

SUMMARY FACT SHEET – COLOMBIA COCA CULTIVATION SURVEY, 2019

	2018	Variation (%)	2019
Net coca cultivation area calculated on 31 st December (rounded to the nearest thousand) ¹	169,000 ha	-9	154,000 ha
Pacific region	62,446 ha	-7	57,897 ha
Catatumbo region ²	33,629 ha	24	41,749 ha
Putumayo – Caquetá region	38,170 ha	-23	29,484 ha
Central region	26,690 ha	-24	20,335 ha
Meta – Guaviare region	7,285 ha	-37	4,585 ha
Orinoco region	557 ha	-56	245 ha
Amazon region	228 ha	-24	173 ha
Sierra Nevada region	14 ha	-50	7 ha
Average fresh coca leaf yield ³	5.7 mt/ha/year	1.8	5.8 mt/ha/year
Potential fresh coca leaf production ³	977,400 mt (853,188 mt - 1,150,436 mt)	1.6	993,100 mt (872,300 mt – 1,170,900 mt)
Potential cocaine hydrochloride (%100 purity) production	1,120 mt (978 mt - 1,318 mt)	1.5	1,137 mt (999 mt - 1,340 mt)
Average potential cocaine hydrochloride/hectare harvested ³	6.5 kg/ hectare harvested	3.1	6.7 kg/ hectare harvested
Cocaine seizures ⁴	413,383 kg	4.8	433,036 kg
Illegal laboratories destroyed ⁵	4,567	20	5,461
Reported manual eradication of illicit crops ⁶	59,978 ha	58	94,606 ha
Families enrolled in the National Substitution Program - (PNIS)	99,097	-	99,097 ⁷
Reported voluntary manual eradication of illicit crops in the National Substitution Program - (PNIS)	31,721 ⁸ ha	-79	6,765 ha
Total gross value of the production of coca ⁹ leaf and its derivatives on the farm	USD \$ 899 millions	-9.9	USD \$ 810 millions
Added value generated by the cultivation of coca and its transformation into a farm ¹⁰	USD \$ 577 millions	-17	USD \$ 479 millions
As a percentage of GDP ¹¹	0.2	-	0.2
As a percentage of GDP of the agricultural sector ^{9,12}	2.8	-	2.2
Number of households involved in illicit crops ¹³	124,600-169,000		

¹ This corresponds to the area with coca found on December the 31st, 2018, vis-à-vis December the 31st, 2019.

² Considering the current regional dynamics, the Catatumbo region (Norje de Santander and Cesar), which previously belonged to the Central region (Antioquia, Córdoba, Bolívar, Santander and Boyacá), was separated.

³ The national average yield per hectare per year and the potential cocaine production per hectare harvested are calculated from the productive area during the year (AP).

⁴ Cocaine seizures include those cocaine hydrochloride seizures that were the results of actions by the control authorities in the national territory, as well as the results of international operations or current Maritime Agreements. Values for the year 2018 were updated to correspond the full year.

⁵ This only includes cocaine laboratories and other structures set up to produce basic cocaine paste and cocaine base. Values for the year 2018 were updated to correspond the full year.

⁶ Values are verified and updated on a continuous basis, which may have an impact on data and trends previously reported. Values for the year 2018 were updated to correspond the full year.

⁷ For the year 2019, no new families were registered. Verification missions continued.

⁸ The eradication data includes 5,374 ha that were eradicated in an assisted manner by the Public Force.

⁹ Representative exchange rates used to convert Colombian Peso to US Dollars were of \$COP2,956/\$ US in 2018 and \$COP3,281/\$ US in 2019. These rates correspond to the yearly averaged value, based on monthly rates reported by the Central Bank or Banco de la República, Colombia.

¹⁰ It is the source from which the income generated by economic activities comes. Added value is defined as the difference between the production generated and the goods and services necessary for its transformation (intermediate consumption). Therefore, it does not include wages paid, insofar as they correspond to one of the mechanisms of the distribution of added value.

¹¹ Estimated from the net income of the Agricultural Production Units with Coca-UPAC.

¹² It refers to the GDP of the Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing sector. According to DANE, it is estimated that the GDP of these economic sectors went from COP \$ 61,974 billion pesos in 2018 (p) to COP \$ 71,579 billion pesos in 2019 (pr).

¹³ The data used to calculate the number of households involved in illicit crops can have important fluctuations over time. This is due to the heterogeneity of livelihoods in rural areas and the numerous factors that influence farmers' decisions. The data to estimate the number of households in 2019 are not available yet, the figures will be presented in the next report.