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Asunto: ONDCP Releases Data on Coca Cultivation and Production in Peru and Bolivia
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ONDCP Releases Data on Coca Cultivation and Production in Peru and Bolivia

Washington, D.C. – Today, Friday, August 25, 2017, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) released the 2016 estimate of coca cultivation and production for the Republic of Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Peru

According to the estimate, coca cultivation in Peru saw a 17 percent decrease in 2016 but potential cocaine production remained constant at 410 metric tons. Efforts by the Peruvian Government during 2015 to eradicate the coca crop in targeted areas of the country contributed to the decrease in cultivation in 2016; however, the remaining 44,000 hectares saw an 18 percent increase in coca crop maturity, which accounts for the consistent potential production on fewer hectares.

Peru Coca Cultivation	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cultivation (Hectares)	53,000	49,500	50,500	59,500	46,500	53,000	44,000
Production Potential (Metric Tons)	340	310	310	360	355	410	410

Bolivia

Bolivia, however, witnessed a slight increase of 3 percent in coca cultivation from 2015 to 2016, from 36,500 hectares to 37,500 hectares. Cocaine potential production in Bolivia is estimated to have increased 8 percent over the year to 275 metric tons in 2016.

Bolivia Coca Cultivation	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cultivation (Hectares)	29,000	25,500	25,000	27,000	35,000	36,500	37,500
Production Potential (Metric Tons)	190	195	165	190	225	255	275

Despite a decrease in the cultivation of coca in Peru for 2016, cocaine production in the Andean region as a whole is at record levels and challenging cocaine supply reduction efforts. In March, ONDCP released data on Colombia's cocaine cultivation and production, which showed record levels of both cultivation and potential production – 188,000 hectares and 710 metric tons. This represents an 18 percent increase in cultivation and a 37 percent increase in potential production over 2015 levels. More than 90 percent of the cocaine samples seized in the continental United States originate in Colombia.

“I’m glad to see that the cultivation of coca in Bolivia is stabilizing and that it’s on the decline in Peru,” said Richard Baum, Acting Director of National Drug Control Policy. “These new estimates are encouraging and show just how important it is that we continue to work with our international partners to eradicate coca crops so we can reduce the flow of cocaine into our country and our neighborhoods.”

Recent data shows that cocaine use in America is on the rise. According to the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) – the most recent year for which data is available – the number of current cocaine users in America rose to 1.876 million, a 37 percent increase from 1.369 million in 2011. The same 2015 survey also reveals an increase in the number of Americans who initiated cocaine use in the past year to 968,000 – a number not seen for nearly a decade. Additionally, cocaine-involved overdose deaths rose 54 percent over the same period, to 6,784 in 2015 from 4,404 in 2012.

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