







South-East Asia: Opium Survey 2011

South-East Asia
Opium survey 2011

Lao PDR, Myanmar

15 December 2010

Launch at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand







PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

- 1. BIG PICTURE
- 2. REPORT OVERVIEW
- 3. MYANMAR
- 4. LAO PDR
- 5. CONCLUSIONS







1. BIG PICTURE







The Big Picture

"Containment" has worked during past decade

- Number of users level at 4.5% adult population
- Opiate cultivation declines globally over past 2 decades
- Coca/cocaine declines globally over past 2 decades
- Cultivation is limited to a few countries
- ATS use stabilizes across globe

WARNING SIGNS

- SE Asia: soaring production, trafficking, use of ATS
- SE Asia: resurgence of opium cultivation







2. REPORT OVERVIEW







CULTIVATION

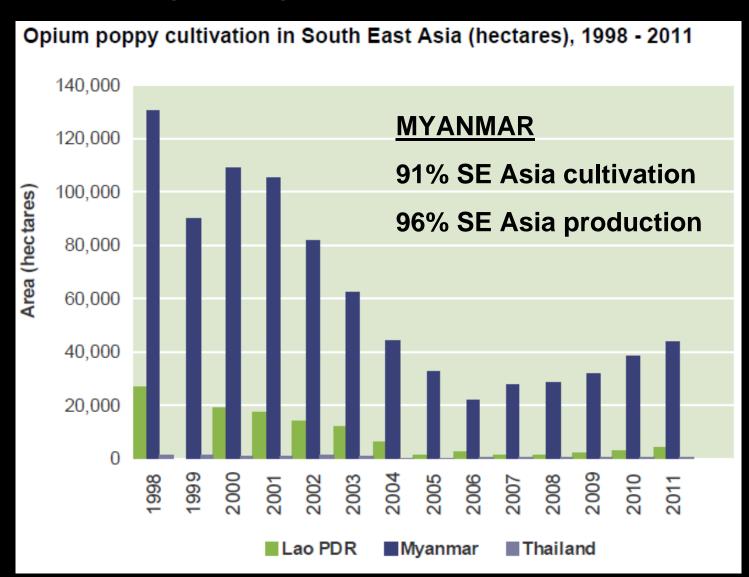
- Has doubled in SE Asia since 2006
- Myanmar is still world's second largest illicit poppy cultivator after Afghanistan (approx. 23% world cultivation; approx. 10% world production)
- Myanmar: 2011 trend = up
- Lao PDR: 2011 trend = up







CULTIVATION – SE Asia

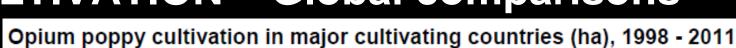


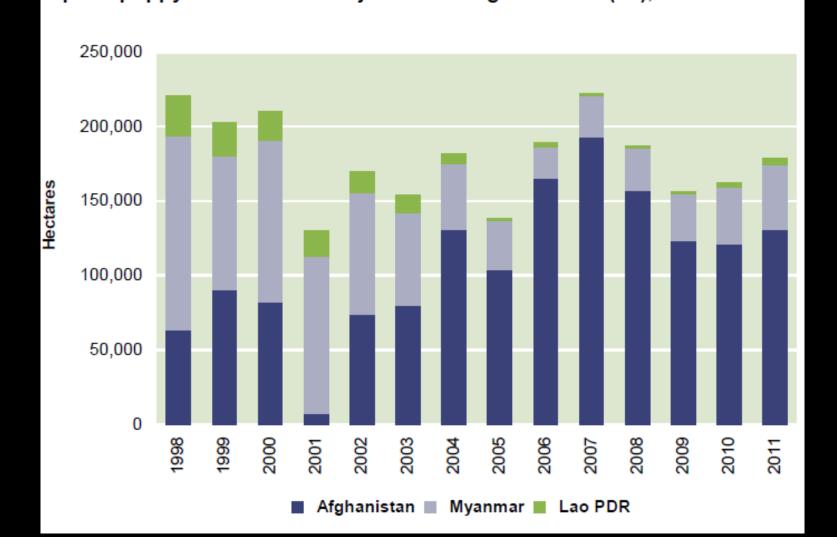






CULTIVATION - Global comparisons

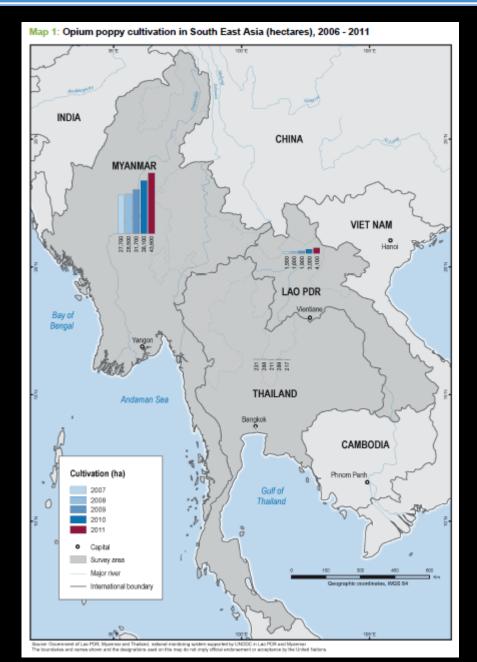








CULTIVATION









CULTIVATION

	2010	2011	Change from
Opium poppy cultivation	41,389 ha	47,917 ha	+16%
Lao PDR	3,000 ha	4,100 ha	+37%
Thailand	289 ha	217 ha	-25%
Myanmar	38,100 ha	43,600 ha	+14%

PRODUCTION

Potential production of opium	603 mt	638 mt	+6 %
Lao PDR	18 mt	25 mt	+37%
Thailand	5 mt	3 mt	-25%
Myanmar	580 mt	610 mt	+5%

MARKET VALUE





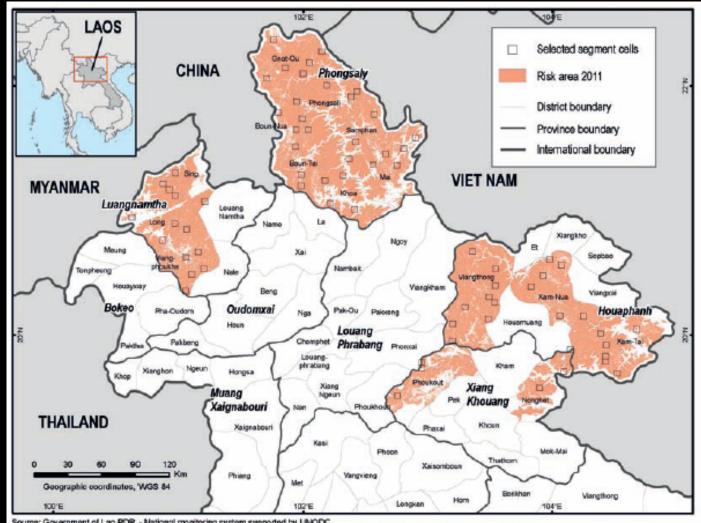


3. LAO PDR





LAO PDR – Cultivation



Source: Government of Lac PDR - National monitoring system supported by UNODC

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

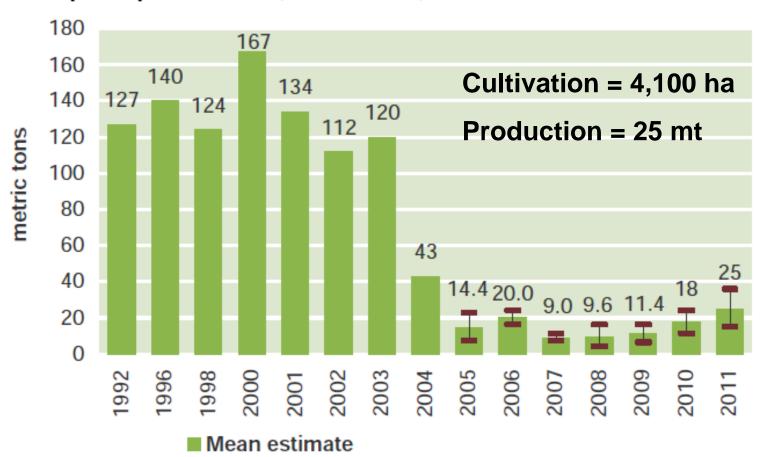






LAO PDR – Cultivation

Potential opium production (metric tons), 1992 - 2011



- Upper limit of 95% confidence interval
- -Lower limit of 95% confidence interval







4. MYANMAR







Satellite Survey

- Detailed satellite images
- Statistical sampling approach
- Systematic field verification of all satellite images
- Socio-economic survey of villages

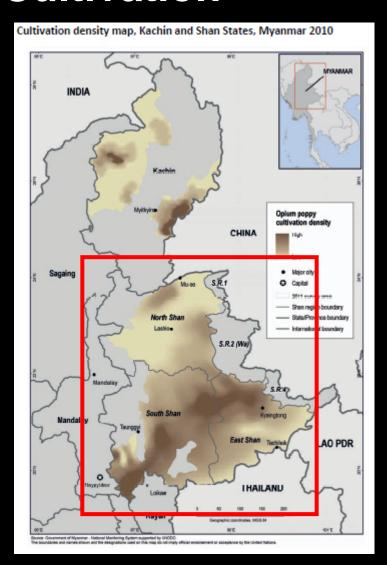
Cultivation = 43,600 ha

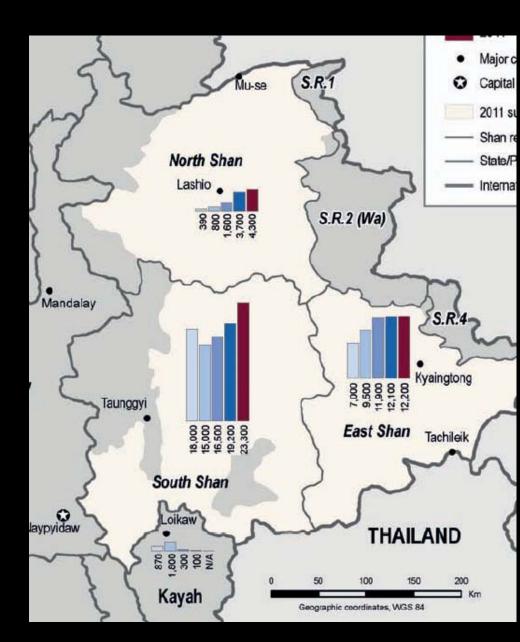
Production = 610 mt





Cultivation











5. CONCLUSIONS







Conclusions

- 1. What is driving opium poppy increase:
 - a) Food insecurity
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Conflict
 - d) High prices
- 2. Few international organizations are currently engaging in Shan State in AD
- 3. Investment in AD by the international community is an investment in peace and security in the border areas of Myanmar







THANK YOU

www.unodc.org/eastasiaandpacific