Using space technology for monitoring of illicit crop cultivation and other illicit activities
To inform Member States on the nature, extent and evolution of the drugs and crime problems in the world:

• Increased knowledge to address existing and emerging drug and crime issues
• Enhanced understanding of illicit markets (transnational, global)
• Standard setting and capacity building on drugs and crime data collection and analysis
• Strengthened international responses to global problems
UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch

- Illicit crop monitoring: estimating area under cultivation, production, prices, value of the drug market, etc.

- Research to better understand factors contributing to illicit crop cultivation and to improve impact assessment of alternative development programmes, making use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.
Geographical information on coca bush and opium poppy cultivation

- Joint UNODC-Government surveys
- Methodology development
Combining remote sensing and socio-economic data

Afghanistan

Myanmar
Anarkhil, Barbara Khail, Haidar Khani, Manzonai, Shama Khail & Tawos Khail, Kot, Nangarhar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Poppy</th>
<th>Cereal</th>
<th>Orchard</th>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Alfalfa</th>
<th>Fallow</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anarkhil</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Khail</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haidar Khani</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzonai</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shama Khail</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawos Khail</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area in ha (2017)

Legend
- Pink: Poppy
- Green: Cereal
- Yellow: Vegetable
- Red: Orchard
- Other: Alfalfa
- Light Blue: Settlement
- Brown: Fallow
Drivers of illicit cultivation

- No single factor and location/household specific
- Characteristics of the illicit crop (agronomic, durability, profit)
- Lack of infrastructure and socio-economic opportunities
- Environmental issues
- Rule of Law and governance
Risk and threat mapping

Risk to poppy cultivation
Afghanistan

UNIVERSITÄT SALZBURG
ZGIS

Poppy Risk Index

Risk to poppy cultivation
Afghanistan

Risk and threat mapping

Coca cultivation and homicide in Colombia
Areas under control of insurgent groups and area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan
Monitoring of illegal landing strips in Peru

Pistas clandestinas - Imagen SPOT 6, 2015.
Fuente: UNODC- SIMCI

Pistas clandestinas abandonadas - Imagen SPOT 6, 2016.
Fuente: UNODC- SIMCI
Illegal gold exploitation in Colombia
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING