World Drug Report 2015
Advanced Briefing to Member States
18 June 2015
Replies from 100 Member States and territories.
Replies from 98 Member States and territories.
Drug use

**FIG. 1.** Global trends in the estimated number of drug users, 2006-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of illicit drug users</th>
<th>Number of problem drug users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIG. 2.** Global trends in the estimated prevalence of drug use, 2006-2013

- Annual prevalence among population aged 15-64 (percentage)
- Prevalence of problem drug use (percentage)
- Prevalence of illicit drug use (percentage)
Trends in the annual prevalence of drug use, 2009-2013

Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire.
Note: Based on the estimated percentage of adults (aged 15-64) who have used the substance in the past year.
Prison

FIG. 5. Lifetime, annual and past-month prevalence of drug use in prisons (based on 62 studies from 43 countries over the period 2000-2013)

annual prevalence general population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Past month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any illicit drug use</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drug use

FIG. 4. Percentage distribution of people in treatment, by primary drug type, by region and share of first-time entrants for each drug type (2013 or latest available data)

- First time in treatment (percentage)
- People in treatment (percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Opioids</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>ATS</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Opioids</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>ATS</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Opioids</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>ATS</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Opioids</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>ATS</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Opioids</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>ATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and South-Eastern Europe</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and Central Europe</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire; progress reports of UNAIDS on the global AIDS response (various years); the former Reference Group to the United Nations on HIV and Injecting Drug Use; and national government reports.

Notes: The number of PWID living with HIV is represented for each region as both a proportion of PWID in the general population aged 15-64 (horizontal axis) and as a proportion of PWID living with HIV (vertical axis). The areas of the circles are proportional to the number of PWID living with HIV. The orange dot and dashed lines represent the global average prevalence of PWID and the global average prevalence of PWID living with HIV.
Drug related deaths linked to opioid abuse in the USA

**FIG. 10.** Deaths related to heroin and opioid painkillers in the United States, 2000-2013

Gender

Even though one out of three drug users is a woman, only one out of five drug users in treatment is a woman.

Source: UNAIDS, progress reports on the Global AIDS response.

Note: Each circle represents a country. The solid circles are those countries with large numbers (over 120,000) of people who inject drugs. Data were available for 61 countries across all global regions.
Pre-school intervention

Skills training programmes for students and parents


Philosophy of chronic care versus acute care: continuity of interventions

The impact of the intervention can be evaluated only DURING the intervention and NOT after

Is drug treatment better than no treatment?

*Effective treatment typically incorporates many components — pharmacotherapy, behavioural therapy and social support. The scientific evidence is clear that the best available treatments for individuals with drug dependence are those that are ongoing, able to address multiple problems in numerous life domains — such as medical and psychiatric symptoms and social instability — and are well integrated into the community, making them available and accessible to such individuals.*
Global trends in main drug supply indicators, 2005-2014

- Cultivation of opium poppy
- Cultivation of coca bush
- Quantities of cocaine seized
- Quantities of heroin seized
- Quantities of illicit morphine seized
- Quantities of cannabis seized
Global seizures, by drug and region (number of cases) 2005-2008 and 2009-2013

- Number of cannabis resin seizure cases
- Number of herbal cannabis seizure cases
- Number of ATS seizure cases
- Number of cocaine seizure cases

Regions: Americas, Europe, Oceania, Africa, Asia
Mode of transportation reported in individual drug seizure cases, 2006-2008 and 2009-2014
Opiates

Key figures

Global cultivation change from previous year:
- Most recent estimate (2014): 310,891 ha
- Change: +5%

Potential production change from previous year:
- Heroin: 526 tons
- Opium: 7,554 tons
- Heroin: +11% opium

Global seizures five-year change:
- Morphine: +47%
- Opium: -5%
- Heroin: Stable

Global number of users:
- Opioid users: 32.4 million
- Opiate users: 16.5 million
Global potential opium production

Source: Period 1997-2002: UNODC; since 2003: national illicit crop monitoring system supported by UNODC.
Opiates

MAP 1. Main global trafficking flows of opiates
Cocaine

Key figures

Global cultivation change from previous year

10%

Global seizures five-year change

9%

Most recent estimate

120,800 ha

170,000 x

Potential manufacture change from previous year

stable

662-902 tons

Pure cocaine

Global number of users

17.0 million
Global Coca bush cultivation

Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire and other official sources.
Cocaine

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

Notes: The trafficking routes represented on this map should be considered broadly indicative and based on data analyses rather than definitive route outlines. Such analyses are based on data related to official drug seizures along the trafficking routes as well as official country reports and responses to annual report questionnaires. Routes may deviate to other countries that lie along the routes and there are numerous secondary flows that may not be reflected. 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.
Cannabis

Key figures

Global seizures
five-year change

- 11% cannabis resin
- 14% herbal cannabis

1,416 tons

5,764 tons

Global number of users

181.8 million

Note: Data for seizures and number of users are from 2013.
Seizures of marijuana (cannabis herb), 2013
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.
Cashed lines represent international 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 determined.

* 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.
Seizures of hashish (cannabis resin), 2013

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, drug 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 Republic of Sudan and the Republic of 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 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 1 kg. For more details please refer to the Methodology section of the World Drug Report.
Prevalence of past-year marijuana use (aged 12 or older) in the United States 2006-2013

Source: United States, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.
Synthetic Drugs
Key figures

Global seizures five-year change
- 15% "ecstasy"
- Stable amphetamine
- 158% methamphetamine

Global number of users
- "ecstasy" users: 18.8 million
- Users of amphetamines and prescription stimulants: 33.9 million

Note: Data for seizures and number of users are from 2013. Amphetamines include both amphetamine and methamphetamine.
Methamphetamine flows


Note: The origins of the flow arrows do not necessarily indicate the source/manufacture of methamphetamine. These arrows represent the flows as perceived by recipient countries. Flow arrows represent the direction of methamphetamine 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.
Seizures of “ecstasy”-type substances, 2013
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.
Notes: 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 Republic of Sudan and the Republic of 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.
Controlled drugs and NPS

Internationally controlled substances

Psychotropic substances (1971 Convention)
Narcotic drugs (1961 Convention)
New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Number of substances

- NPS identified for the first time in current year
- NPS identified in previous years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Internationally controlled substances</th>
<th>Psychotropic substances</th>
<th>Narcotic drugs</th>
<th>NPS identified for the first time</th>
<th>NPS identified in previous years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of new psychoactive substances reported, by substance group, 2014

Source: UNODC, early warning advisory on NPS, 2014.
Geographical location of Alternative Development

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.
Drivers of illicit cultivation

- No single factor and location/household specific
- Characteristics of the illicit crop (agronomic, durability, profit)
- Infrastructures and socio-economic opportunities
- Environment
- Rule of Law and governance

Challenges of alternative development

- Marginalization
- Poverty
- Isolated areas
- Limited government control
- Insecurity
Impact of Alternative Development

Vicious circle:
- Weakening of the rule of law
- Rising illicit drug production
- Strengthening of organized crime and increasing violence
- Reduction in overall growth of the licit economy
- Reduction of investment into licit sectors

Alternative development:
- Falling poverty and strengthening of the rule of law
- Increase in overall growth of the licit economy
- Increase in investment into licit sectors

Virtuous circle:
- Weakening of organized crime and falling violence
- Falling illicit drug production

Source: UNODC.
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
Assistance Committed by OECD donors

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

- Alternative development (AD) is in a constant state of flux; success has often been a result of piloting new and more sophisticated approaches.

- National strategies vary considerably, but most address food security and quality of life.

- Success is still mainly viewed in the context of reducing illicit cultivation— but impact of programmes is more broadly assessed, in term of MDG indicators.

- Sustainable Development Goals add elements of rule of law, governance and environmental protection to the traditional pillars of socioeconomic development. A new framework for AD?

- AD approach to be extended beyond illicit drug cultivation into communities affected by other illegal activities (illegal mining, wildlife and forest crimes)?