



**OAS | CICAD**



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

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## **National Strategy Against Drugs in Colombia: Aligning actions in accordance with international commitments**

# NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST DRUGS IN COLOMBIA

*Aligning actions in  
accordance with  
international commitments*



November 2018



# Internacional Guidelines on the Integral Policy against Drugs

UNGASS  
2016

Recomendaciones  
Document “Our joint  
commitment to  
address and  
counteract effectively  
the global problema  
of drugs”

OBJETIVOS  
DE DESARROLLO  
SOSTENIBLE



## Integral and balanced approach to the global problema of drugs

### Human beings as the central axis of drugs policies

**Approach to public health and human rights.** Prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of the misuse of psychoactive substances on the individual, the family and the community-gender approach.

**Alternative measures to the deprivation of liberty for minor crimes related to drugs.** Proportionality of penalties for drug-related offenses.

**Territorial and integral approach,** closely linked with development policies in order to reduce vulnerabilities

**Flexibility of Sates to implement international treaties.**

Respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drugs trafficking, including **money laundering**



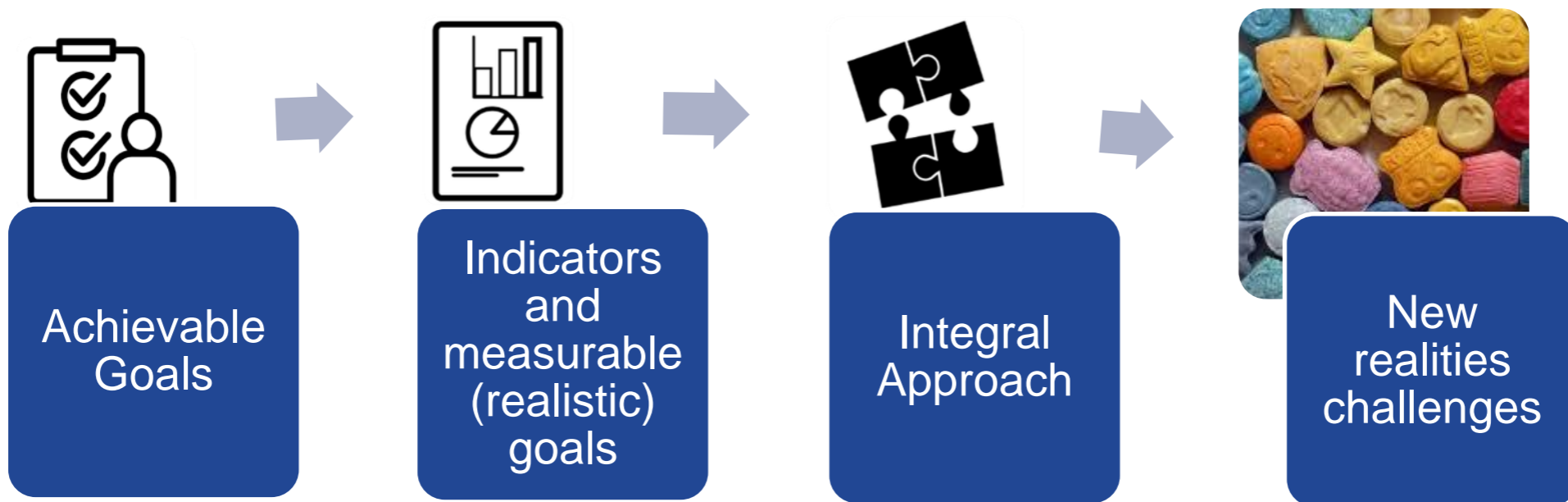
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# Internacional Guidelines on Anti-Drug Policy

## Elements of the Drug Strategy



# International Guidelines and National Context



Drug trafficking

**Criminal Organizations**  
Type A  
Type B  
Type C

Illegal Minery

Corruption

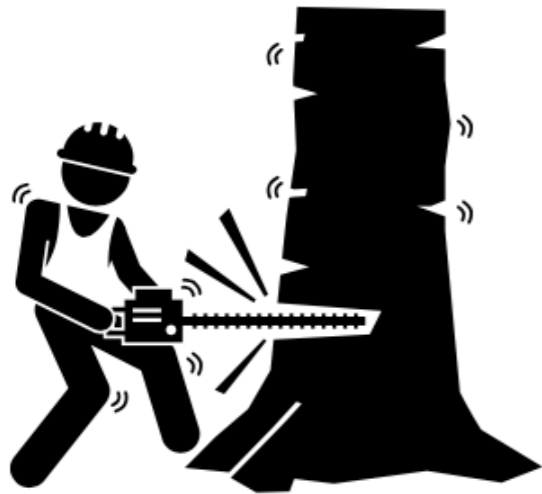
Money Laundering

Smuggling

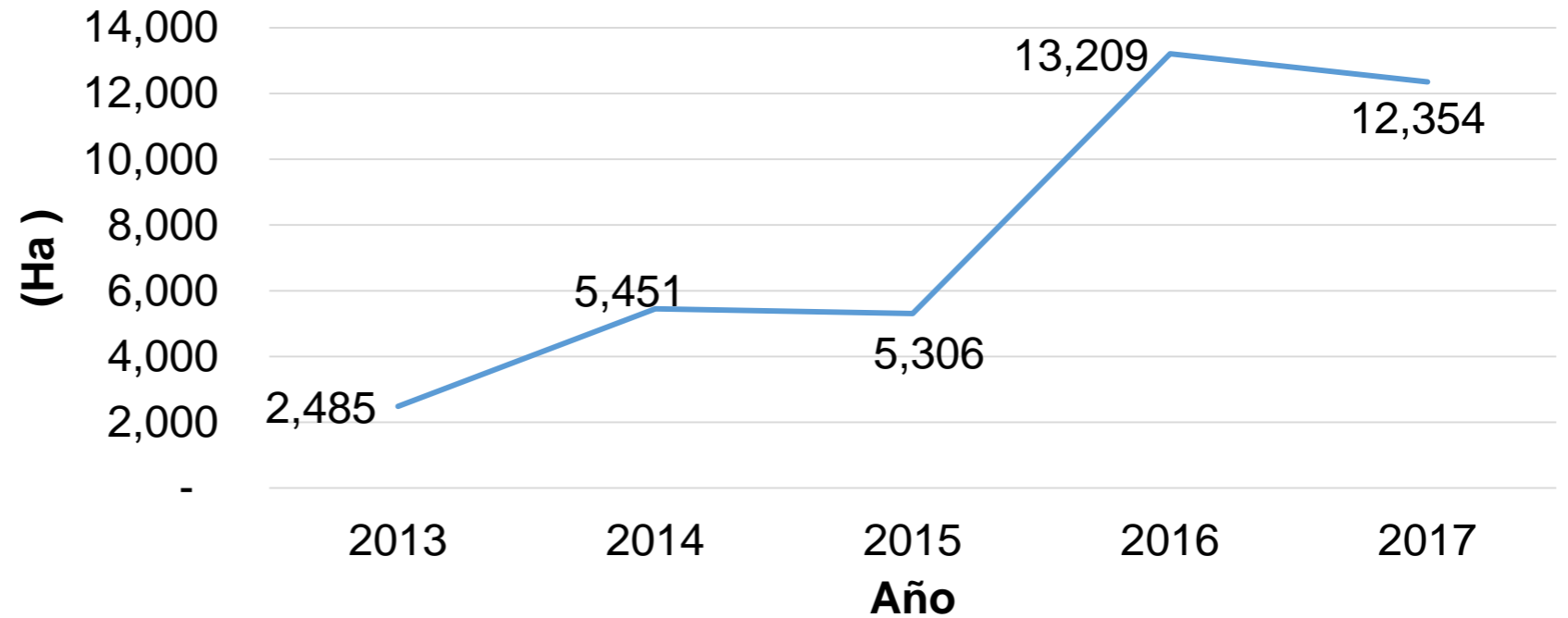
Extortion

# Drug Problem in Colombia





## Deforestation Associated with Coca Crops



— Deforestación Asociada a Cultivos de Coca

# Greater Diversity of Substances for Consumption

The consumption of psychoactive substances went from 6,2% in 1996 to 8.8% in 2008 y 12.2% in 2013.

- The most commonly used illicit substance is marijuana, followed by cocaine, basuco, ecstasy and inhalants.
- 32 new psychoactive substances have detected in the country (mainly synthetic drugs).
- Increase in heroin consumption, with impact on HIV and Hepatitis C. In Pereira VIH it went from 1.9% in 2011 to 8.4% in 2014.
- Increased availability of drugs in the market, 1 in 3 school children consider that it is easy to get drugs.



Fuente: Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia

Punto 1: Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia, Estudio nacional e consumo de SPA, Colombia 2013.

Punto 2: Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia. Sistema de Alertas Tempranas, 2018

Punto 3: Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia. La Heroína en Colombia. Producción, uso e impacto en la salud pública, 2015.

Punto 4. Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia, 2017

Estudio nacional de consumo de SPA en población escolar Colombia 2016



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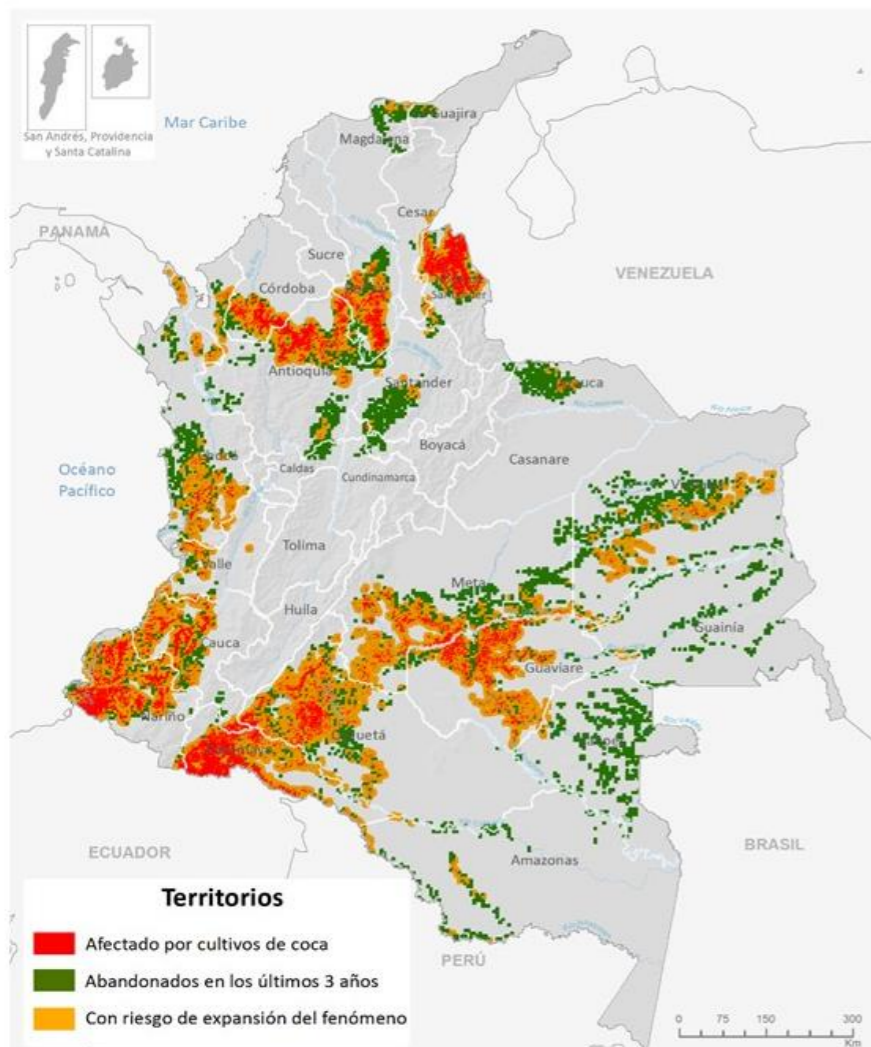


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# Increase of Coca Crops Area

## Análisis de territorios



Fuente: Gobierno de Colombia - Sistema de monitoreo apoyado por UNODC.  
Los límites, nombres y títulos usados en este mapa no constituyen reconocimiento o aceptación por parte de las Naciones Unidas

Territories	Área territorio (km <sup>2</sup> )	Coca 2017 (Ha)
<b>Management area special</b>	Indigenous reserves	17.909
	Community councils	26.702
	Natural National Parks	7.601
	Second Law	26.772
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.674</b>	<b>78.984</b>
<b>Free zone intervention</b>	Areas with density greater than 8 km <sup>2</sup> /8	16.947
	Permanently affected	13.571
	Lees than 15 km from a populated place	3.937
	Rest	978
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.105</b>	<b>35.433</b>
<b>Areas of interest strategic</b>	Land border	19.280
	Productive Integration	24.496
	Buffer Zones	13.280
	Regional SINAP PN Zones	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.207</b>	<b>57.081</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44.986</b>	<b>171.499</b>

Displacement of crops

Fuente: UNODC/SIMCI



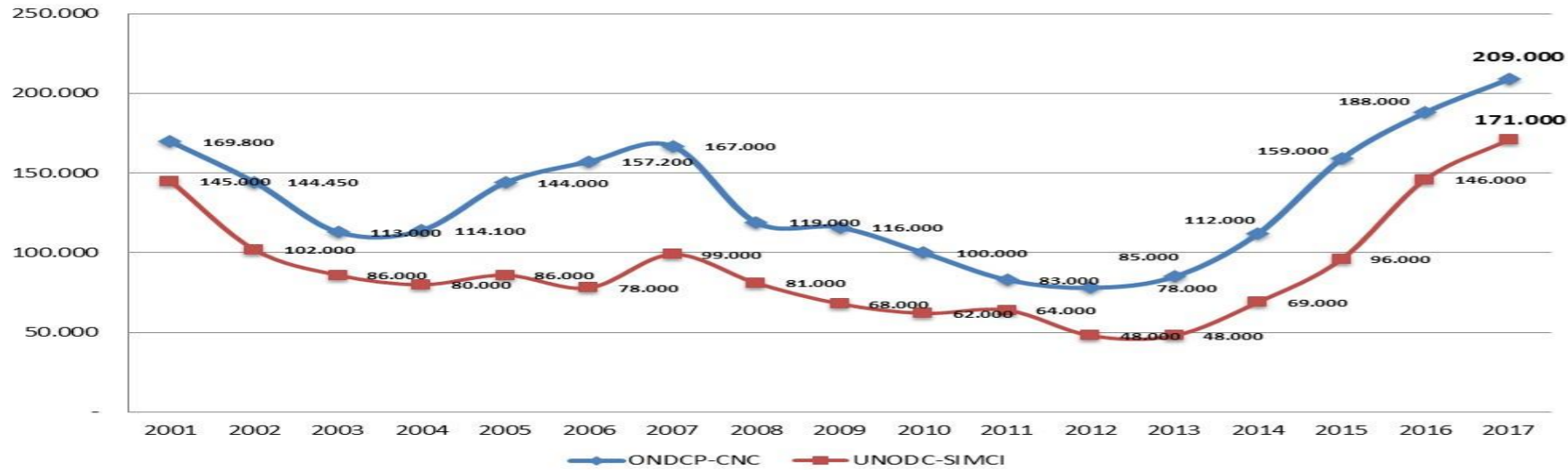
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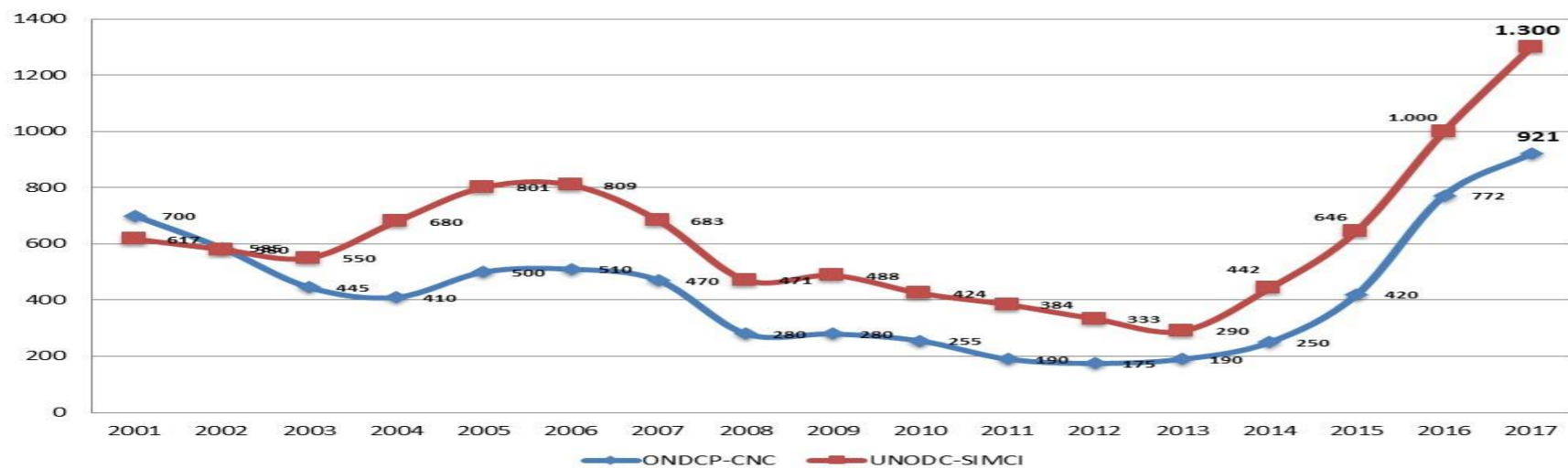
# Historical Levels of Crops and Productivity

## Coca Crops SIMCI vs USA



They are two different methodologies that coincide in the trends but with difference in the results both in area and in cocaine production.

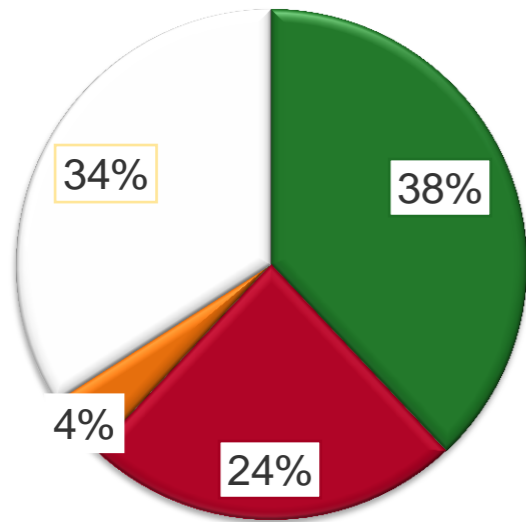
## Potencial de Producción de cocaína. SIMCI vs EEUU



In terms of area planted, those of the North American Government are superior but lower in terms of cocaine production potential.

# Increase in Area Shown in Areas with Permanent Affectation

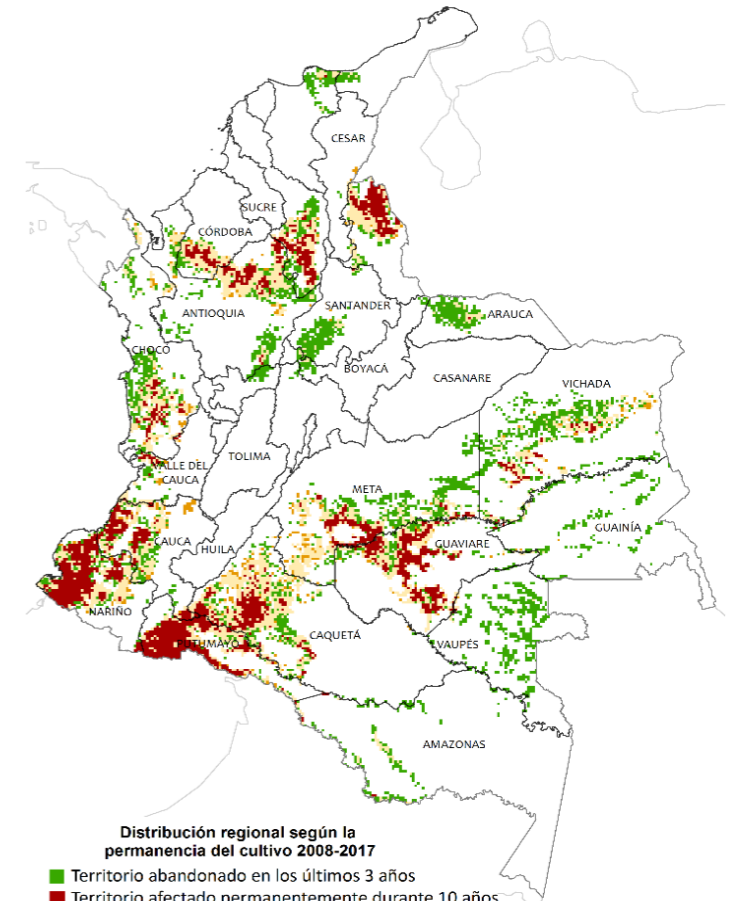
## Regional distribution according to the permanence of coca cultivation 2008 - 2017



- Territorio abandonado en los últimos 3 años
- Territorio afectado permanentemente durante los últimos 10 años
- Territorio afectado por primera vez en los últimos 3 años
- Territorio intermitentemente afectado durante los últimos 10 años

### Key Find

**80% of the area with coca detected in 2017 was located in permanently affected territories during the last ten years.**



\* La representación de la permanencia del cultivo de coca se realiza en grillas de 5km x 5km.



Census of coca 2017

# Insufficient Control Chemical Substances



171.000 ha



1.623 Tm  
of cocaine  
(81% purity of  
export)

Permanganato  
de potasio  
0,3 kg

Cemento  
56,7 kg



Acido  
sulfúrico  
1,6 litros

Acido  
clorhídrico  
1,1 litros

Gasolina  
282 litros



Liquid Substances  
485.000 m3



7.461  
Tank Trucks

Solid Substances  
98.000 Tm



1.884 Tractor  
Trucks

SQ Transit Modes

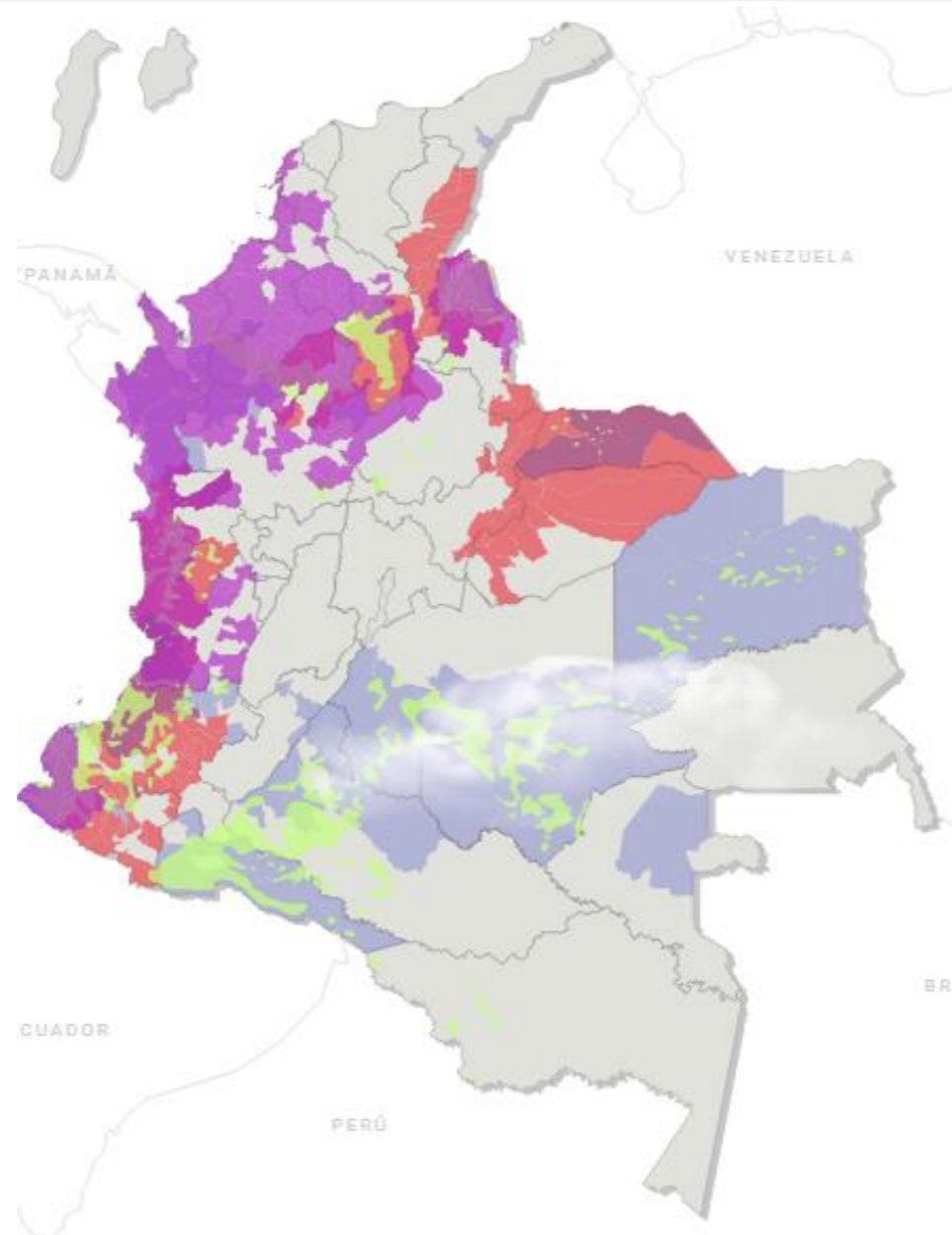
## Modalidades de tránsito de SQ

Deviation

Smuggling

Clandestine production

# Presence of Actors and Criminal Economies



Drug Trafficking

Estimates of drug trafficking revenues reached a peak equivalent to 12% of GDP in 2003 and 2% in 2013.



Identify the country's threats and vulnerabilities

## National Evaluation of Risk

**Drug Trafficking**

Corruption

Smuggling

Extortion

Illegal Mineral

Trafficking of Migrants

## Regional Evaluation of Risk

Corruption

**Drug Trafficking**

Smuggling

Extortion

Tax Evasion

Illegal Capture



National Development Plan

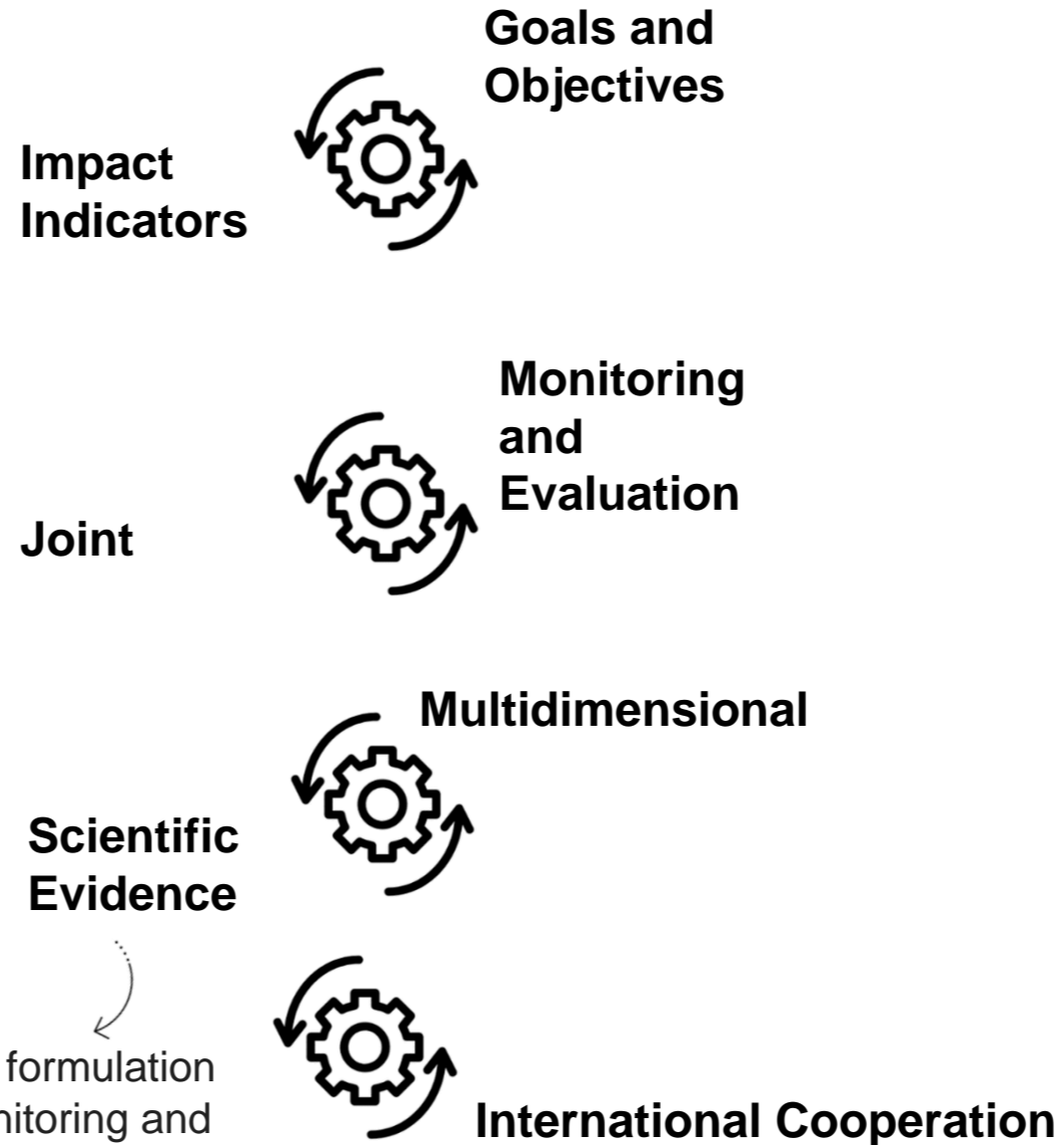
Integral Policy against Drugs



To confront the problem of drugs from a comprehensive, territorial and differential perspective that addresses all the links in the chain.

# Strategy





Key input for policy formulation and purpose of monitoring and evaluation.



**Demand**



**Operational recommendations on demand reduction**  
(Prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation)



**Offer**



**Operational recommendations on alternative development and supply reduction**  
(Prevent the diversion of chemical precursors, attack the strong links in the chain, reduce illicit crops)



**Criminal Organization**



**Illicite Finance**



**Operational Recommendations** (law enforcement, Fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, fight against money laundering and judicial cooperation)





**Operational recommendations  
(law enforcement, Fight against  
illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs  
and psychotropic substances,  
fight against money laundering  
and judicial cooperation)**

# THANK YOU

Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho

COLOMBIA