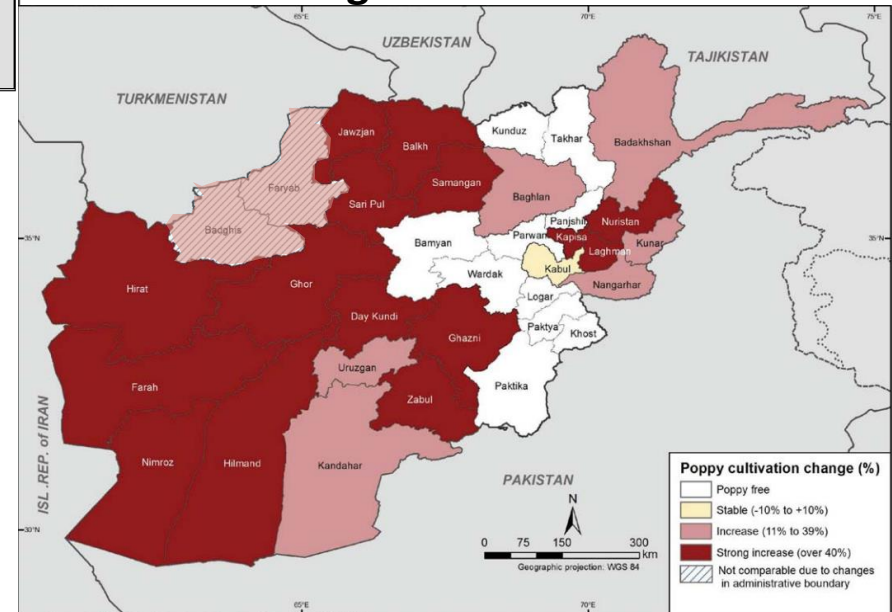
Source: Government of Afghanistan - National monitoring system implemented by UNODC/MCN
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016-2017	2017(ha) as % of total
Hilmand	75,176	100,693	103,240	86,443	80,273	144,018	79%	44%
Kandahar	24,341	28,335	33,713	21,020	20,475	28,010	37%	9%
Badghis*	2,363	3,596	5,721	12,391	35,234	24,723	25%	8%
Faryab*	PF	158	211	1,160	2,923	22,797		7%
Uruzgan	10,508	9,880	9,277	11,277	15,503	21,541	39%	7%
Nangarhar	3,151	15,719	18,227	10,016	14,344	18,976	32%	6%
Farah	27,733	24,492	27,513	21,106	9,101	12,846	41%	4%
Balkh	PF	410	PF	204	2,085	12,116	481%	4%
Nimroz	3,808	16,252	14,584	8,805	5,303	11,466	116%	3%
Badkhashan	1,927	2,374	4,204	4,056	6,298	8,311	32%	3%
Rest of the country	5,475	7,553	7,647	6,089	9,771	23,499	140%	7%
Rounded Total	154,000	209,000	224,000	183,000	201,000	328,000	63%	100%

In 2017, the provincial boundaries of Badghis (Western region) and Faryab (Northern region) were changed. Ghormach district, formerly part of Badghis province and a major opium poppy cultivating district, came in 2017 under the administration of the Governor of Faryab province. The changes in opium poppy cultivation in these two regions are affected by this change.



Change 2016 to 2017



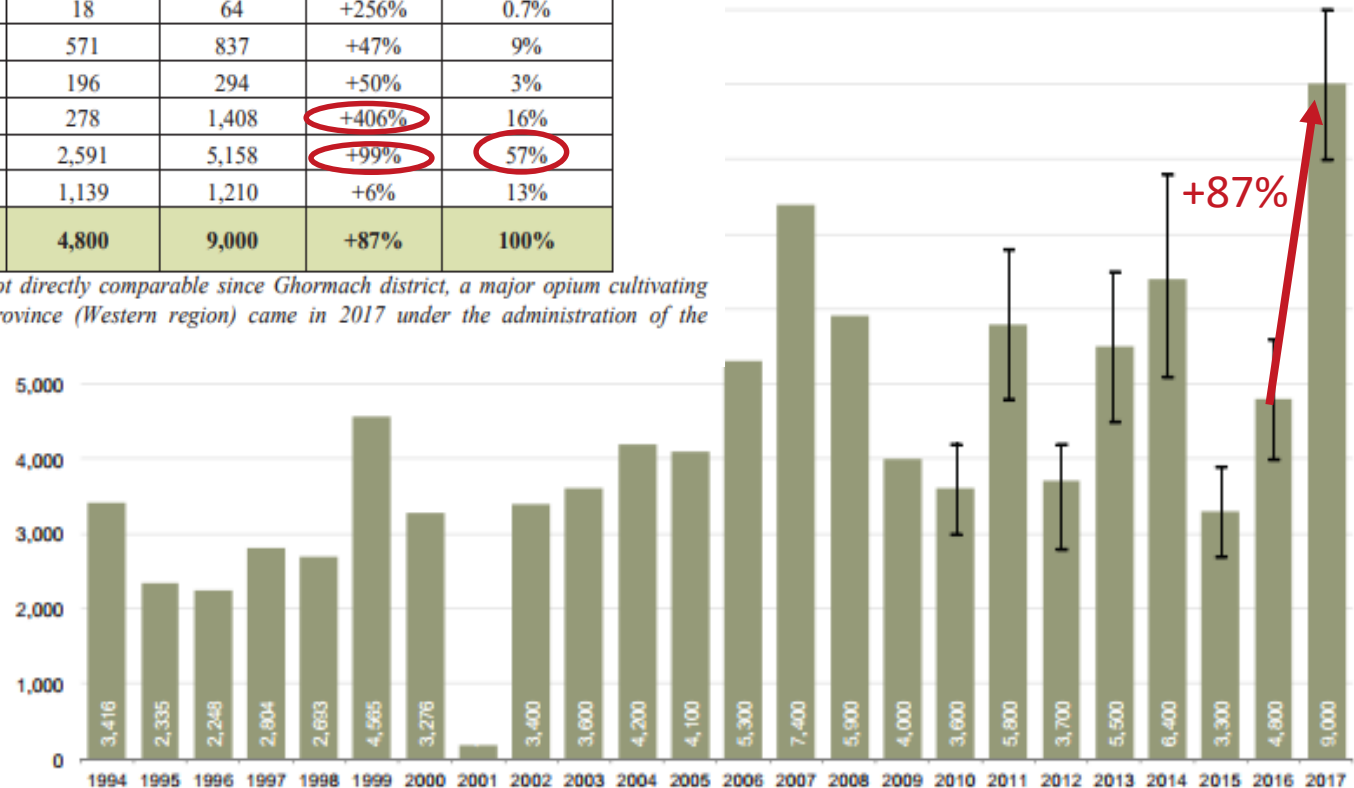
Source: Government of Afghanistan - National monitoring system implemented by UNODC/MCN
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.



Afghan opium production in tons, 1994-2017

Region	Production 2016 (tons)	Production 2017 (tons)	Change 2016-2017 (%)	2017 production as % of total
Central	18	64	+256%	0.7%
Eastern	571	837	+47%	9%
North-eastern	196	294	+50%	3%
Northern*	278	1,408	+406%	16%
Southern	2,591	5,158	+99%	57%
Western*	1,139	1,210	+6%	13%
Total (rounded)	4,800	9,000	+87%	100%

* Estimates of 2016 and 2017 are not directly comparable since Ghormach district, a major opium cultivating district formerly part of Badghis province (Western region) came in 2017 under the administration of the Governor of Faryab province.



Sources: MCN/UNODC opium surveys, 1994-2017. The vertical lines represent the upper and lower bounds of the confidence interval of the estimates. Figures refer to oven-dry opium. Production figures for 2006 to 2009 have been revised in 2012; see MCN/UNODC Afghanistan opium survey 2012.

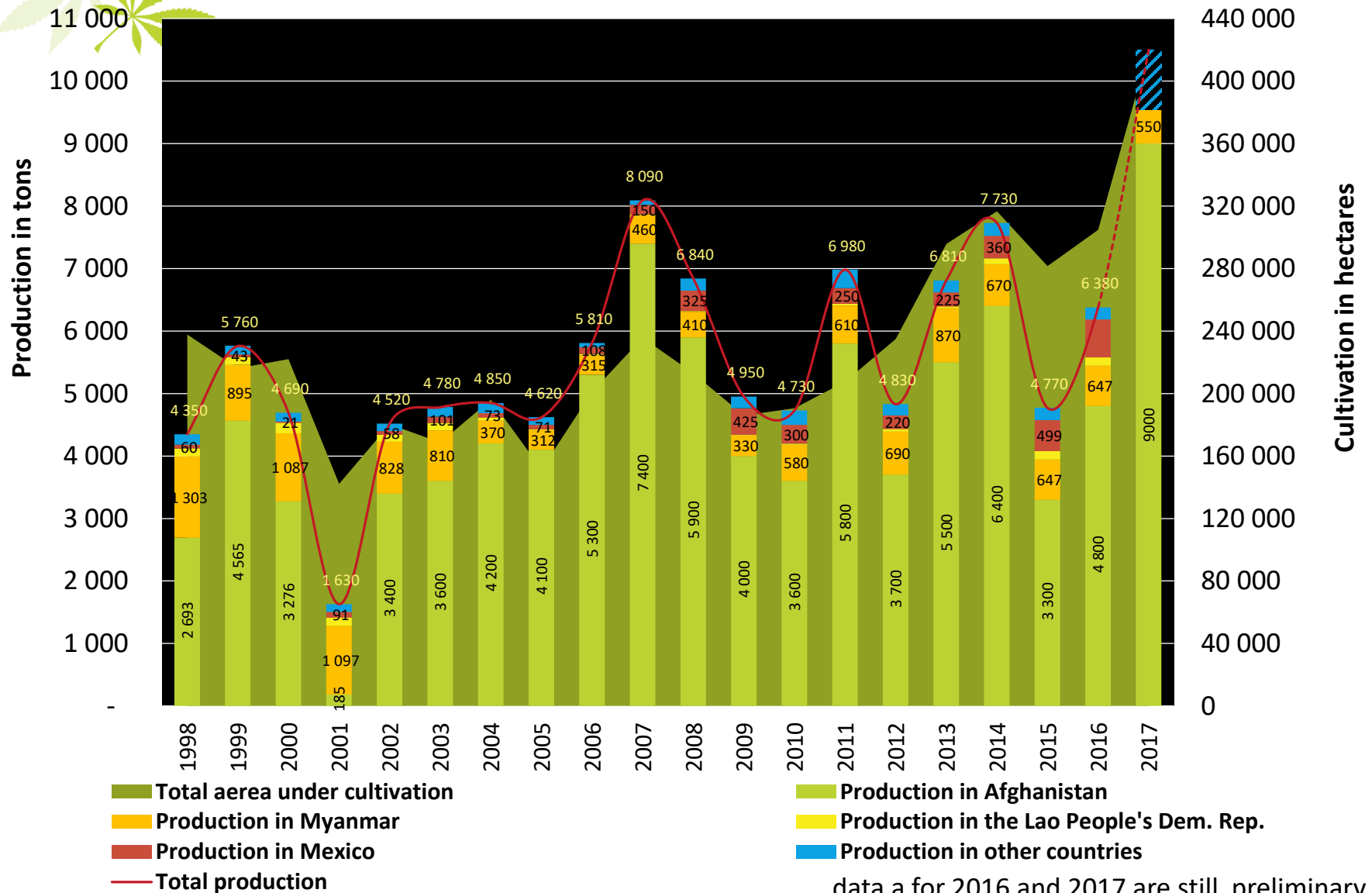


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Global opium poppy cultivation and production of opium, 1998-2017



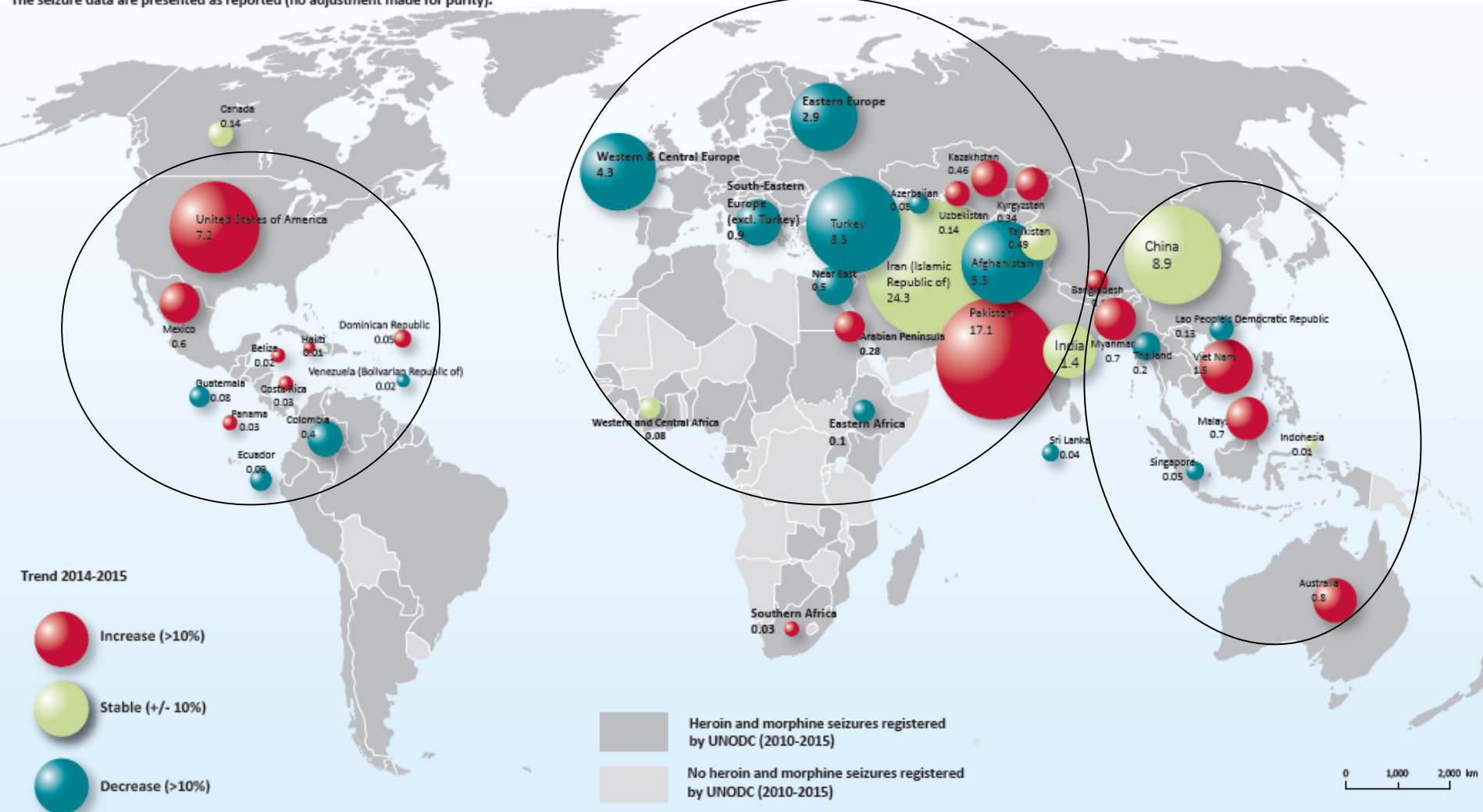
Sources: UNODC calculations based on crop monitoring surveys

Aggregate seizures of heroin and morphine, 2015

Weight in ton equivalents*.

The present map includes data from countries and territories for which official seizure data are available and amount to more than 10 kg.

The seizure data are presented as reported (no adjustment made for purity).



Source: UNODC annual report questionnaire data, supplemented by other official sources.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.

A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

* The vast majority of seizures of heroin and morphine are reported to UNODC by weight. Whenever the availability of information allows, seizures expressed in other units are converted to weight; in particular 1 litre is assumed to have a weight of 1kg. For more details please refer to the methodology section of the World Drug Report.

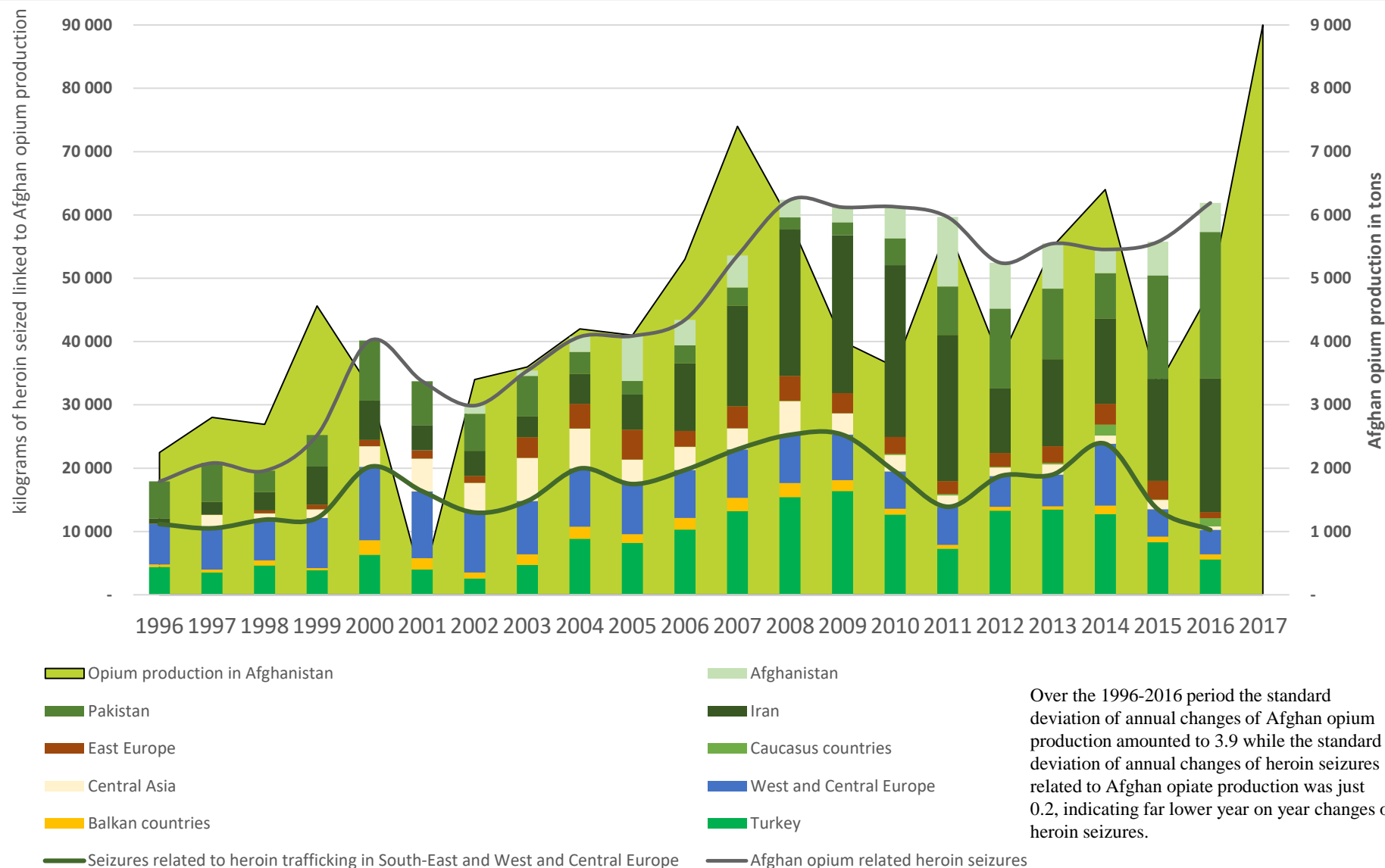


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Opium production in Afghanistan and related heroin seizures, 1996-2016/2017



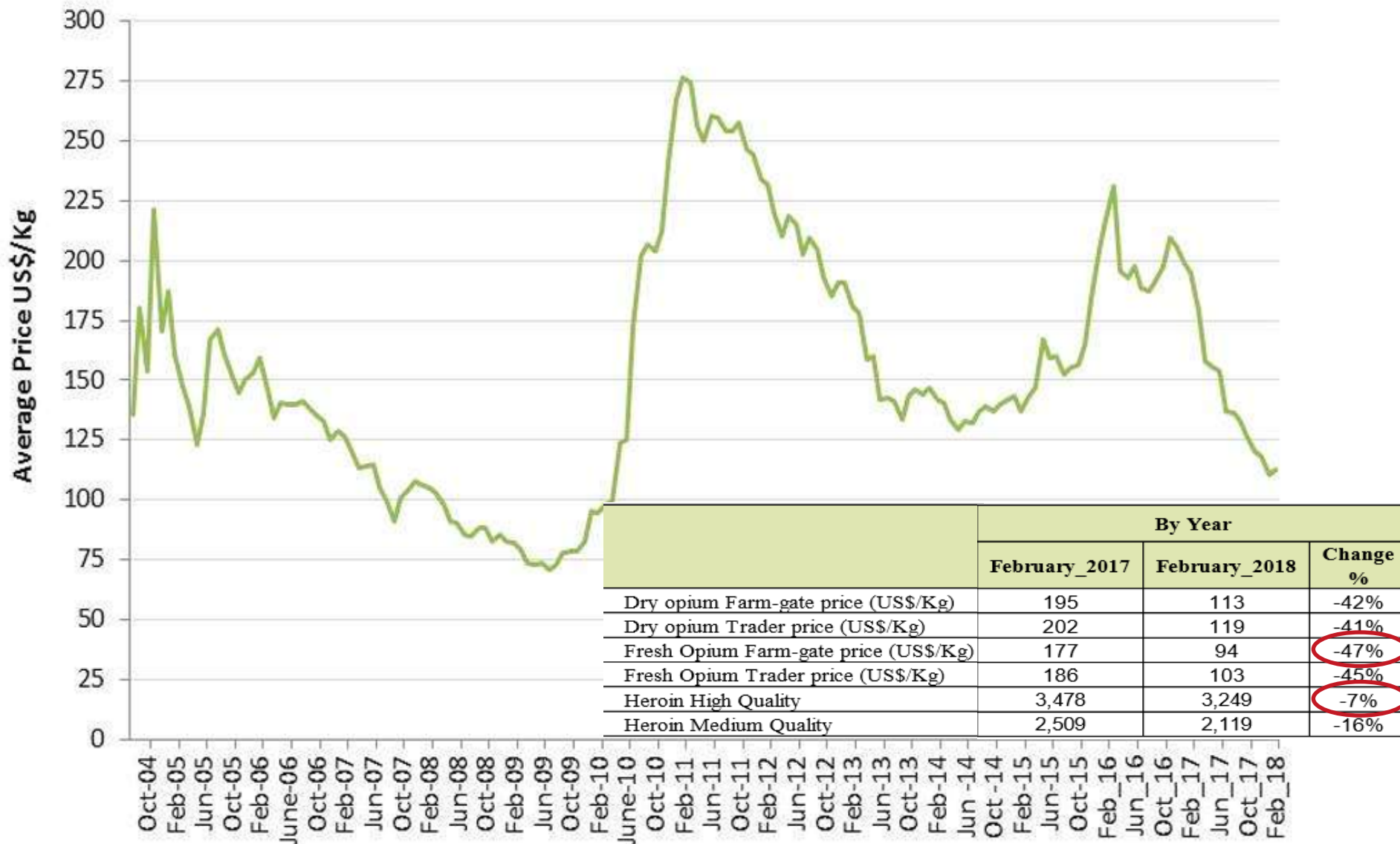
Sources: UNODC, annual report questionnaire data and UNODC, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2017 and previous years.

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Dry Afghan farm-gate opium prices, October 2004 - February 2018



Source: Ministry of Counter Narcotics and UNODC, Afghanistan Drug Price Monitoring, Monthly Report, February 2018

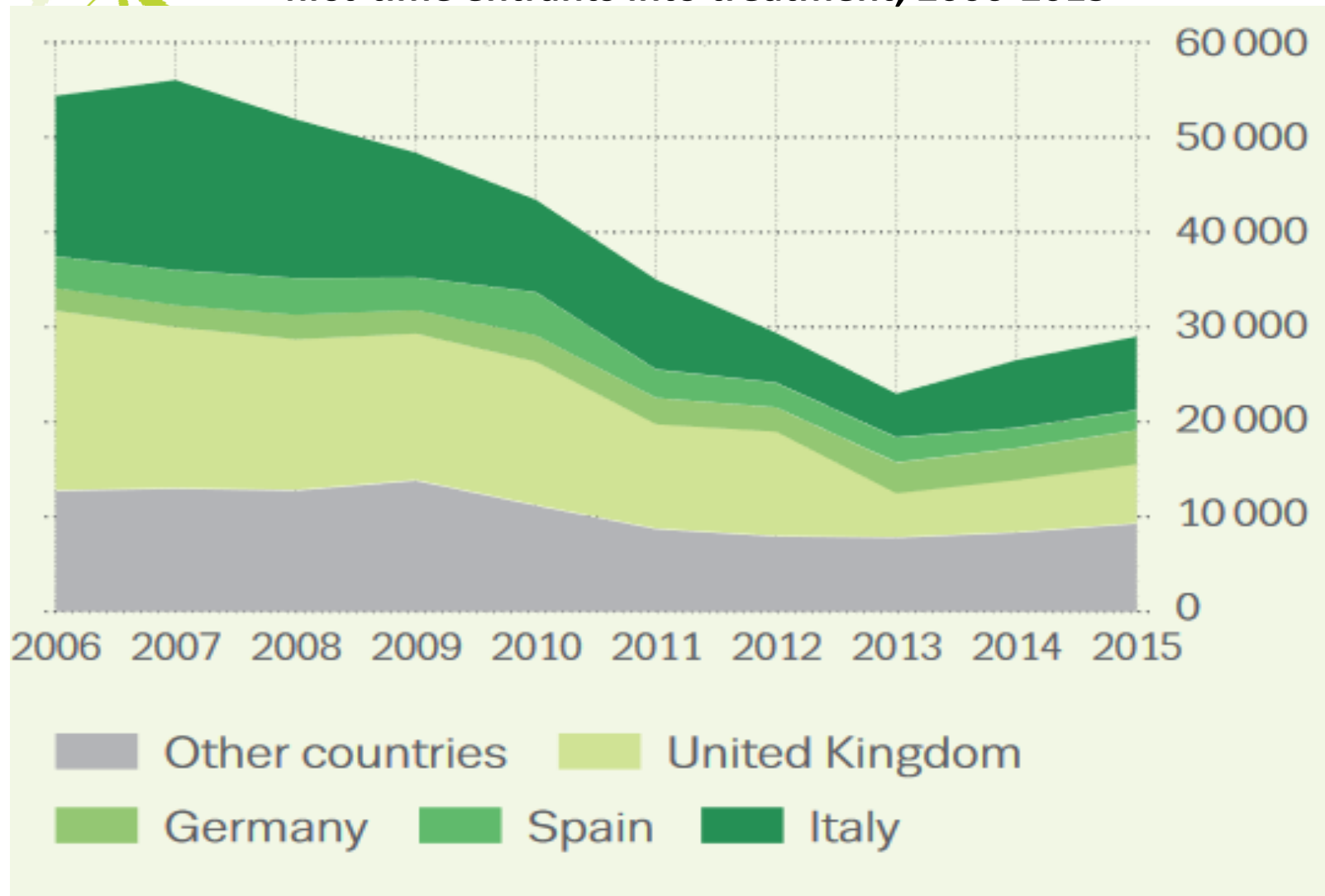


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Heroin related treatment in West, Central- and South-East Europe – first-time entrants into treatment, 2006-2015



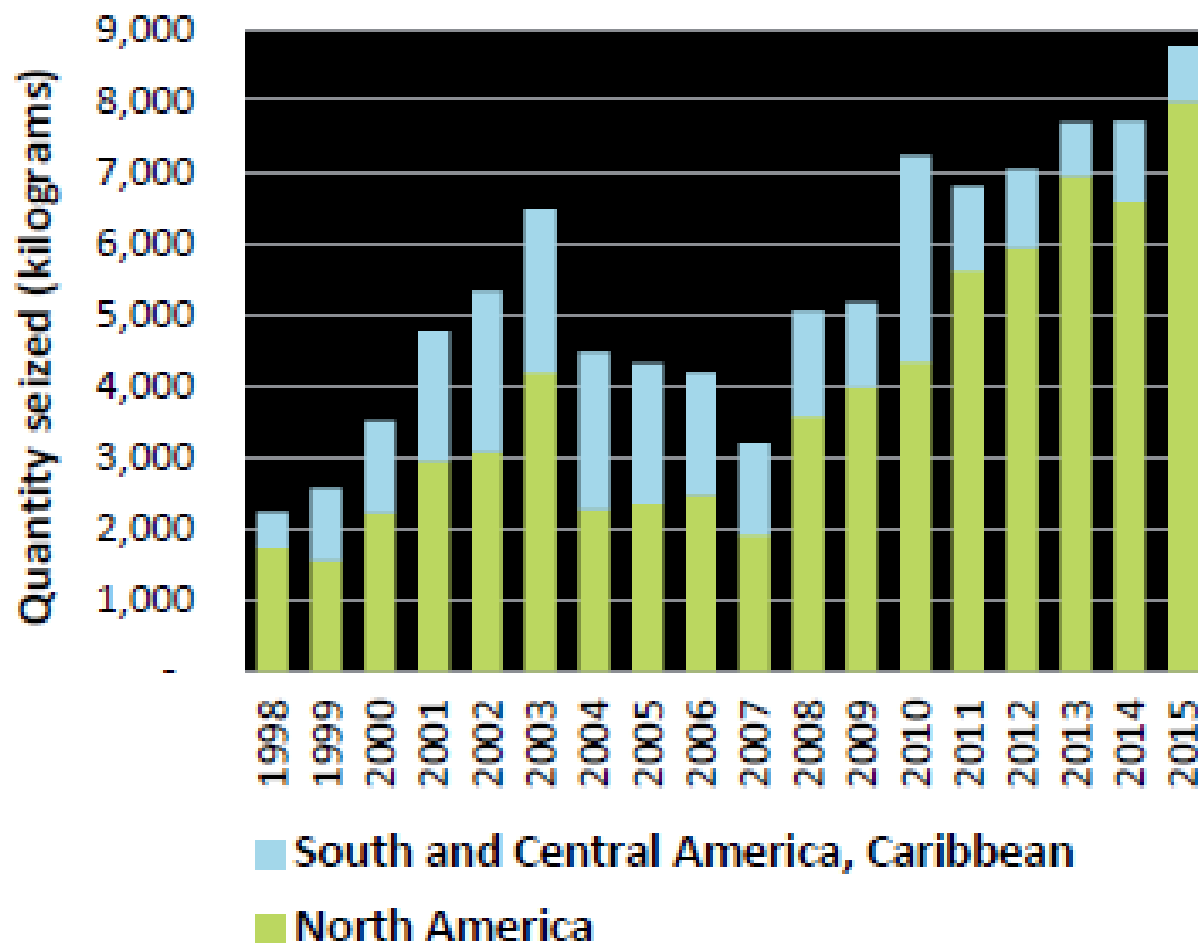


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Quantities of heroin and morphine seized in countries supplied by opiates produced in Latin America, 1998-2015



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

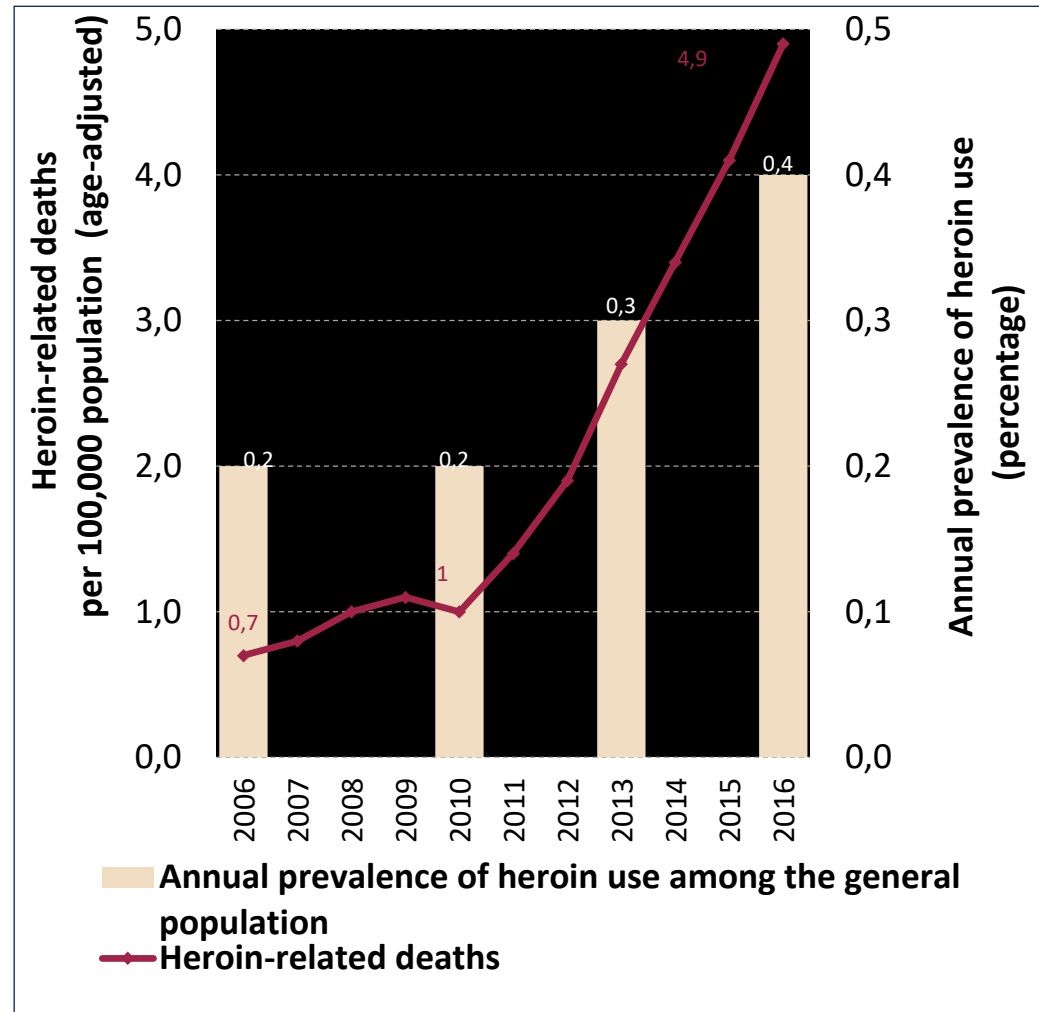


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Annual prevalence of heroin use and heroin-related deaths in the United States, 2005-2016



Source: SAMHSA, Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Sept. 2017 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Multiple Cause of Death, December 2016 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Drug Overdose deaths in the United States, 1999-2016. NCHS Data Brief, December 2017.



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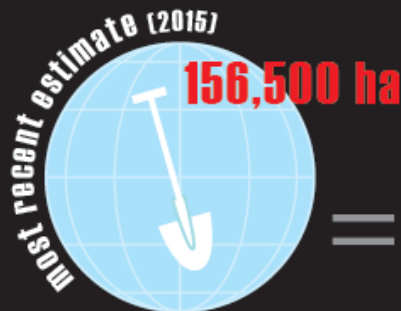
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B. THE COCAINE MARKET

Global cultivation

change from previous year



219,000 x



2015

Global seizures

change from previous year



cocaine as seized



2015

Global production

change from previous year



1,125 tons



2015

Global number of users



17.1 million

2015

Note: Data refer to 2015. Seizures are of cocaine of varying purity. Estimates of illicit cultivation and eradication of coca bush, manufacture of cocaine and prevalence of cocaine use are available in the annex of booklet 2.

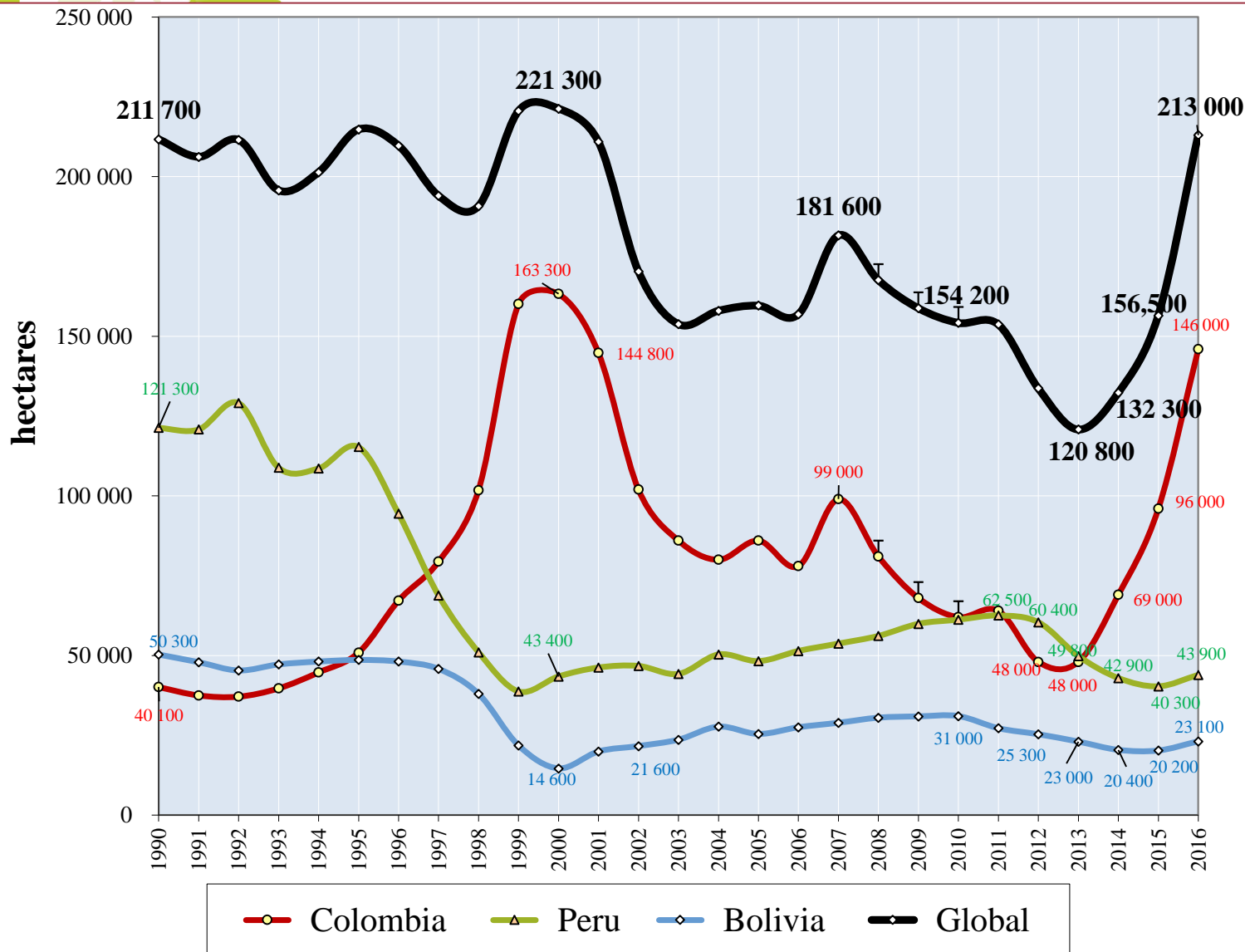


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Coca bush cultivation, 1990-2016



2015-2016

Colombia: +52%

Peru: +9%

Bolivia: +14%

Global: +36%

2013-2016

Colombia: +76%

Peru: -12%

Bolivia: +0.4%

Global: 76%

2000 - 2016

Colombia: -11%

Peru: +1%

Bolivia: +58%

Global: -4%

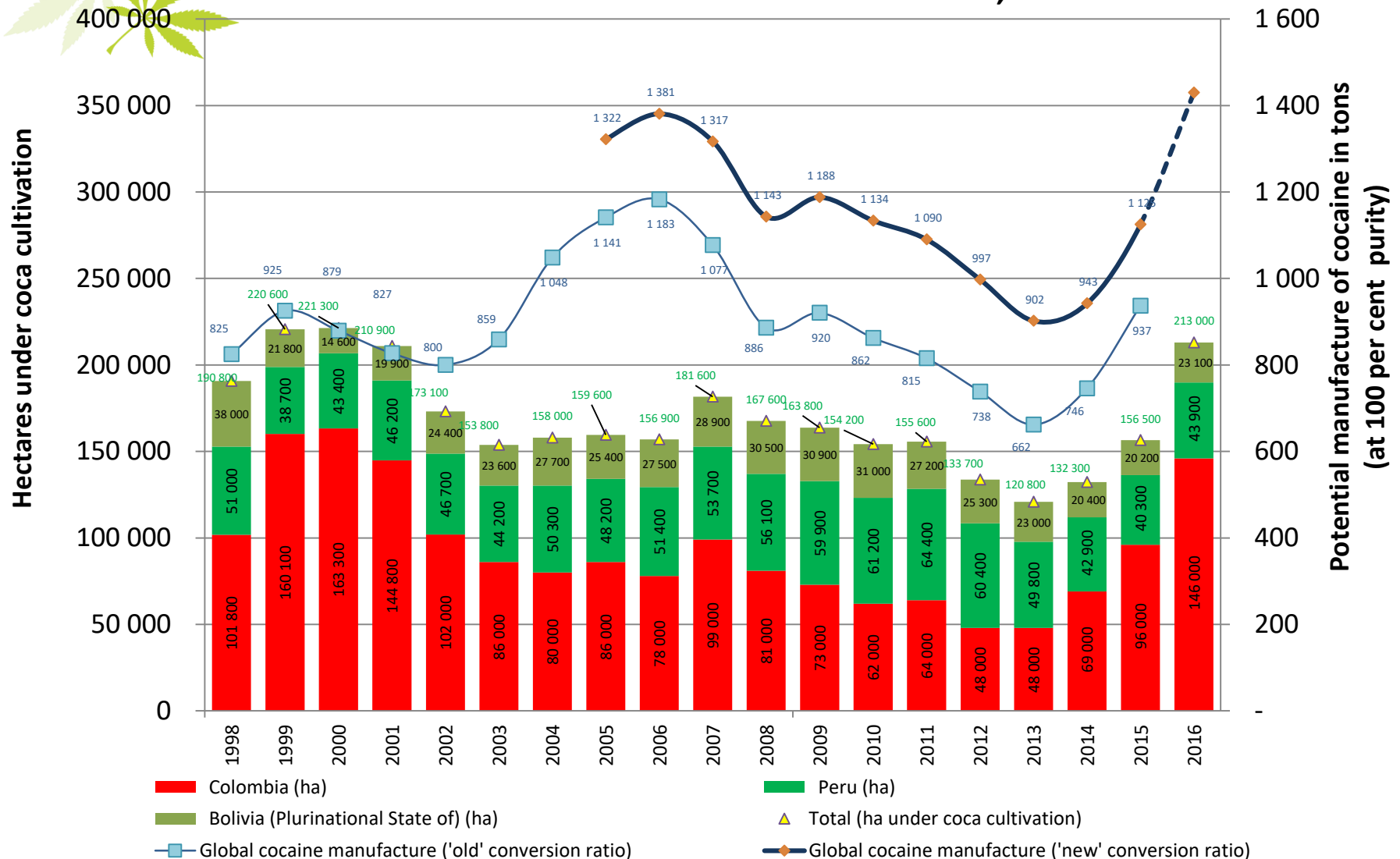


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Global coca cultivation and cocaine manufacture, 1998-2016



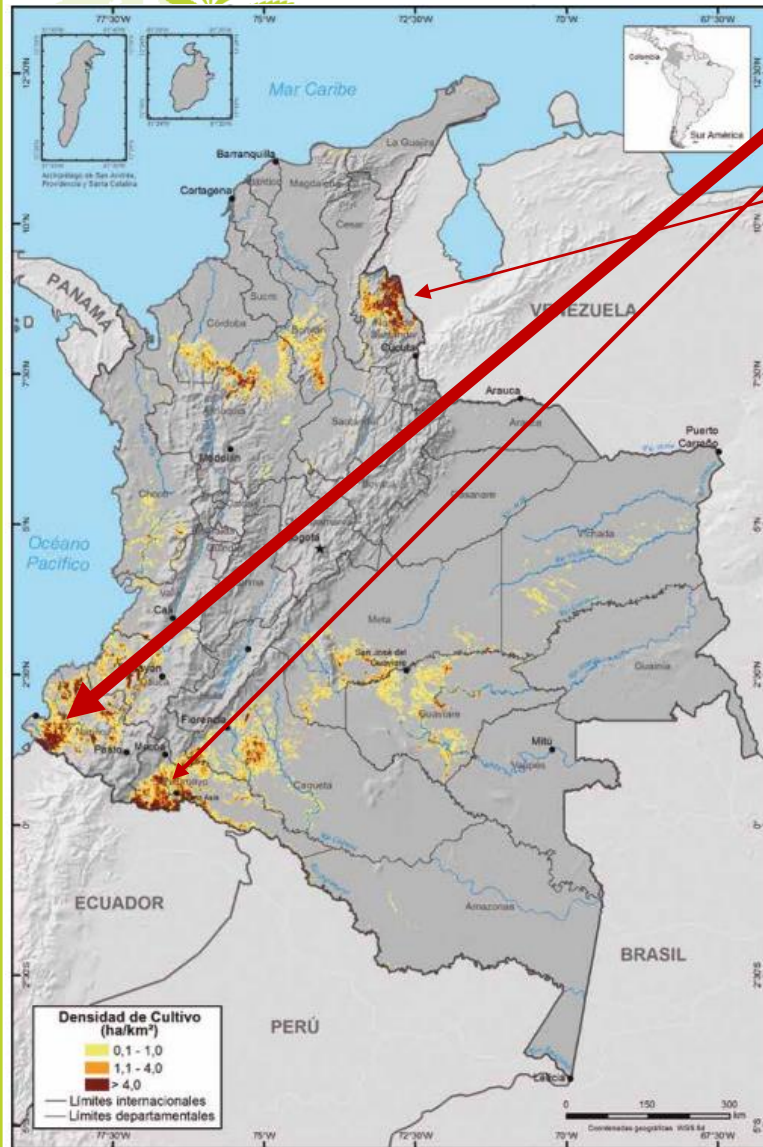
Source: UNODC coca cultivation surveys in Colombia, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia

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Coca cultivation density – Colombia, 2016



Coca cultivation in hectares, Colombia, 2008- 2016

Departamento	Dic.- 2008	Dic.- 2009	Dic.- 2010	Dic.- 2011	Dic.- 2012	Dic.- 2013	Dic.- 2014	Dic.- 2015	Dic.- 2016	%cambio 2015 -2016	% del total 2016
Nariño	19.612	17.639	15.951	17.231	10.733	13.177	17.285	29.755	42.627	43%	29%
Putumayo	9.658	5.633	4.785	9.951	6.148	7.667	13.609	20.058	25.162	25%	17%
Norte de Santander	2.886	2.713	1.889	3.490	4.516	6.345	6.944	11.527	24.831	115%	17%
Cauca	5.422	6.597	5.908	6.066	4.325	3.326	6.389	8.660	12.595	45%	9%
Caquetá	4.303	3.985	2.578	3.327	3.695	4.322	6.542	7.712	9.343	21%	6%
Antioquia	6.096	6.096	5.350	3.104	2.725	991	2293	2.402	8.855	269%	6%
Guaviare	6.629	8.660	5.701	6.839	3.851	4.725	5.658	5.423	6.838	26%	5%
Meta	5.525	4.469	3.008	3.040	2.699	2.898	5.042	5.002	5.464	9%	4%
Bolívar	5.847	5.346	3.324	2.207	1.968	925	1565	1.044	4.094	292%	3%
Córdoba	1.710	3.113	3.889	1.088	1.046	439	560	1.363	2.668	96%	2%
Chocó	2.794	1.789	3.158	2.511	3.429	1.661	1.741	1.489	1.803	21%	1%
Valle del Cauca	2.089	997	665	981	482	398	561	690	752	9%	0,51%
Vichada	3.174	3.228	2.743	2.264	1.242	713	511	683	699	2%	0,48%
Amazonas	836	312	338	122	98	110	173	111	167	50%	0,11%
Vaupés	557	395	721	277	254	184	109	33	97	194%	0,07%
Santander	1.791	1.066	673	595	111	77	26	21	37	76%	0,03%
Magdalena	391	169	121	46	37	37	9	7	35	400%	0,02%
César	5	0	0	0	13	13	10	32	26	-19%	0,02%
Guainía	625	606	446	318	301	81	66	37	22	-40%	0,02%
Boyacá	197	204	105	93	10	17	14	8	15	88%	0,01%
Arauca	447	430	247	132	81	69	25	17	9	-47%	0,01%
Caldas	187	186	46	46	16	8	0	0	0	n.a	n.a
La Guajira	160	182	134	16	10	6	0	0	0	n.a	n.a
Cundinamarca	12	0	32	18	0	0	0	0	0	n.a	n.a
TOTAL	80.953	73.139	61.812	63.762	47.790	48.189	69.132	96.084	146.139	52%	
Total redondeado	81.000	73.000	62.000	64.000	48.000	48.000	69.000	96.000	146.000	52%	
Número de Departamentos afectados	24	22	23	23	23	23	21	21	21		

Source: UNODC, Colombia – Monitoreo de territorios afectados por cultivos ilícitos 2016, Julio 2017.

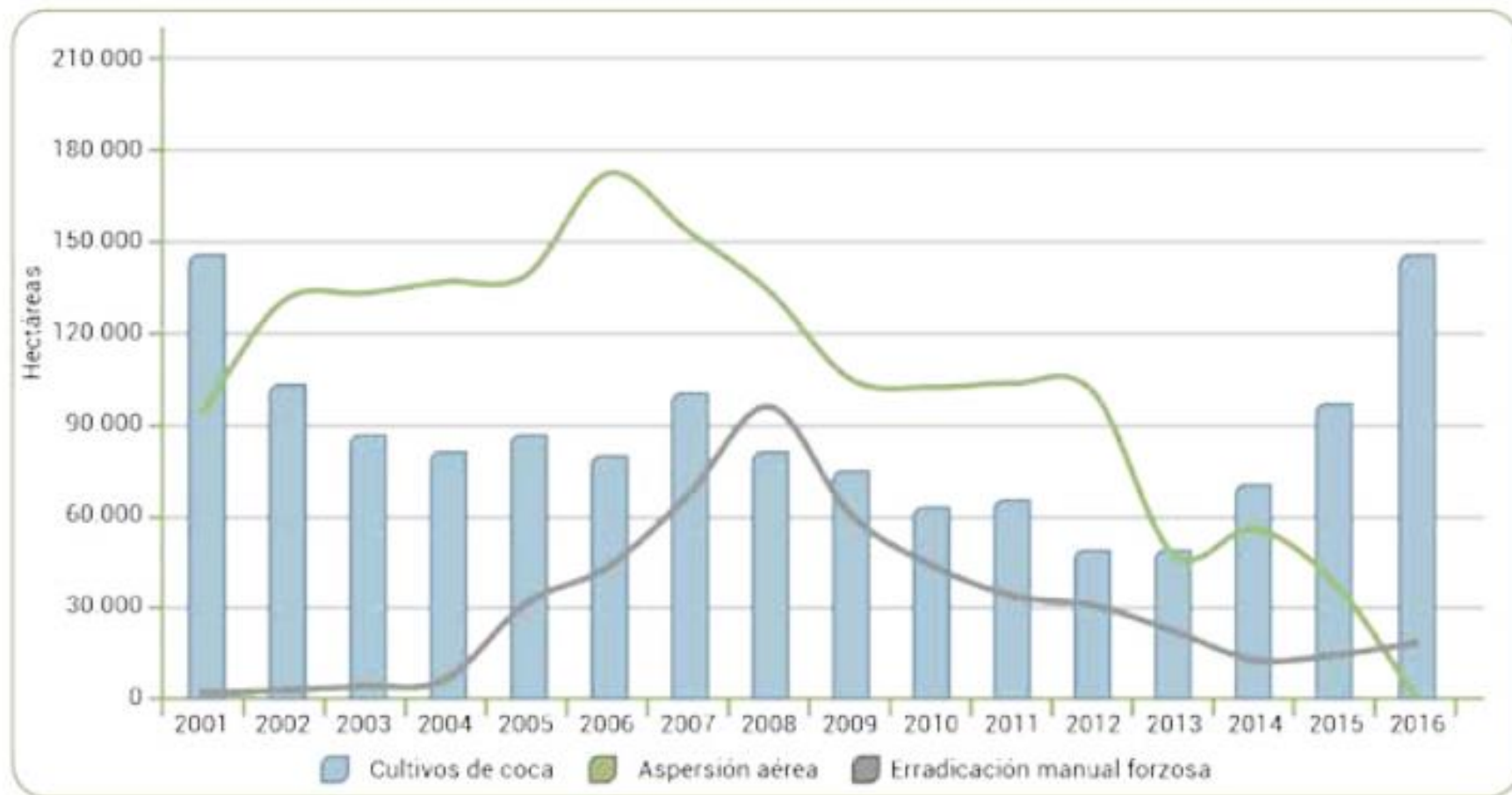


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Eradication in Colombia, 2001-2016



Gráfica 23. Comparación entre la dinámica de los cultivos de coca detectados, la aspersión aérea y la erradicación manual forzosa, 2001 - 2016.

Fuente: Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia, 2017 para erradicación manual forzosa y aspersión aérea.



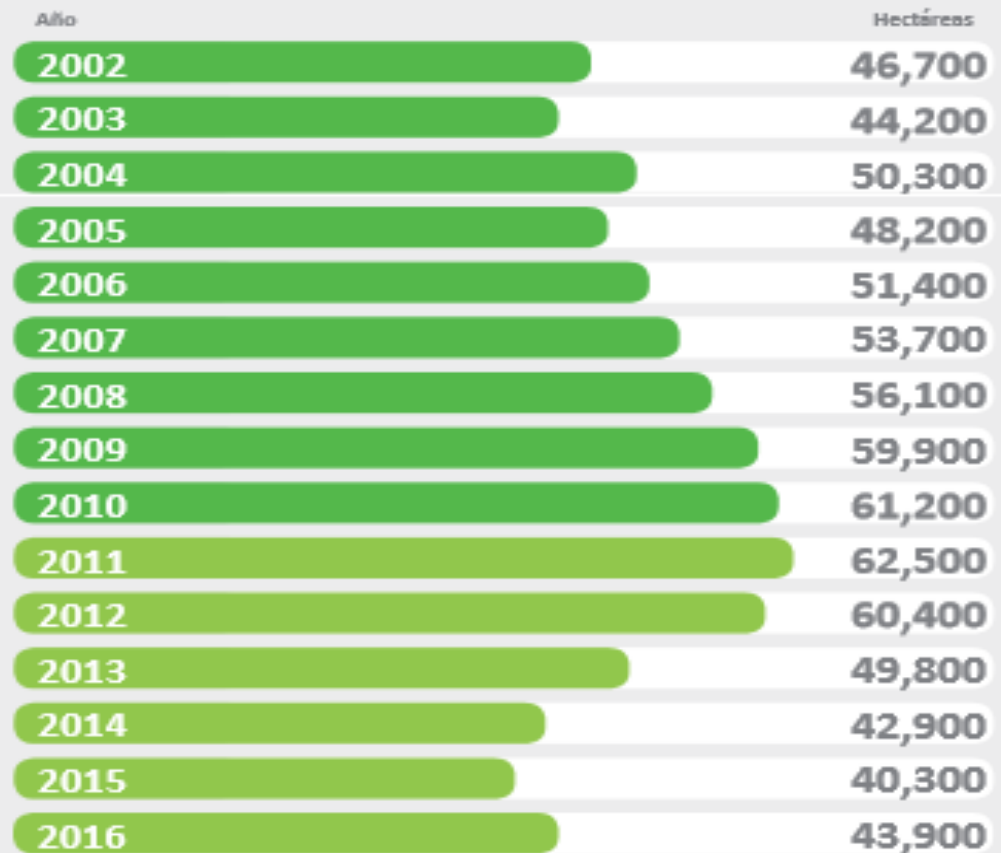
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Coca cultivation in Peru, 2016

Figura 5. Superficie cultivada con coca a nivel nacional 2002 – 2016



Área cultivada con coca considerando el descuento de las áreas erradicadas por el proyecto CORAH y la Reconversión Productiva (PROVRAEM).

Área cultivada con coca interpretada a la fecha de la imagen.

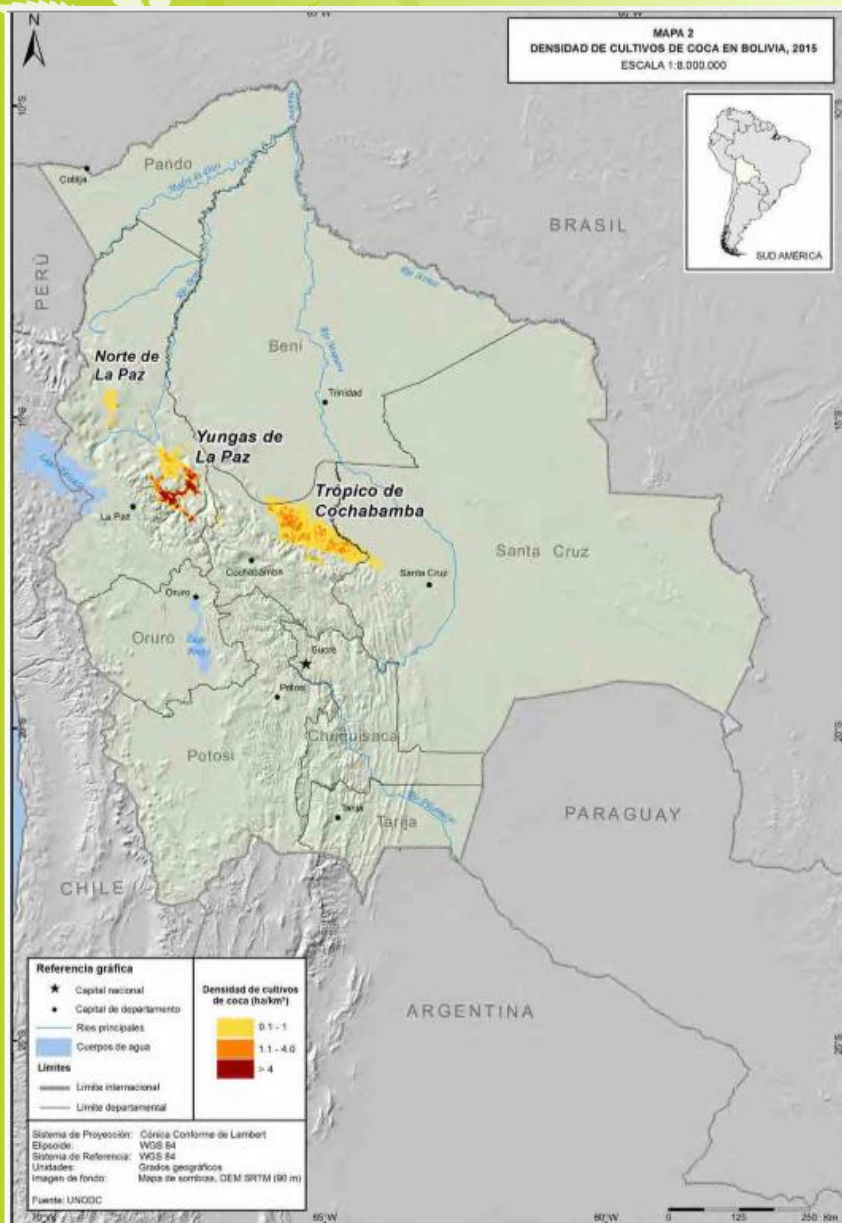
Fuente: UNODC- SIMCI



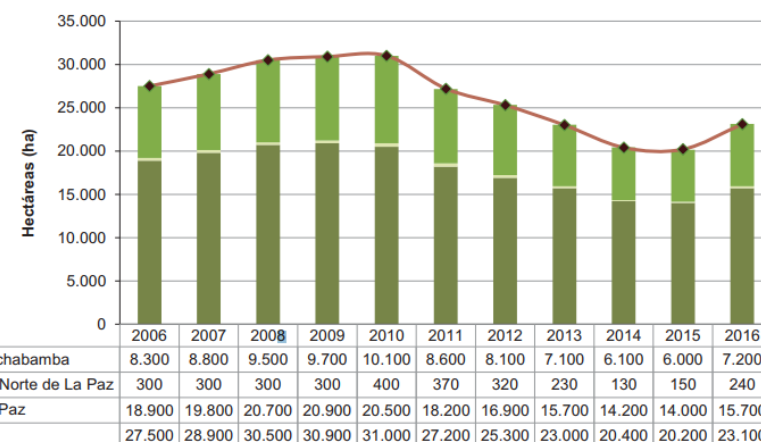


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Coca cultivation in the Plurinational State of Bolivia



Fuente: UNODC

Source: UNODC and Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia – Monitoreo de Cultivos de Coca 2016, Julio 2017

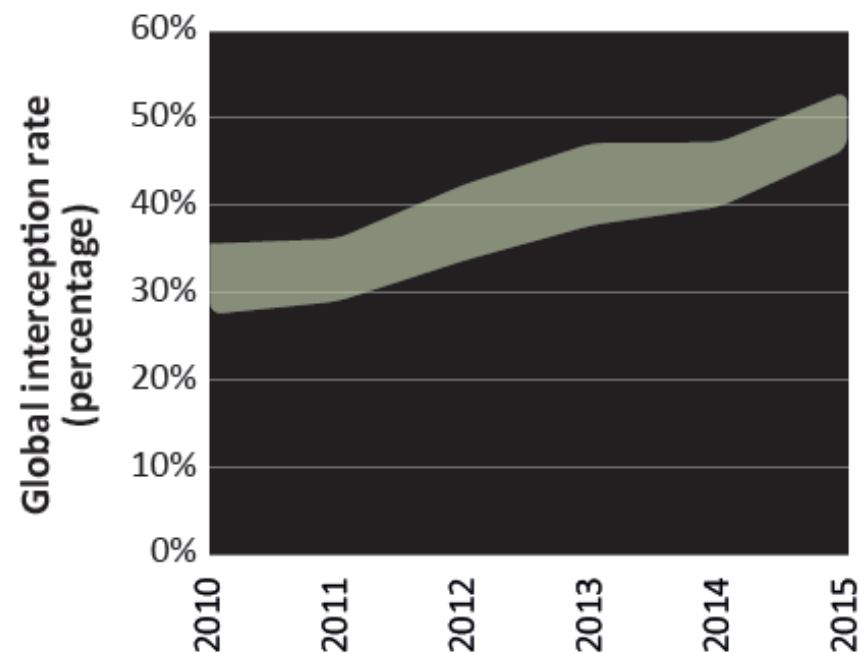
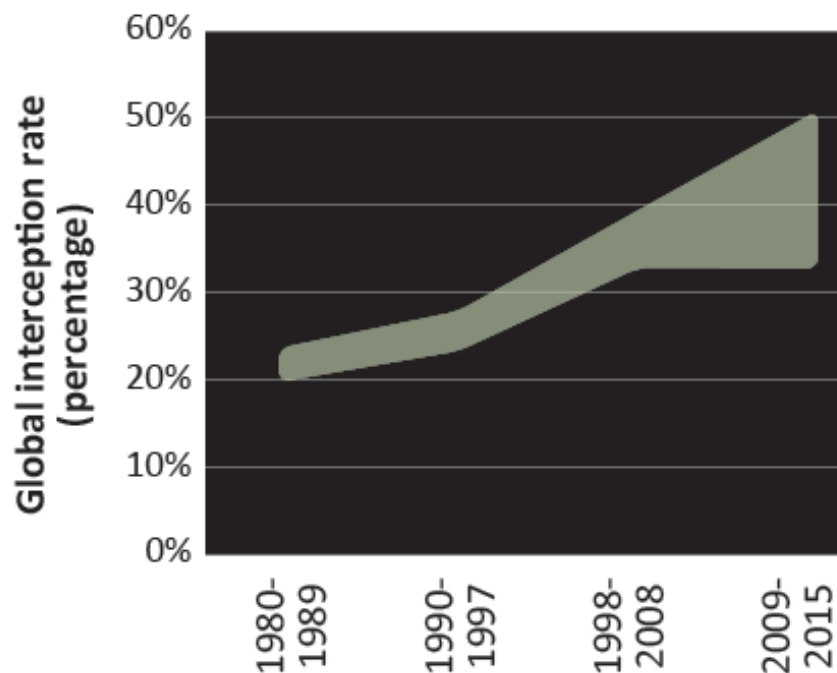


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Estimated global cocaine interception rates, 1980-2015



Sources: UNODC calculations, based on coca bush cultivation surveys, responses to the annual report questionnaire; and government reports.

Note: Purity adjustment of seizures based on average unweighted purities at the global level. For details of the calculation methods, see the online methodology section of the present report.



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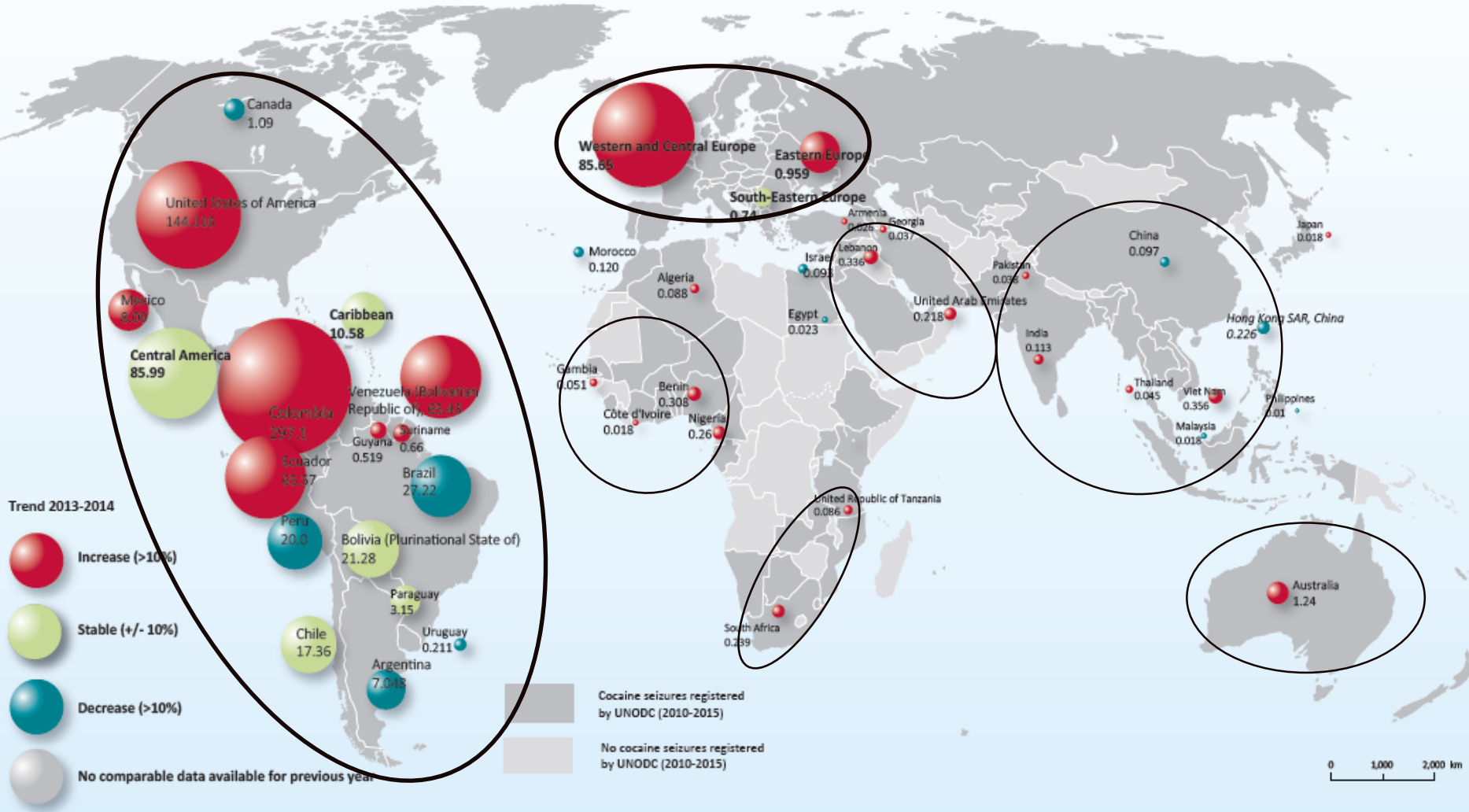
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Seizures of cocaine, 2015

Weight in ton equivalents*.

The present map includes data from countries and territories for which official seizure data are available and amount to more than 10 kg.



Source: UNODC annual report questionnaire data, supplemented by other official sources.

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.

A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

* Seizures as reported (no adjustments made for purity). Includes cocaine salts, crack cocaine, coca paste/cocaine base and non-specified cocaine. The vast majority of seizures of cocaine are reported to UNODC by weight.

Whenever the availability of information allows, seizures expressed in other units are converted to weight; in particular 1 litre is assumed to have a weight of 1kg. For more details please refer to the methodology section of the World Drug Report.

** Available data for 2012 were incomplete and therefore not comparable to 2013 data

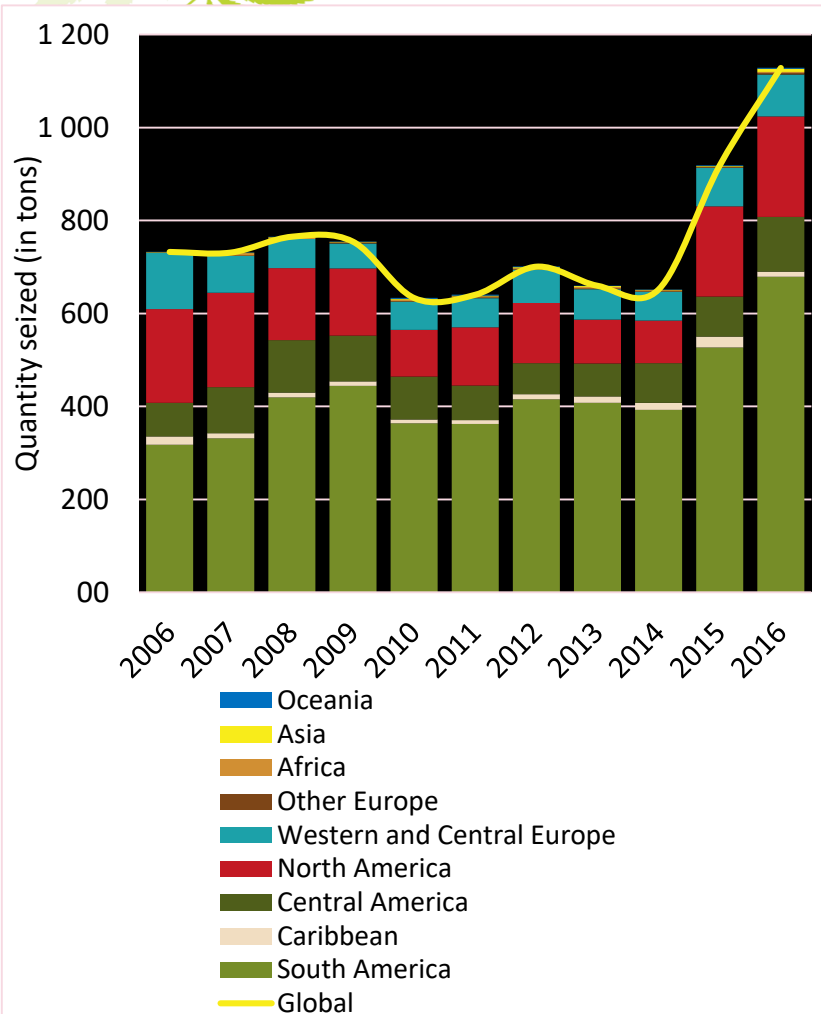


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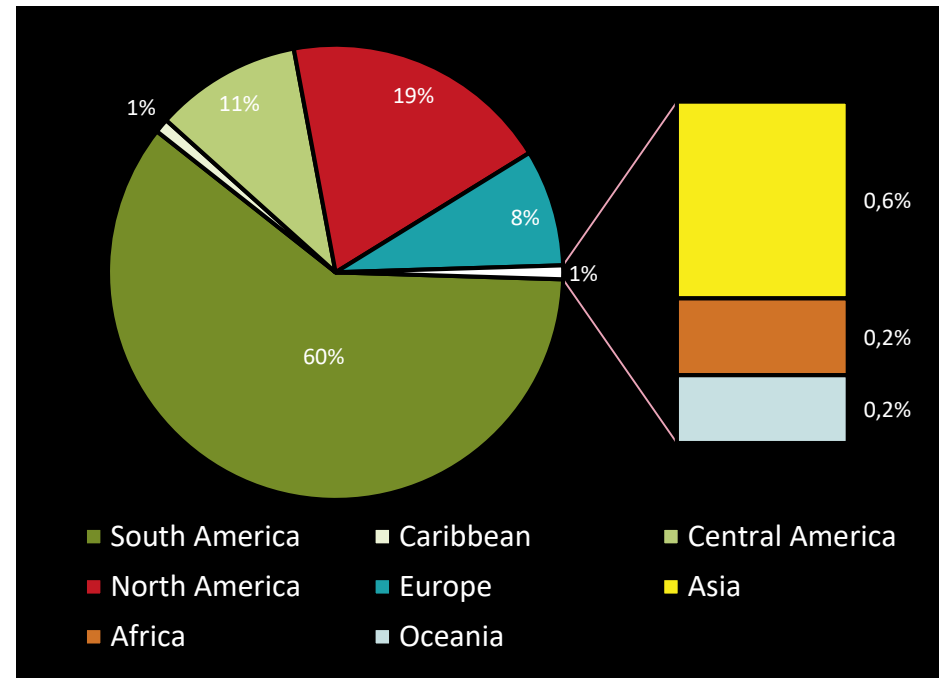
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Global quantities of cocaine seized,^a by region, 2006-2016



Cocaine seizures in 2016



^a Includes cocaine hydrochloride, coca paste and base, and “crack” cocaine; not adjusted for purity.

Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

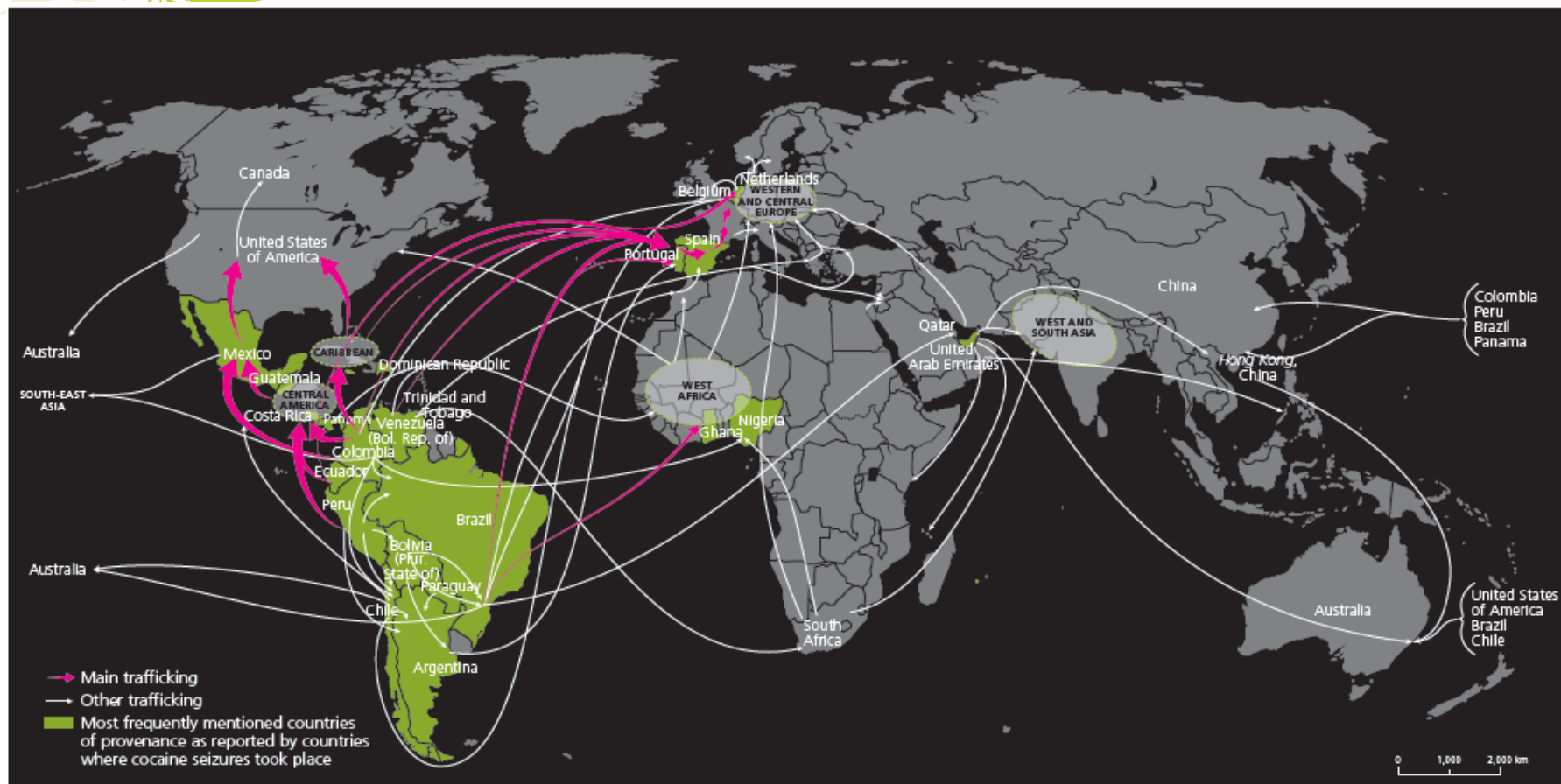


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Main cocaine trafficking flows, 2011-2015



Source: UNODC elaboration, based on responses to annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

Notes: The trafficking flows are determined on the basis of country of origin/departure, transit and destination of seized drugs as reported by Member States in the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database: as such, they are to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary flows may not be reflected. Flow arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of manufacture or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking.

The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Significant individual cocaine seizures, January 2016-March 2018*



Mon data ©2018 Google INEGI

*latest 500 cocaine seizure cases; Source: UNODC (AOTP) and Paris Pact, Drug Monitoring Platform (DMP).

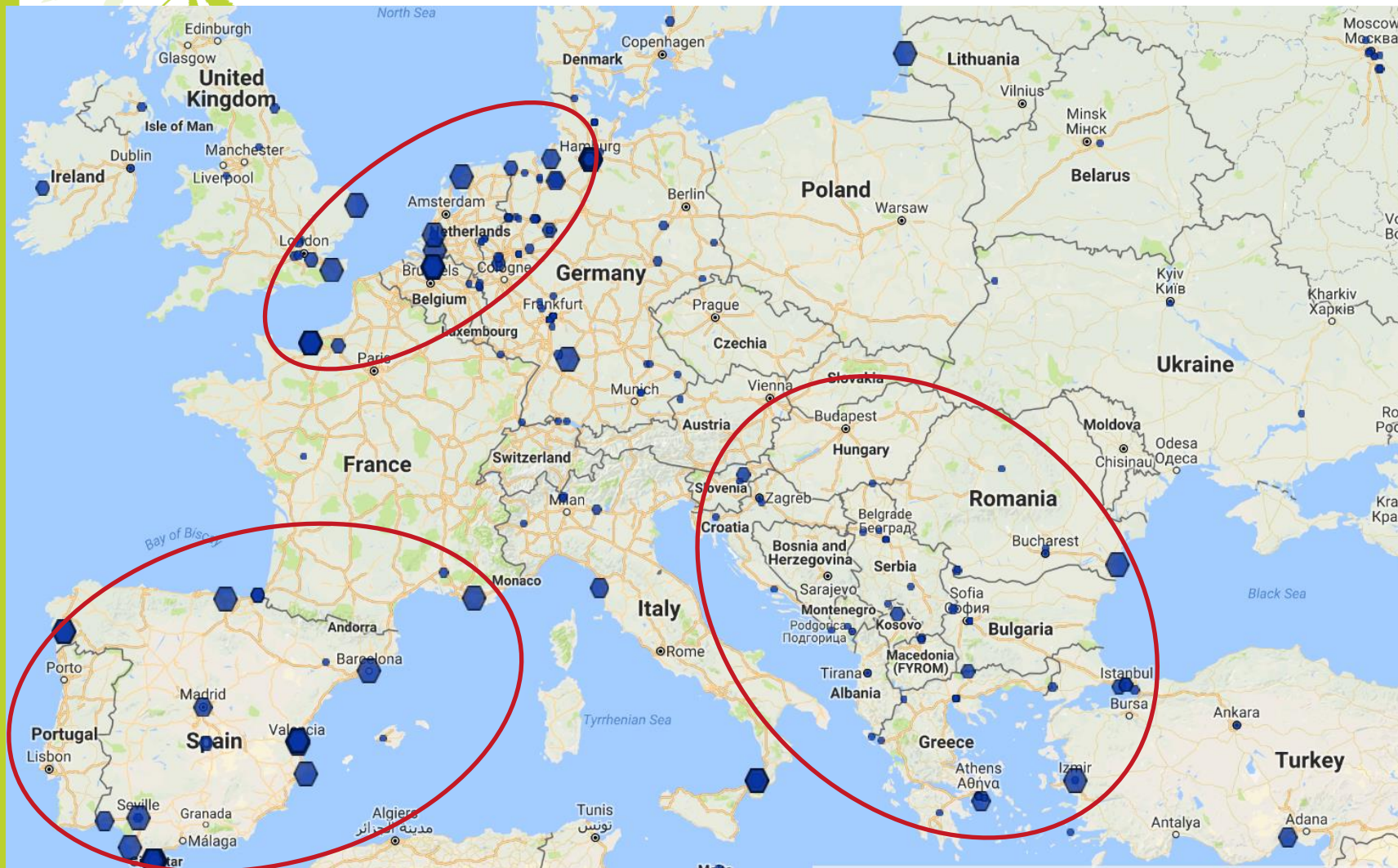


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Significant individual cocaine seizures, January 2016-March 2018*



*latest 500 cocaine seizure cases; Source: UNODC (AOTP) and Paris Pact, Drug Monitoring Platform (DMP).

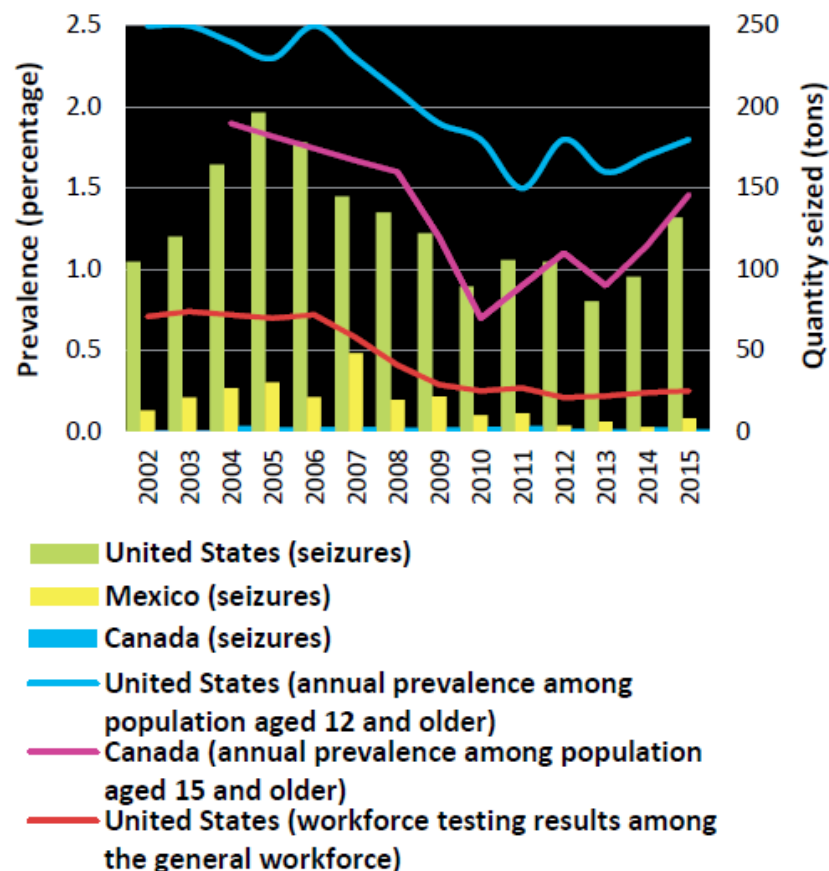


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Quantities of cocaine seized in North America and annual prevalence of cocaine use in the United States and Canada, 2004-2015



Sources: Responses to the annual reports questionnaire data; the United States National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health; Quest Diagnostics, "Quest Diagnostics Drug Testing Index", full year 2015 tables" (September 2016), and previous years; the Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey (CTADS) 2015 and, for previous years, Health Canada, Canadian Alcohol and Drug Monitoring Surveys (CADUM).



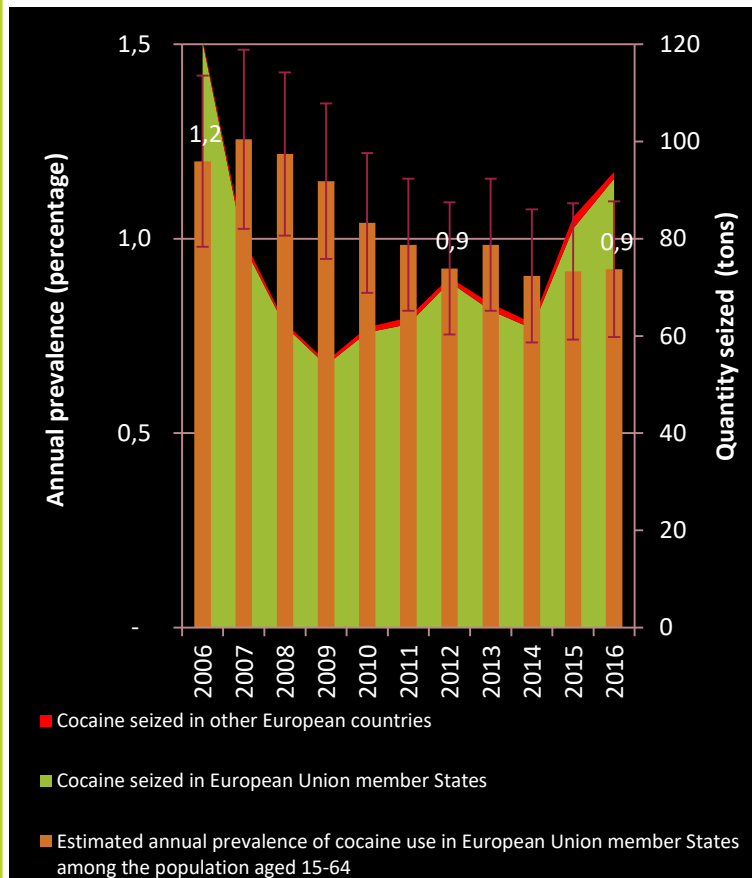
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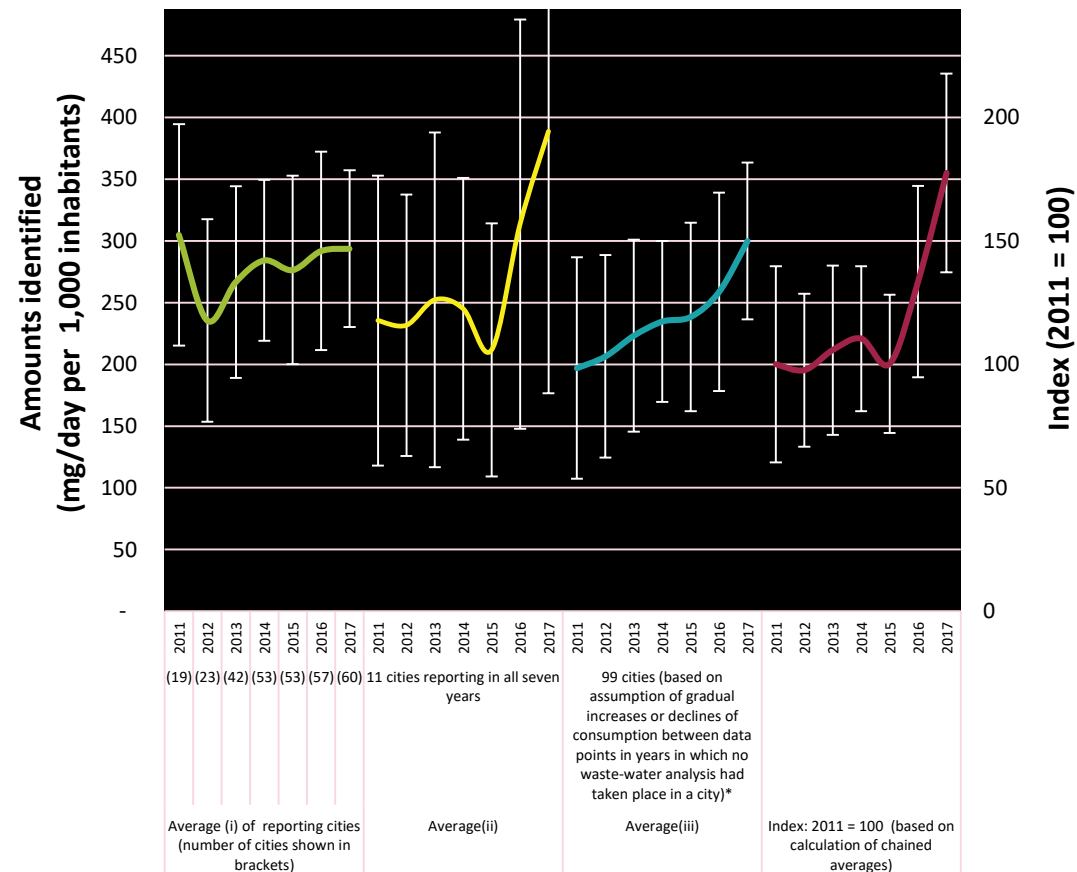


Cocaine market: signs of expansion in Europe

Quantities of cocaine seized in Europe and annual prevalence of cocaine use in the European Union, 2006-2016



Benzoylcegonine (cocaine metabolite) found in wastewater per 1,000 inhabitants in Europe (based on data from 99 European cities), 2011-2017



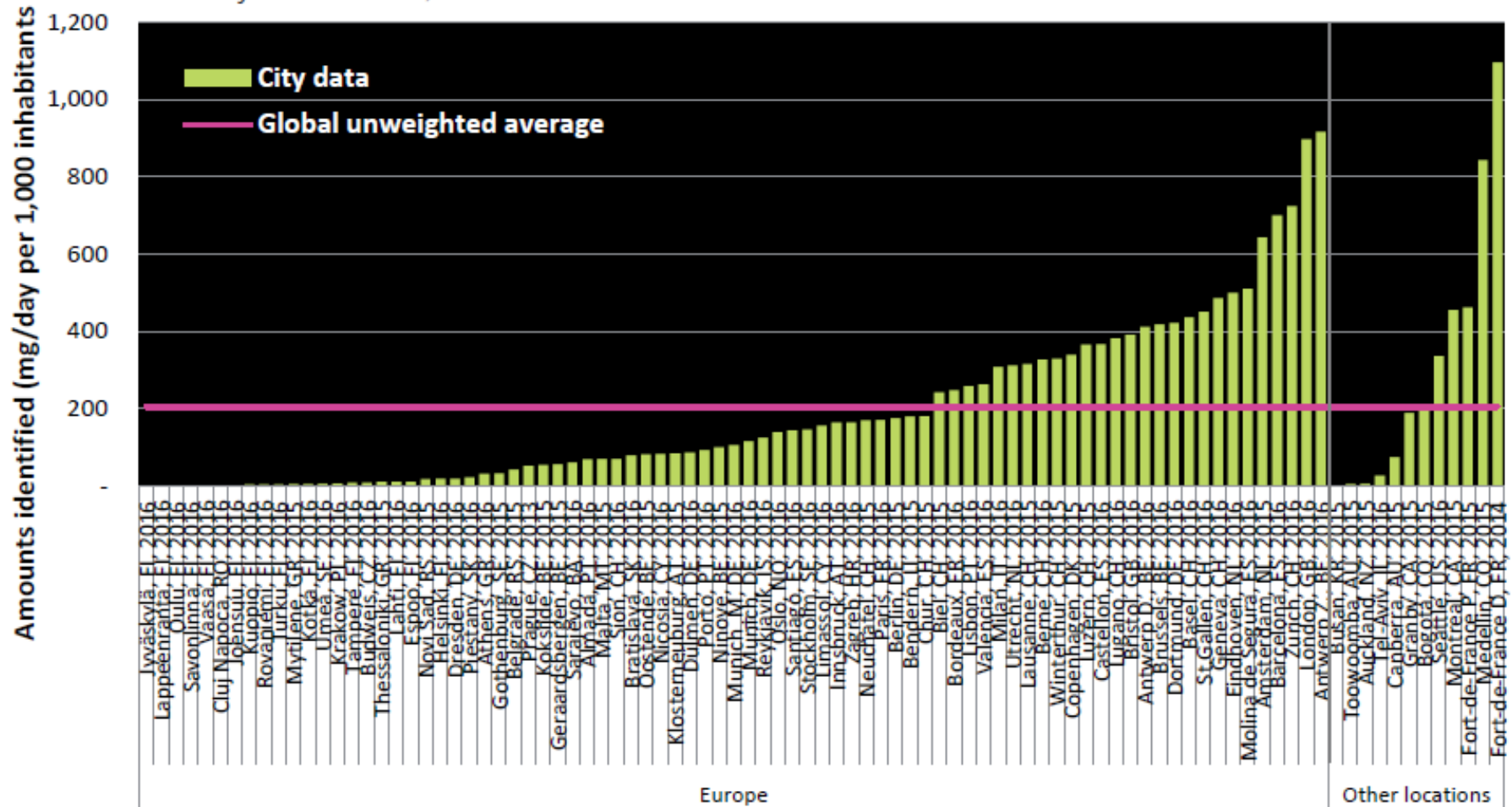


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Benzoylecgonine (cocaine metabolite) found in wastewater per 1,000 inhabitants, 2016 (or latest year available)



Source: Sewage Analysis CORE Group Europe (SCORE).



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MARKET ANALYSIS OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Amphetamine-type stimulants,
new psychoactive substances

WORLD
DRUG
REPORT 2017

4



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Global seizures

change from previous year

↑ 21%

methamphetamine

↑ 8%

amphetamine

↓ -35%

"ecstasy"

↓ -39%

synthetic NPS



methamphetamine



amphetamine



"ecstasy"



synthetic NPS*



2015

Global number of users

"ecstasy" users 22 million



2015

users of amphetamines and prescription stimulants 37 million



2015

* Excludes GBL, ketamine and other medicines.



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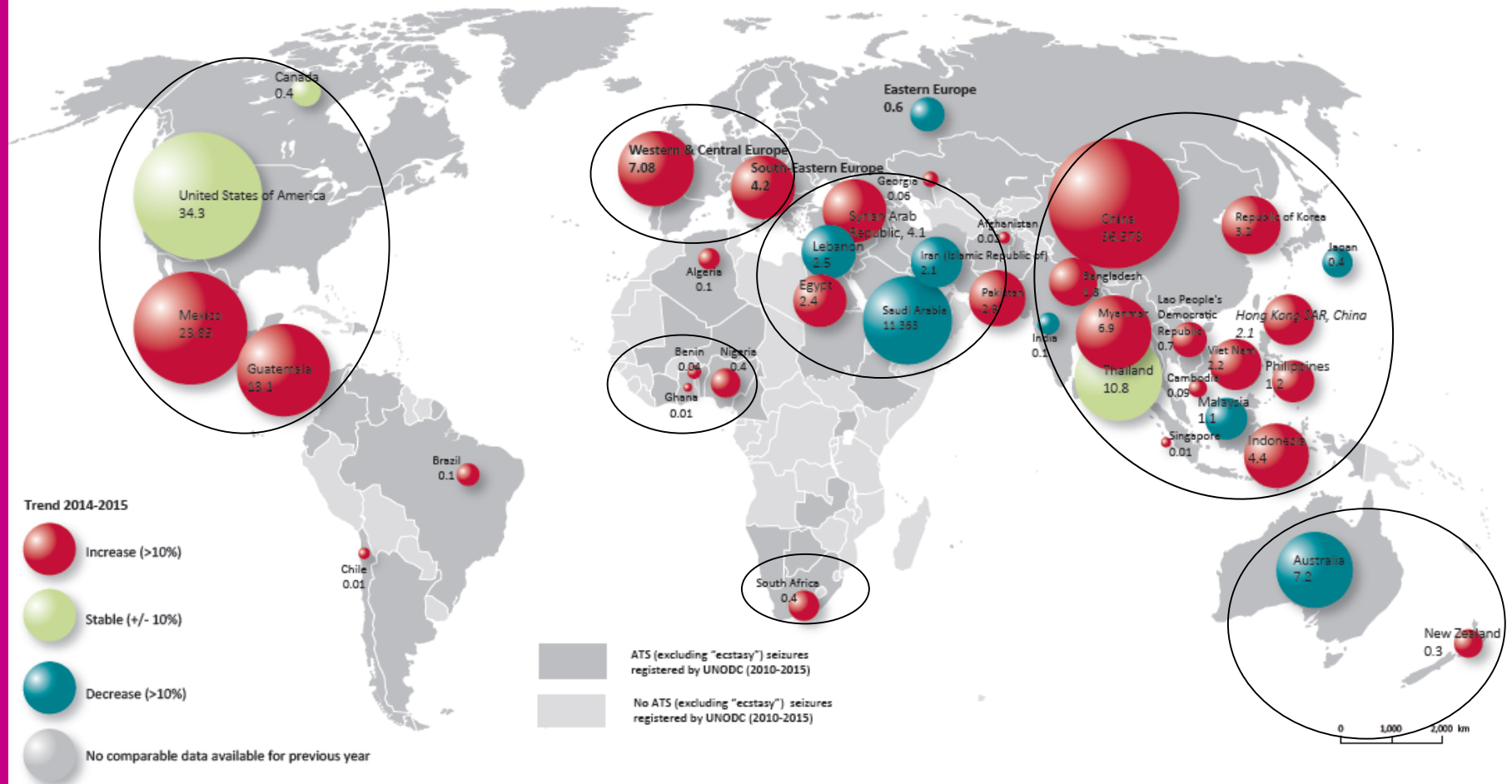
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Seizures of ATS (excluding "ecstasy"-type substances), 2015

Weight in ton equivalents*.

The present map includes data from countries and territories for which official seizure data are available and amount to more than 10 kg.



Source: UNODC annual report questionnaire data, supplemented by other official sources.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.

A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

* This quantity reflects the bulk weight of seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants (excluding "ecstasy"-type substances) (amphetamine, methamphetamine, non-specified ATS, prescription stimulants and other stimulants), with no adjustment for purity. Seizures of amphetamine, methamphetamine and non-specified ATS reported in tablets or similar units are converted using assumed bulk tablet weights between 90mg and 300mg, depending on the region and specific drug type and based on information currently available to UNODC. The conversion factors are listed in the methodology section of the World Drug Report. Seizures reported by volume are converted assuming 1 litre has a mass of 1 kg.

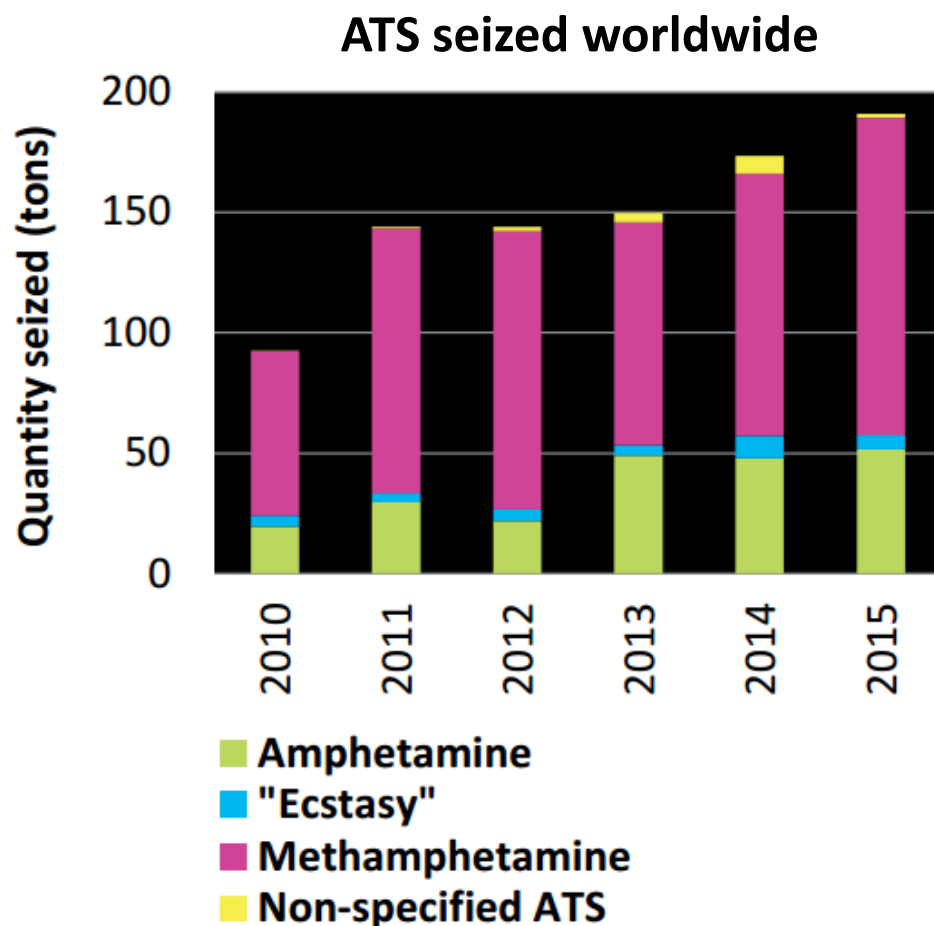


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Expanding market: Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)



- Total ATS seizures: highest ever
- Amphetamine and methamphetamine constitute considerable share of burden of disease, rank second only after opioids
- Users of amphetamines increased, reaching 37 million globally
- Methamphetamine seizures up, East and South-East Asia overtaking North America
- "Ecstasy" seizures stable but greater variety of products on the market

Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire, 2010-2015.

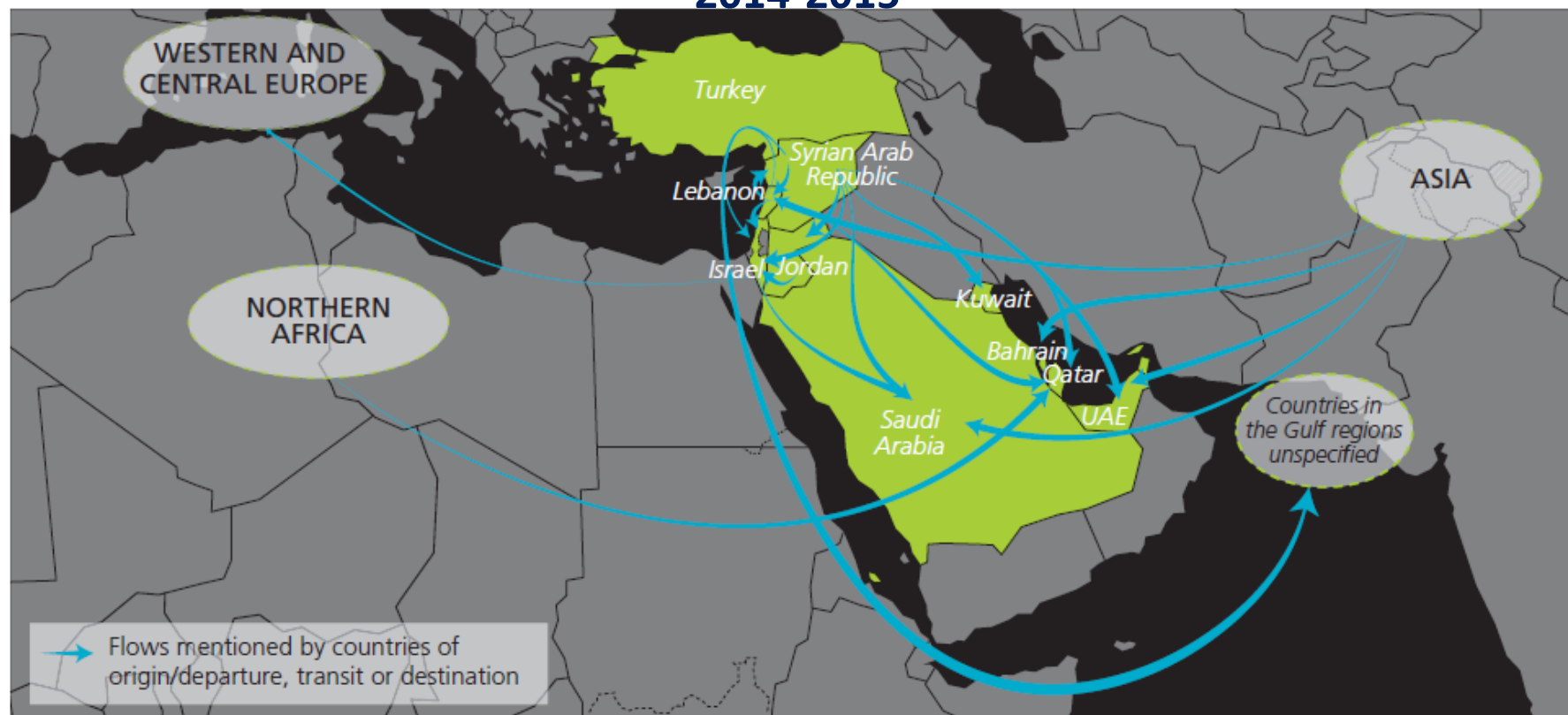


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Amphetamine and "captagon" trafficking flows with countries in the Near and Middle East reported as provenance or destination, 2014-2015



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire, 2014-2015, and official communication.

Note: The origins of the flow arrows do not necessarily indicate the source/manufacture of amphetamine/"captagon". Flow arrows represent the direction of trafficking and are not an indicator of the quantity trafficked. The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.



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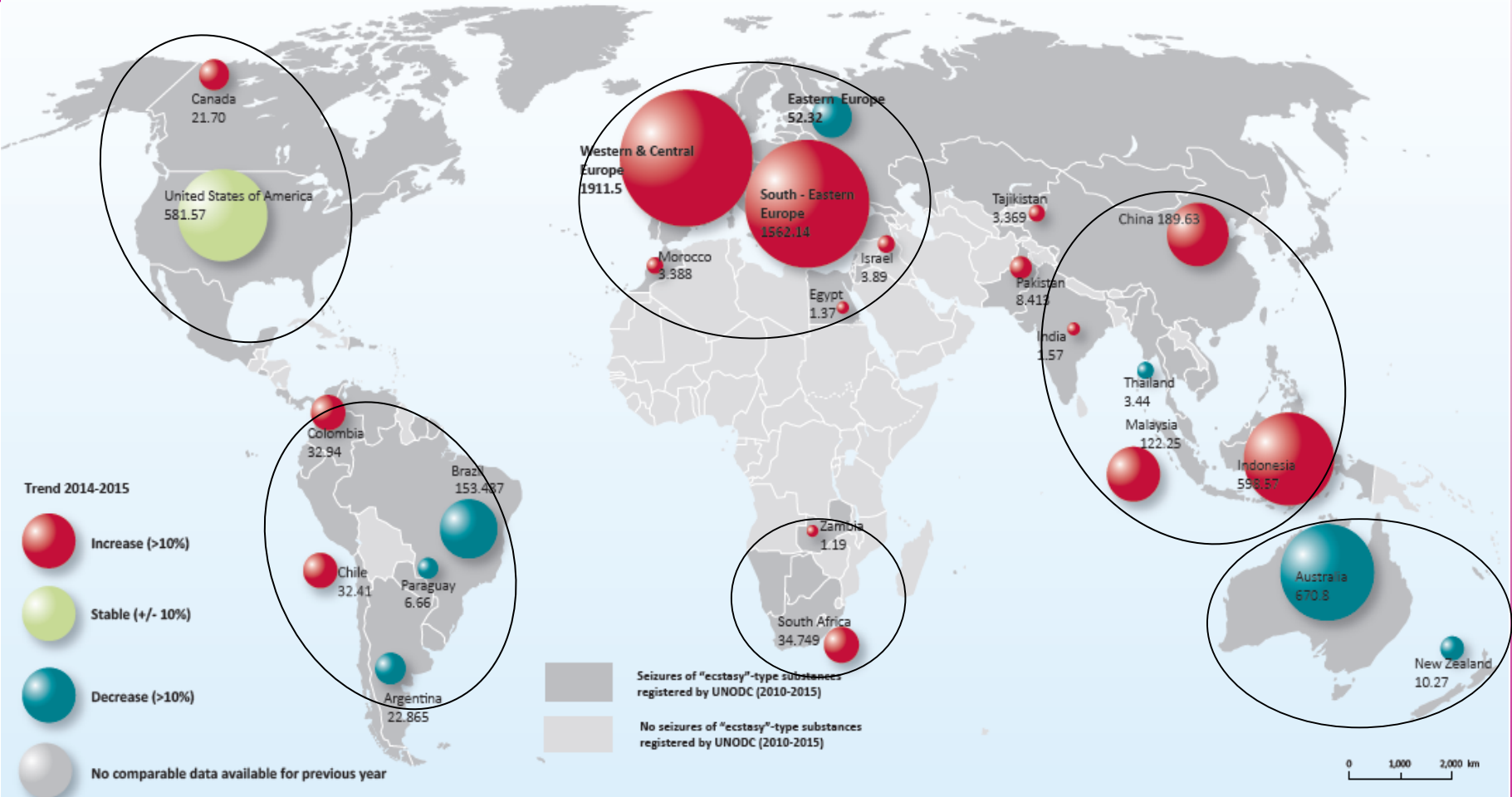
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Research

Seizures of "ecstasy"-type substances, 2015

Weight in kilogram equivalents*.

The present map includes data from countries and territories for which official seizure data are available and amount to more than 1 kg.



Source: UNODC annual report questionnaire data, supplemented by other official sources.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.

A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

* This quantity reflects the bulk weight of "ecstasy"-type substances seizures, with no adjustment for purity. Seizures of "ecstasy"-type substances reported in tablets or similar units are converted using assumed bulk tablet weights between 200mg and 300mg, depending on the region and based on information currently available to UNODC. The conversion factors are listed in methodology section of the World Drug Report 2011. Seizures reported by volume are converted assuming 1 litre has a mass of 1 kg.

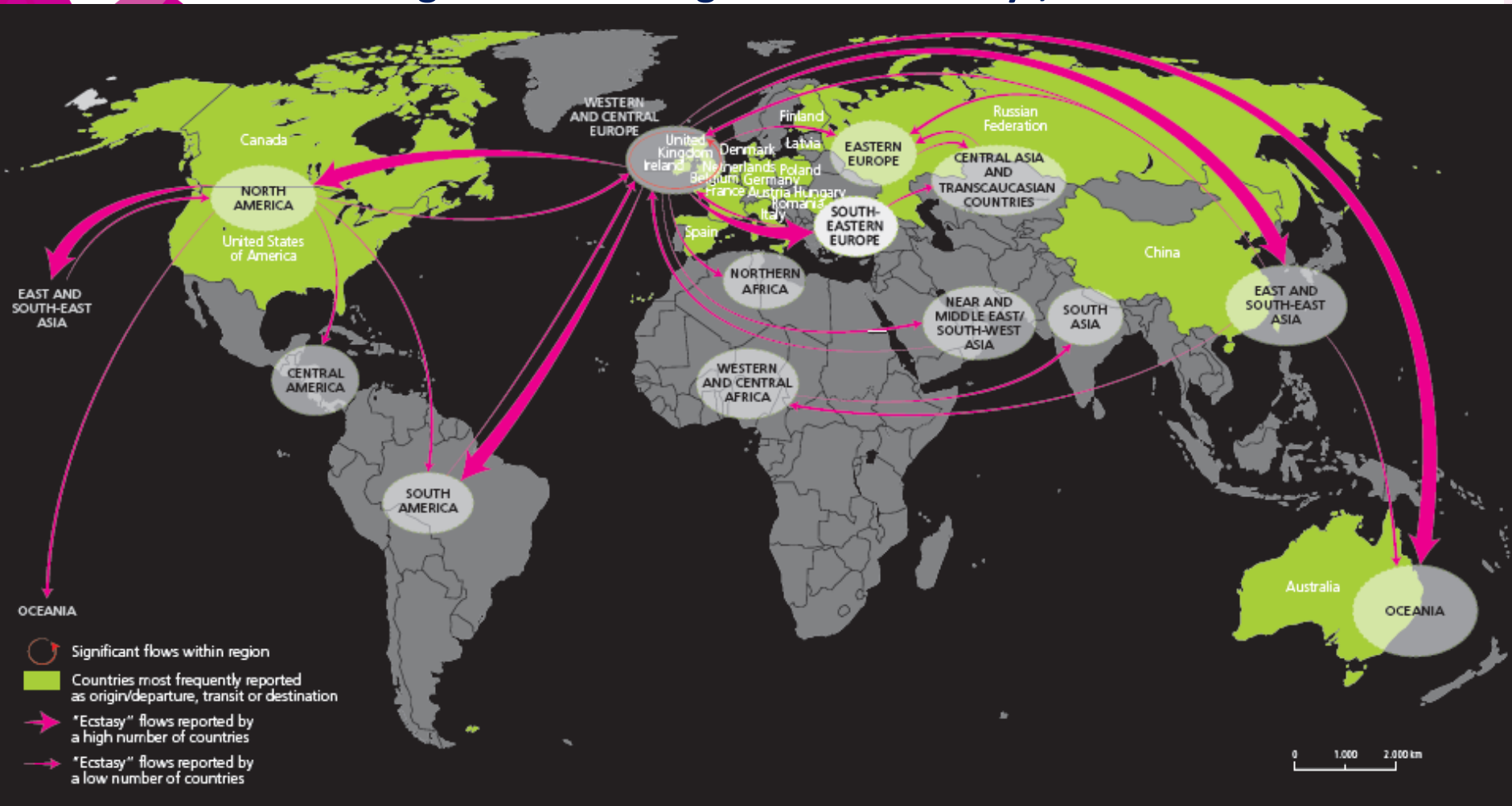


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Interregional trafficking flows of “ecstasy”, 2012-2015



Source: UNODC elaboration, based on responses to annual report questionnaire, 2012-2015.

Note: The origins of the flow arrows do not necessarily indicate the source/manufacture of “ecstasy”. Flow arrows represent the direction of “ecstasy” trafficking and are not an indication of the quantity trafficked. The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.

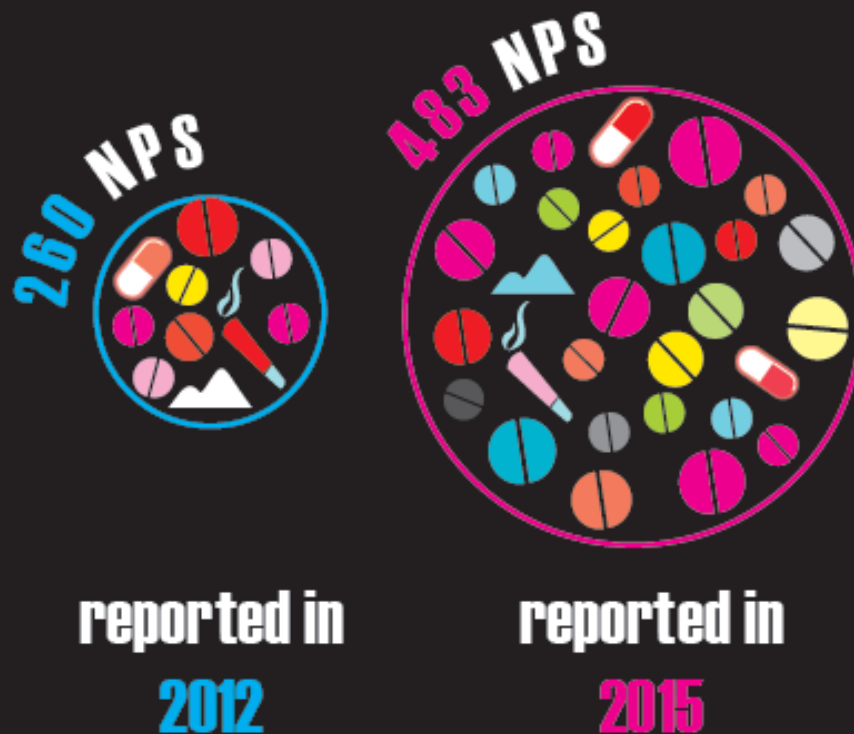


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Range of new psychoactive substances continues to grow



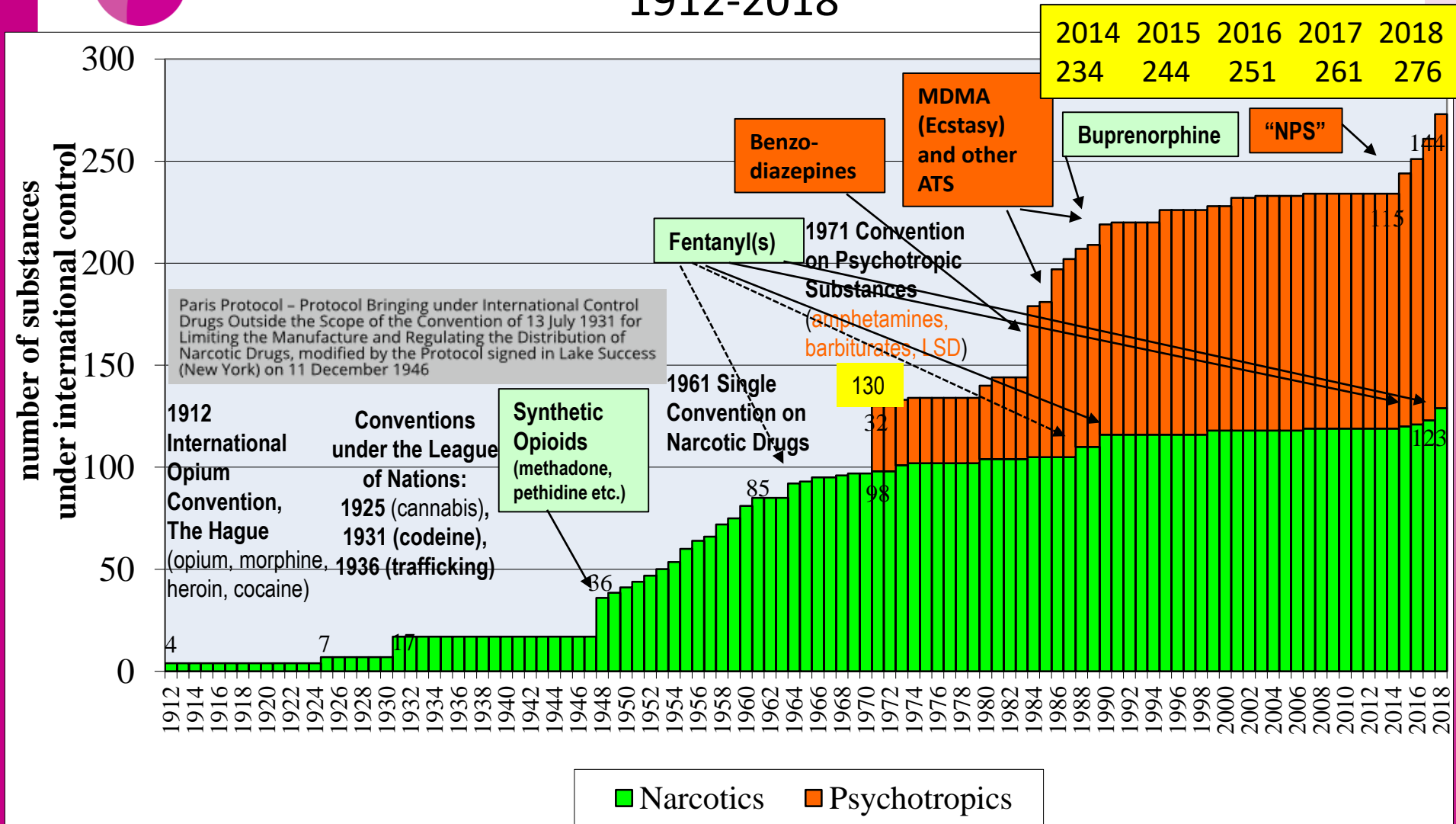


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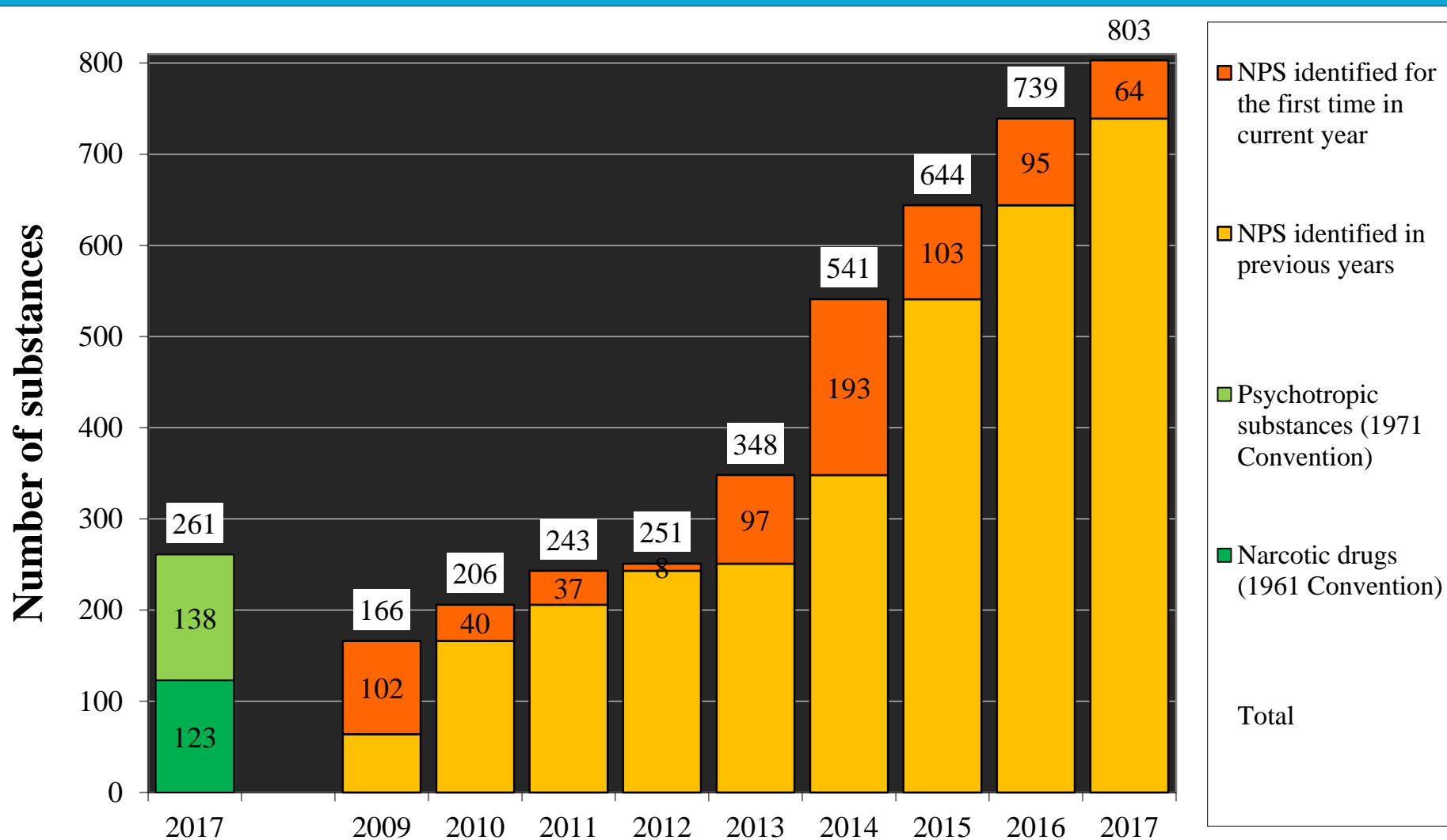
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Number of psychoactive substances under international control, 1912-2018



Number of internationally controlled drugs in 2017 and identified New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) at the global level, 2009 to 2017 (cumulative)



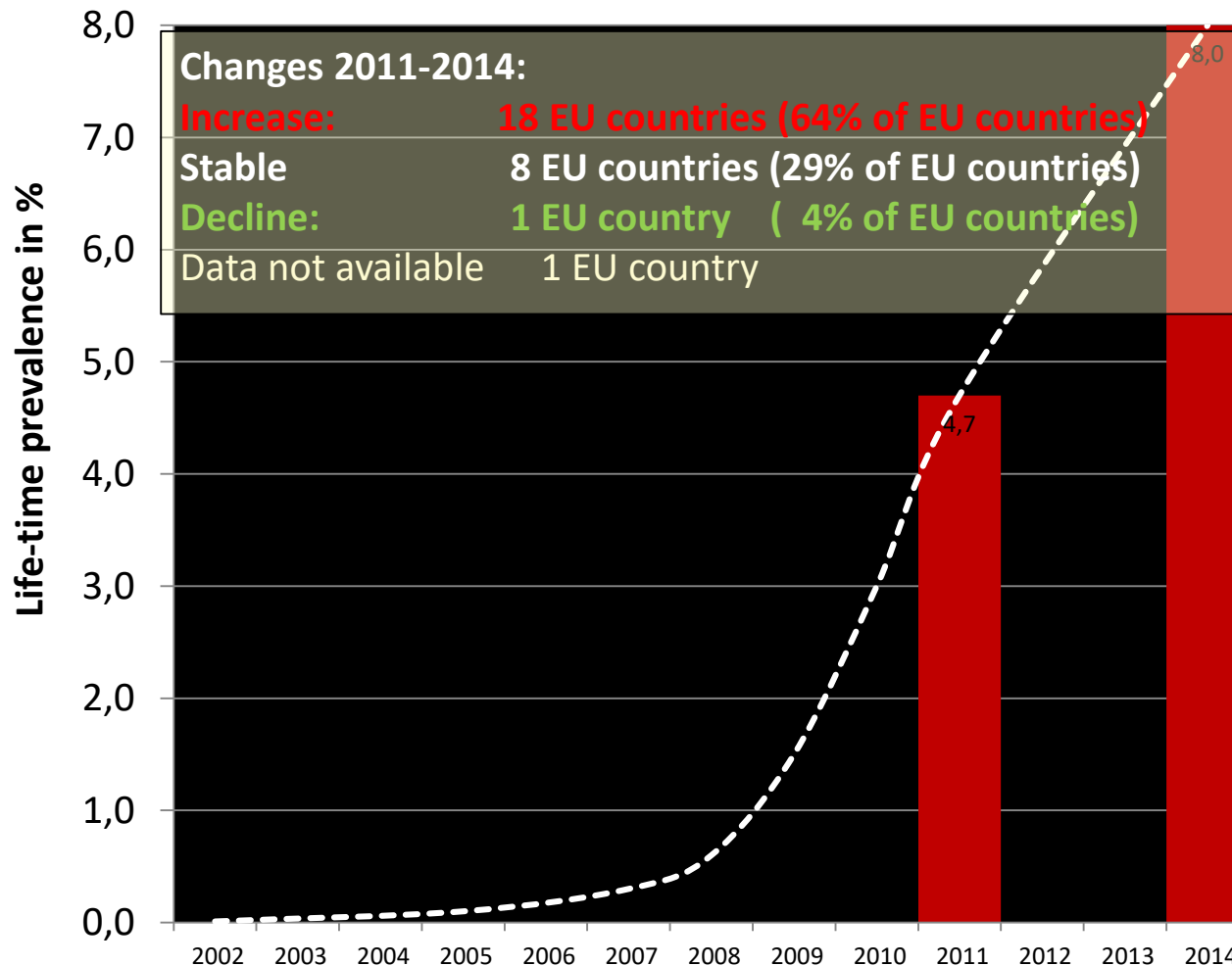


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Lifetime prevalence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) among youths (age 15-24) in Europe



Prevalence in 2014

Life-time prevalence:

EU: 8%

Annual prevalence

EU: 4%

Past month prevalence

EU: 1%



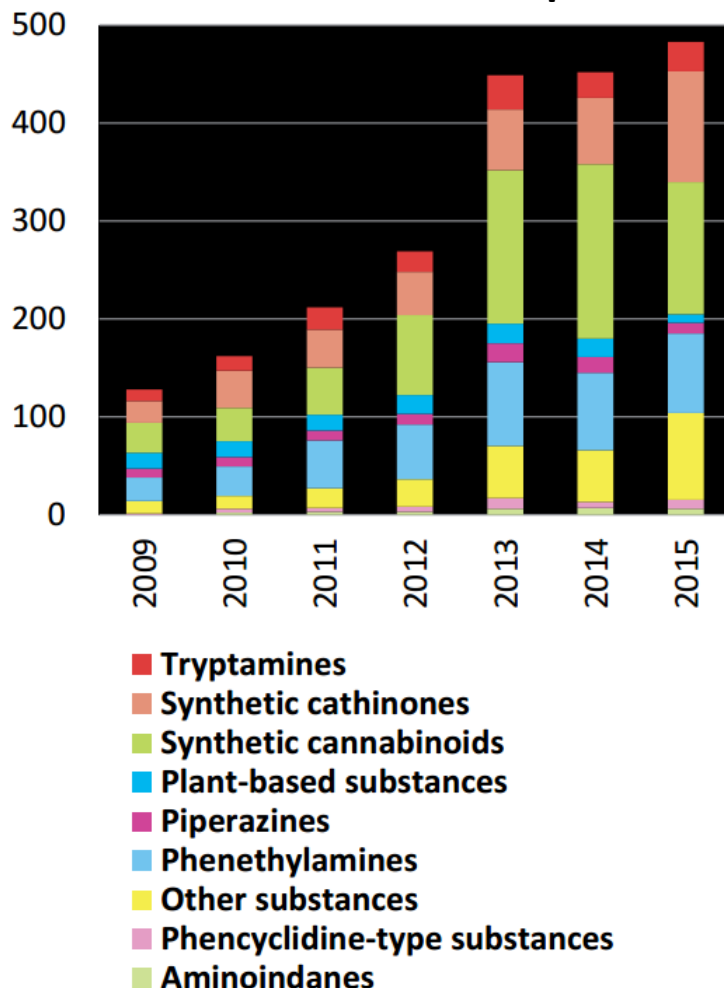
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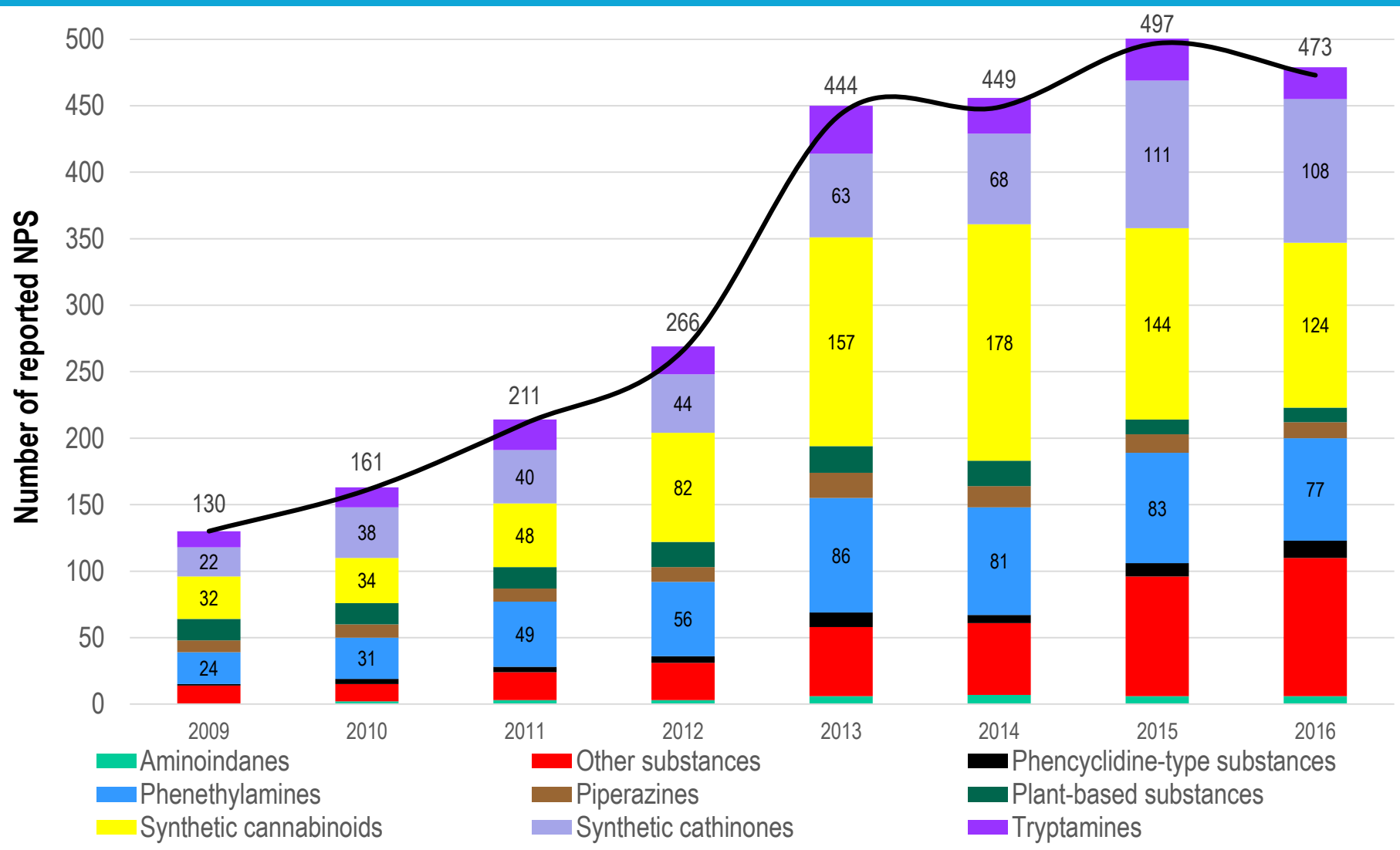
Expanding market: New psychoactive substances

No. of different NPS reported each year



- Between 2009-2016, 739 different NPS reported
- In 2015 alone, almost 500 NPS were on the market worldwide
- Core group of about 80 persistent NPS
- Innovation continues but at slower pace
- NPS with stimulant properties expand in number
- Recent emergence of NPS mimicking medicines (fentanyl analogues, benzodiazepine derivatives) with high potential to cause harm

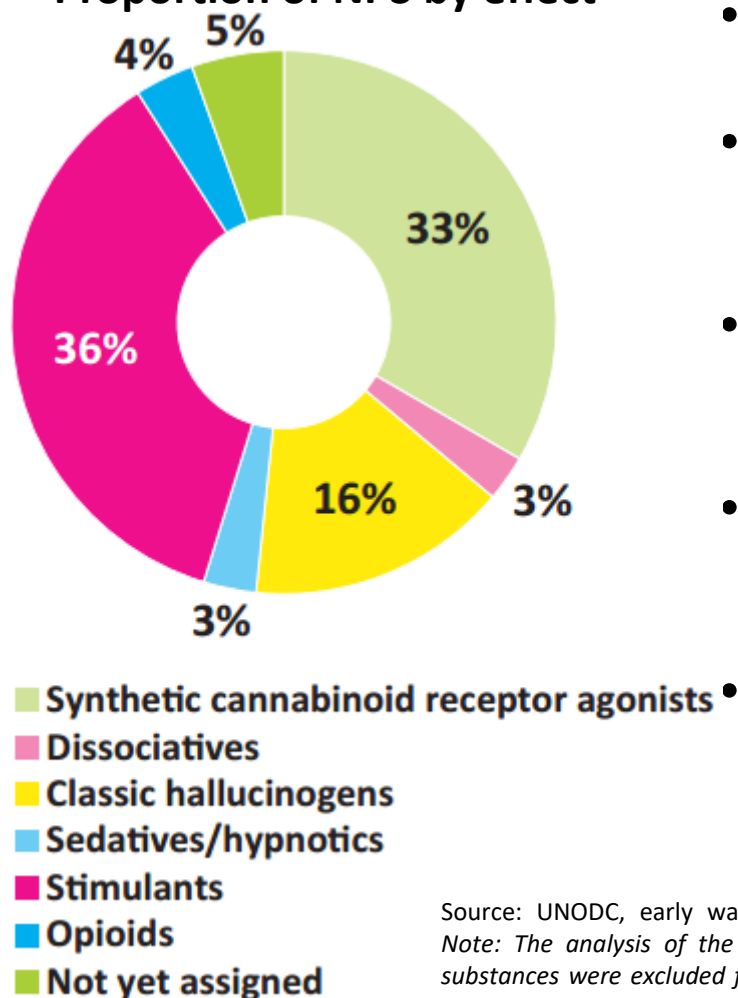
Emergence of NPS by year, 2009-2016





NPS use

Proportion of NPS by effect



- Overall size of market for NPS still relatively small
- Many NPS users unaware of content of NPS products and dosage of substances contained
- Injecting use of NPS with stimulant effect among high-risk groups further aggravating health risks (e.g. HIV)
- Easy availability and low price make them highly attractive for some groups
- Identification of NPS in the laboratory still a challenge due to their high number

Source: UNODC, early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances. Based on the analysis of 717 NPS.
Note: The analysis of the pharmacological effects comprises NPS registered up to December 2016. Plant-based substances were excluded from the analysis as they usually contain a large number of different substances some of which may not have been known and whose effects and interactions are not fully understood.

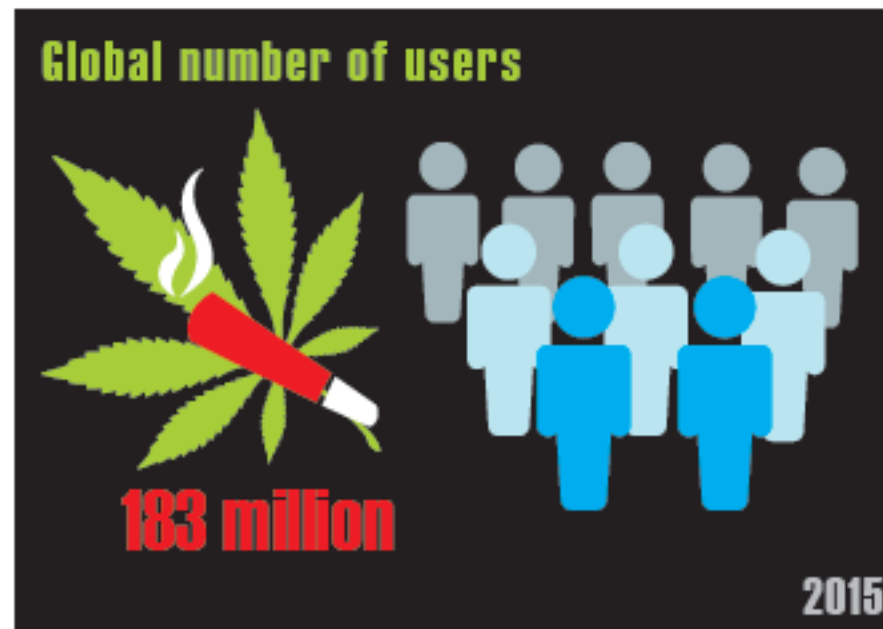
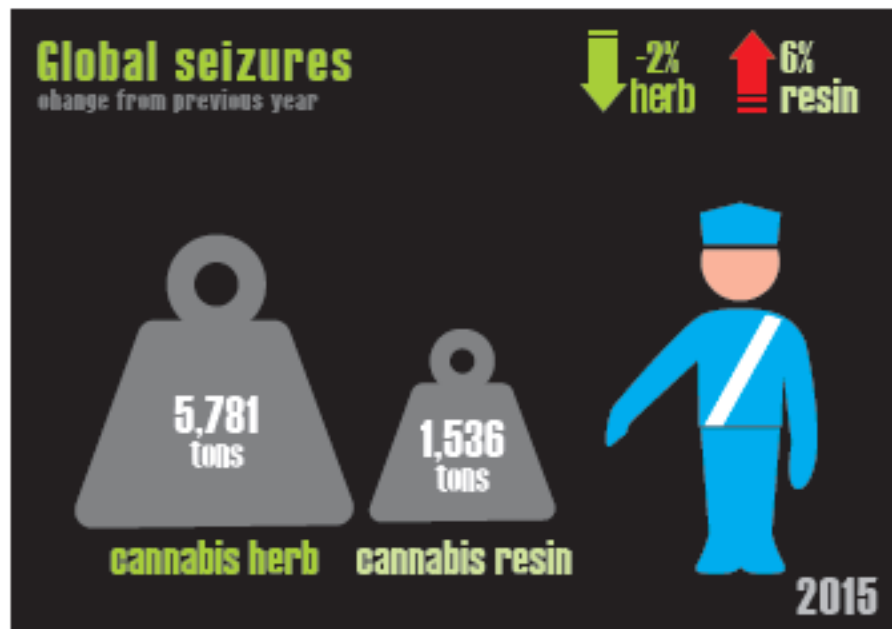


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C. THE CANNABIS MARKET



Note: Data refer to 2015. Estimates of illicit cultivation, production and eradication of cannabis and prevalence of cannabis use are available in the annex of booklet 2.



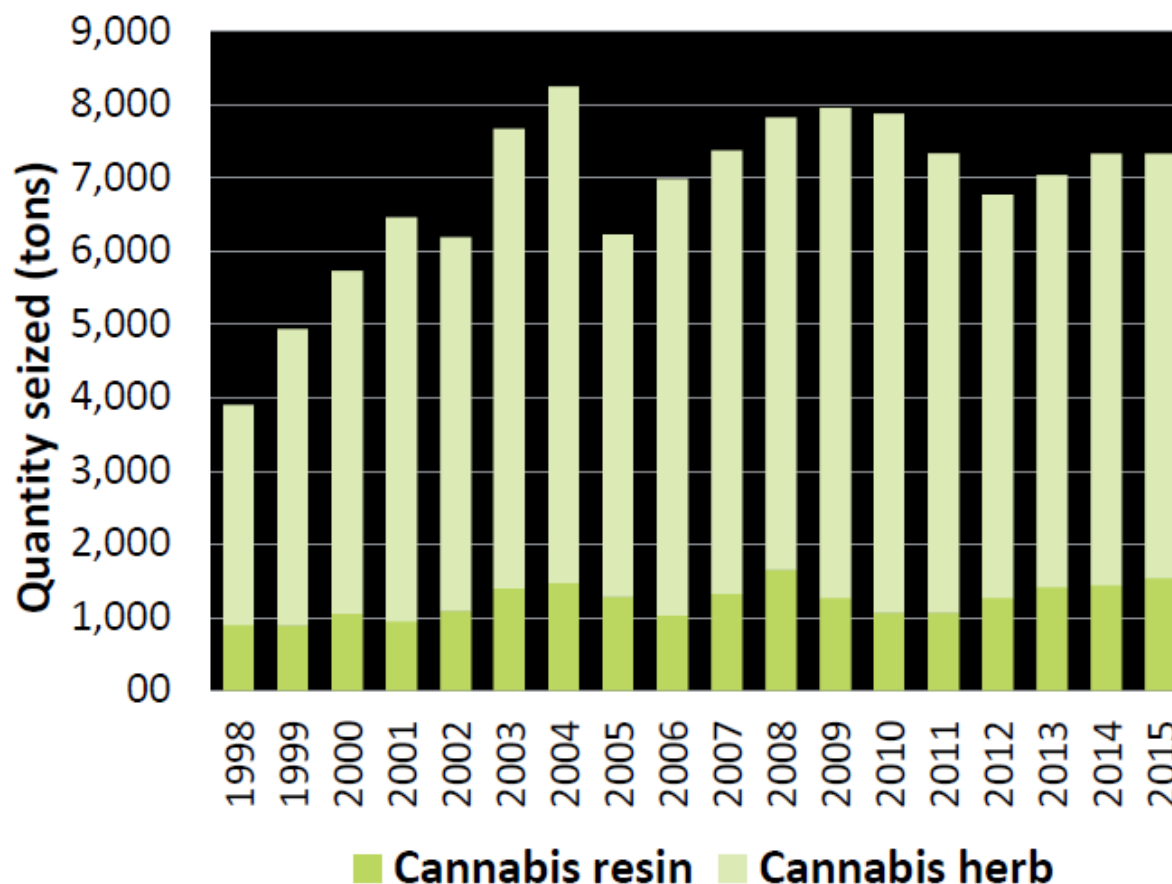
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Global quantities of cannabis resin and herb seized, 1998-2015



Source: UNODC, based on responses to the annual report questionnaire.



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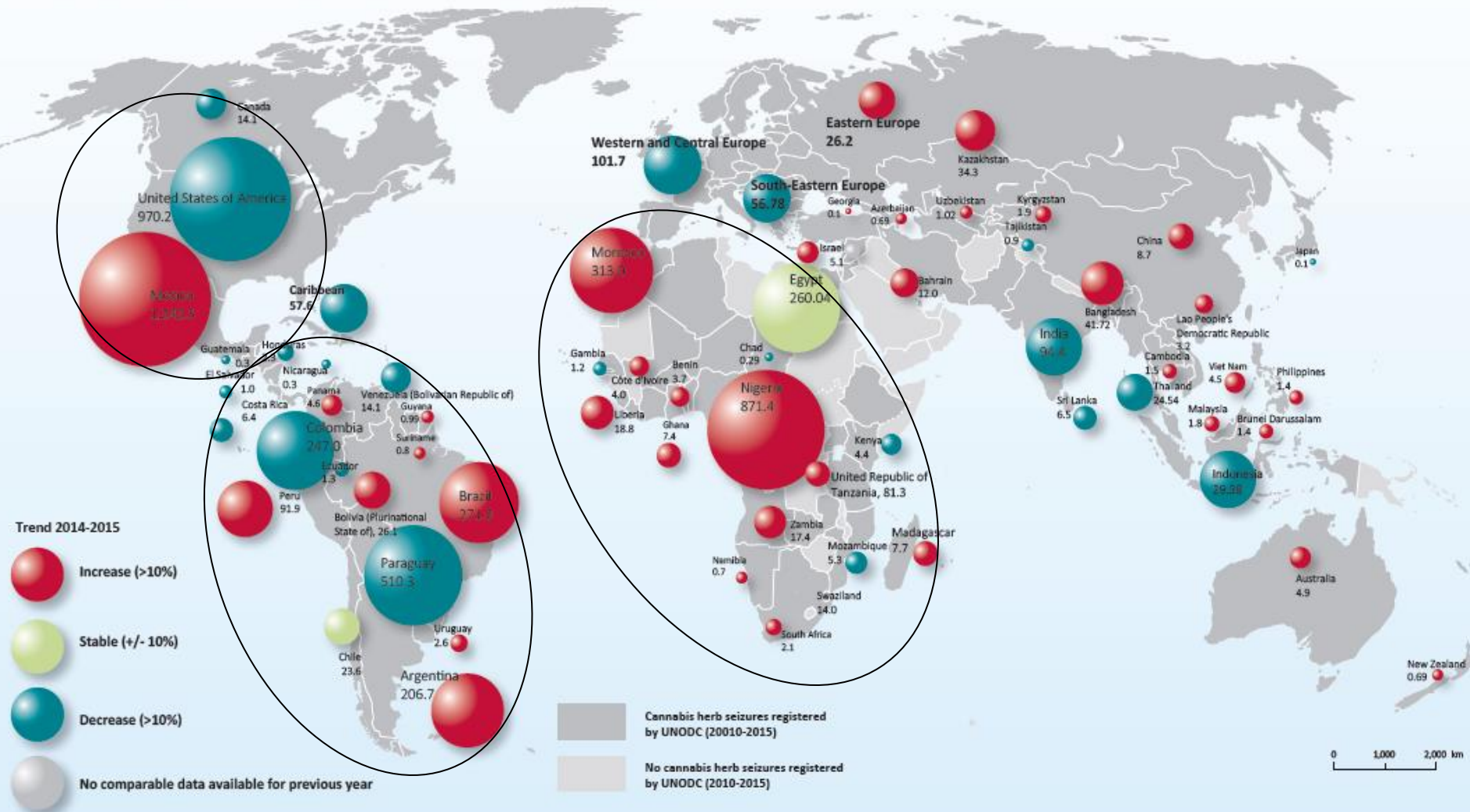
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Seizures of marijuana (cannabis herb), 2015

Weight in ton equivalents*

The present map includes data from countries and territories for which official seizure data are available and amount to more than 100 kg.



Source: UNODC annual report questionnaire data, supplemented by other official sources.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

* The vast majority of seizures of marijuana (cannabis herb) are reported to UNODC by weight. Whenever the availability of information allows, seizures expressed in other units are converted to weight; in particular 1 litre is assumed to have a weight of 1 kg.

For more details please refer to the methodology section of the World Drug Report.



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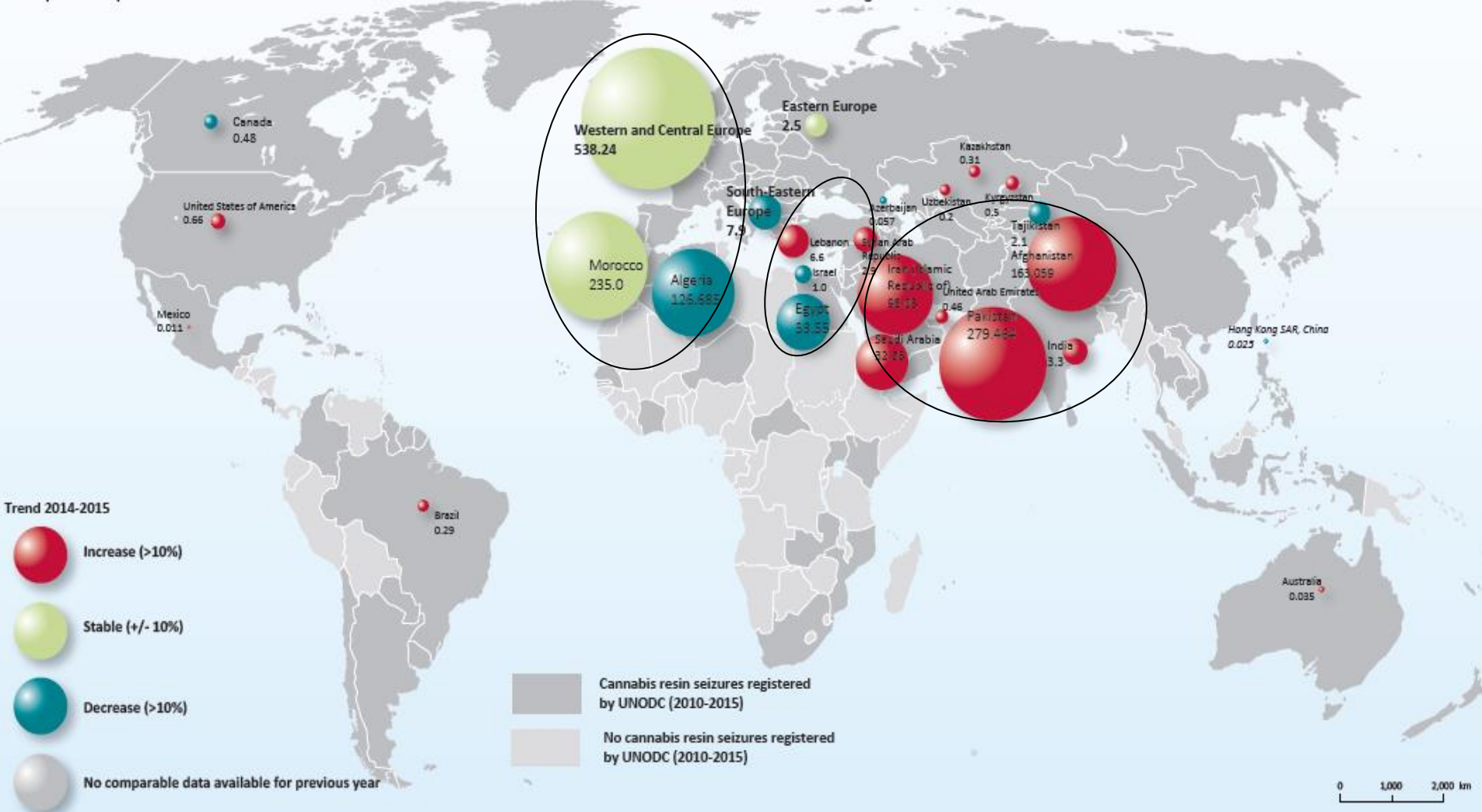
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Seizures of hashish (cannabis resin), 2015

Weight in ton equivalents*.

The present map includes data from countries and territories for which official seizure data are available and amount to more than 10 kg.



Source: UNODC annual report questionnaire data, supplemented by other official sources.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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* The vast majority of seizures of hashish (cannabis resin) are reported to UNODC by weight. Whenever the availability of information allows, seizures expressed in other units are converted to weight; in particular 1 litre is assumed to have a weight of 1kg.

For more details please refer to the Methodology section of the World Drug Report.

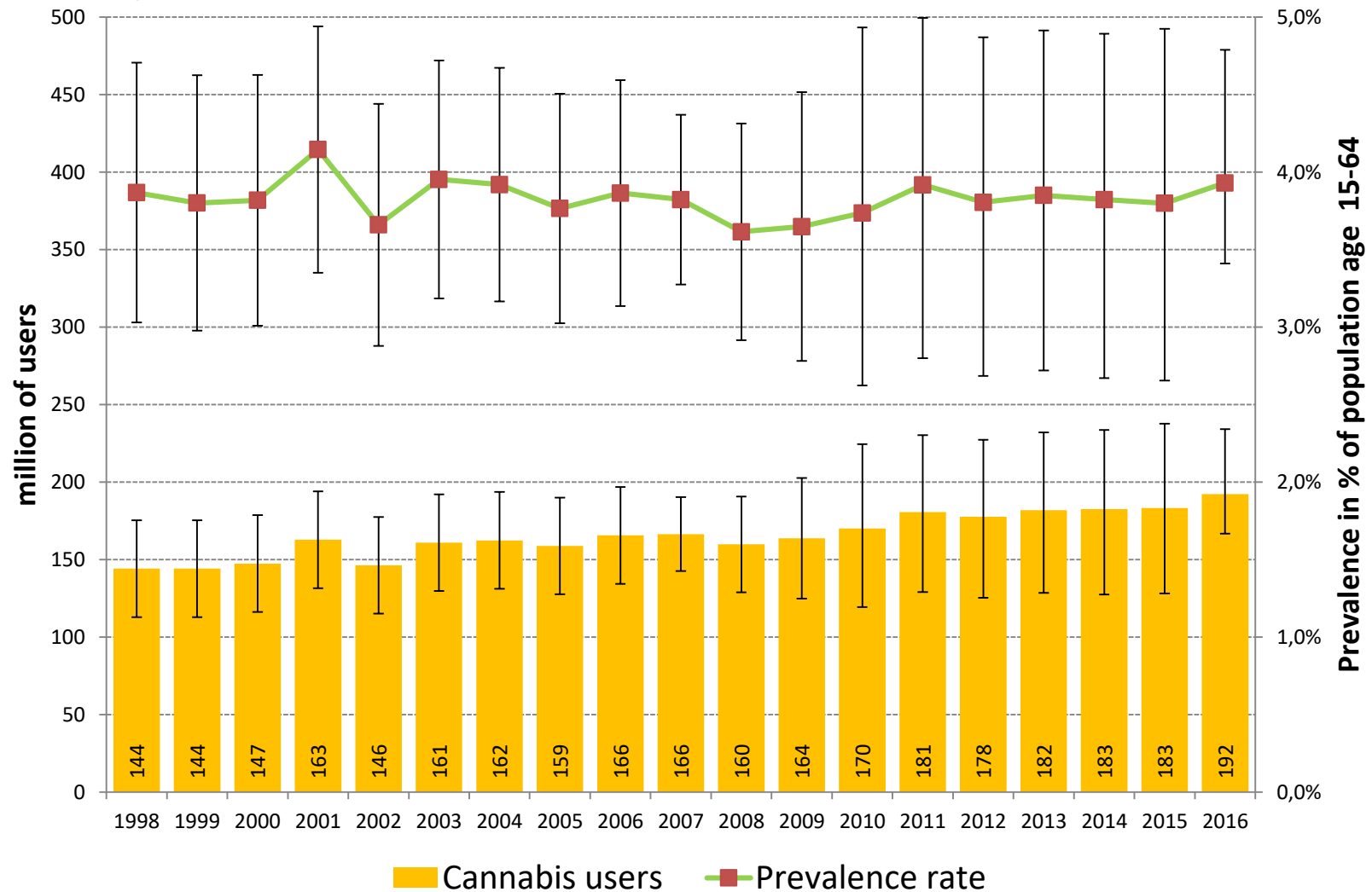


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Estimated number of cannabis users and annual prevalence of cannabis use 1998-2016



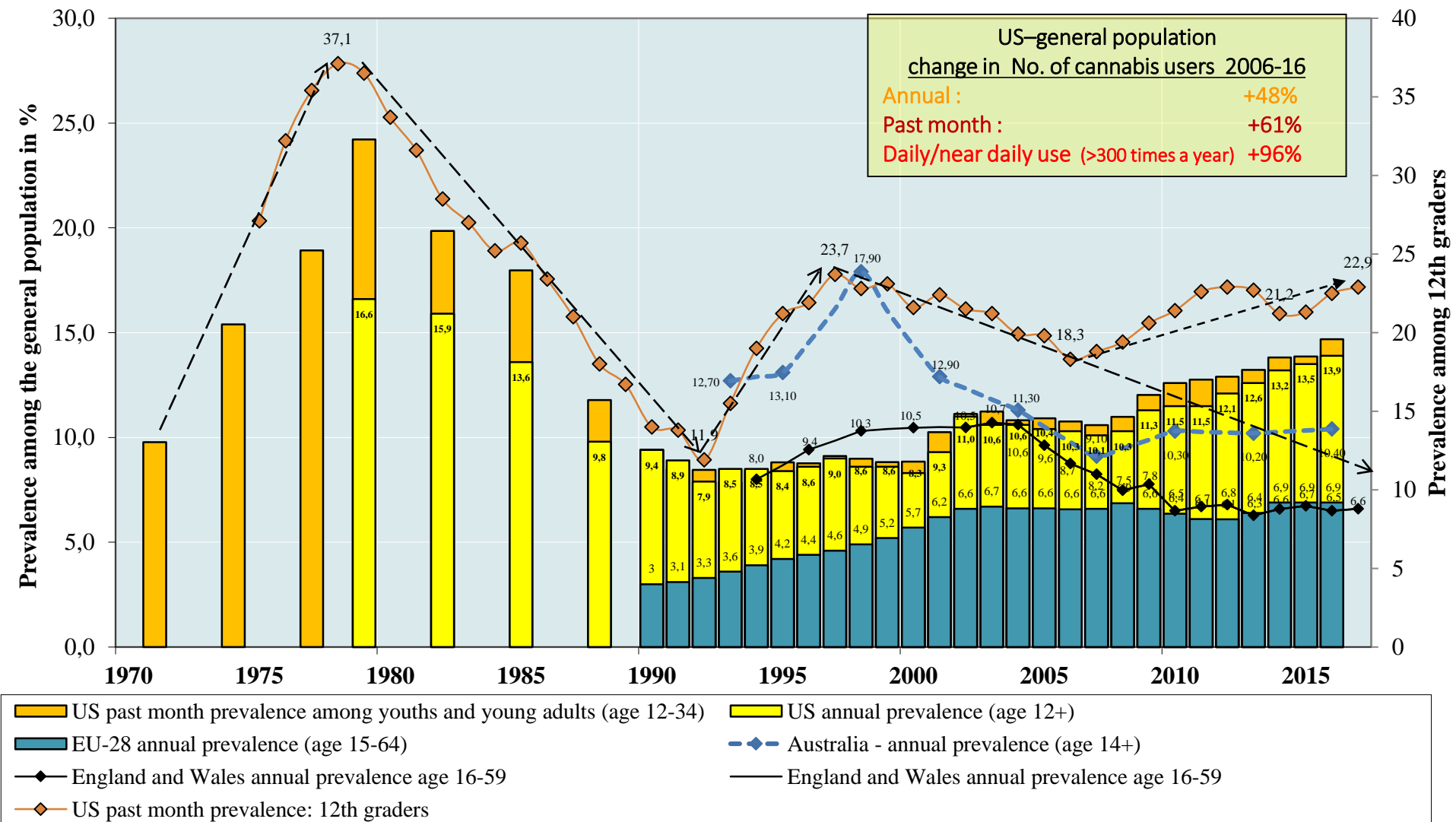


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Cannabis use in the USA, the EU-28, the UK and Australia, 1971-2016/17



Sources: SAMHSA, *National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health 2016* (and previous years), NIDA, *Monitoring the Future*, UNODC, *Annual Reports Questionnaire Data and EMCDDA, Statistical Bulletin* (2016 and previous years), Home Office, *Drug Misuse declared in the British Crime Survey 2015/16* and AIHW .



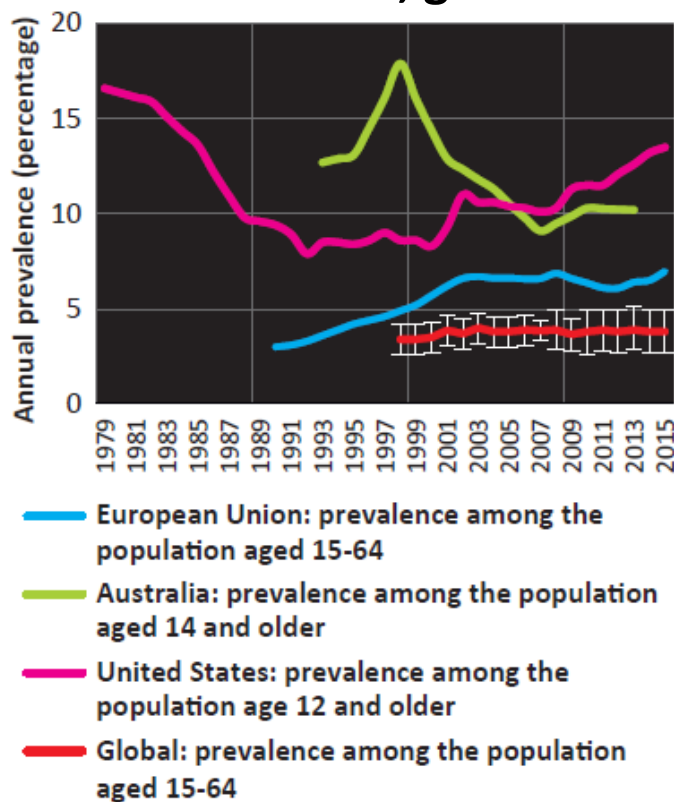
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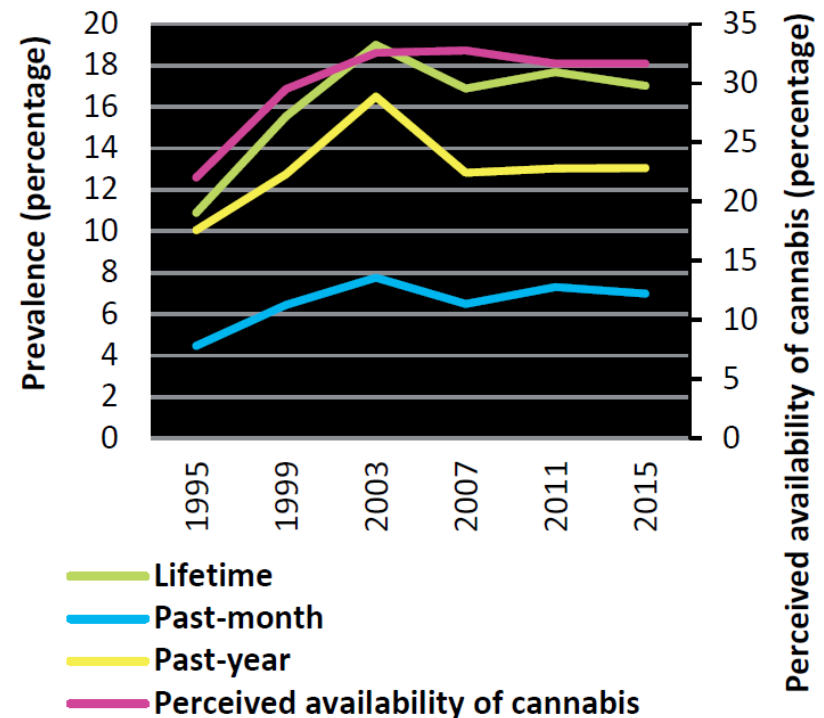
Cannabis use: diverging trends

Annual cannabis prevalence: United States, European Union, Australia, global level



Sources: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; SAMHSA, EMCDDA and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Cannabis prevalence among 15-16 year-old, Europe



Source: ESAPD Report 2015.



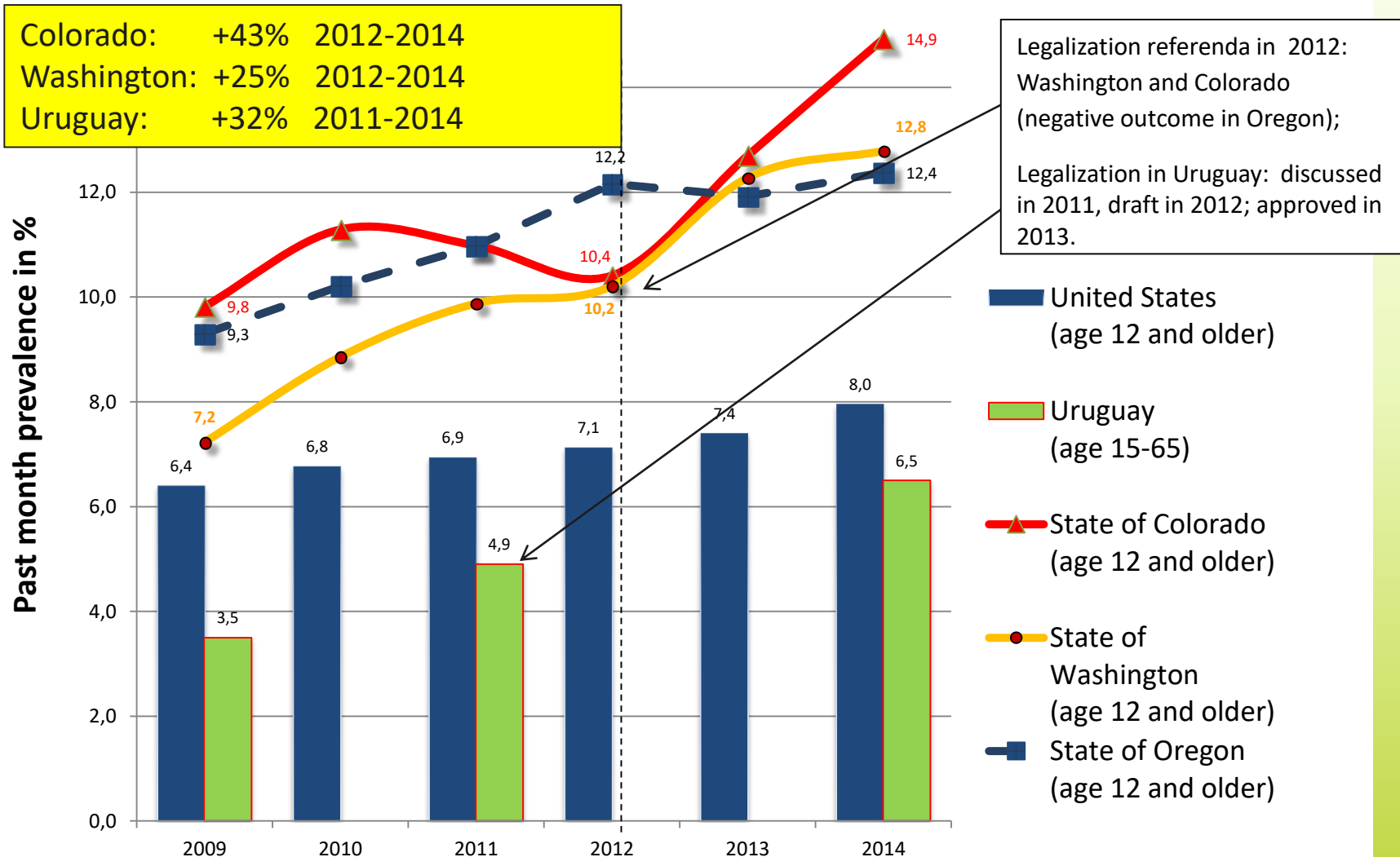
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Past month prevalence of cannabis use in the general population in US states and in Uruguay*, 2009-2014

Colorado: +43% 2012-2014
Washington: +25% 2012-2014
Uruguay: +32% 2011-2014





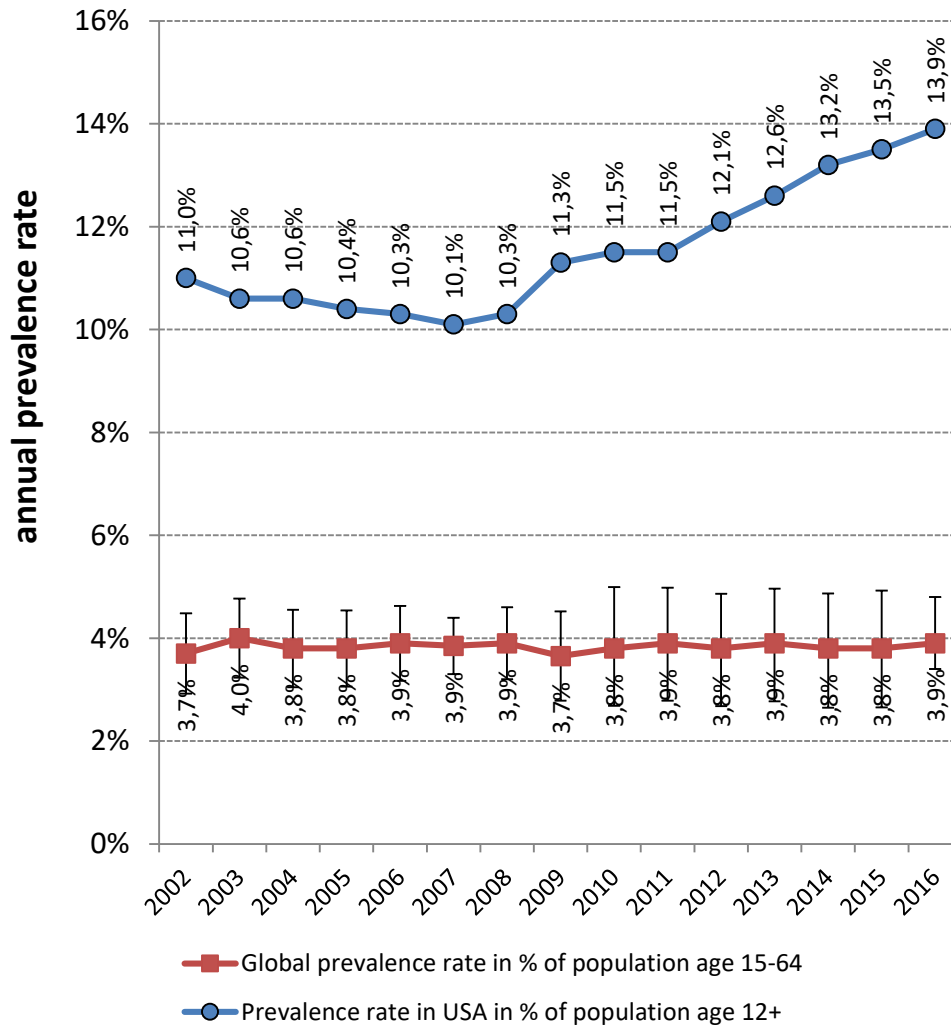
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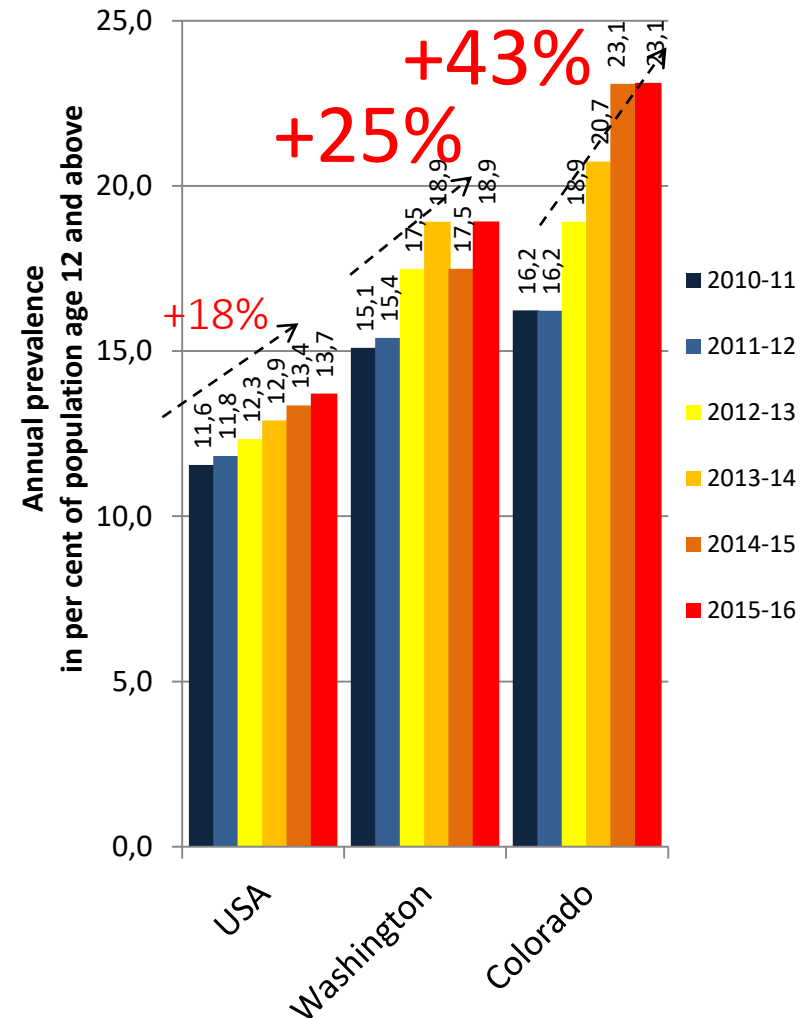


Annual prevalence rates of cannabis use

Global level and in the USA, 2002-2016



US average, Washington and Colorado
2011/12 - 2015/16 (age 12+)



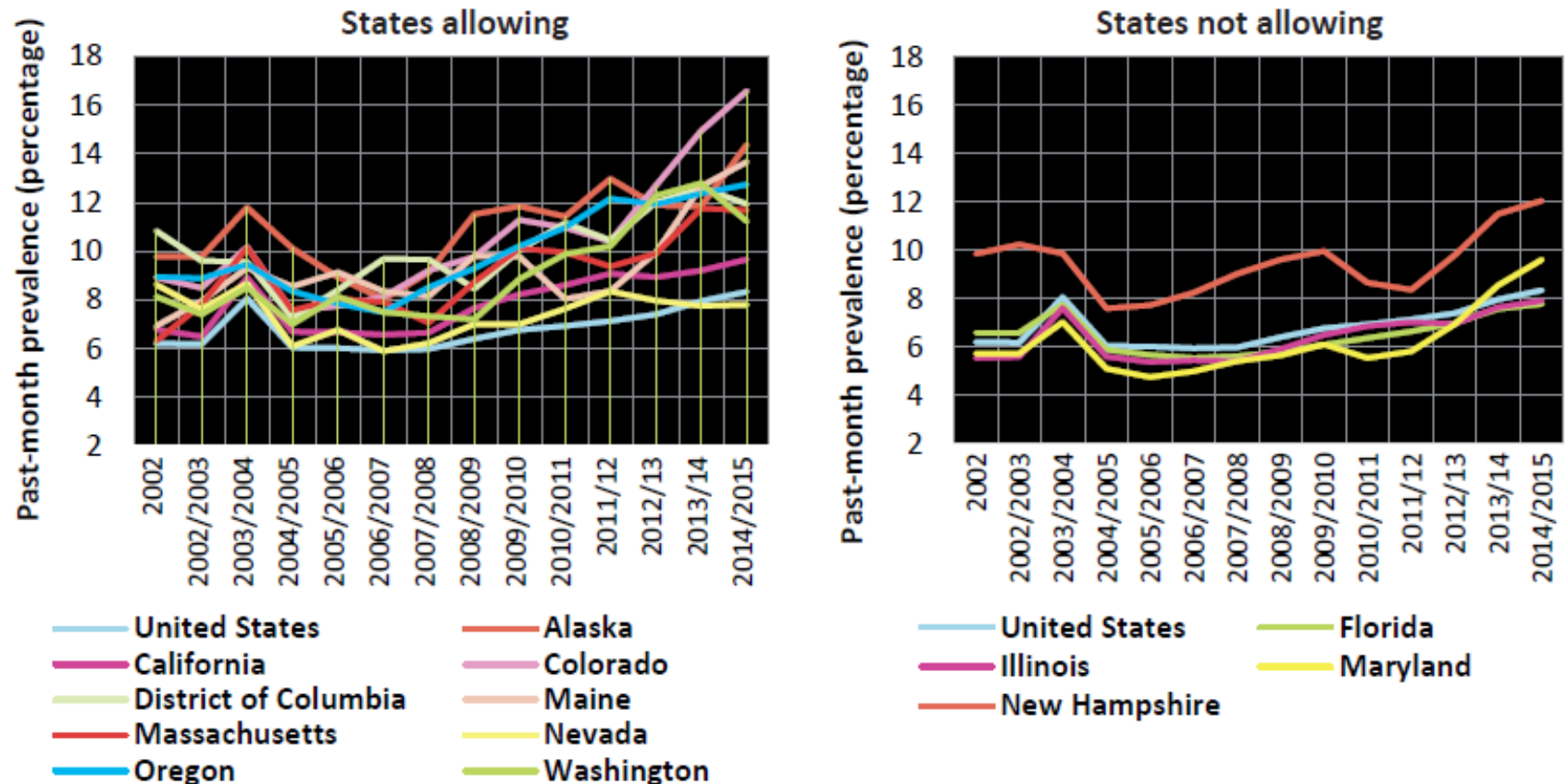


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Cannabis use in the past month among the population aged 12 years and older in the United States as a whole, in states with measures allowing recreational cannabis market, and other selected states, 2002-2015



Source: Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, earlier surveys and SAMHSA State level estimates for the different years. Except for 2002, the state level estimates are presented as two-year averages. Alaska, Colorado, California, Maine, Nevada and Oregon had medical cannabis in 2000 or earlier.



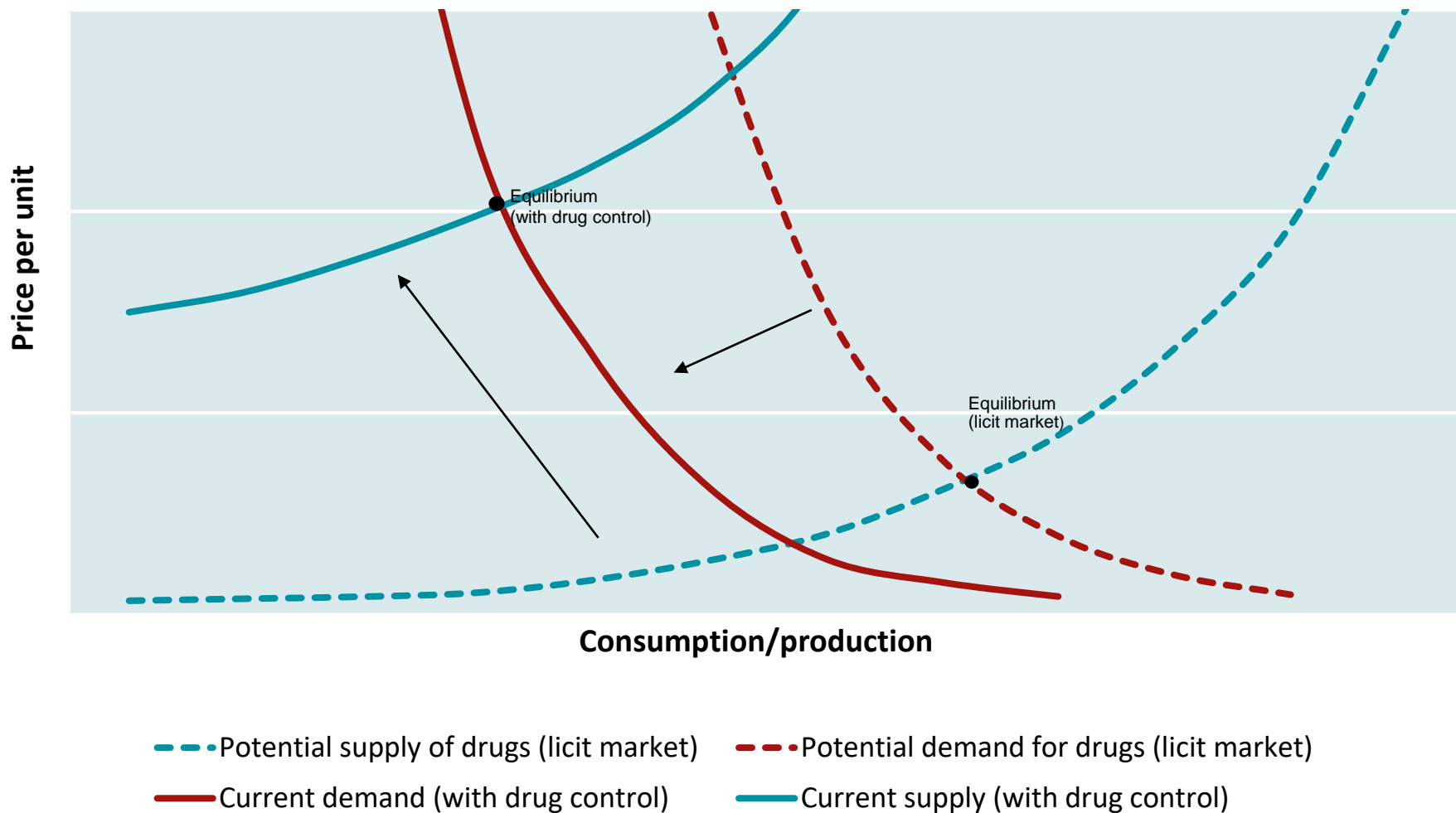
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SUPPLY REDUCTION EFFORTS



Schematic presentation of the impact of drug control on drug production and consumption





UNODC activities assisting Member States to reduce drug supply

- Alternative Development
- Heads of National Law Enforcement Agency meetings (HONLEA)
- “Paris Pact Initiative” (2003+ incl. ADAM (“automated donor assistance mechanism”))
- Container Control Programme (with WCO) (since 2004)
- Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP) (targeting drug couriers and cargo on flights from source countries (Latin America/Caribbean) to Africa and then to Europe; in cooperation with Interpol (I-24/7) and WCO (CENComm))
- UNODC technical assessments in law enforcement problem areas (frequent findings: weak border controls, lack of strategy, poor inter-agency cooperation, lack of technical equipment/ forensic support; lack of trained staff/specialist expertise in modern law enforcement methods, needs for legislative assistance, recovering proceeds from crime, corruption etc.)
- Law enforcement training (covert intelligence gathering, use of informants, intelligence-led enforcement, financial investigation, cyber crime / “darknet”, computer based training, crime scene investigation, forensic training)
- Witness protection – good practice (manual)
- Forensic support (capacity building; integration of scientific support to LE, judicial system and regulatory authorities)
- Anti-Money Laundering
- Promoting regional and inter-region law enforcement cooperation; controlled deliveries; creating networks and “networking the networks”
- Assisting member states in implementing the international drug, crime, corruption and terrorism conventions
- Firearms (e.g. assisting Member states to implement the Protocol and register firearms)
- Applied research (“understanding the dynamics of the illicit drug markets”) ; AOTP, SMART, Early Warning Advisory



ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Historical development of the concept

- Crop substitution
- Integrated rural development
- Alternative development (+ preventive AD)
- Alternative livelihoods

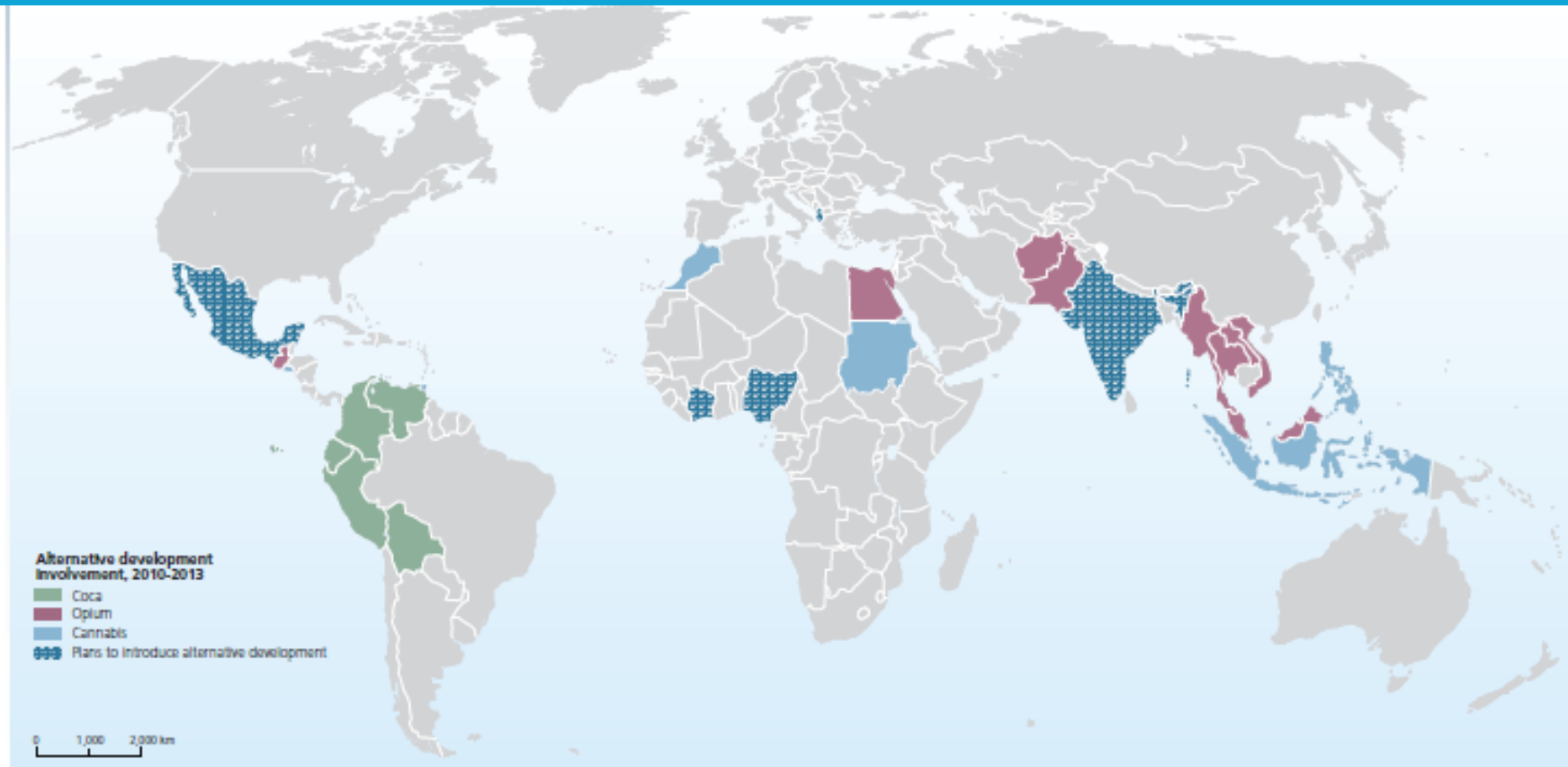


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ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Member States implementing domestic alternative development projects (as reported to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), 2010-2013



Sources: UNODC annual report questionnaire and UNODC alternative development projects. Only countries providing sufficient information on the implementation of alternative development projects are included.

Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.



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Role of Alternative Development



Source: UNODC.



ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Drivers of illicit cultivation

- No single factor/household specific
- Vulnerability and opportunity factors
- Characteristics of the illicit crop (agronomic, durability, profit)
- Possession of skills
- Infrastructure and socio-economic opportunities (missing employment opportunities, access to markets, to credit; size of landholdings, etc.)
- Environment (climate, water, arable land etc.)
- Rule of Law and governance

Challenges of alternative development

- Marginalization
- Poverty
- Isolated areas
- Limited government control
- Insecurity
-  Difficult to justify development assistance on purely economic grounds



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Alternative Development Components



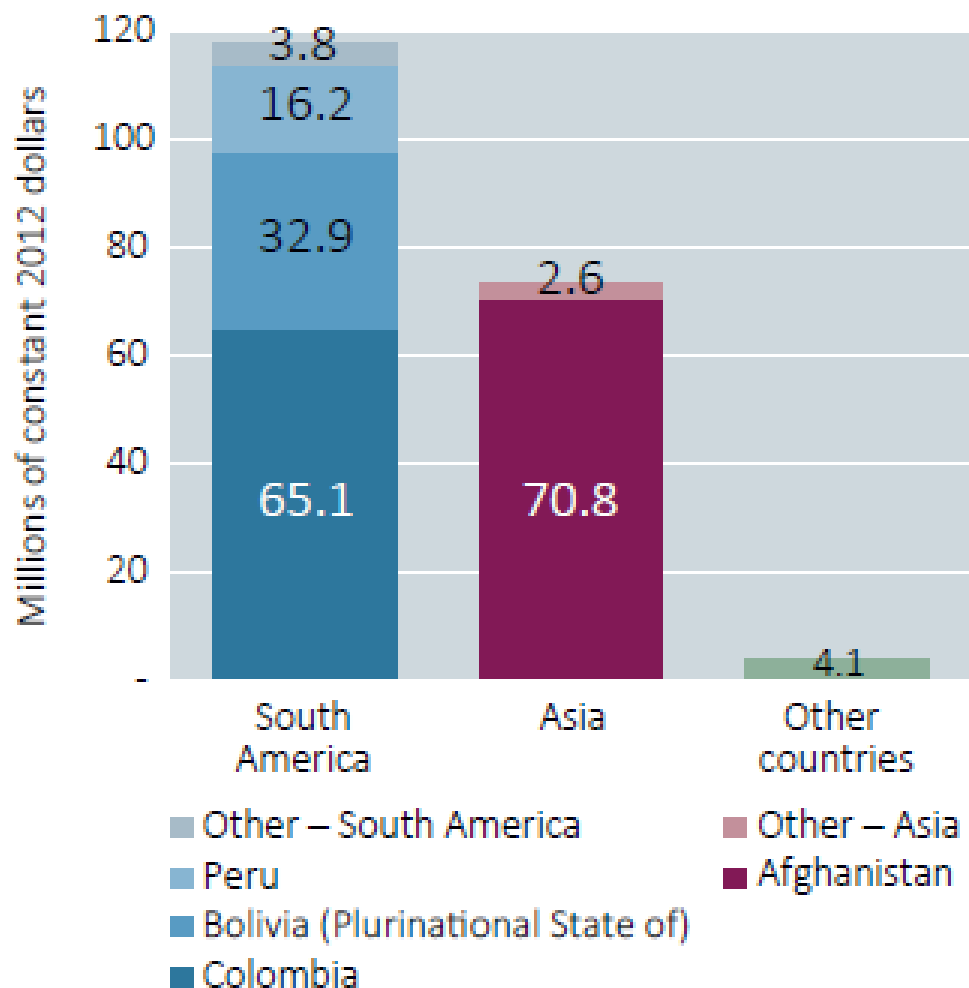


STRATEGIC ELEMENTS OF ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

- **Economic and infrastructural component**
 - Support and credit schemes
 - Marketing support
 - Private sector involvement and value chain development
- **Political component**
 - Significant and long-term investment and support
 - Conditionality
- **Organizational component**
 - Farmers' associations
 - Resource management groups
- **Social component**
 - Local ownership and community participation
 - Land governance
- **Environmental component**



Agricultural alternative development assistance committed by OECD donor countries, by recipient country, annual average in the combined period 1998-2013



Source: OECD, International Development Statistics online database (data extracted on 19 December 2014).



Farmers income from illicit crops and alternative development disbursements (2013)

Country	Farmers' income from cultivation of illicit crops (coca and opium)	Gross disbursements of alternative development funds	Alternative development disbursements in % of illicit crop income	Domestic budget for alternative development	Domestic AD in % of illicit crop income
Afghanistan	950	43.1	5%	n.a.	n.a.
Myanmar	540	0.4*	0.1%	n.a.	n.a.
Lao PDR	42	0.2*	0.5%	n.a.	n.a.
- Subtotal: 3 main opium producing countries in Asia**	1,532	43.7	3%		
Peru	496	25.6	5%	48***	10%
Colombia	313	77.8	25%	92****	29%
Bolivia	283	0.6	0.2%	14*****	5%
- Sub-total: 3 main coca producing countries in Latin America	1,092	104	10%	154	14%
Subtotal: 6 main opium and coca producing countries	2,624	148	6%	n.a.	n.a.

*Data refer to 2012.

** Opium production in these three countries accounted for 93 per cent of global illicit opium production in 2013.

Sources: UNODC, 2013 Afghanistan Opium Survey, December 2013. UNODC, Southeast Asia Opium Survey 2013, April 2014. UNODC, Perú Monitoreo de Cultivos de Coca 2013, June 2014. UNODC, Colombia Monitoreo de Cultivos de Coca 2013, June 2014. UNODC, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia Monitoreo de Cultivos de Coca 2013, June 2014 and OECD, International Development Statistics online database (extracted 19 December 2014).

*** 2013 figure reported by the Colombian authorities

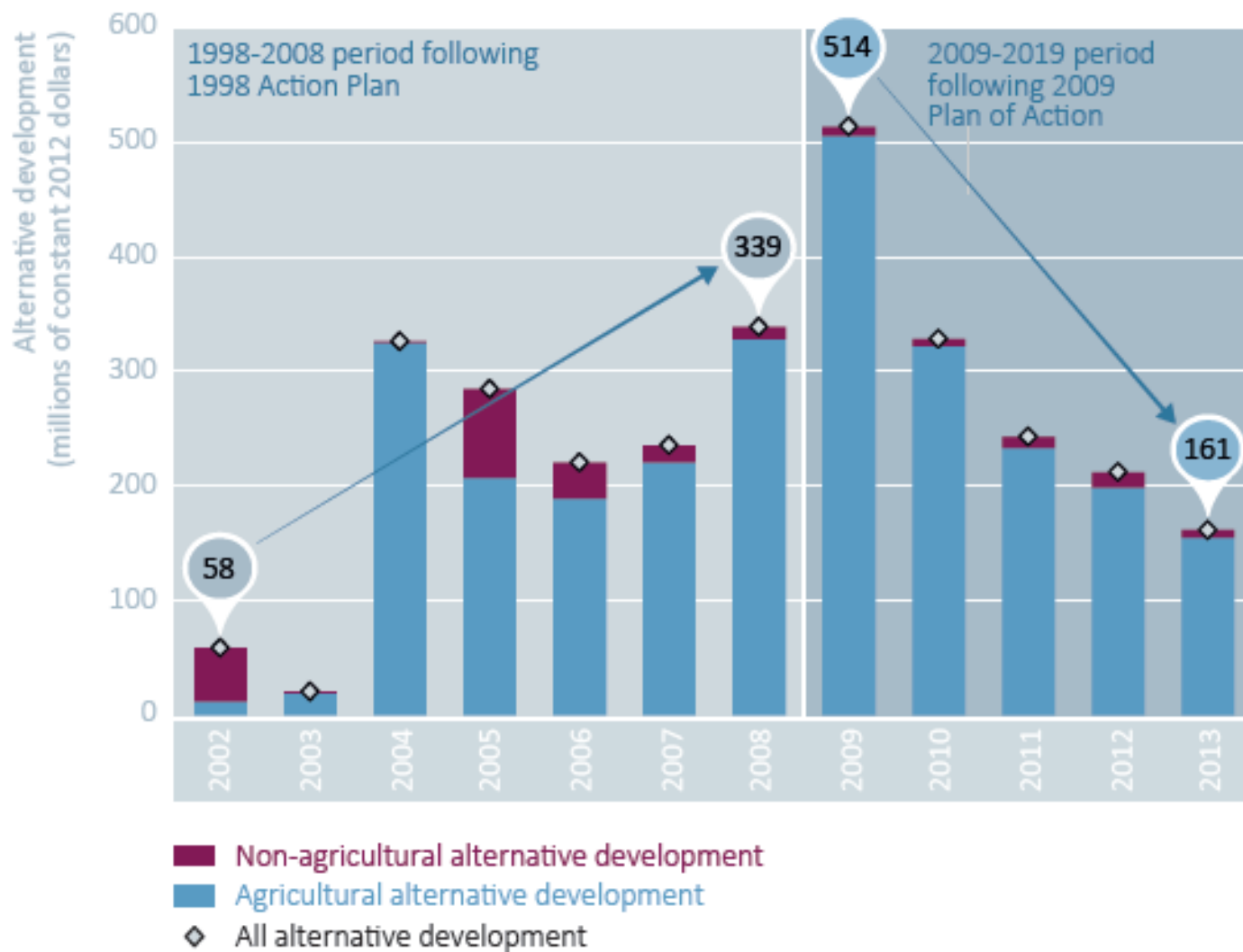
**** The Peruvian authorities reported to UNODC a national budget of 118.9 billion Nuevo Soles; around 0.11 per cent of this budget (ARQ 2013), equivalent to some 131 million Nuevo Soles (US\$ 48 million) were dedicated to alternative development;

***** Total amounts spent on alternative development in the Plurinational State of Bolivia were estimated by the authorities to amount to 0.45 per cent of the total state budget of BOB 2,276,750,000 (\$3.2 billion), equivalent to some US\$14 million for the year 2012. Sources: OECD, International Development Statistics online database (extracted 19 December 2014), UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire, Colombia, Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho, Dirección de Programa Contra Cultivos Ilícitos, Unidad Administrativa para la Consolidación Territorial, October 2014.

The total farm-gate income from illicit opium and coca production amounted to some \$2.6 billion in the six main opium and coca-producing countries in 2013, ranging from less than 0.2% of GDP in Colombia to about 0.9% in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 1% in Myanmar and 4% in Afghanistan.



Trends in gross disbursements of alternative development provided by OECD donor countries , 2002-2013





Gross disbursements for agricultural alternative development assistance by OECD donor countries, 2009-2013, and of alternative development assistance by national authorities in 2013

	Agricultural alternative development disbursement from external sources (millions of constant 2012 dollars)							Alternative development reported by national authorities (2013) (millions of constant 2012 dollars)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average 1999-2013	Percentage of total	
Afghanistan	266.4	161.2	104.6	86.8	43.1	132.4	46.8	–
Colombia	118.2	73.1	51.1	58.0	77.8	75.7	26.7	92
Peru	28.1	29.6	28.6	27.8	25.6	27.9	9.9	48
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	37.8	36.7	21.3	8.3	0.6	21.0	7.4	14
Subtotal	450.6	300.6	205.7	180.9	147.0	257.0	90.8	
Other developing countries	55.4	21.7	27.7	17.9	7.9	26.1	9.2	
All developing countries	506.0	322.3	233.4	198.7	155.0	283.1	100.0	

Sources: OECD, International Development Statistics online database (data extracted on 19 December 2014); UNODC, annual reports questionnaire; Colombia, Ministry of Justice and Law, Division for Programmes to Combat Illicit Cultivation, Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation, October 2014.



Gross disbursements for agricultural alternative development assistance provided by OECD donor countries as a proportion of total development assistance, 2009-2013, as a percentage of total development assistance

	Gross disbursements (percentage of total development assistance of recipient country)					Average 2009-2013
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Afghanistan	4.6	2.4	1.6	1.3	0.8	2.1
Colombia	11.8	7.4	4.9	7.2	8.9	8.0
Peru	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5.2	4.1	3.0	1.2	0.1	2.8
Subtotal	5.5	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.0
Other countries	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
Total	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: OECD, International Development Statistics online database (data extracted on 19 December 2014).



Alternative development versus eradication

UNGASS - 1998 Political Declaration; “Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem”: ACTION PLAN ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON THE ERADICATION OF ILLICIT DRUG CROPS AND ON ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Para 28: States with problems of illicit drug crop cultivation should ensure that alternative development programmes are complemented, when necessary, by law enforcement measures:
- (a) Law enforcement measures are required as a complement to alternative development programmes in order to tackle other illicit activities such as the operation of illicit drug laboratories, the diversion of precursors, trafficking, money-laundering and related **forms of organized crime**, both in areas where alternative development programmes are implemented and elsewhere along the trafficking chain;
- Para 30: In areas where viable alternative sources of income already exist, law enforcement measures are required against persistent illicit cultivation of narcotic crops.
- Para 31: In areas where alternative development programmes have not yet created viable alternative income opportunities, the application of forced eradication might endanger the success of alternative development programmes.



Outcome Document of the 2016 UNGASS on the World Drug Problem

Para 7: We *reiterate our commitment* to address drug-related socio-economic issues, in particular the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and illicit manufacture and production of drugs, including through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, such as **alternative development** and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, and *we recommend the following measures*:

(a) Target the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of drugs and address related factors by **implementing comprehensive strategies** aimed at **alleviating poverty** and **strengthening the rule of law**, accountable, effective and inclusive institutions and public services and institutional frameworks, as appropriate, and by promoting sustainable development aimed at enhancing the welfare of the affected and vulnerable population through licit alternatives;

(b) Encourage the promotion of **inclusive economic growth** and support initiatives that contribute to poverty eradication and the sustainability of social and economic development, develop measures **for rural development**, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection, **addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation** and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the environment, with the incorporation and participation of local communities, and consider taking voluntary measures to promote products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to **gain access to markets**, consistent with applicable multilateral trade rules and with national and international law, within the framework of comprehensive and balanced drug control strategies;

(c) Express concern that illicit cultivation of crops and illicit manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain serious challenges in addressing and countering the world drug problem, **and recognize the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies** that may include, inter alia, **alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures**, for the purpose of preventing and reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of crops, and the need for intensifying joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges;

(d) Consider elaborating and implementing comprehensive and sustainable **alternative development programmes**... that support sustainable crop control strategies **to prevent and significantly, durably and measurably reduce illicit crop cultivation** and other illicit drug-related activities, ensuring the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected local communities, including farmers ...

(e) Develop best practices towards implementing the **United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development**



MEASURING THE SUCCESS OF ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Traditional approach:
 - reduction in the area under illicit crop cultivation
- Broadening the set of indicators used to measure success in alternative development
 - Socio-economic indicators
 - Human development indicators

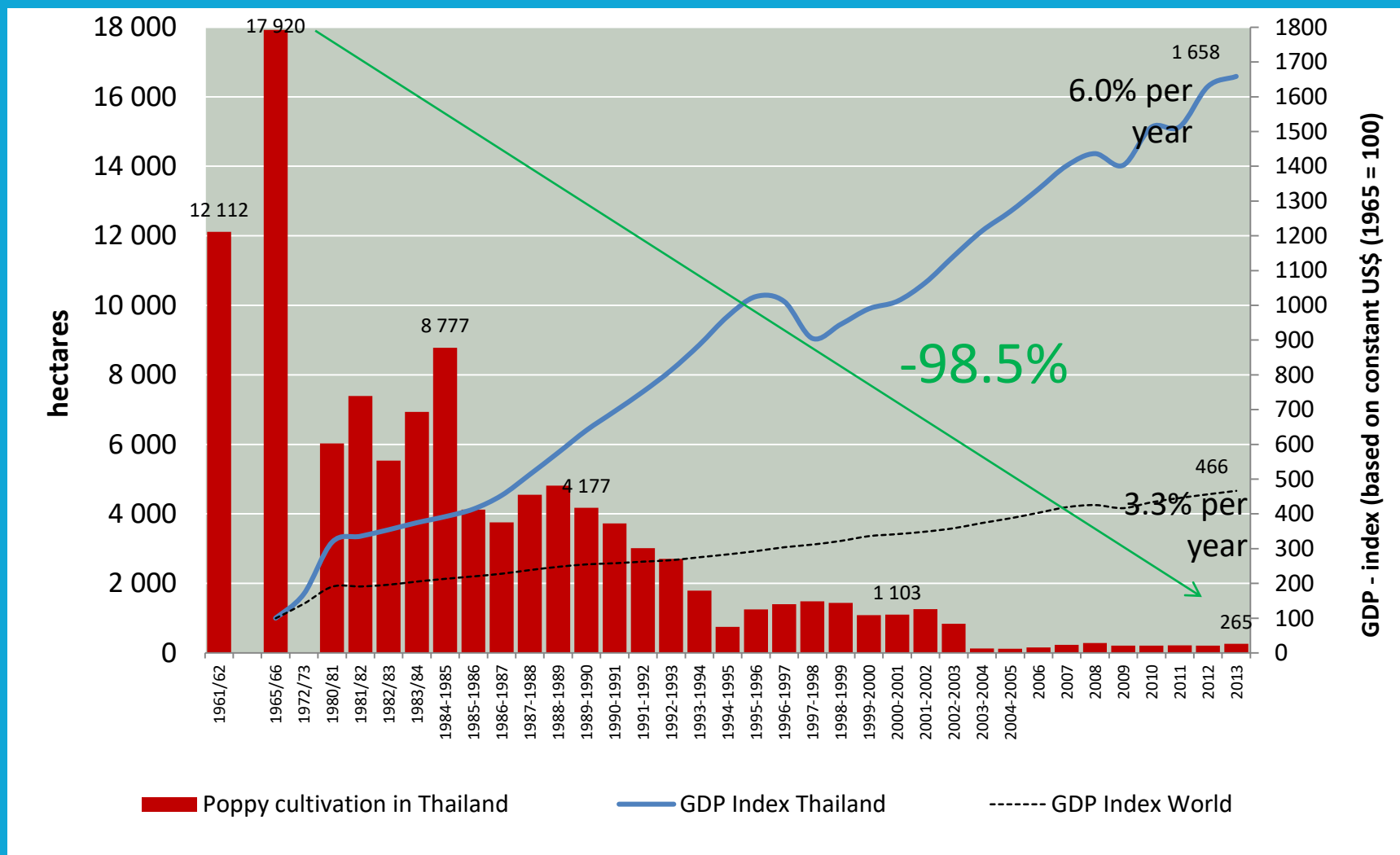
In the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development*, the coupling of human development and crop reduction indicators to measure the success of alternative development efforts is suggested.

In paragraph 18 (v) of the Guiding Principles, Member States, international and regional organizations, development agencies, donors, international financial institutions and civil society are asked to “*apply, in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, when assessing alternative development programmes in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals*”.

- Composite indices



Thailand: Opium poppy cultivation (in hectares), 1961-2013 and GDP Index, 1965=100, based on constant US\$



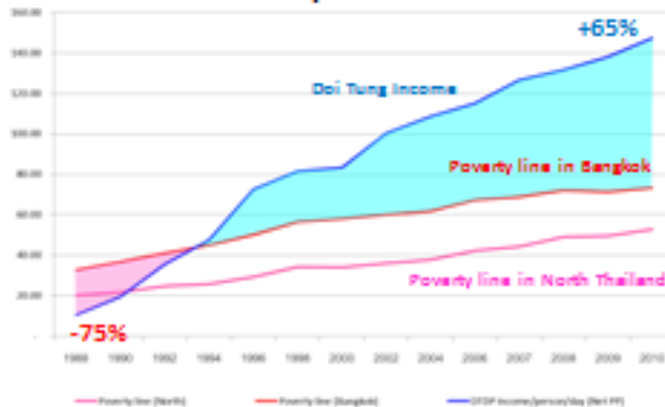
Sources: Ronald D. Renard, *Opium Reduction in Thailand 1970-2000*, Bangkok 2001 (for data 1961-1983/84); Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) as reported in UNODC, *Southeast Asia Opium Survey 2013* and previous years (for data 1984/85-2013) and World Bank, *Indicators*. GDP in constant 2005 US\$.



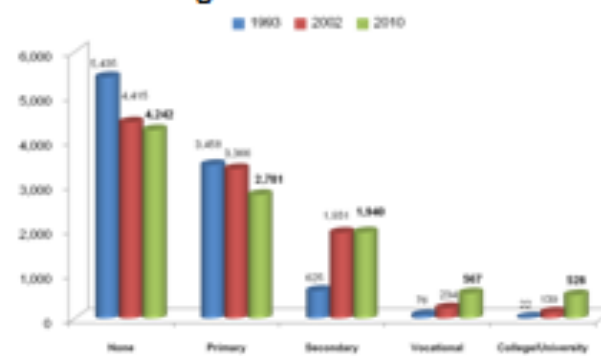
Thailand: People-Centred Human Development Indicators for Doi Tung Development Project

People-Centred Human Development Indicators

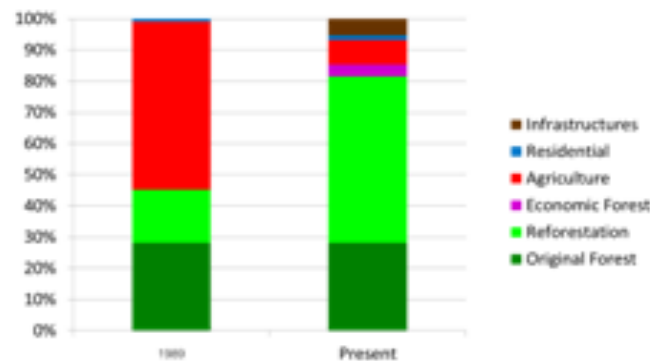
Economic: Per Capita Income Increase



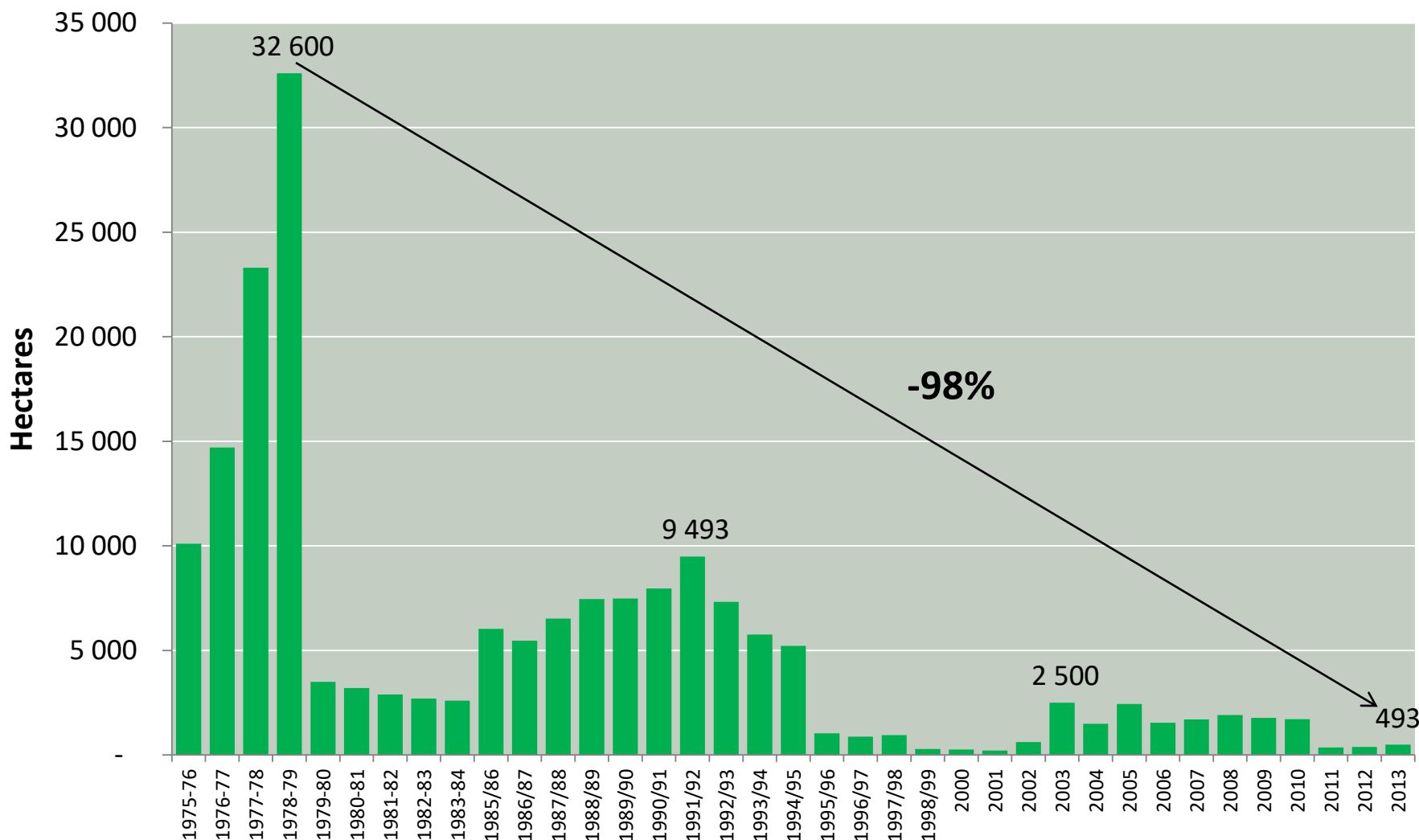
Social: Higher Level of Education



Environmental: Forest Regeneration



Pakistan: area under opium poppy cultivation, 1975-2013



Sources: UNFDAC, *Framework for a Master Plan for Drug Abuse Control in Pakistan*, Islamabad 1990; UNODC, *Pakistan: Alternative Development & Elimination of Opium Poppy (Draft)*, Islamabad 2001 based on Pakistan Narcotics Control Board; UNODC, *World Drug Report 2014* (and previous years) and UNODC, *Annual Reports Questionnaire*.

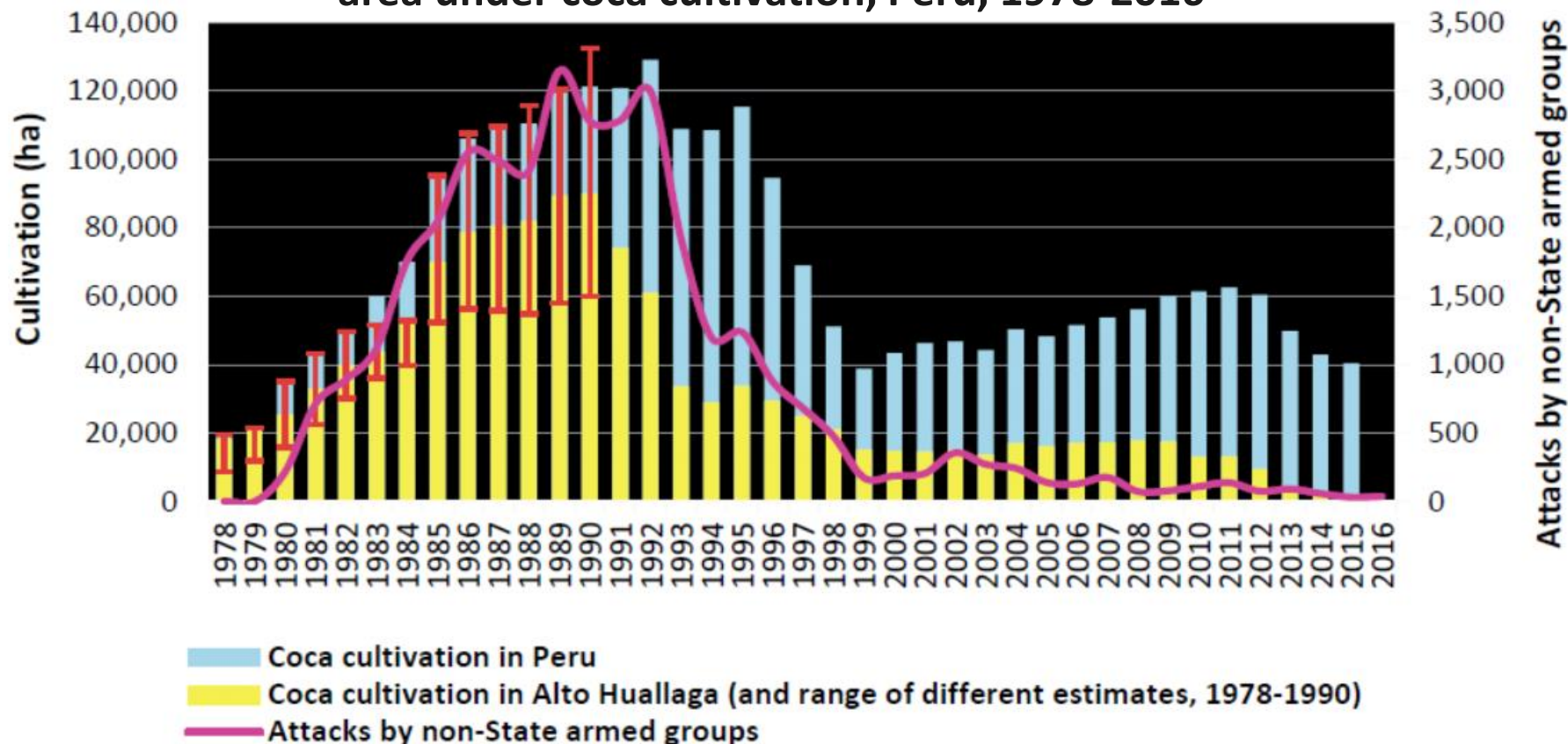


UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

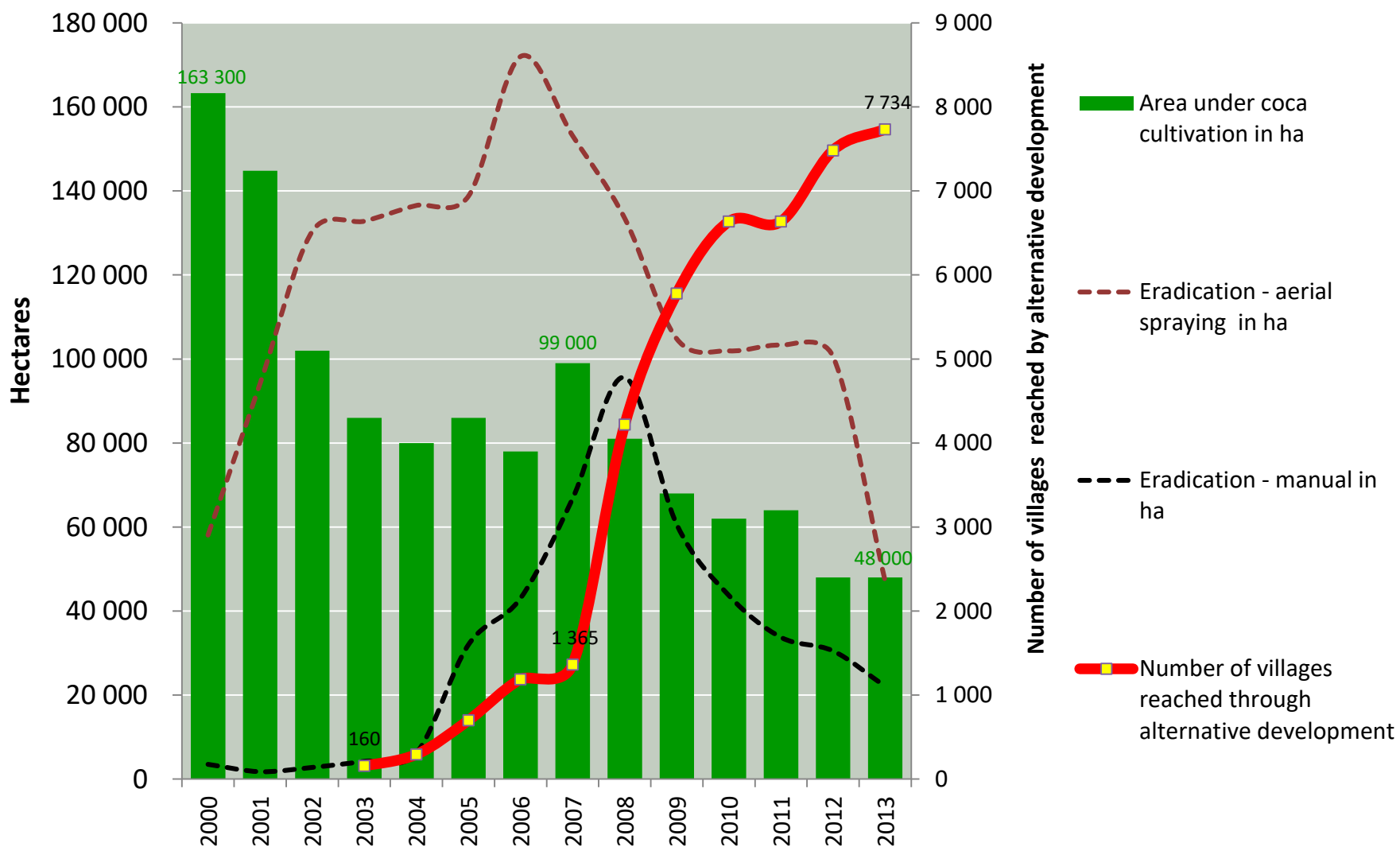
UNODC
Research

Attacks by terrorist, insurgent and non-State armed groups and area under coca cultivation, Peru, 1978-2016



Sources: UNODC and Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo y Vida sin Drogas (DEVIDA), *Perú Monitorea de Cultivos de Coca 2015* (July 2016 and previous years); DEVIDA, *Información sobre Drogas Estadística en el Perú*, Lima (July 2006); Policía Nacional del Perú, *Anuario Estadístico 2015* (2015 and previous years); Policía Nacional del Perú, Dirección Contra el Terrorismo, *Anuario Estadístico 2009*; Hernán Manrique López, "Las bases históricas del milagro de San Martín: control territorial y estrategias estatales contra el narcotráfico y subversión (198-1995)", *Politai: Revista de Ciencia Política*, vol. 6, No. 11 (2015), pp. 33-51; Juan Briceño and Javier Martínez, "El ciclo operativo del tráfico ilícito de la coca y sus derivados: implicancias en la liquidez del sistema financiero", F. León, y R. Castro de Mata, eds., *Pasta básica de cocaína* (Lima, 1989), pp. 263-264; Ibán De Rementería, "Evolution of coca leaf production in Peru and its macroeconomic role between 1978 y 1990", *Peru Report*, April 1991.

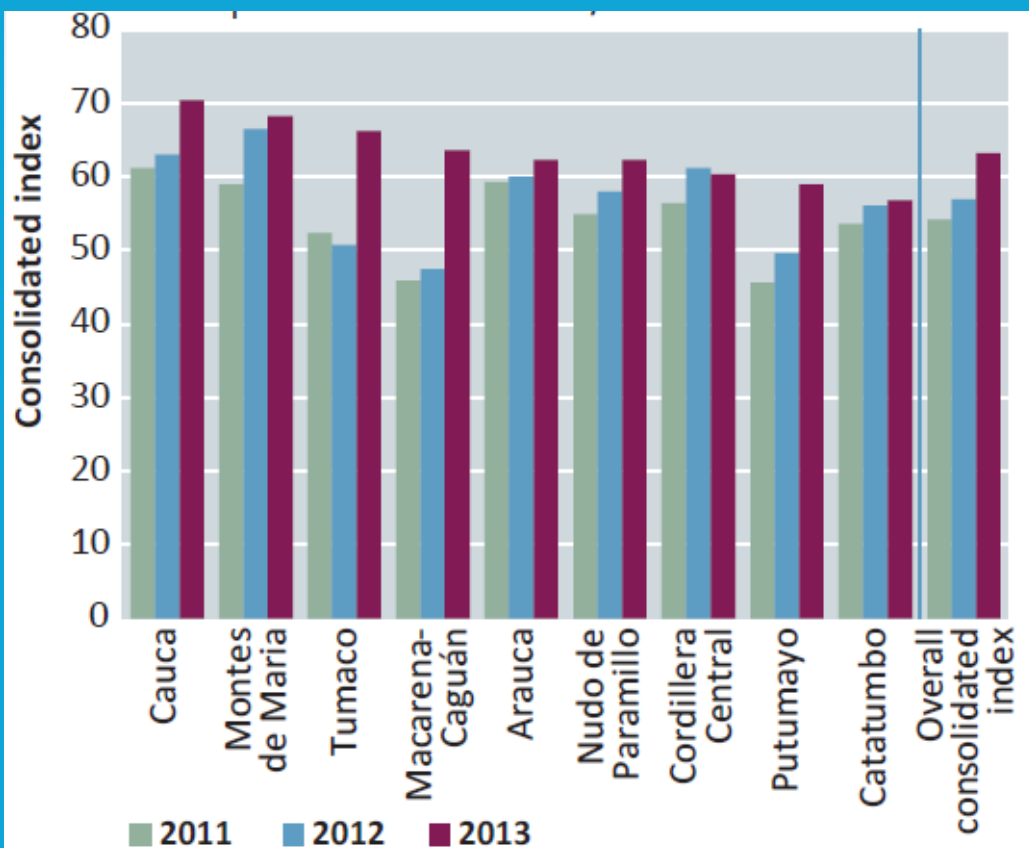
Colombia: area under coca cultivation, eradication and alternative development, 2000-2013





Consolidation index

Results from alternative development interventions measured in terms of the “consolidation index” in key areas where alternative development activities took place in Colombia, 2011-2013



The consolidation index is used to measure, among other issues, some of the basic elements of alternative development derived from sub-indices describing:

- (a) the institutionalization of the territory;
- (b) citizen participation and good governance; and
- (c) regional integration.

These areas were identified by the authorities as the policy's main pillars for the reconstruction of territories that were previously under the influence of groups involved in large-scale illicit crop cultivation, drug manufacture, drug trafficking and insurgency.

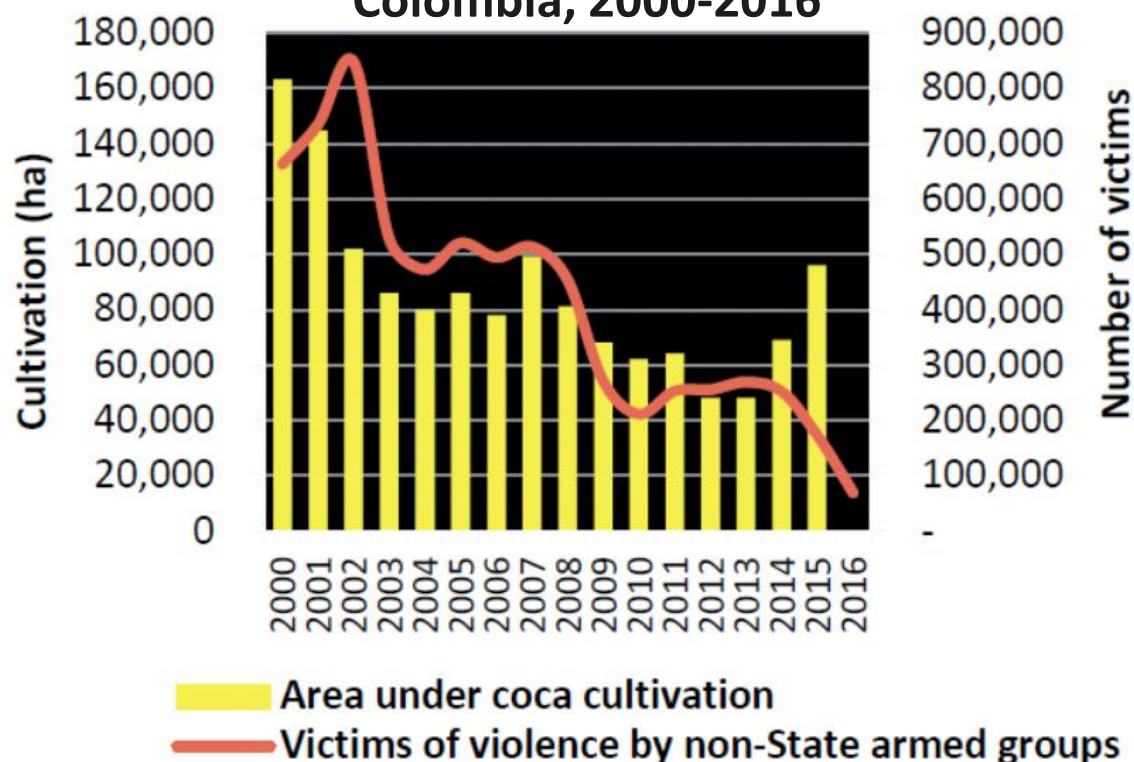


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Registered victims* of non-State armed violence and area under coca cultivation, Colombia, 2000-2016



* Victims of terrorist attacks, related homicides, mines, kidnapping, forced displacements, forced disappearance, torture, etc.

Sources: UNODC and Gobierno de Colombia, *Colombia Monitoreo de territorios afectados por cultivos ilícitos 2015* (July 2016 and previous years); Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas, Red Nacional de Información, "Registro único de víctimas". Available at <http://rni.unidadvictimas.gov.co/RUV>.



Key elements of success for alternative development

- Long-term **political and financial support**
 - **Income-generating alternatives**
- **Marketing** of products of alternative development
- **Land tenure** and the sustainable management and use of land
 - **Local ownership** and community participation
 - Focus on **women**
 - Minimum levels of **security**

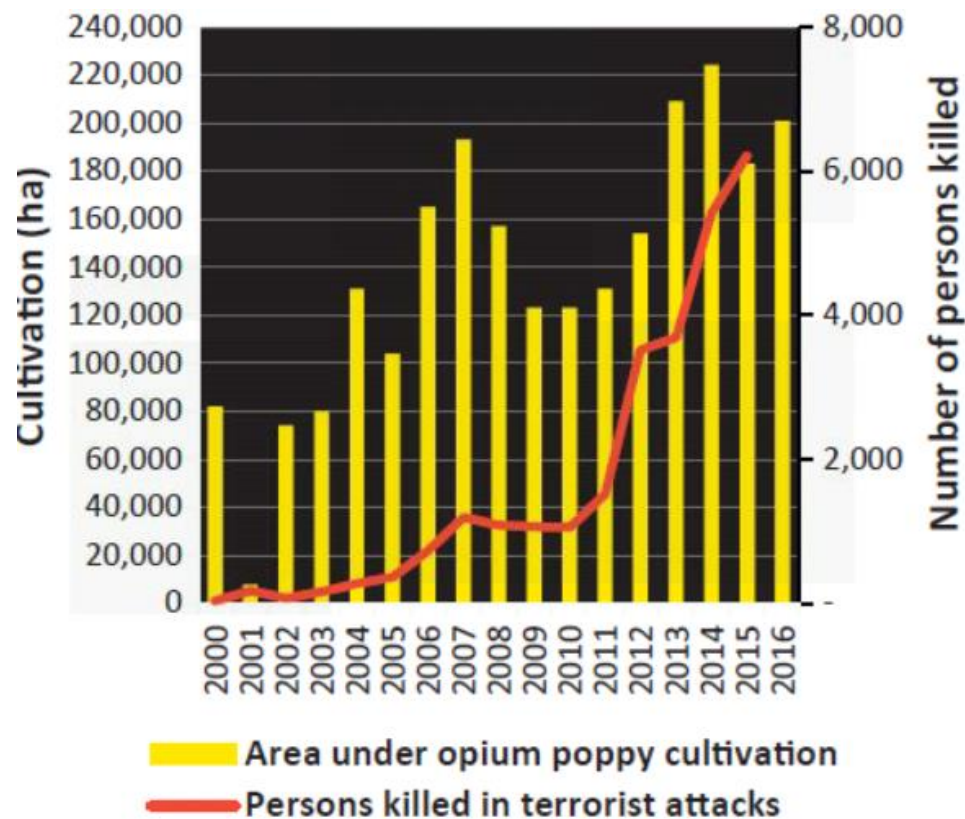


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Persons killed in terrorist attacks and area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, 2000-2016



Source: MCN and UNODC, *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2016*
- *Cultivation and Production* (Vienna, 2016), and previous years;
Global Terrorism Database.



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Security and area under poppy cultivation in Afghanistan

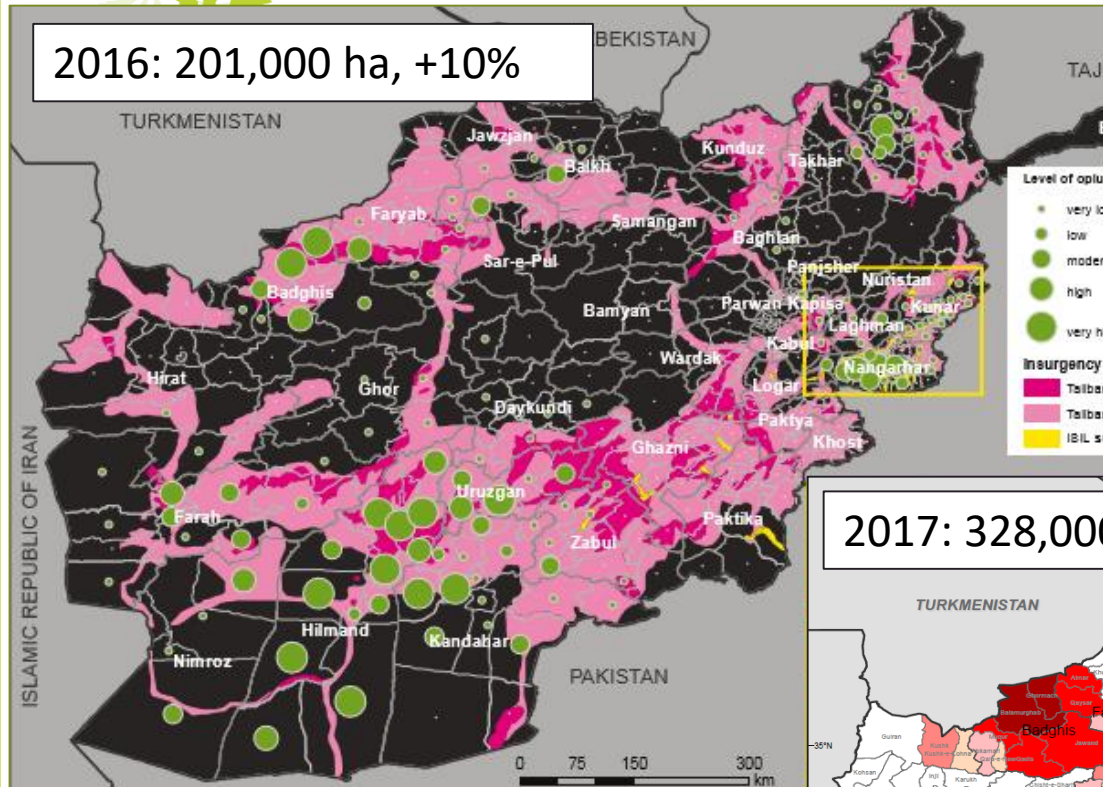


FIG. 6 Government control of villages, by poppy-cultivation status, Afghanistan, 2016

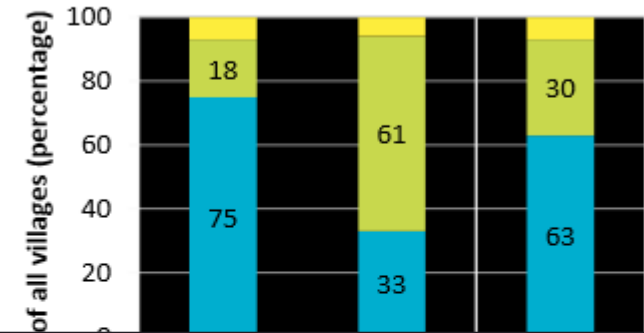
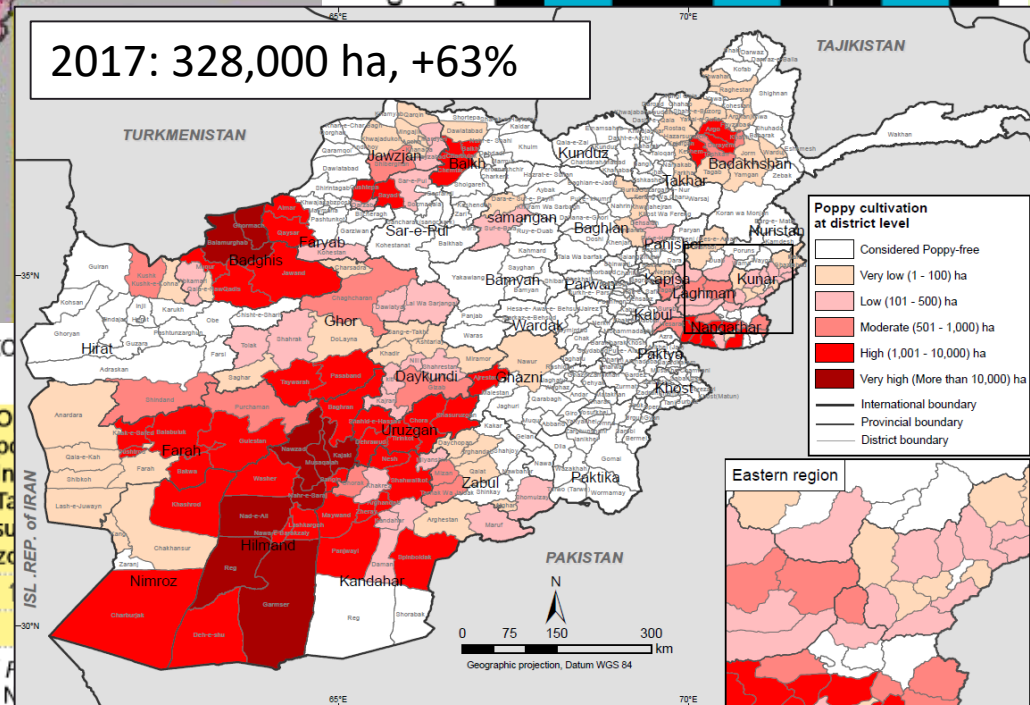


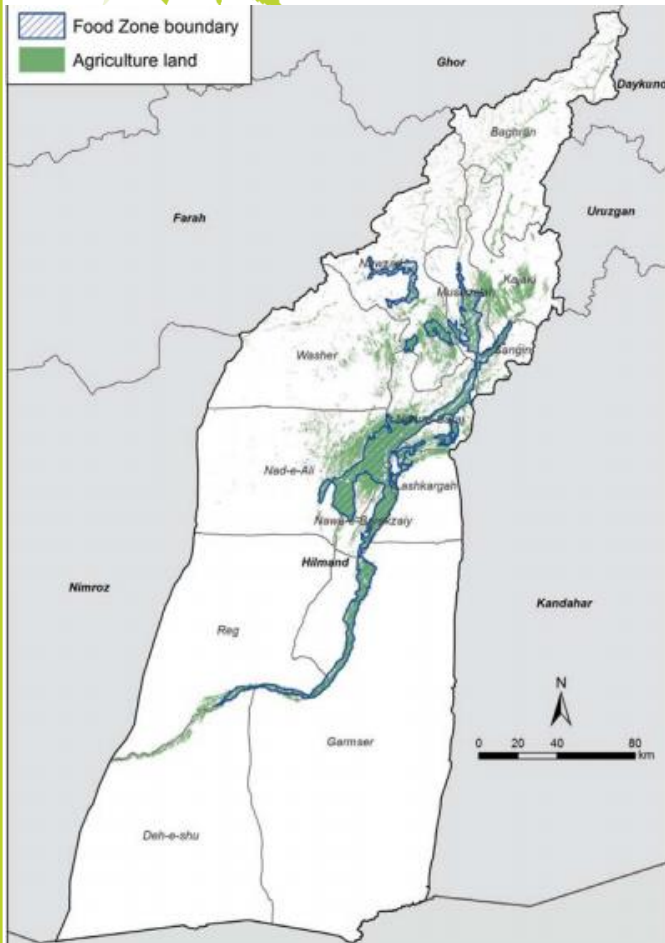
TABLE 7 Distribution of opium poppy cultivation areas according to insurgent groups, Afghanistan, 2016

	Opium poppy cultivation 2016	Opium poppy in Taliban control zone	Opium poppy in High-confidence Taliban support zone	Opium poppy in Low-confidence Taliban support zone	Opium poppy in Taliban support zone
Area (ha)	201,294	52,642	116,135	2,490	
Proportion	100%	26%	58%	1%	

Source: MCN and UNODC, *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2016 – Cultivation and Control*. Insurgency groups taken from the Institute for the Study of War, N



Helmand food zone: quick impact projects



2008: Opium cultivation: -37% in food zone;
+ 8% outside in Helmand

2009: -33% in food zone; growth outside
Further decreases of opium cultivation in the food zone reported in
subsequent years -38% in 2011 in food zone

2012: 24,241 ha of opium poppy in food zone;
50,935 ha of opium poppy outside of food zone.

But increases thereafter to

66,181 ha of opium poppy in food zone in 2017 (2012-2017: +173%)	
77,837 ha of opium poppy outside of food zone in 2017	(+ 52%)

	Cultivation 2013 (ha)	Cultivation 2014 (ha)	Cultivation 2015 (ha)	Cultivation 2016 (ha)	Cultivation 2017 (ha)	Change 2016 -2017 (%)
Inside the food zone	36,244	41,089	31,216	34,760	66,181	90%
Outside the food zone	64,449	62,151	55,227	45,513	77,837	71%
Total	100,693	103,240	86,443	80,273	144,018	79%

The Food Zone estimates refer to an area in ten districts of Hilmand (the "Food Zone" as of 2011), where farmers were provided with fertilizers, certified wheat seeds and high-value horticulture seeds in the poppy planting seasons for the 2009-2012 harvests. See e.g. Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009.

Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016- 2017	2017(ha) as % of total
Hilmand	75,176	100,693	103,240	86,443	80,273	144,018	79%	44%

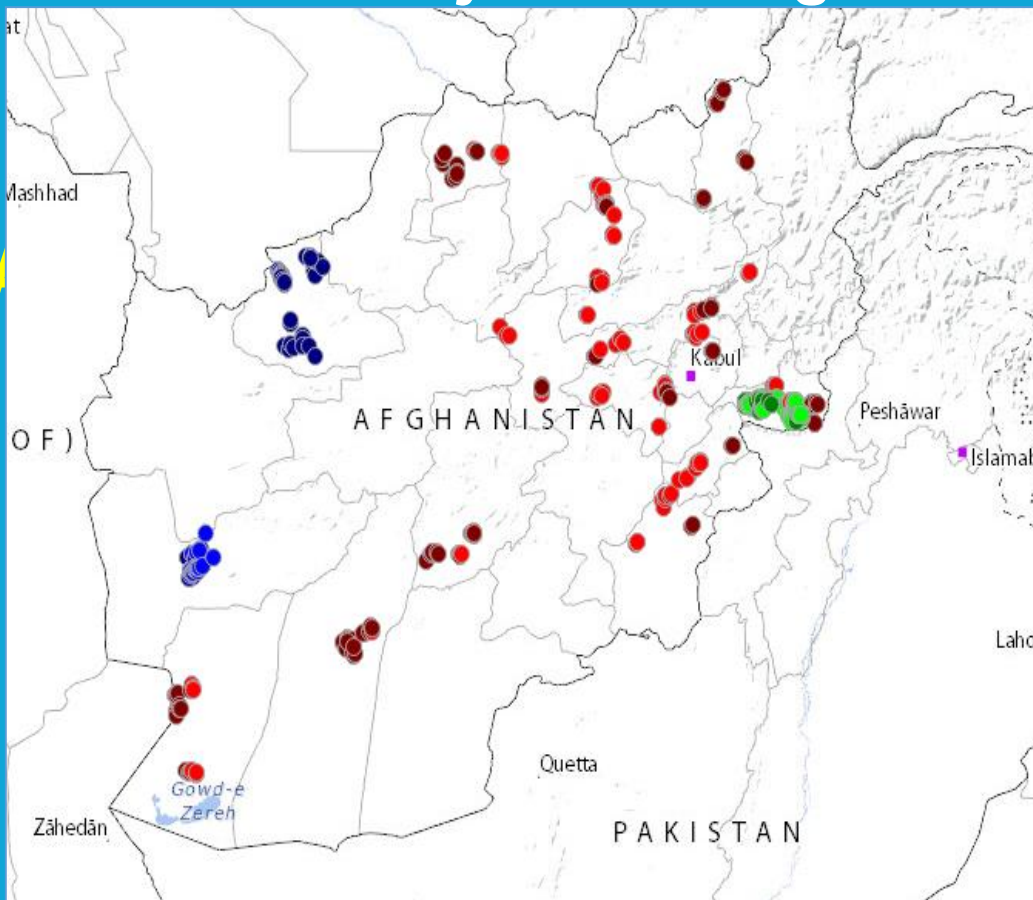
2012-2017: +192%



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Evidence-Based Design of Alternative Development Projects in Afghanistan (2017-2020):



UNODC-Afghanistan:
13 Provinces

UNDP (West):
Farah and Badghis

UNDP (East):
Nangahar

UNODC-GLOU34:
Impact Assessment

Number villages: 478

Total: US\$90 millions (impact assessment 5%).



Impact Assessment of Alternative Development Projects by UNODC (Mixed Methods)

- 1) Describe the current situation (baseline for impact assessment)
- 2) Need assessment (gaps between poppy and non-poppy villages/ households)
- 3) Theory of change (how changes are expected to happen)

Evidence-based design of AD projects

Remote sensing analysis (areas of legal crops and opium poppy)

Baseline socio-economic survey

Final term socio-economic survey

Initial land cover mapping

Mid-term land cover mapping

Final-term land cover mapping

Baseline report

Mid-term report

Final-term and impact assessment report



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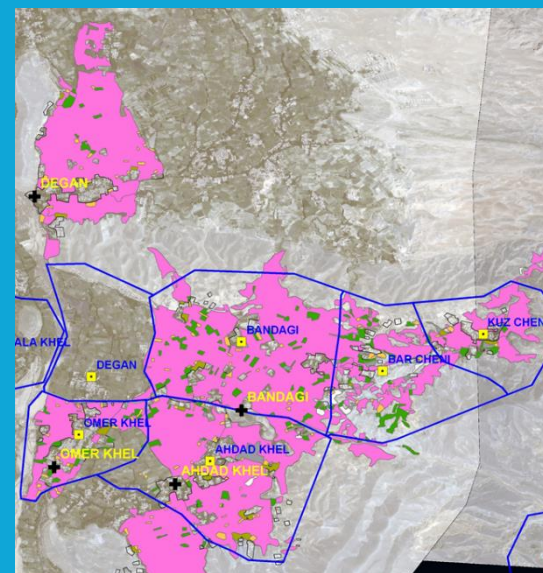
Participatory design of data collection instruments

Elaboration of socio-economic instruments

- desk reviews
- discussions on potential interventions
- initial theory of change for opium poppy cultivation

Stakeholders' feedback

Final socio-economic instruments



- 1) Village headmen survey (478)
- 2) Household survey with male & female members (16,462)
- 3) Consumer questionnaires in four types of markets (413)
- 4) Women focus groups (77 with 10 women each)

Need assessment:

Comparison of villages by opium poppy and non-poppy status

Overall, opium poppy villages were in a disadvantaged situation in comparison to non-opium poppy villages

Selected variables (statistically significantly) associated with opium poppy cultivation

Recommendation for prioritization

UNODC-Afghanistan

-being controlled by anti-government organizations

-security and public services

UNDP-East

-not having agricultural market inside the village
-having lower quality of roads

-access to markets

UNDP-West

-having drought problems

-drought mitigation infrastructure

(Probit model results)

COMMUNITY BASED AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CBARD)

Farah

Badghis

Nangarhar



OUTPUT I

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF, AND MARKET FOR, HIGH VALUE CROPS IMPROVED



PRA, APY



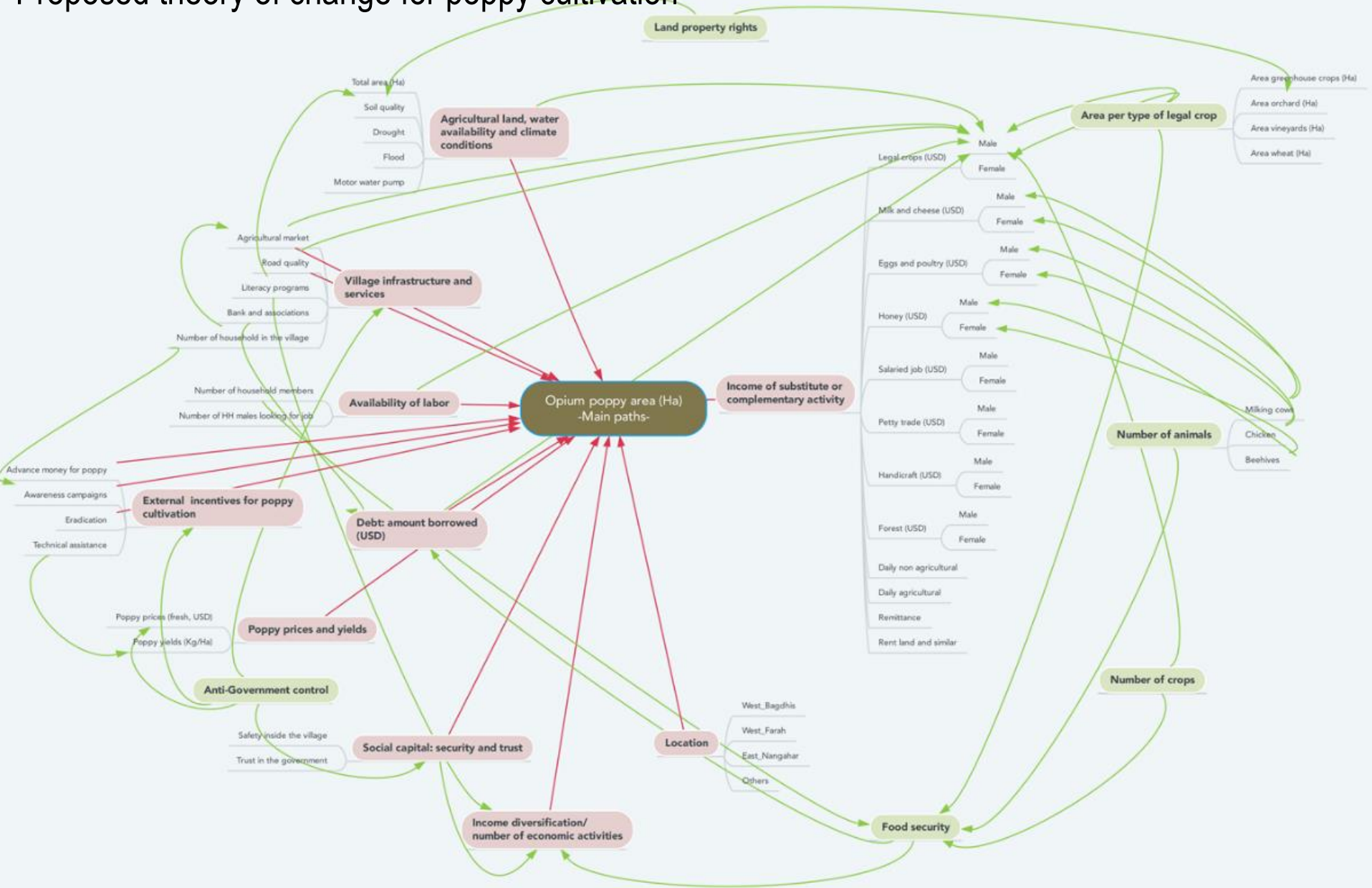
OUTPUT II

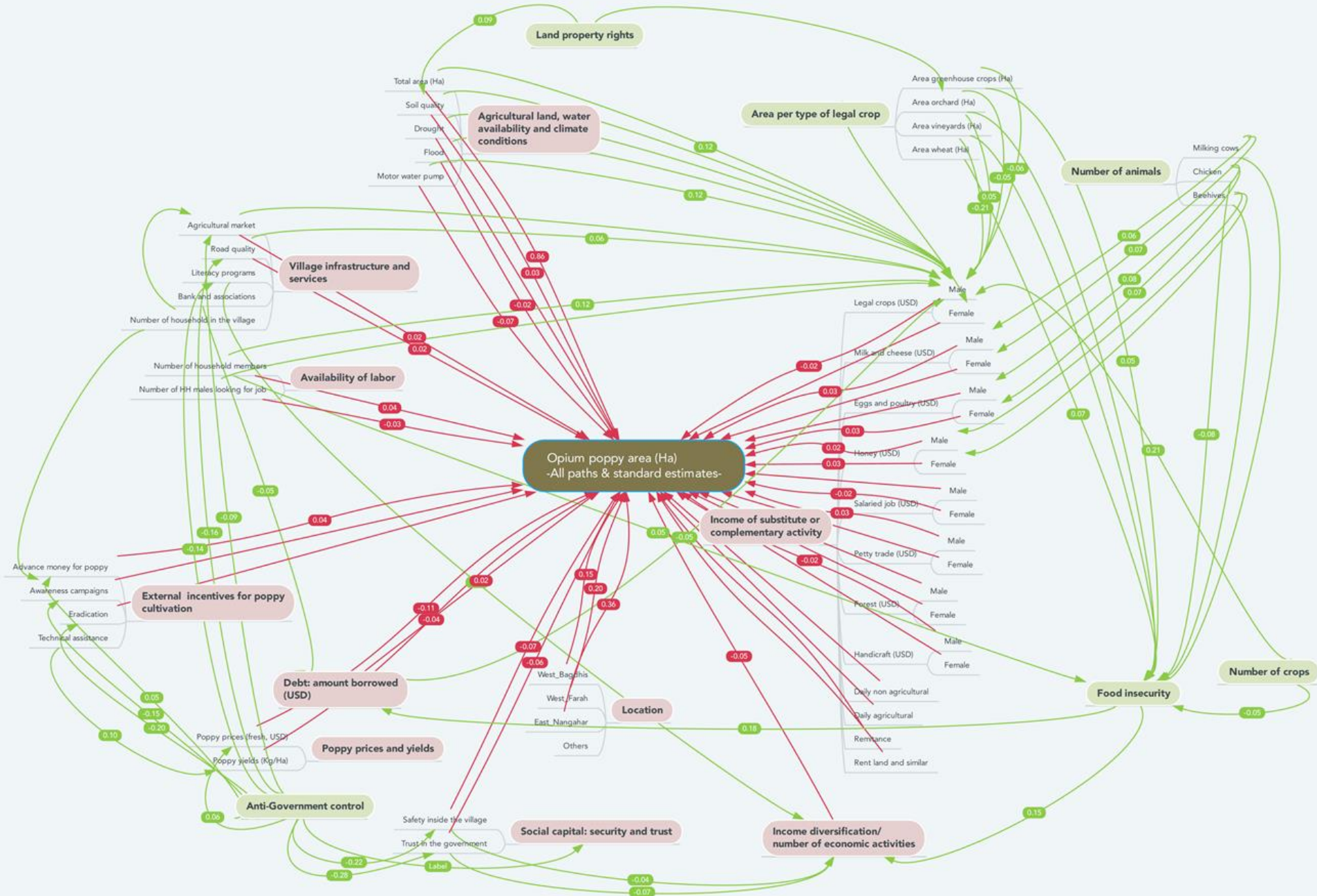
COMMUNITY-BASED AGRO-BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURES ARE BUILT, DEVELOPED, AND/ OR STRENGTHENED



Why do we need a theory of change? AD Interventions are complex and context specific

Proposed theory of change for poppy cultivation





(Structural equation regression) estimates of the paths of the theory of change



Conclusions – Afghanistan AD Impact assessment

Correlation of poverty with poppy is not equal to causation:

- Poppy cultivation occurs in remote villages with low living conditions
Poppy farmers are better off, more income, less food insecurity than non poppy farmers

Select AD interventions and justify them with evidence:

- Currently no association of greenhouses, orchards or vineyards with legal crop income or food security
- Complementary versus substitute activities (promoting legal crop cultivation versus livestock)

On targeting female-headed households:

- Female-headed households earn half of the male-headed household income (1350 USD), more food insecurity
- -Less prone to cultivate opium poppy (female activities: poultry, milk and cheese)
- -Important but complementary target of drug-control policies

Effects of individual interventions are small

- Need of packages of alternative development interventions

Long –term AD plus rule of law is essential

- Otherwise, improvements oriented to legal crop cultivation may favor poppy cultivation in the short run (e.g., better soil quality)



- Seaports
- Airports
- Land borders



- Specialised units ("Joint Port Control Units")
- Risk Management training in national LE curriculum
- Technical equipment
- Information & intelligence sharing platforms
- Cargo Targeting System (WCO CTS)
- Clearance Systems (ASYCUDA)
- Investigation support and evidence handling

**A comprehensive
Border Control Strategy for CARGO (since 2004)
(90% of all trade conducted via maritime containers,
less than 2% are inspected)**



UNODC

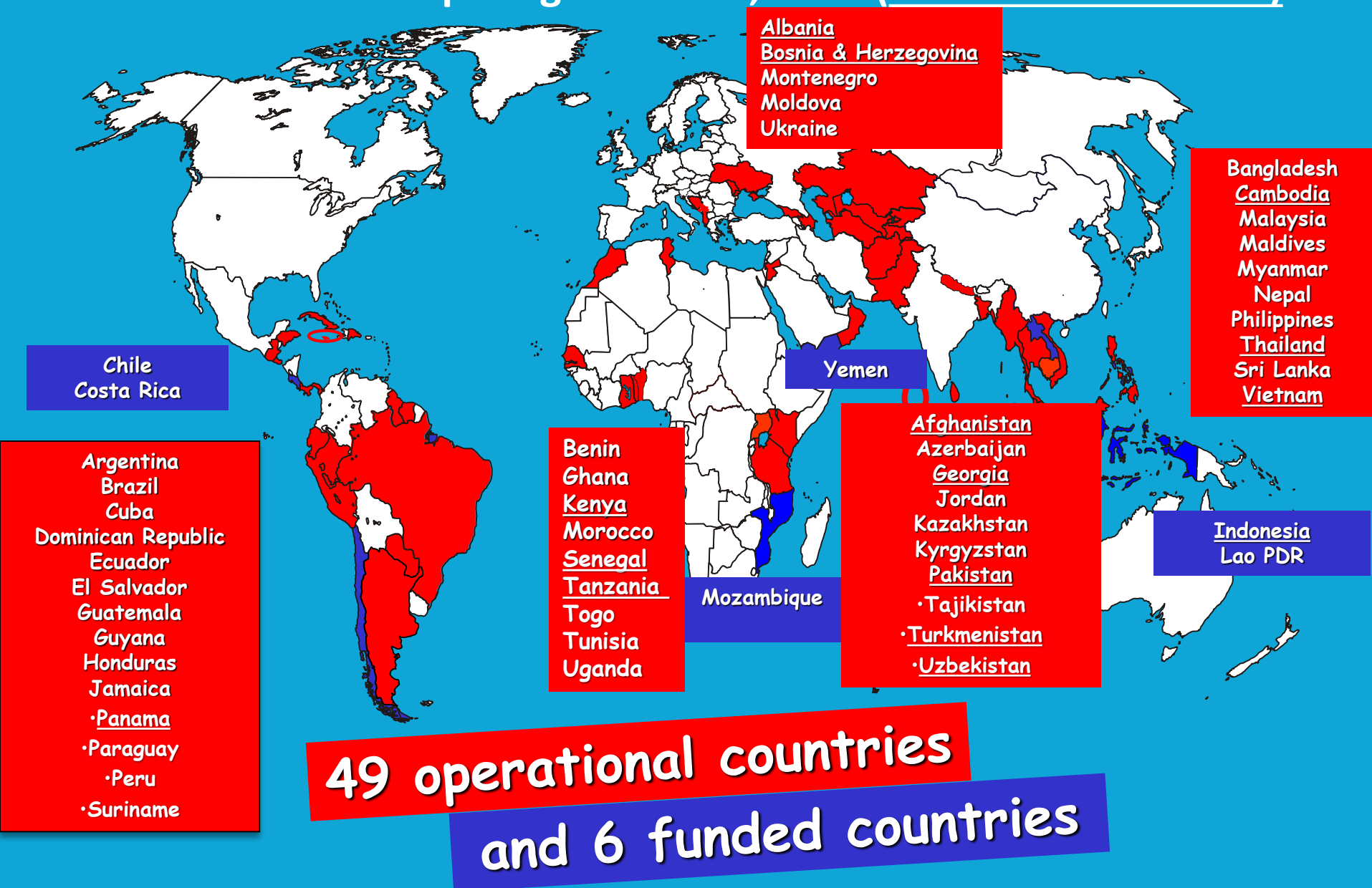
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME



WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES

Participating countries, 2017 (with dedicated staff)





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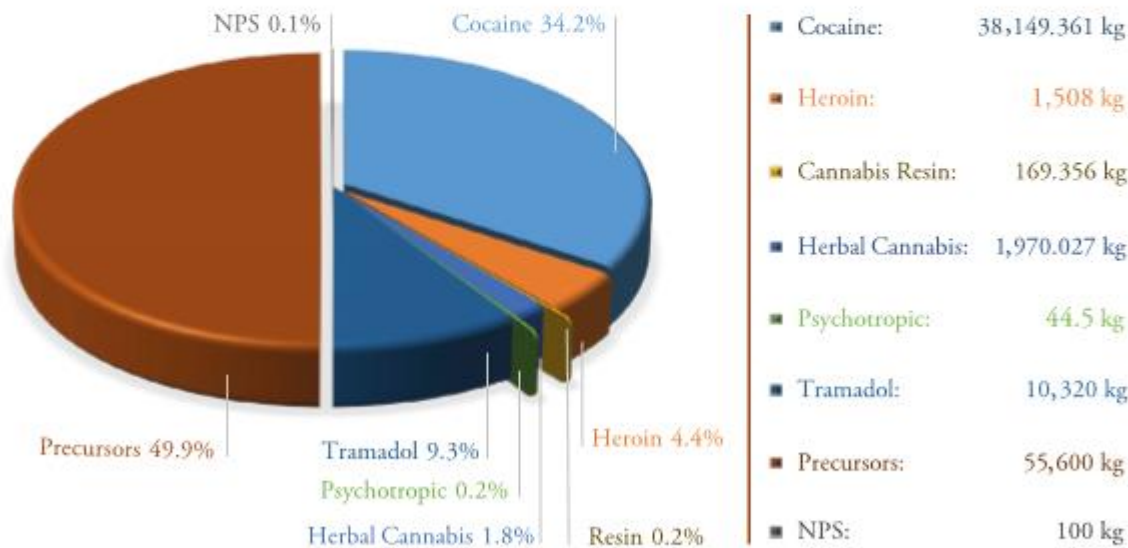
WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES

Cocaine

200 mt seized - 100 mt - destination Europe

CCP Air and Sea (dry) port seizures 2016

DRUGS in KILOGRAMS





UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Donor Countries



Australia



Canada



Denmark



European Union/EC



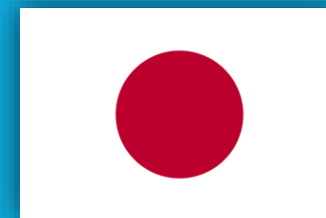
France



Germany



Italy



Japan



Luxembourg



Netherlands



Norway



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland



United Kingdom



United States



Lessons learned

- Government/senior management commitment
- Lack of human resources
- Training elements - basic to specialized training
- Sustainability - rotation policy
- Information sharing policy/tradition - lack of inter-agency cooperation
- Private sector cooperation
- Anti-corruption measures
- UNODC staff on the ground
- WCO and UNODC training resources - recruited full time trainers



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A Project funded by European Union
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace

European Trans-regional Responses to Drug Trafficking and Organised Crime



Real time operational communication between international airports to fight transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, and terrorism



Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa

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**THE
AIRCOP
PROJECT**

AIRport Communication Project (AIRCOP)



WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES



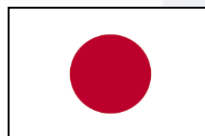
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INTERPOL

FUNDING



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**THE
AIRCOP
PROJECT**

THREE PILLARS OF AIRCOP

1



**Establishment of Joint
Airport Interdiction
Task Forces (JAITFs)**

2



**Real time
transmission and
sharing of information**

3



**National and regional
training and
mentoring activities**



EU COCAINE ROUTE PROGRAMME (CRP)

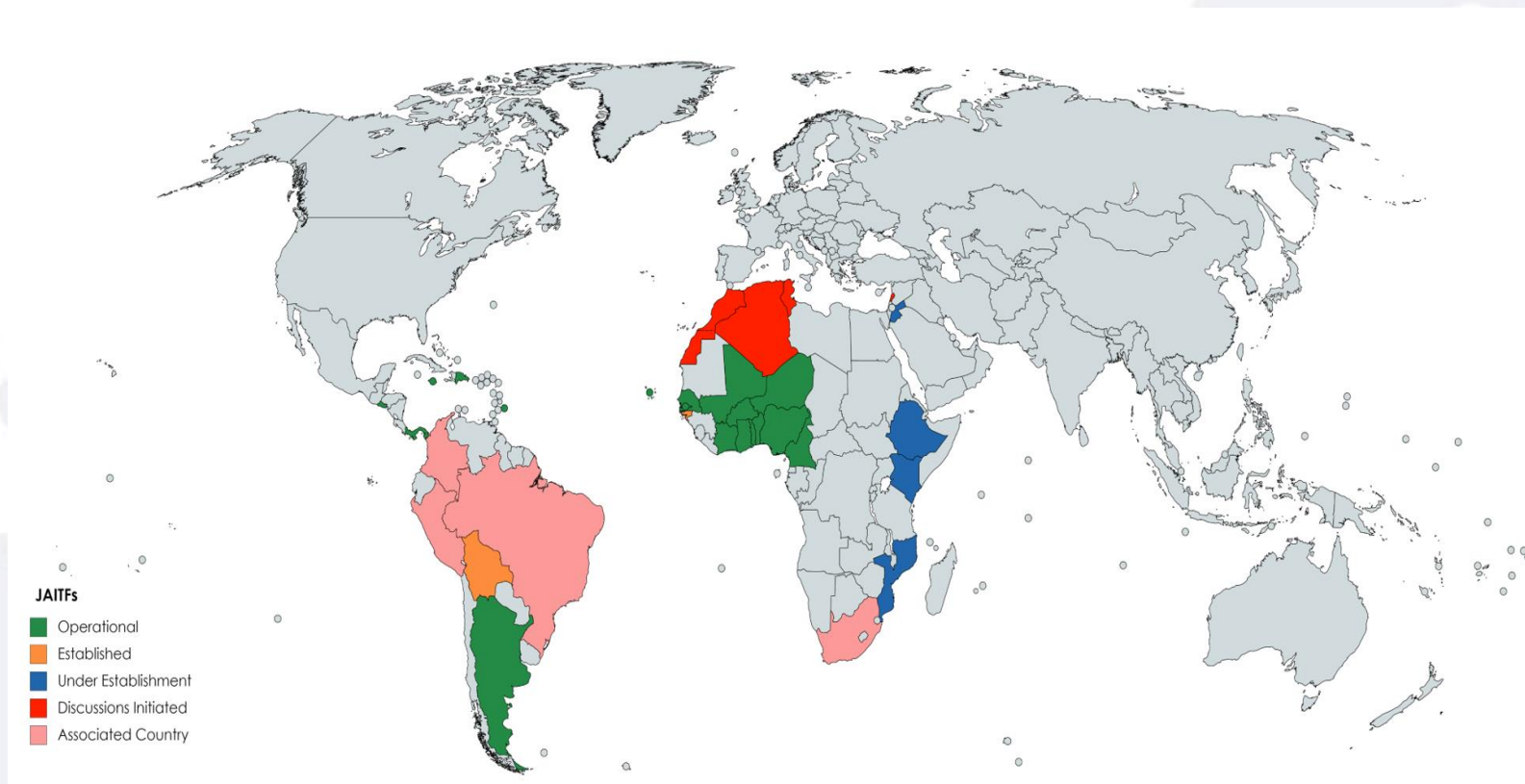


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**THE
AIRCOP
PROJECT**

LOCATION OF AIRCOP TASK FORCES



EU COCAINE ROUTE PROGRAMME (CRP)



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

THE AIRCOP PROJECT

TRAINING AND SEIZURES



5,7 tons
of **cocaine**



1,6 tons
of
cannabis



1,3 tons
of **meth**



350 kgs of
heroin



100 kgs of
amphetamine



2,1 tons of
**counterfeit
medicine**



360 kgs
of
ephedrine



9 tons of
**tobacco
products**



7,5 million
**undeclared
USD**

3,200
persons
trained

20%
of them
were
women

200
training
and
mentoring
activities

20
joint
operations



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CRIMJUST

Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa

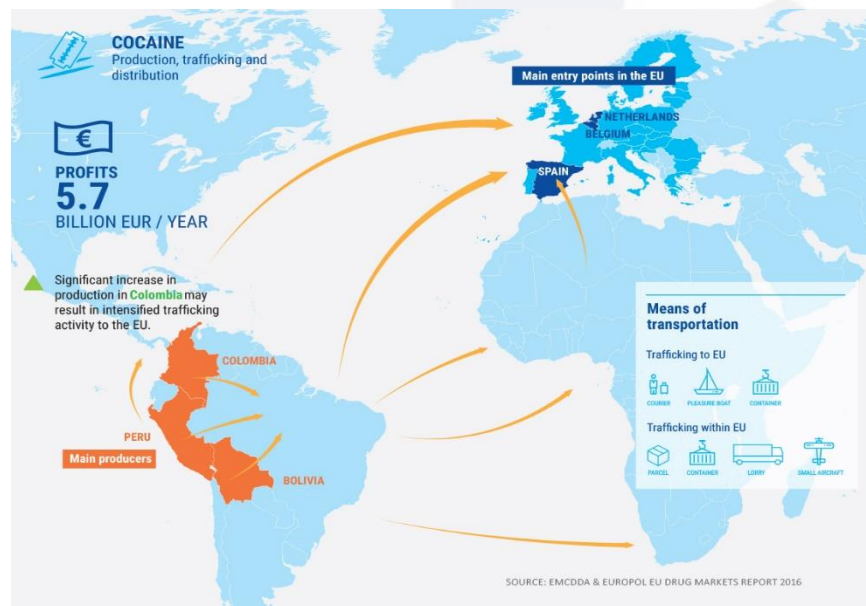
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



INTERPOL



**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**



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MAIN PILLARS & GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



West Africa

Cabo-Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau
Associated Country: Nigeria



Latin America & the Caribbean

Dominican Republic, Panama
Associated Countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru



EU COCAINE ROUTE PROGRAMME (CRP)

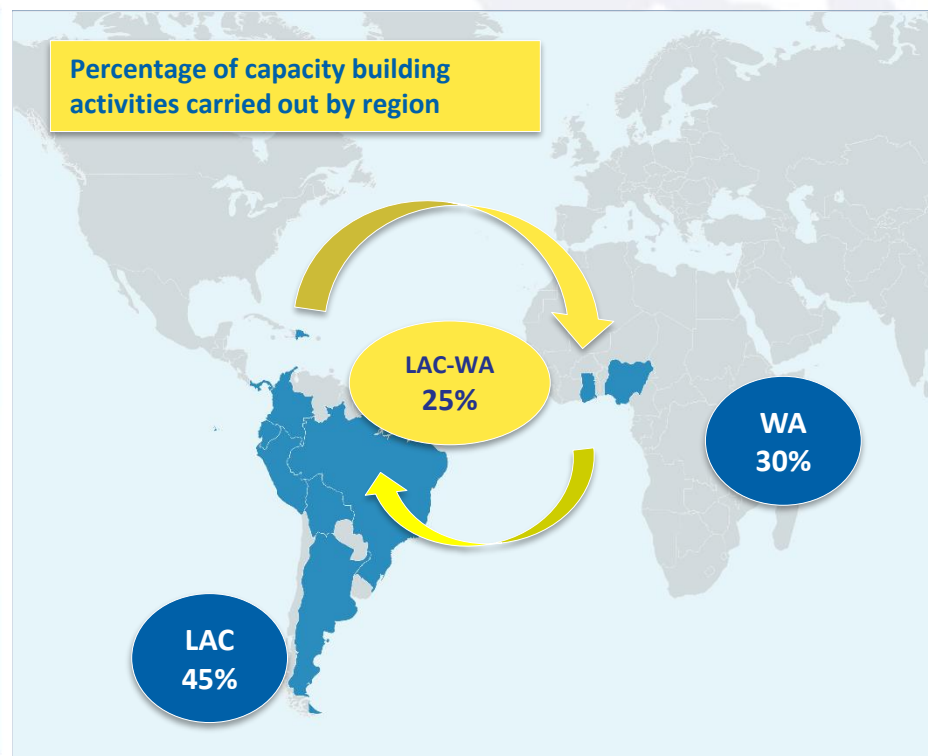
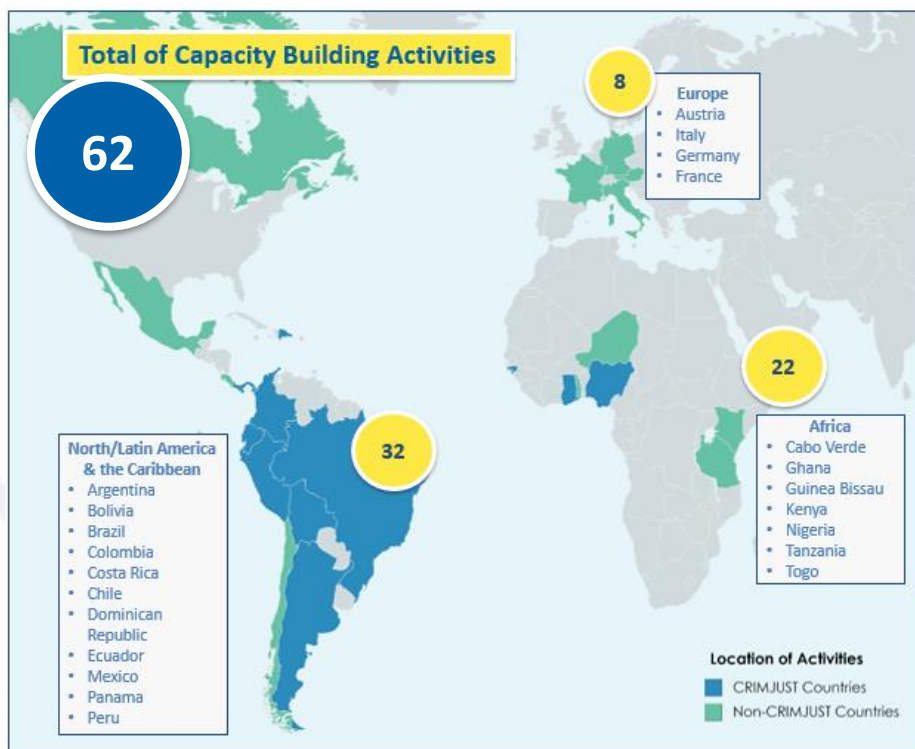


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IMPLEMENTATION STATUS



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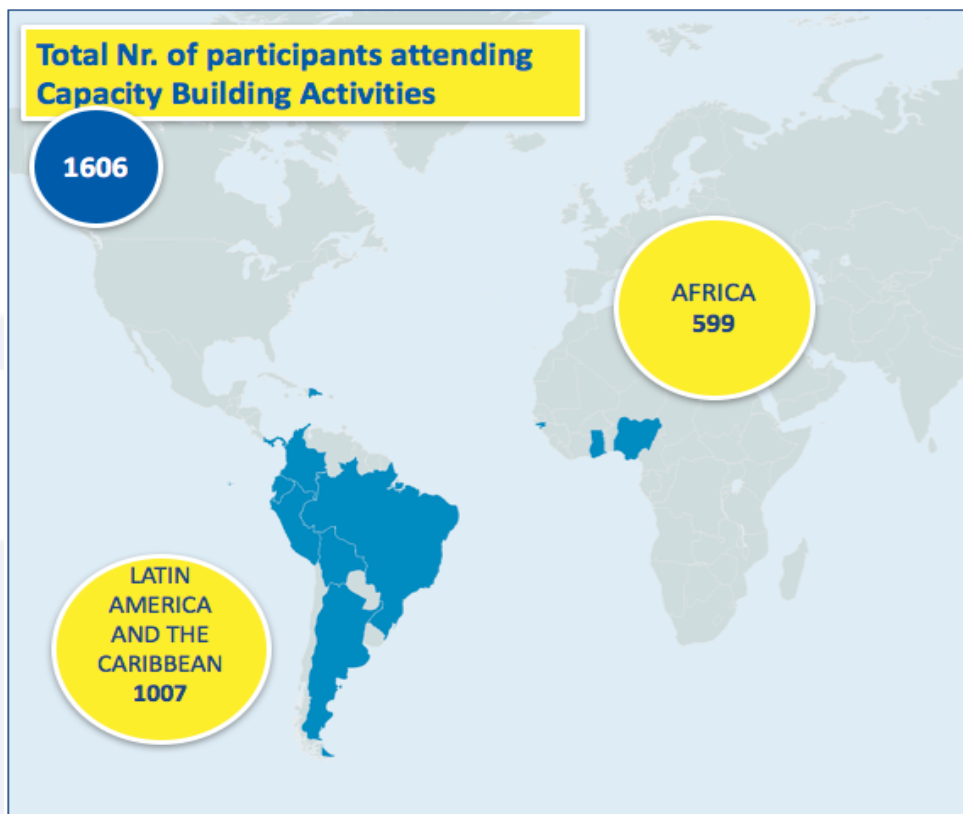


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IMPLEMENTATION STATUS



1606 
Total number of participants

20% 
Of participants are female

N.4 
Average activities per month

N.3 
Operational Activities



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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

CRIMJUST



Operation Lionfish III

Disrupting transnational drug networks



INTERPOL



5,000
law
enforcement
officers



357
suspects
arrested

13

COUNTRIES

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Cape-Verde
Chile
Colombia
Dominican
Republic
Ecuador
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Nigeria
Panama
Peru

55

TONNES

drugs
seized



CANNABIS



COCAINE



HEROIN



OTHERS



PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

20

clandestine
drug laboratories



Funded by the European Union

CRIMJUST



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TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
for global justice and integrity



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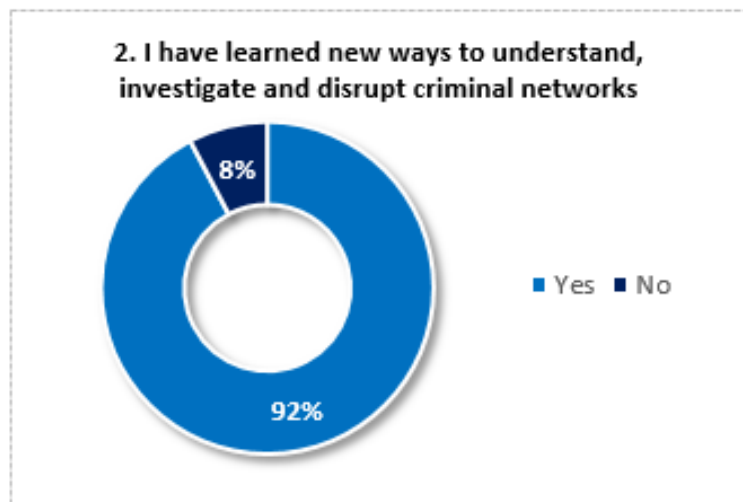
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



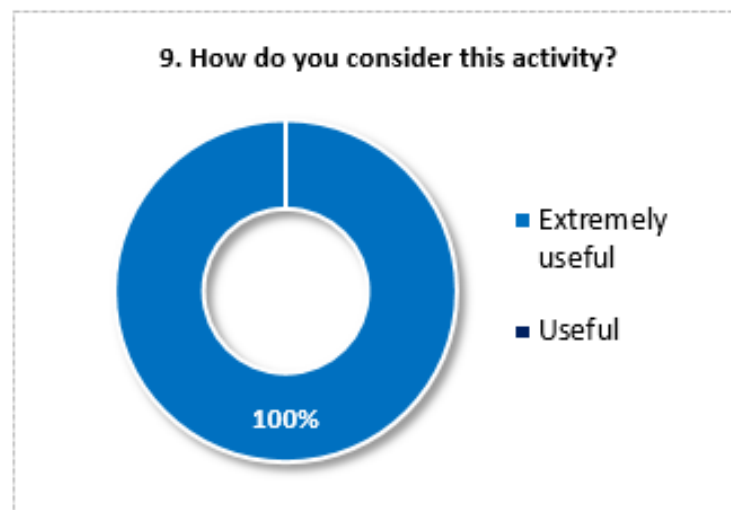
IMPACT OF CRIMJUST TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Regional Specialized Training on Financial Disruption of Criminal Networks *January 2018, Colombia*

- ✓ 92% learned new ways to understand, investigate and disrupt criminal networks



- ✓ 100% considered the training course on financial disruption of criminal networks as extremely useful



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CRIMJUST capacity building efforts are multiplied and disseminated to 2,000 of officials in Argentina, participants underlined the high value of the topics learned, which had both operational and strategic utility relevant for professional activities.



CRIMJUST trainings are disseminated to thousands of law enforcement agents, judicial actors, and governmental officials in Argentina



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CRIMJUST Next Steps

- ✓ Focus on post seizure investigations including the transition between investigation and prosecution (LE vs Prosecutors)
- ✓ Strengthening cooperation mechanisms at a national, regional and international level, with special focus in interregional cooperation.
- ✓ Tailor actions to countries' requests
- ✓ Streamline anti-corruption and integrity actions



EU COCAINE ROUTE PROGRAMME (CRP)

**“The Paris Pact Initiative –
A Global Forum
to Fight Against the Illicit Trafficking of Opiates
Originating in Afghanistan to the Region and Beyond”**



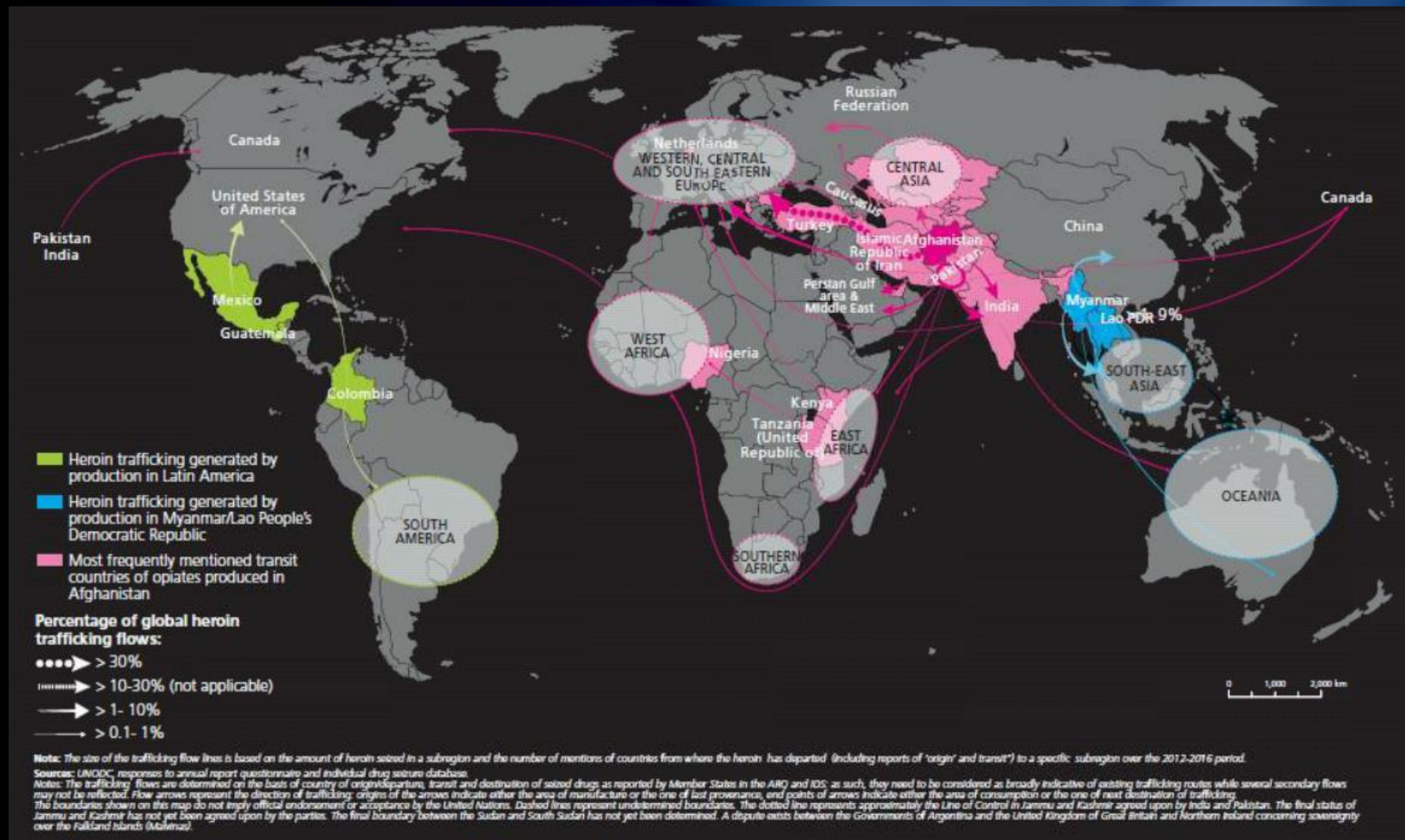
UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Paris Pact
A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE

Main opiate trafficking flows, 2012-2016



UNODC

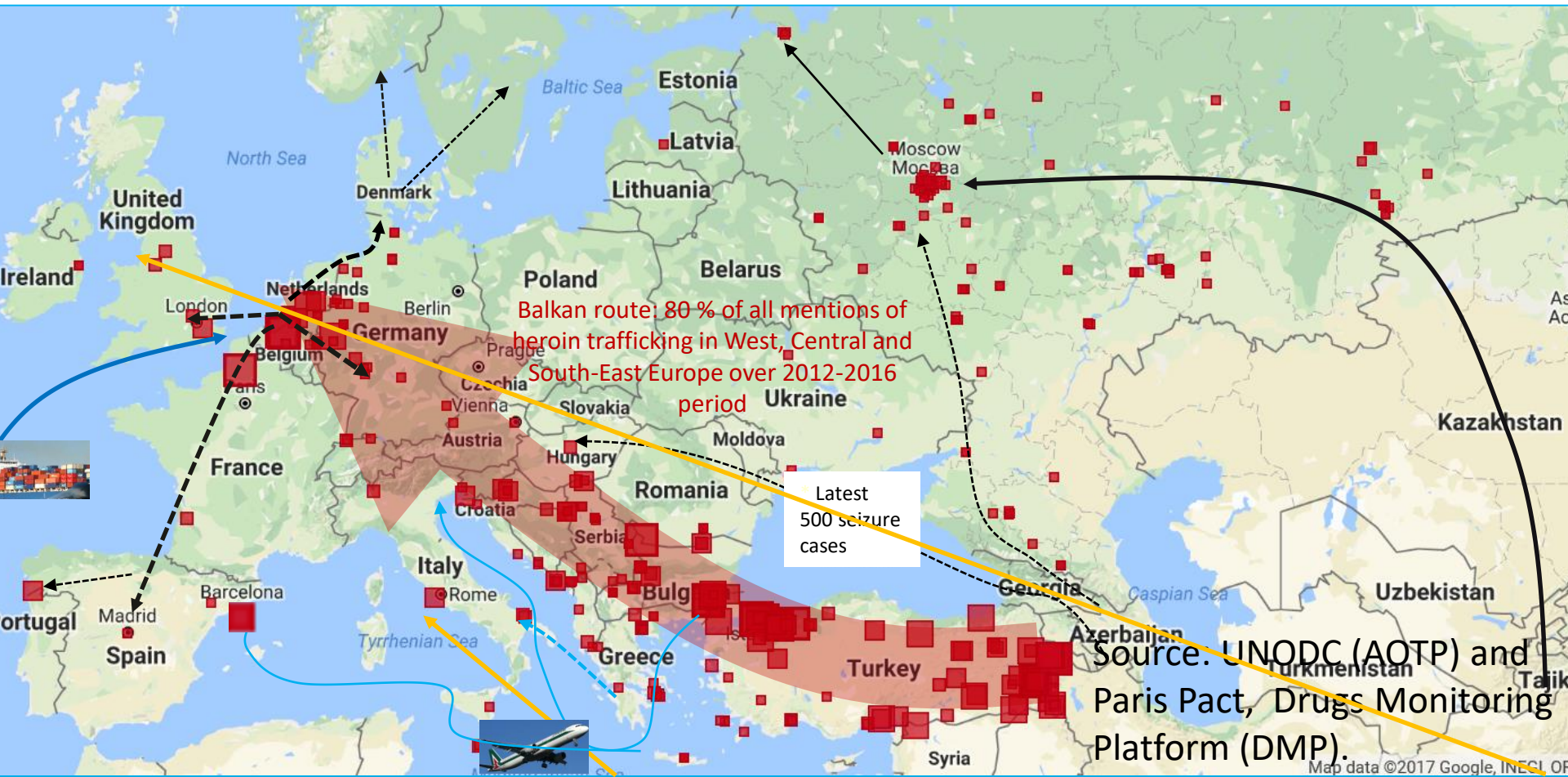
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Source: UNODC elaboration based on responses to the annual reports questionnaire and individual drug seizures

Paris Pact
A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE

*Significant individual heroin seizures in Europe, January 2016-December 2017**



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Paris Pact
A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE

Paris Pact initiative: A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

Paris Pact partners - 58 partner countries and 23 regional and international organizations

Ministerial
Conference
Paris



2nd Ministerial
Conference
Moscow



3rd Ministerial
Conference
Vienna

**UNGASS
2016**

Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group Meetings endorsing Expert Working Group recommendations



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Paris Pact
A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan
INITIATIVE

Vienna Declaration

Pillar I

Regional
Cooperation



Offering a forum
for dialogue

Pillar II

Financial Flows
linked to
Illicit Traffic
in Opiates



Adapting to evolving
threats along
trafficking routes

Pillar III

Preventing
the diversion
of **precursor**
chemicals



Promoting good
practice

Pillar IV

Reducing
Drug Abuse
and
Dependence



Enhancing evidence-
based policy and
strategy



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Paris Pact

A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE



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Paris Pact

A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE

Consultative Mechanism

Expert Working Groups

Policy Consultative Group Meeting

Law enforcement oriented Pillars

Pillar I
**Regional
Cooperation**

Pillar II
**Illicit Financial
Flows**

Pillar III
Precursors

Pillar IV
**Drug Prevention
and Health**

**Decision-
making
Body of
Paris Pact**

ANTALYA 2014

VIENNA 2014

EUROPOL, THE
HAGUE 2013

VIENNA 2013

VIENNA 2014

Tri-fold EWG, Almaty 2015

BISHKEK 2015

VIENNA 2015

INTERPOL
LYON 2016

VIENNA 2017

EUROPOL, THE
HAGUE 2016

BELGRADE 2016

VIENNA 2017

TEHRAN,
I.R.of IRAN 2017

OSCE, MOI SERBIA
BELGRADE 2017

SELEC,
BUCHAREST 2017

EU-ACT / CADAP
BISHKEK 2018

VIENNA 2018

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Paris Pact Programme

Consultative Mechanism
Expert Working Groups / Policy Consultative Group Meetings

**Information
Management**

ADAM

**Drugs
Monitoring
Platform
(DMP)**



**Research and
Liaison Officer
Network**



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Paris Pact

A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE

FUNDING PARTNERS OF PHASE IV



Austria



France



India



Norway



Russian Federation



Turkey



United Kingdom



United States of America

www.paris-pact.net



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Paris Pact
A Partnership to Combat Illicit Traffic
in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan

INITIATIVE



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UNODC initiatives in creating regional networks of agencies and in "networking" the networks

Promoting regional structures to support cross border and regional cooperation

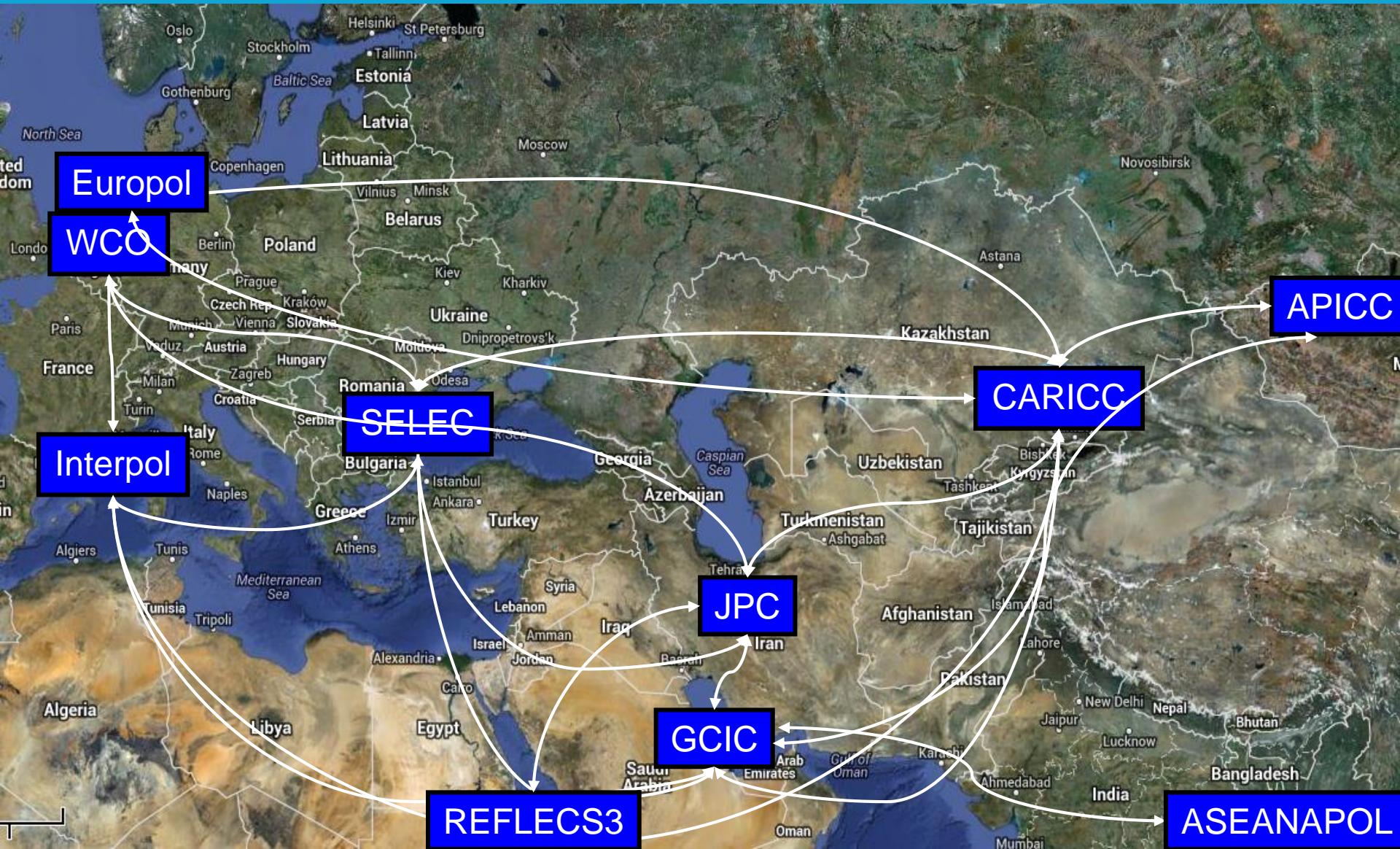
- Prosecutorial and Central Authorities
- Law Enforcement
- Financial Intelligence



Law Enforcement

- * Ensuring exchange of criminal intelligence;
- * Coordinating multilateral operations;
- * Serving as a platform for operational initiatives
 - e.g. meetings of the case officers investigating real cases promoting ‘controlled deliveries’
- Joint Planning Cell – Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan
- Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre to Combat Drugs (GCIC) - Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia & UAE
- ***Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)*** – 5 Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) plus Russian Federation and Azerbaijan.
- Others

“Networking the Networks”



“NETWORKING THE NETWORKS”

Prosecutorial networks





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Modern forensic technologies to support national drug control efforts -

Laboratory & Scientific Section



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Field testing methods (screening)



UNODC drug and precursor test kits



Handheld FTIR devices



Handheld Raman devices





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Scenario 1: Latin American remote border post



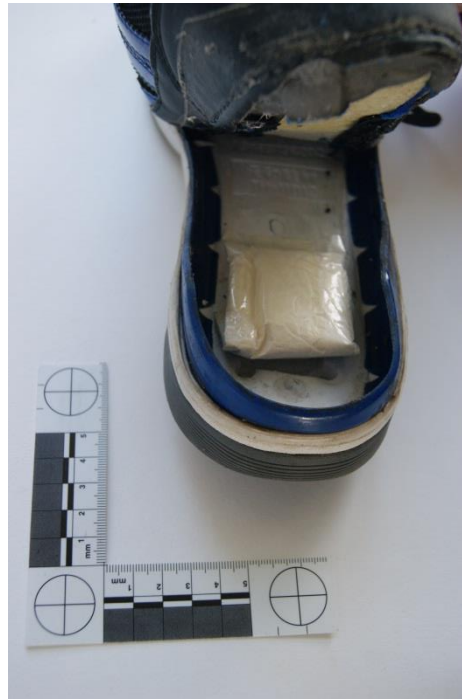


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Scenario 1: Latin American remote border post

Suspicious object found. A packet of powdery substance concealed in a shoe





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DEMO: UNODC Drug and Precursor Kits



- ✓ Fast preliminary/screening test
- ✓ immediate action can be taken in the field
- ✓ can save time and work
- ✓ Portable
- ✓ Cheap and easy to use



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DEMO: UNODC Drug and Precursor Kits



- ✓ Specific chemical reactions between substances in question and appropriate reagent(s)
- ✓ The reaction give a product with a characteristic colour
- ✓ This colour is specific for a group of substances that are chemically related, e.g. opiates



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DEMO: UNODC Drug and Precursor Kits

TEST E

Cocaine, methaqualone

1. Place a small amount of the suspected material in a test tube.
2. Add one drop of reagent E1 and shake for 10 seconds.
3. Add one drop of reagent E2 and shake for 10 seconds.

Colour indicates the possible presence of cocaine or methaqualone.





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Scenario 2: Airport Mail Room



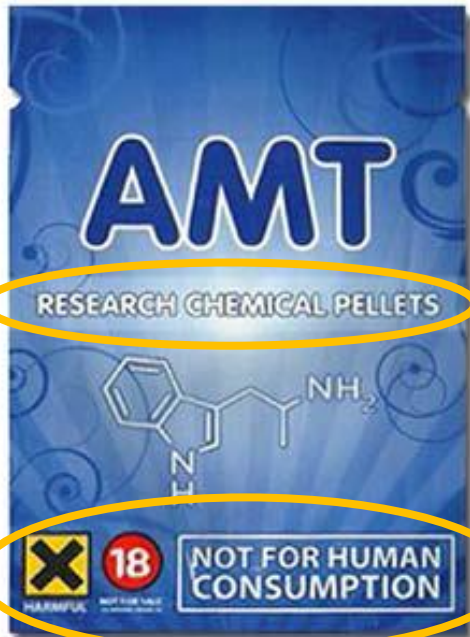


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Scenario 2: Airport Mail Room

- Suspicious colourful packages found in mail with labels “NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION”.
- May contain herbal or powdery substances.
- Suspected to contain NPS
- Associated with serious health risks
- Mimic the effect of traditional drugs





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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices



- Gives more information than colour test kits
- Able to detect new drugs of abuse (if the library knows these drugs)
- No sample handling required
- Uses a laser beam (be careful!)
- Able scan through thin glass and plastic bags
- Scans are compared to a library



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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices

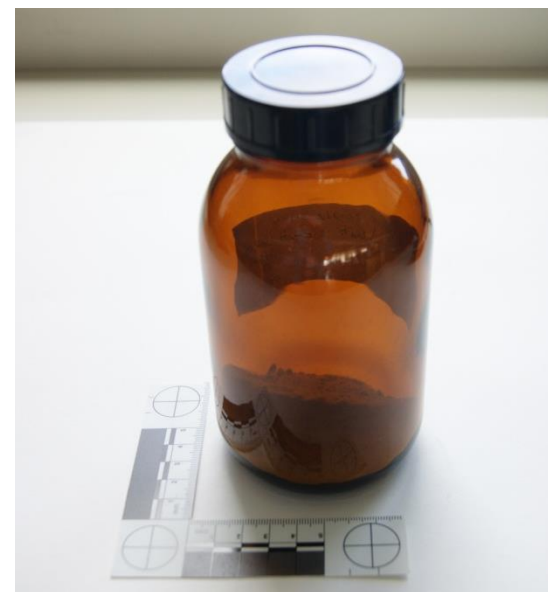
Mail No: 1



Mail No: 2



Mail No: 3



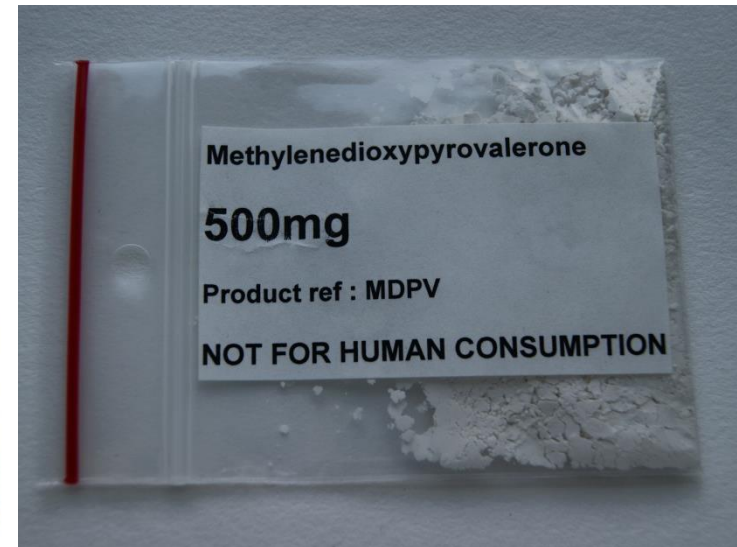


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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices

Mail No: 1



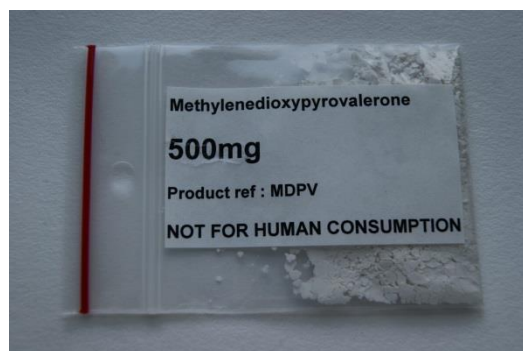


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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices

Mail No: 1



A synthetic
cathinone,
MDPV detected



Scheduled in the 1971 Convention (Schedule II) in 2015



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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices

Mail No: 2





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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices

Mail No: 2



A synthetic
cannabinoid,
JWH-073 detected



NPS under WHO surveillance list. Considered to have the
potential to cause public health harm



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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices

Mail No: 3





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DEMO: Handheld Raman devices

Mail No: 3



Acetyl fentanyl
detected



Scheduled in the 1961 Convention (Schedule I, IV) in 2016



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Scenario 3: In a container of a Seaport





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Scenario 3: In a container of a Seaport



A whole container containing suspicious soft toys found.

Packets of capsules containing powdery substance were concealed in the soft toys





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DEMO: Handheld FTIR devices



- Gives more information than colour test kits
- Able to detect new drugs of abuse (if the library knows these drugs)
- Easy to operate
- Little sample handling is required
- Sample to be placed onto the sample well or in direct contact
- Scans are compared to a library



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DEMO: Handheld FTIR devices



Acetaminophen
(paracetamol)
detected.



Does not mean absence of a controlled substance !
Paracetamol is commonly used as a cutting agent.



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Field testing methods (screening)

- ✓ field tests were never intended as a definitive method to identify suspected material
- ✓ field tests are tools or techniques, which can assist customs and law enforcement officers in making decisions regarding suspected materials
- ✓ field tests are useful because they give the officer probable cause to take further actions
- ✓ Suspected material must be sent to a laboratory for confirmatory analysis

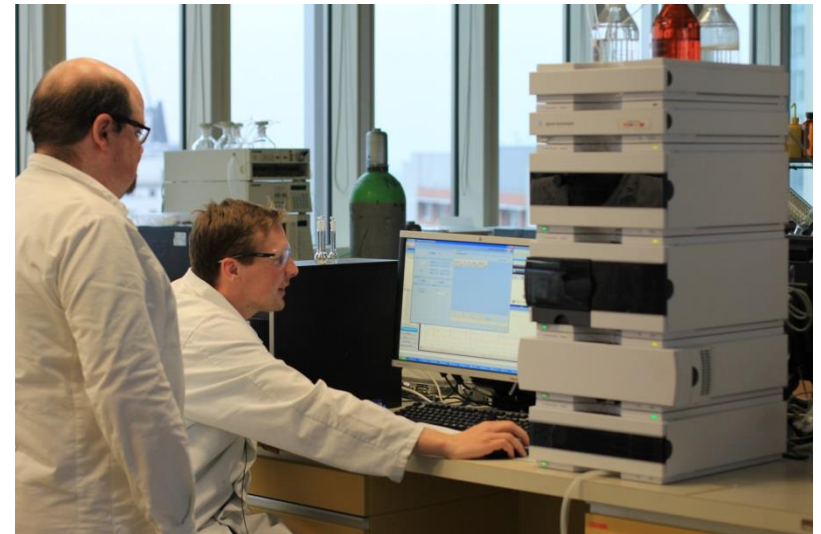


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Confirmatory analysis in laboratory

- various methodology and instrumentation used e.g. GC-MS, GC-FID, HPLC, LC-MS
- Good laboratory practices
- Quality management
- Health and safety precautions





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Training and Workshops





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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



For more information:
<http://www.unodc.org/>