South-East Asia: Opium Survey 2010

13 December 2010

Launch at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand
PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

1. OVERVIEW
   • Cultivation
   • Yield
   • Production
   • Eradication
   • Prices

2. LAO PDR

3. MYANMAR

4. CONCLUSIONS
1. OVERVIEW

Flowering-stage poppy
CULTIVATION

Lao PDR – up
Myanmar – up
Thailand – up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opium poppy cultivation¹</td>
<td>33,811 ha</td>
<td>41,389 ha</td>
<td>+22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>1,900 ha</td>
<td>3,000 ha</td>
<td>+58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>211 ha</td>
<td>289 ha</td>
<td>+37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>31,700 ha</td>
<td>38,100 ha</td>
<td>+20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Opium poppy cultivation data includes both poppy and morphine poppy.
CULTIVATION – SE Asia

Figure 1: Opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia (hectares), 1998 - 2010
CULTIVATION – Global

Figure 2: Opium poppy cultivation in major cultivating countries (ha), 1998 - 2010

Hectares

Afghanistan • Myanmar • Lao PDR
YIELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighted average dry opium yield</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>6.0 kg/ha</td>
<td>6.0 kg/ha</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>15.6 kg/ha</td>
<td>15.6 kg/ha</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>10.4 kg/ha</td>
<td>15.2 kg/ha</td>
<td>+46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lao PDR – same
Myanmar – up
Thailand – same
## Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential production of opium¹</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>345 mt</td>
<td>603 mt</td>
<td>+75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>11 mt</td>
<td>18 mt</td>
<td>+58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>3 mt</td>
<td>5 mt</td>
<td>+36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330 mt</td>
<td>580 mt</td>
<td>+76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Lao PDR – up
- Myanmar – up
- Thailand – up

= 16% global production
  - increased Ha
  - increased yield
### ERADICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opium poppy eradication</td>
<td>4,939 ha</td>
<td>9,125 ha</td>
<td>+85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>651 ha</td>
<td>579 ha</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>201 ha</td>
<td>278 ha</td>
<td>+38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>4,087 ha</td>
<td>8,268 ha</td>
<td>+102%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lao PDR – down  
Myanmar – up  
Thailand – up
**PRICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average price of opium²</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Change from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>1,327 US$/kg</td>
<td>1,670 US$/kg</td>
<td>+26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2,700 US$/kg</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>317 US$/kg</td>
<td>305 US$/kg</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Lao PDR – up
- Myanmar – slightly down
- Thailand – n/a
2. LAO PDR
LAO PDR – Helicopter survey

- Helicopter survey
- Sample sites
- 6 provinces
- Northern Lao PDR
LAO PDR – Cultivation

**Figure 4: Potential opium production (metric tons), 1992 - 2010**

- Cultivation = 3,000 ha
- Production = 18 mt
3. MYANMAR
Satellite Survey

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

Map 1: Opium poppy cultivation in Kachin, Kayah and Shan States, Myanmar 2004-2010
Cultivation

Figure 4: Opium poppy cultivation shares by state in 2010

- East Shan: 32%
- North Shan: 8%
- South Shan: 50%
- Kachin State: 0%
- Kayah State: 10%
FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of households that had enough rice for 12 months
Reasons for farmers to grow poppy

Est. # households involved in poppy cultivation = 224,000
% of income derived from opium poppy cultivation

2003 = 70%
2008 = 20%
2009 = 43%

Est. # households involved in poppy cultivation (2009) = 224,000
Total average income of households in Shan State (US$/year) asked for 2009.

Opium farmers poorer than non-opium farmers.
Sources of income – Shan State villages (2010)

Poppy village
- Rice sales, 31%
- Opium sales, 43%
- Livestock sale, 23%
- Corn and other crops, 17%
- Sesame & sunflower seeds, 6%
- Other (business, salary, remittance), 23%
- Other (salary, remittance), 8%

Non-poppy village
- Rice sales, 31%
- Livestock sales, 23%
- Corn and other crops, 17%
- Sesame & sunflower seeds, 6%
- Other (business, salary, remittance), 23%
- Other (salary, remittance), 8%
- Opium sales, 43%
- Rice sales, 17%
Many farmers who stopped growing poppy

- Had to purchase food on credit
- Had to borrow food
- Had to rely on relatives / friends

Est. # households involved in poppy cultivation (2009) = 224,000
### Food security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>In 2008</th>
<th>In 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayah</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Shan</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Shan</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Shan</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>In 2008</th>
<th>In 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayah</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Shan</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Shan</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Shan</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poppy village**

**Non-poppy village**
4. CONCLUSIONS
Conclusions

1. Opium problem getting more severe
2. Food security has deteriorated
3. Insecurity – conflict prevents access
4. Poverty also impacting environmental change – timber harvesting, NTFP
5. Few international organizations engaging in Shan State on food insecurity and poverty
6. Solutions must involve emergence of peace
7. Funding required
THANK YOU

www.apaic.org

www.unodc.org/eastasiaandpacific