

***Drug Production, Drug
Trafficking and Drug
Abuse – an Impediment to
Security and
Development:***

The Case of Colombia

Vienna, March 10, 2011



Fuente: Sistemas nacionales de monitoreo apoyados por UNODC - Gobiernos de Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú
 Los límites políticos y los nombres utilizados en este mapa no implican la aceptación oficial por parte de las Naciones Unidas

Coca crops area in Andean countries 2000 - 2009

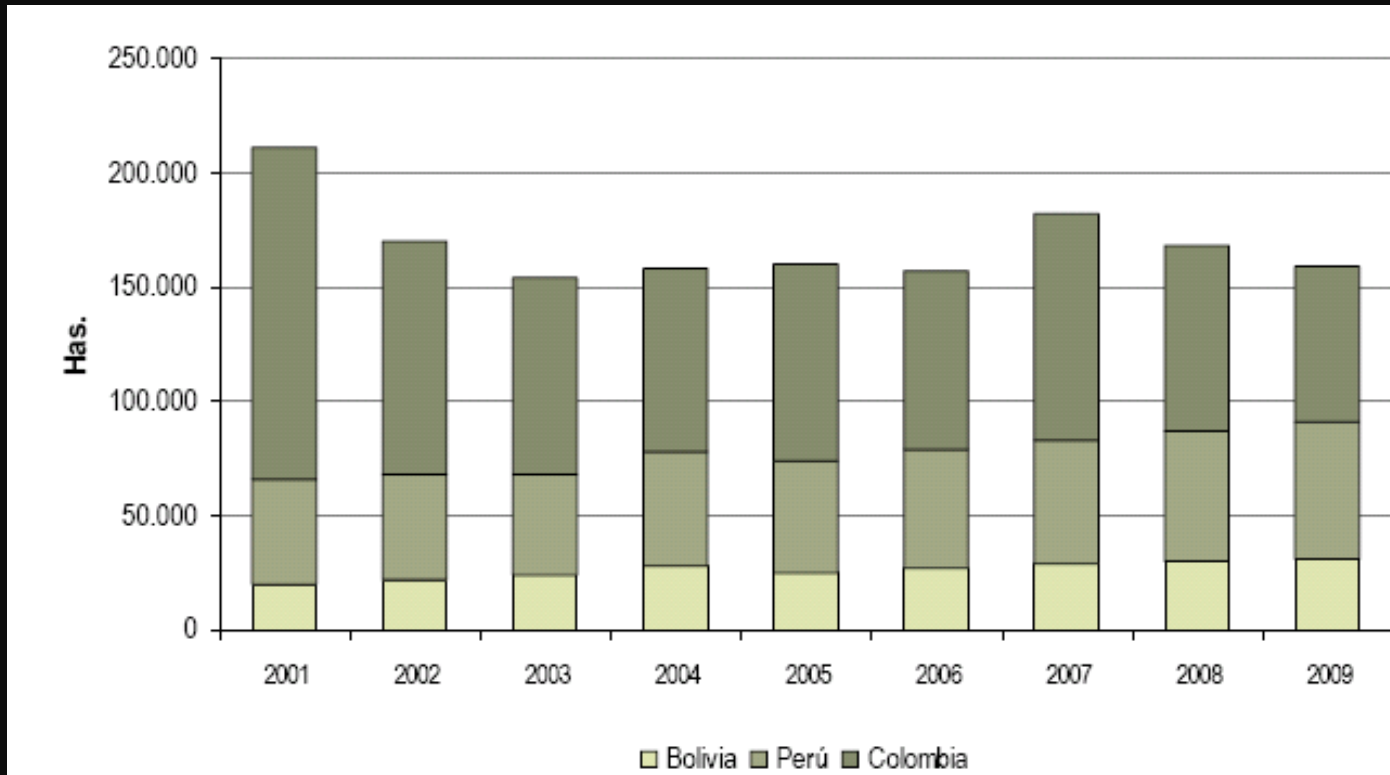
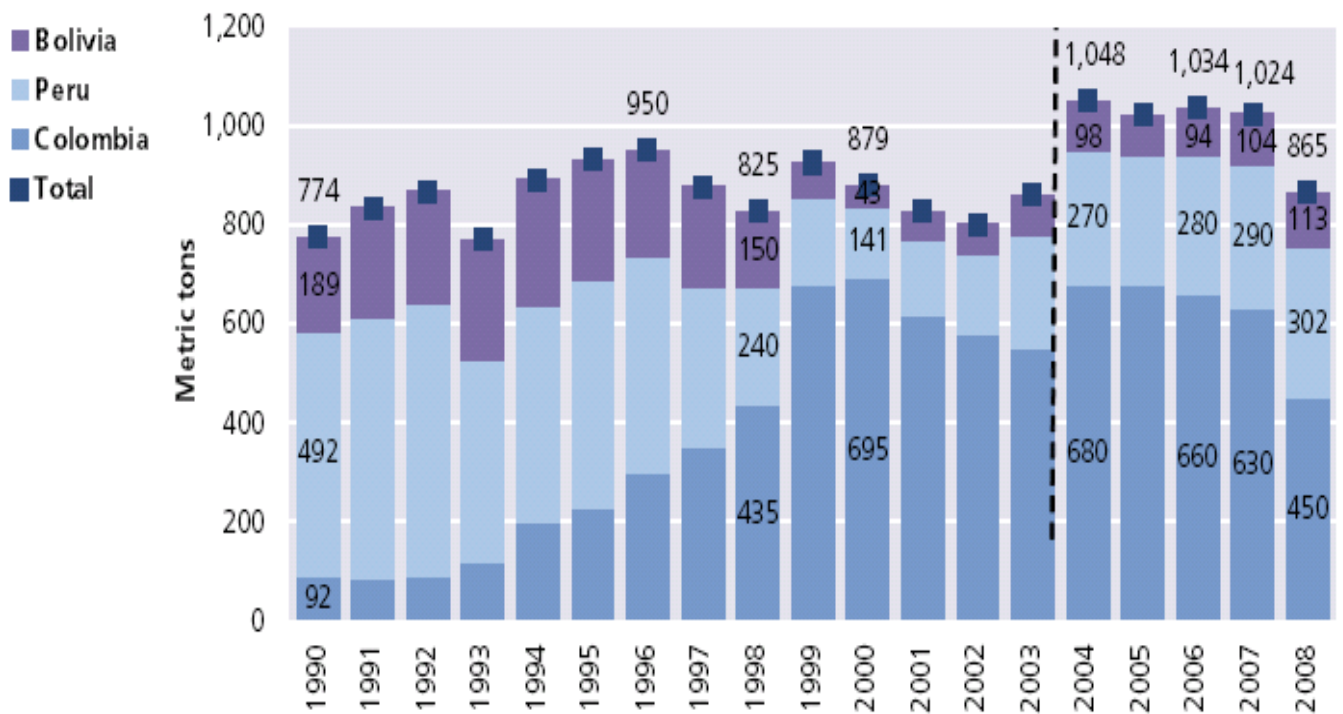
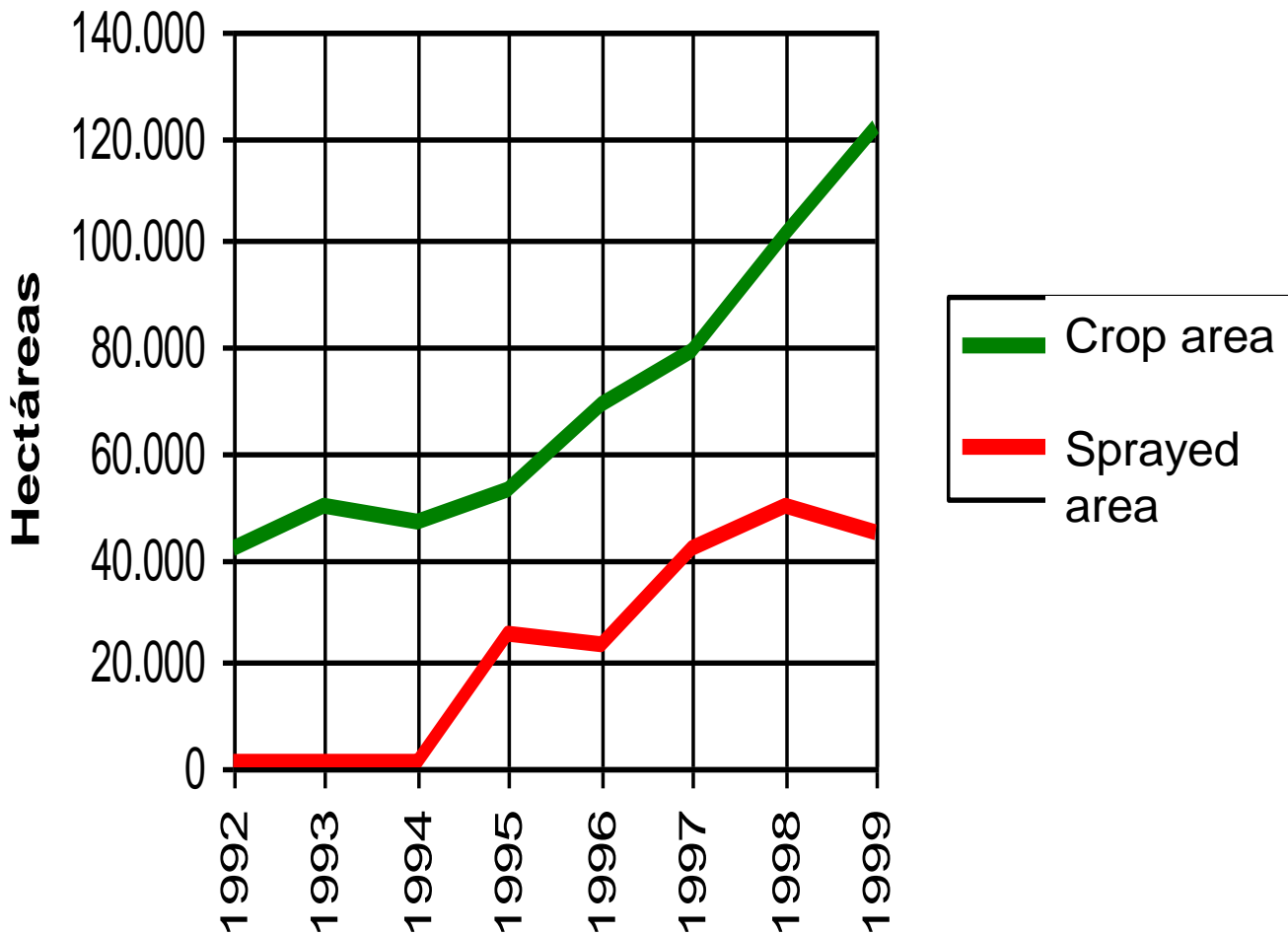


Fig. 21: Global cocaine production, 1990-2008

Source: UNODC

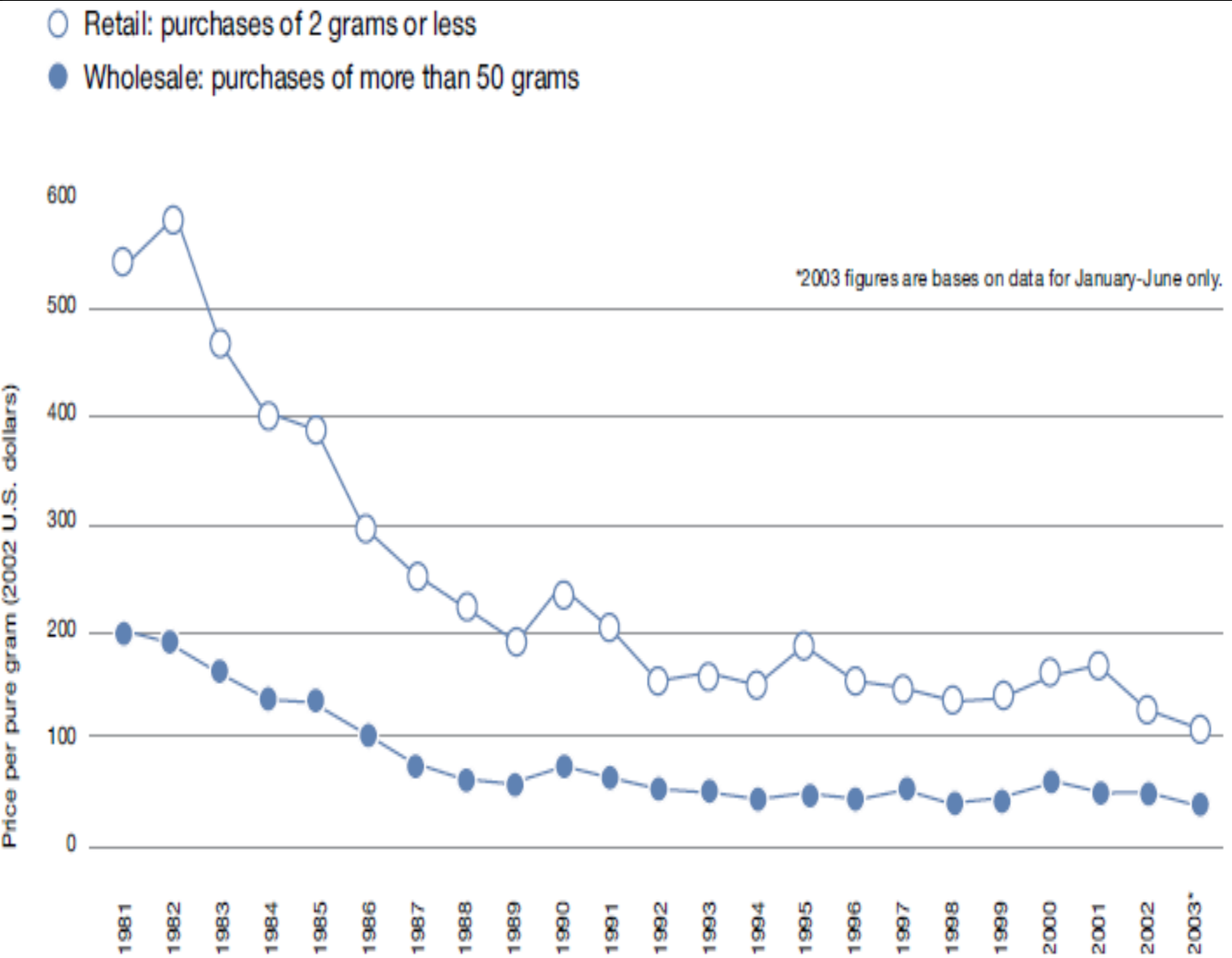


COLOMBIA: ILLICIT CROP AREA vs. SPRAYED AREAS



Source: Policía Nacional - Dirección de Antinarcóticos y Depto. de Estado de EUA, referenced by Vargas, R. 2000. "Plan Colombia: ¿Construcción de paz o sobredosis de guerra?", in *Desde abajo*, Suplemento Especial, marzo, p. 23.

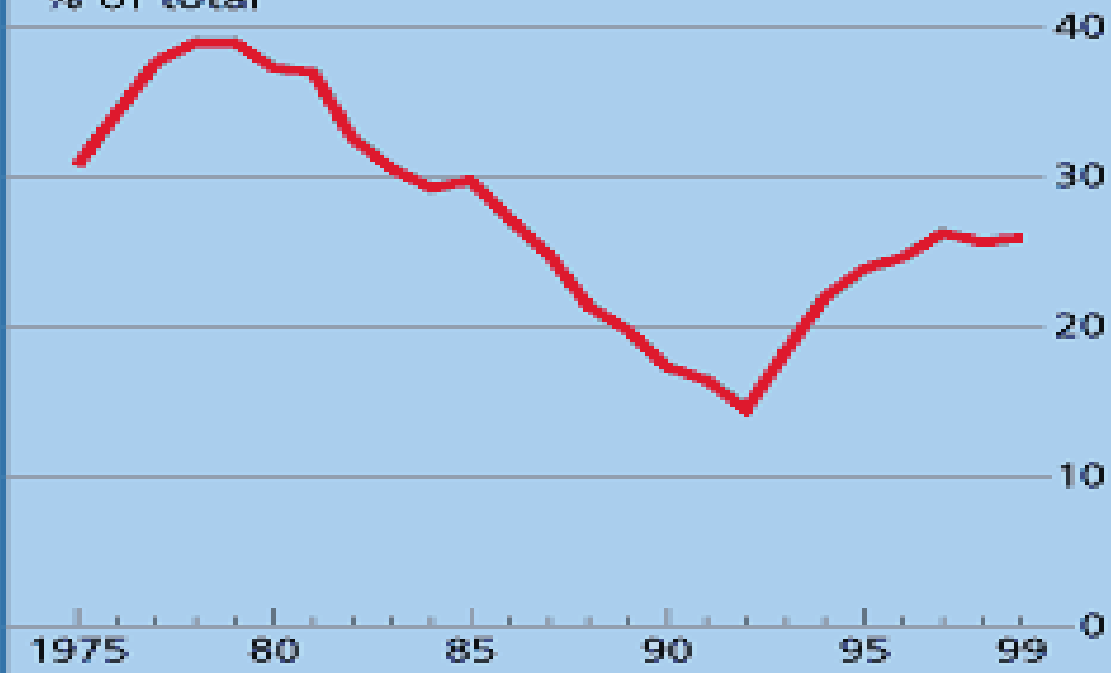
U.S.A.: Wholesale and Retail Price of Cocaine 1981 - 2003



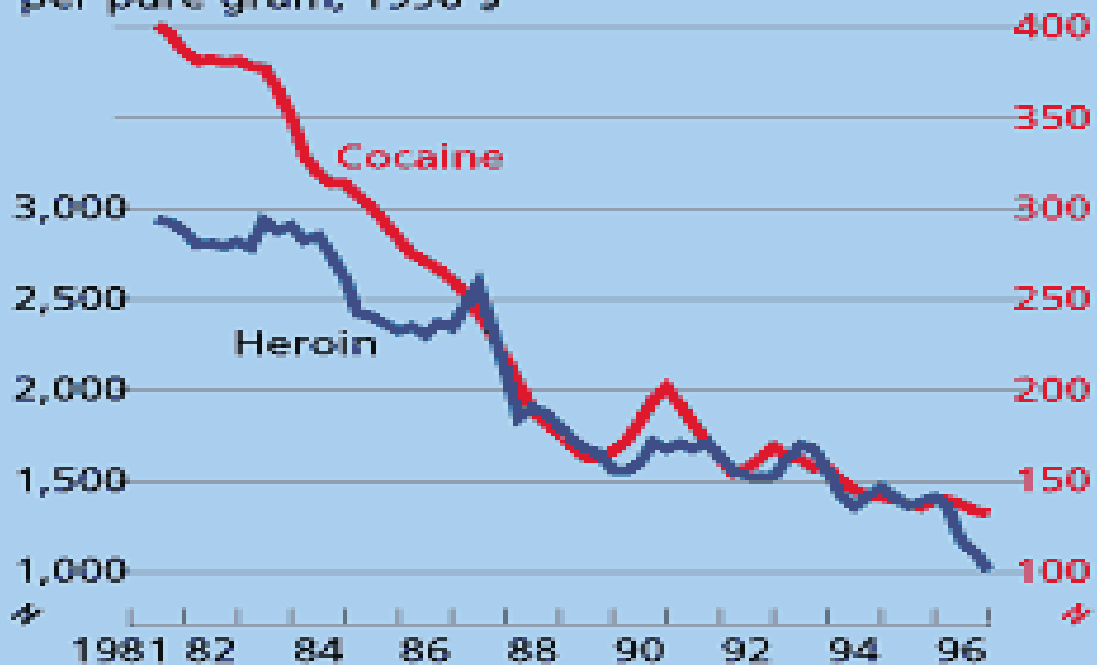
Source: "U.S. Drug Policy: At What Cost? Moving Beyond the Self-Defeating Supply-Control Fixation," Statement of John M. Walsh, Senior Associate for the Andes and Drug Policy for the Washington Office on Latin America, to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, June 19, 2008. Published online: http://jec.senate.gov/index.cfm?FuseAction=Files.View&FileStore_id=745af217-b72f-4b0e-b596-30d171d03cbb

More willing, more available

Illicit drug taking by young people*
% of total



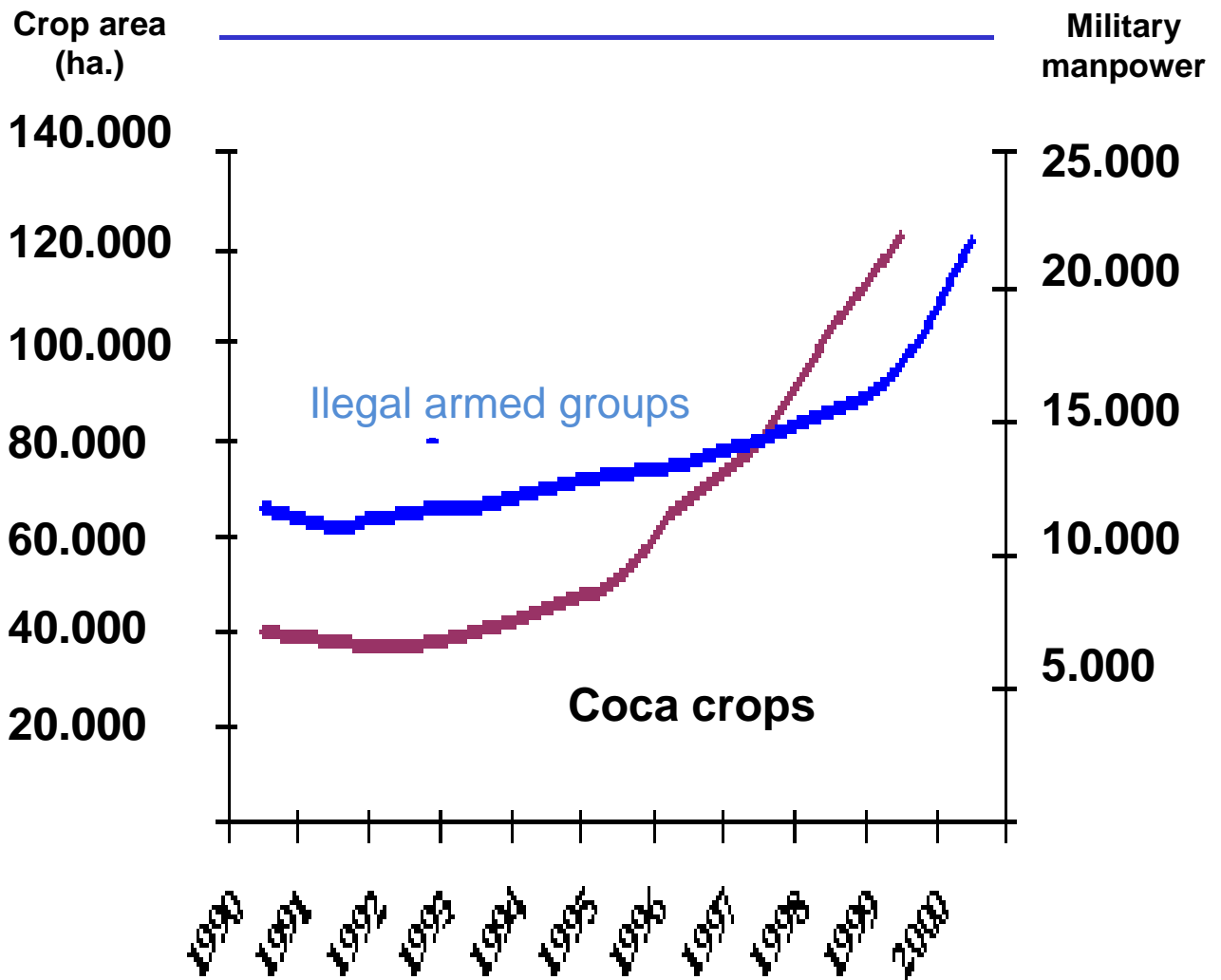
Price
per pure gram, 1996 \$



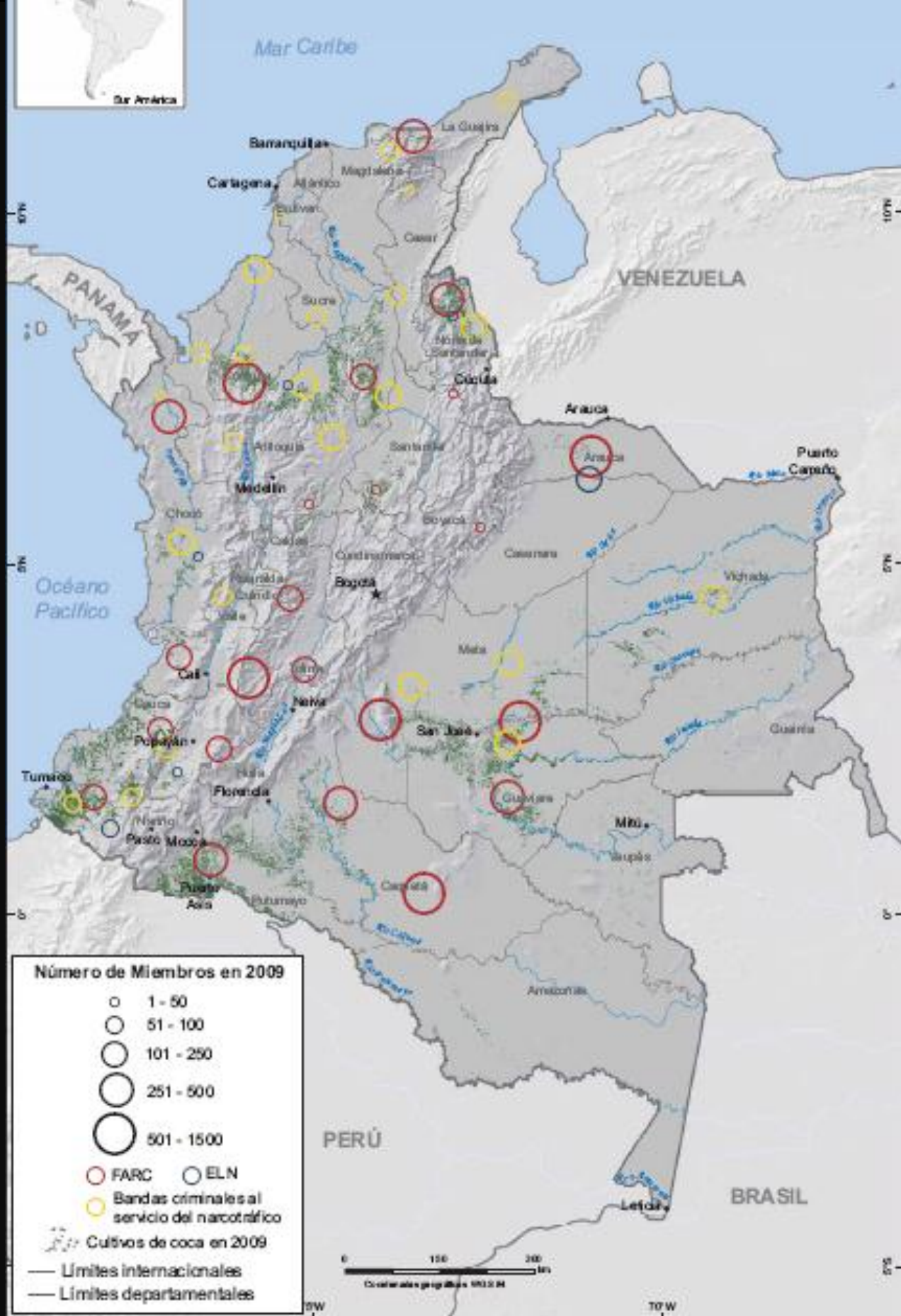
*12th graders (17-18-year-olds) who took any illicit drug in past 30 days

Sources: Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 1999; "What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs", Office of National Drug Control Policy

COCA CROP AREA vs. ILLEGALLY ARMED GROUPS MANPOWER 1990 - 2000



Source: Colombia: National Army and National Police



Fuente: Gobierno de Colombia - Sistema de monitoreo apoyado por UNODC para cultivos de coca. Para número de miembros Ministerio de Defensa. Los límites, nombres y títulos usados en este mapa no constituyen reconocimiento o aceptación por parte de las Naciones Unidas.

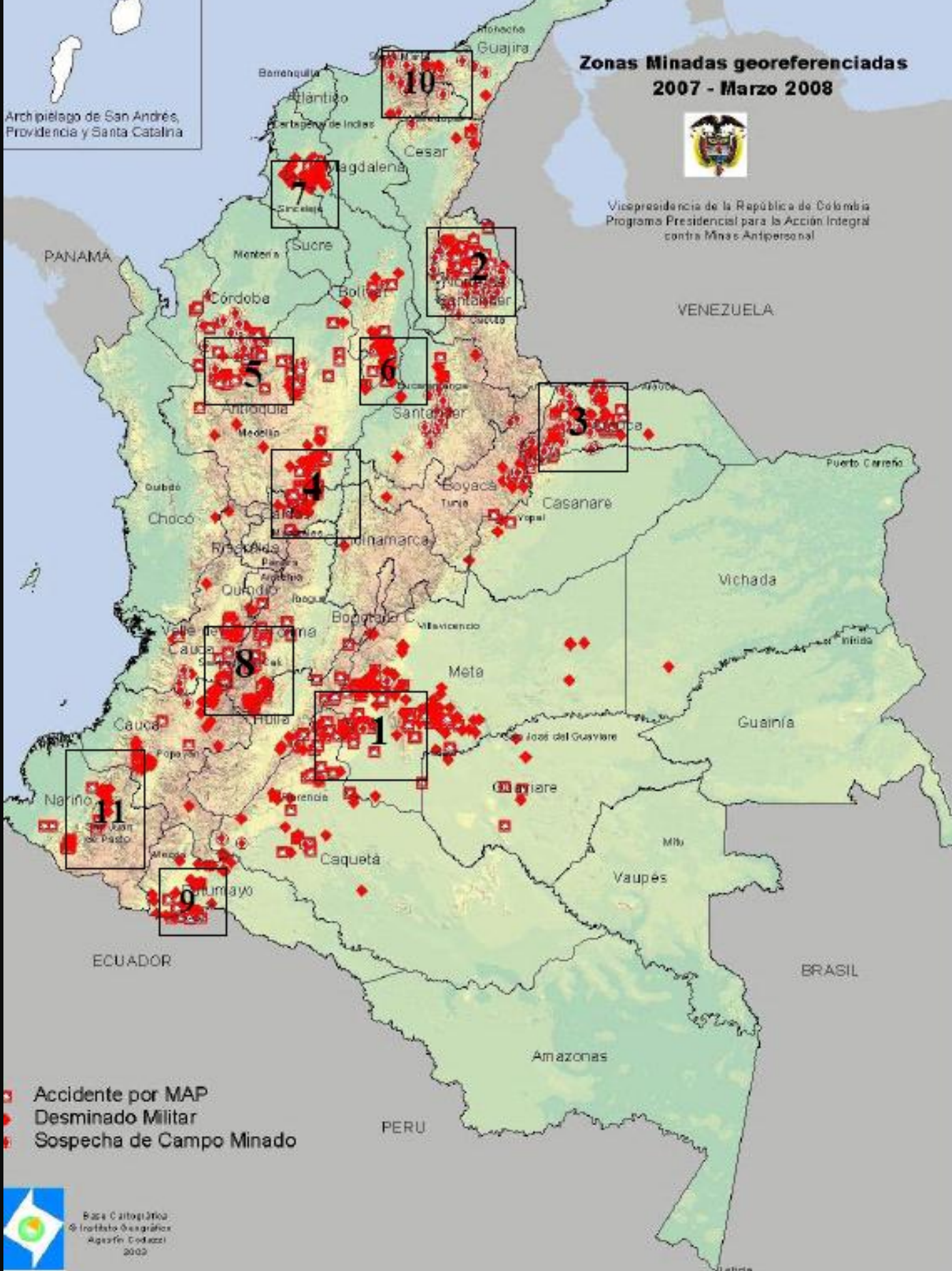


Archipiélago de San Andrés,
Providencia y Santa Catalina

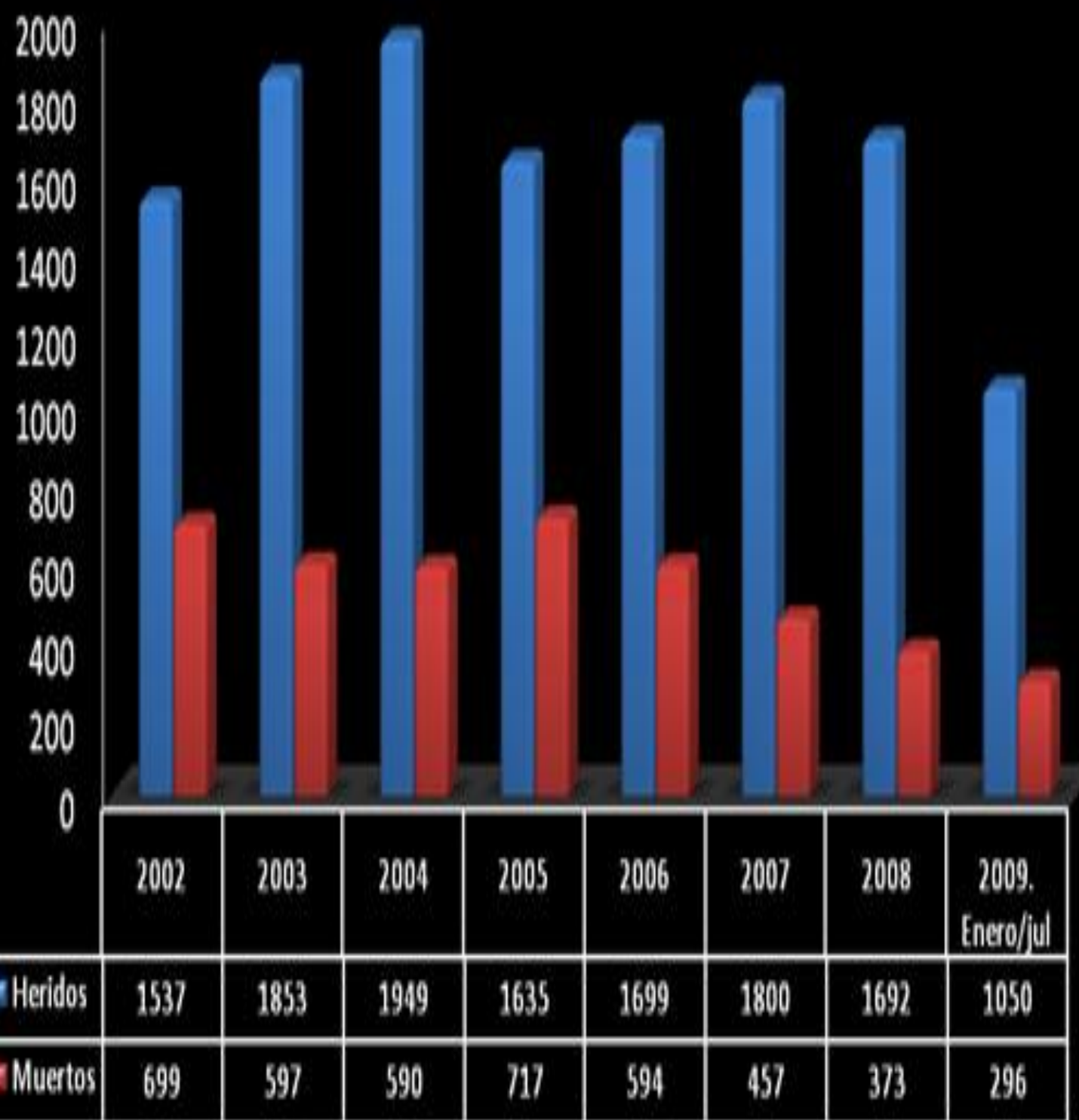
Zonas Minadas georeferenciadas 2007 - Marzo 2008



Vicepresidencia de la República de Colombia
Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral
contra Minas Antipersonal



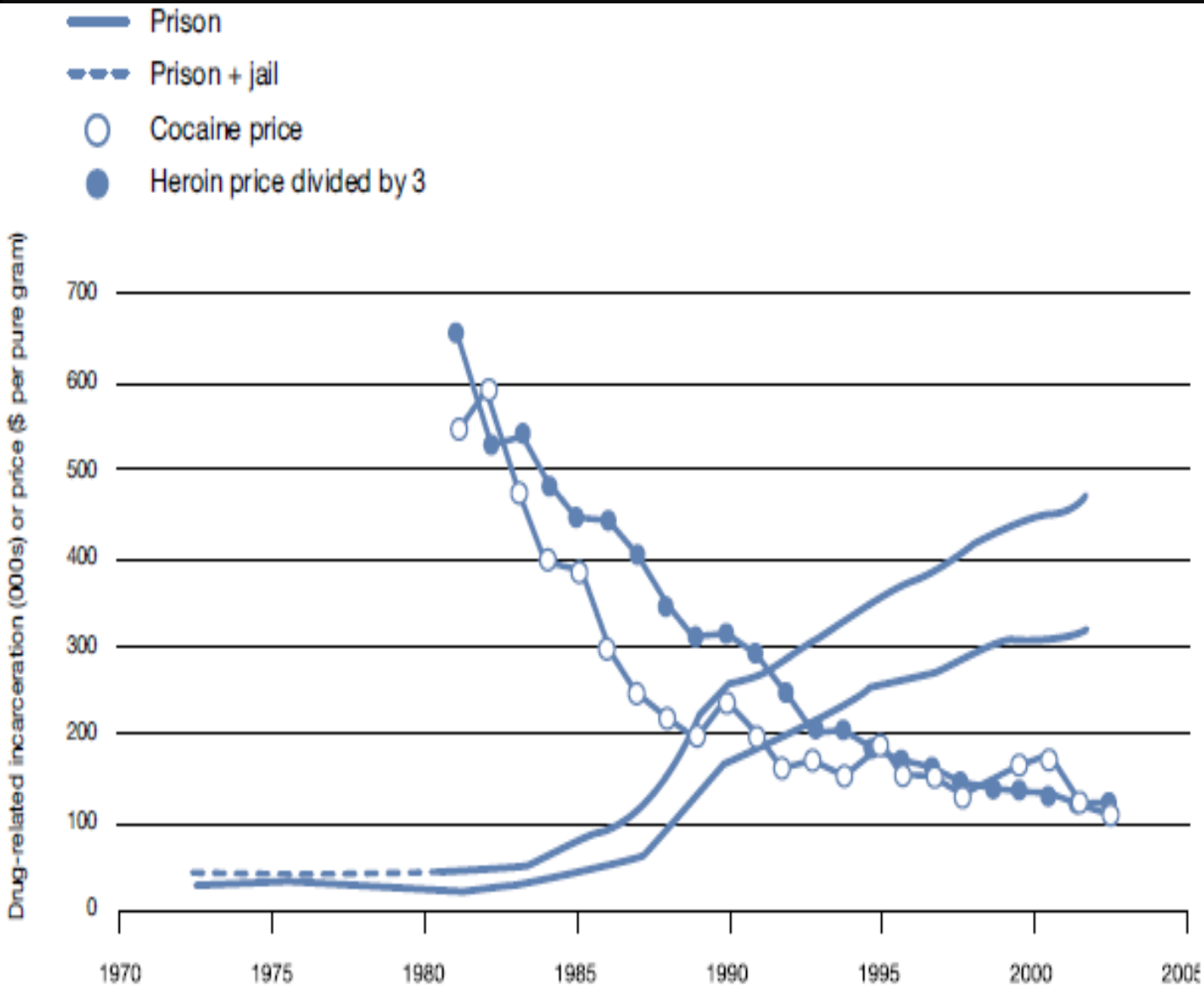
- Accidente por MAP
- Desminado Militar
- Sospecha de Campo Minado



Global illegal drug markets
are regulated by criminal
organisations by violent
means

Drug prices multiply by 100
between production areas
and final consumption
markets.

Imprisonment related to drugs and the retail price of cocaine and heroin in the USA 1990 - 2002



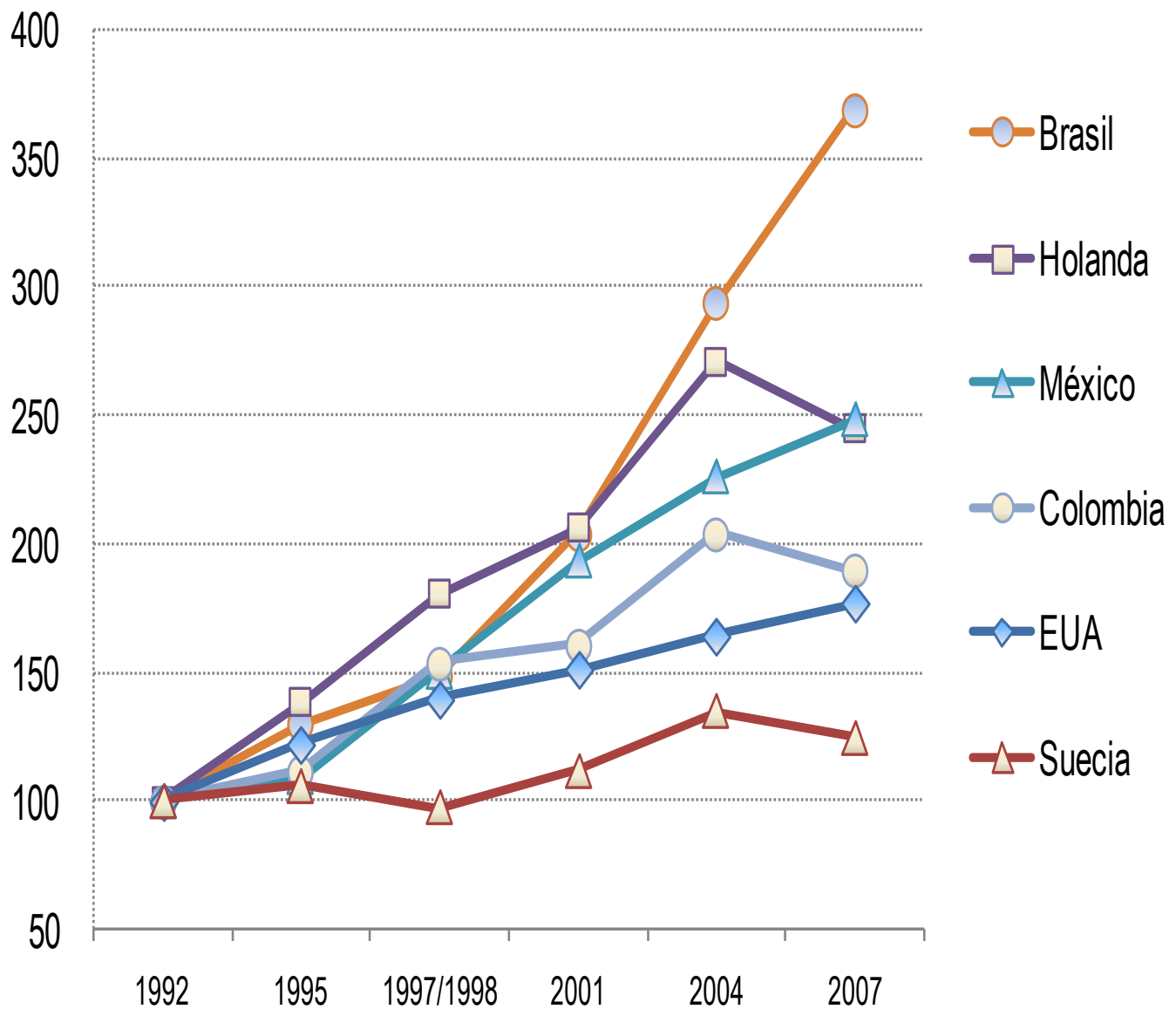
Note: prices have been adjusted for inflation Source: Reuter, Peter. "Assessing U.S. drug policy and providing a base for future decisions," School of Public Policy and Department of Criminology, University of Maryland. 2008.

Prison Population Index

Selected countries

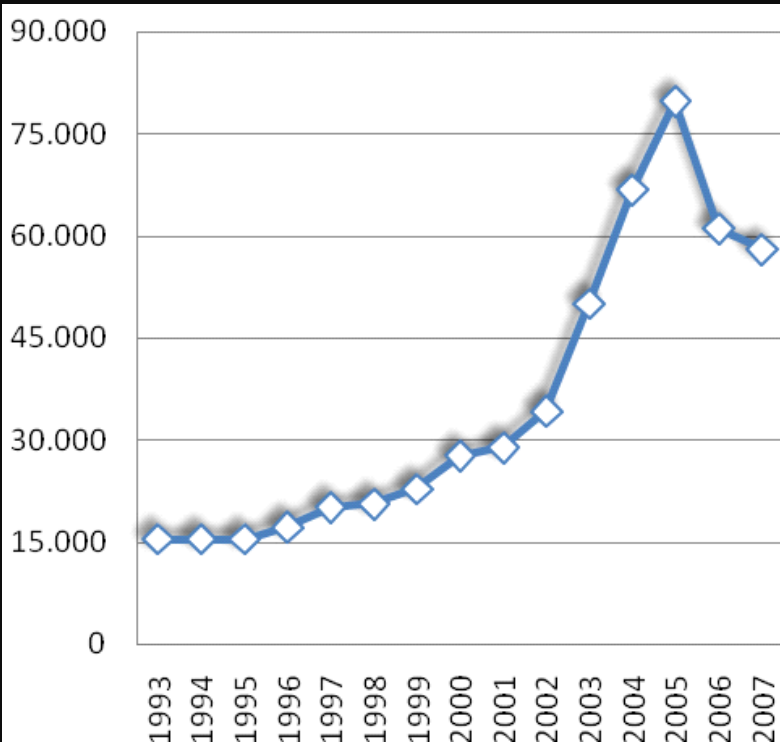
1992 - 2007

(1992 = 100)

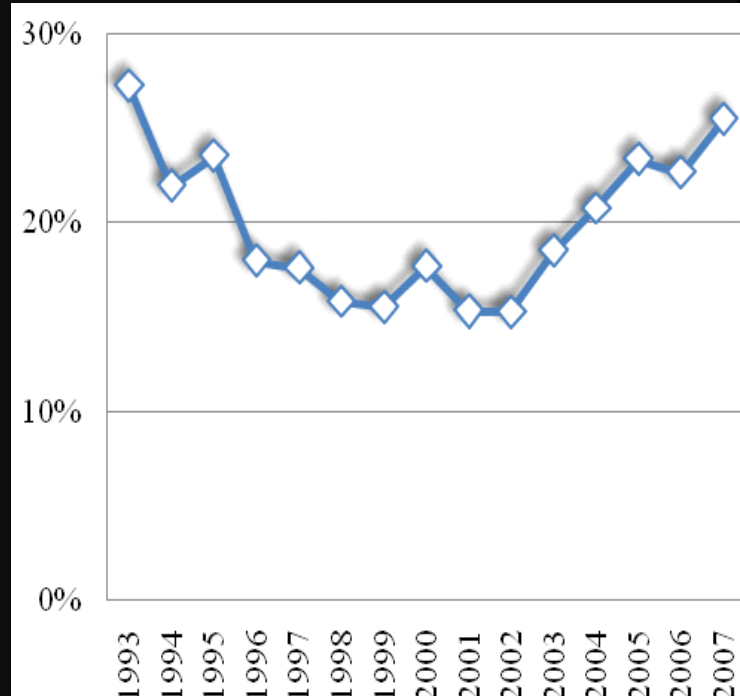


Source: International Centre for Prison Studies. 2009. "World Prison Brief", en <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/> Population includes prisoners awaiting trial and condemned.

Colombia: Drug offense related Police detentions 1993 - 2007



Colombia: Share of drug related offenses in total detentions by police 1993 - 2007



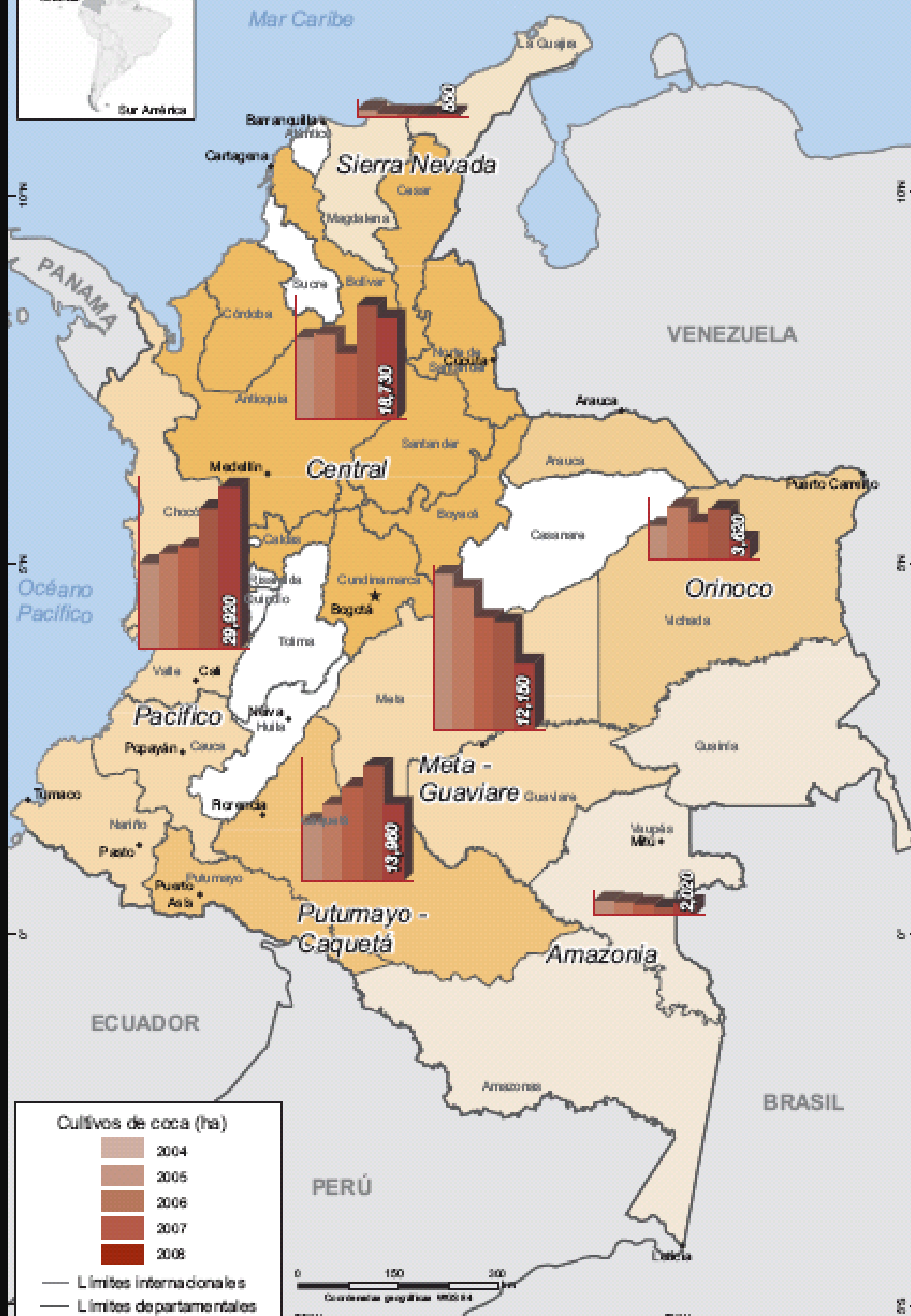


Public health issues are dealt with through criminal justice procedures which contribute to judicial and penitentiary overloads.

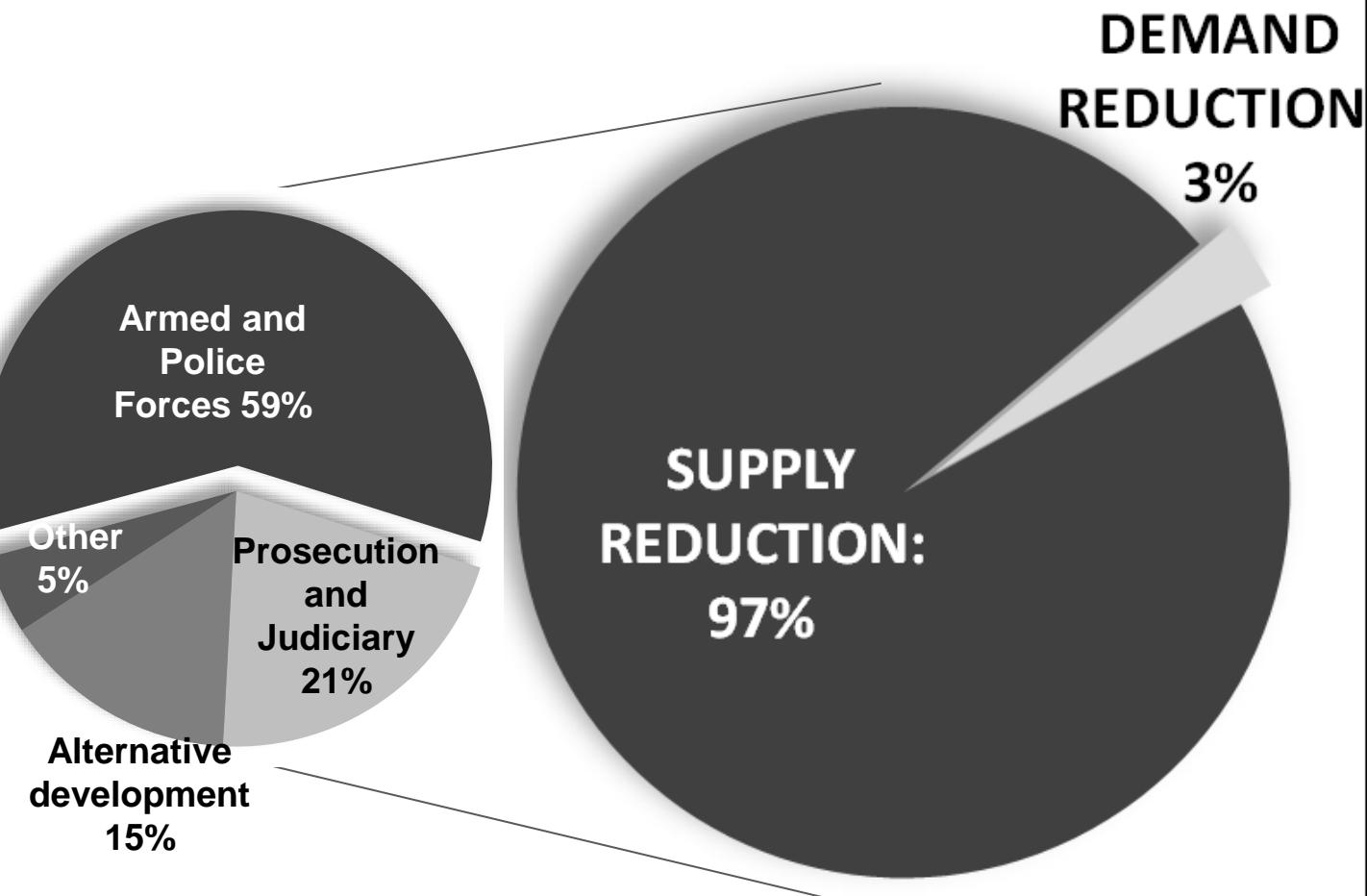
Massive human rights violations have been committed against vulnerable populations (illicit crop producers, drug users, subsistence street drug dealers, HIV infected users).

Violations are not only committed by law enforcement agencies, but also by government agencies who are legally enabled to discriminate and deny access to humanitarian aid for displaced populations coming from illicit crop producing areas.





COLOMBIA: NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY BUDGET SHARES 2006

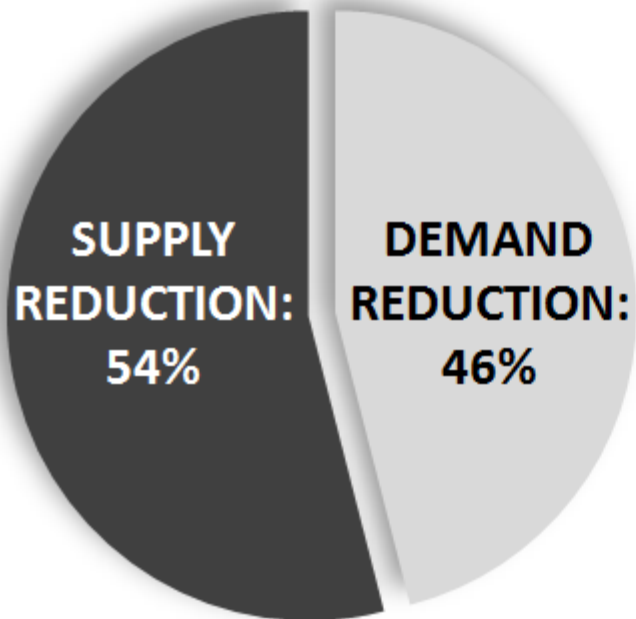


Base: US \$ 550,65 million

Source: DNP. 2008 "Gastos del Estado colombiano en la lucha contra el problema de las drogas (2005-2006)", Bogotá: Departamento Nacional de Planeación.

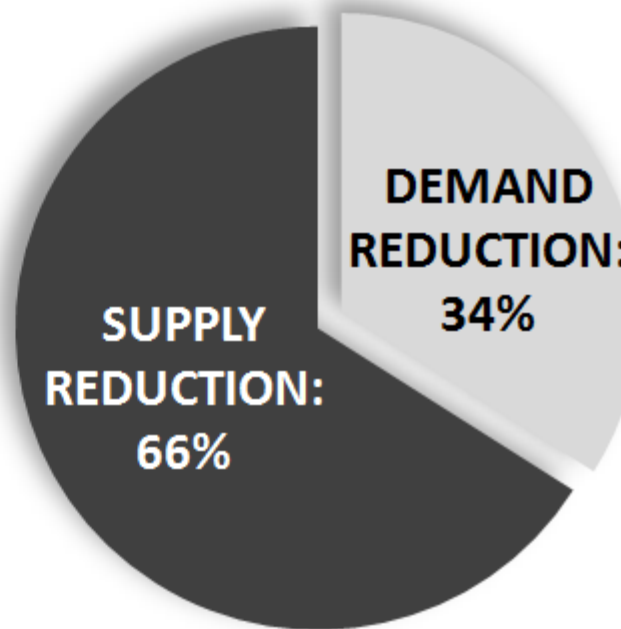
USA: NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY BUDGET SHARES 2002 - 2010

2002



Base: US \$ 10,8 billion

2010



Base: US \$ 15,1 billion

Source: National Drug Control Strategy. 2009. "FY 2010 Budget Summary", en http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/policy/10budget/exec_summ.pdf

Substance consumption at least once in lifetime among adolescents and youths under 21 in selected countries, 2008

SUBSTANCE	COLOMBIA	MEDIAN*
Alcohol		
Under 15	57%	45%
Under 21	92%	90%
Tobacco		
Under 15	12%	17%
Under 21	37%	51%
Marihuana		
Under 15	3%	3%
Under 21	10%	14%
Cocaine		
Under 15	1%	0%
Under 21	3%	3%

Base: US \$ 10,5 billion

Base: US \$ 15, billion

*Colombia, Mexico, USA, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Ukraine, Israel, Lebanon, Nigeria, South Africa, China, Japan, New Zealand.

Source: Degenhardt, L. et al.2008. "Toward a Global View of Alcohol, Tobacco, Cannabis, and Cocaine Use: Findings from the WHO World Mental Health Surveys," *Public Library of Science Medicine* 5, no. 7

Dominance of repressive strategies has created a perverse inertia in public spending on law enforcement.

This primarily benefits the arms industry in detriment of public health spending, which is explicitly the main legal right that drug policy purportedly aims to protect.

Drug repression leads to displacing drug use to other highly addictive synthetic drugs (methamphetamines), frequently accessed through "online" services.

Conclusions

Drug use stigmatization leads to generalise harmful effects: about 5% of 15-64 populations use drugs, of which 10% are problematic drug users.

"Zero tolerance" policies consider drugs as a threat to democracy, stability and independence of States, and yet has been unsuccessful in curbing growing influence and use of violence and corruption by criminal organisations.

Conclusions

Drug issues disproportionately influence foreign and international and trade policies by means of “conditionalities” and discussing “who guards the *moral high ground*” ...