



UNODC PROGRAMME IN PERU: BASIC FACTS

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ONGOING PROJECTS IN PERU

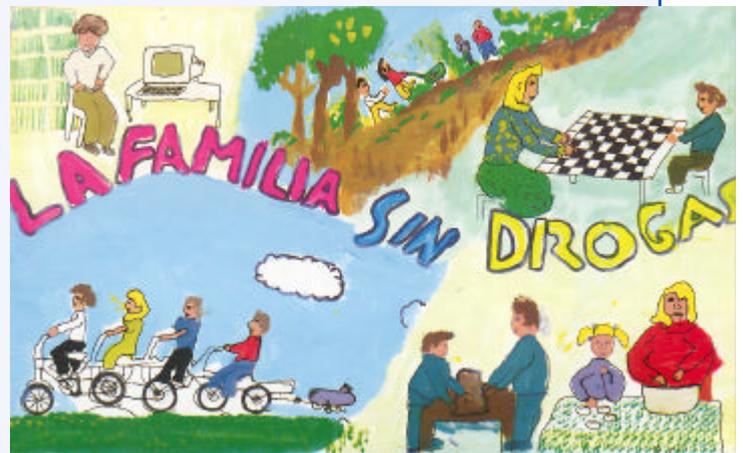
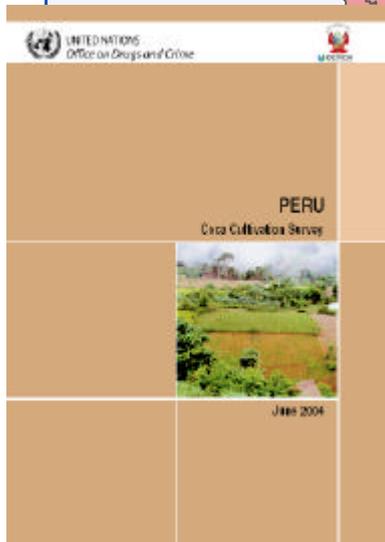
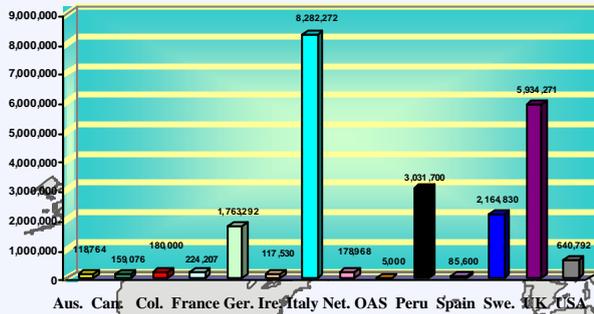


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. UNODC Programme in Peru, Overview	1
2. Summary of Ongoing Activities	3
3. Table: Ongoing Programme in Peru	7
4. Overview on Evaluations	8
5. Chart: Project Expenditures in Peru 1990-2004 (by year)	11
6. Chart: Contributions to UNODC Ongoing Projects in Peru	12
7. Table: Major Farmers' Organizations in Peru Currently or Previously Supported by UNODC.....	13
8. 17 Years of Leadership and Results in Alternative Development.....	14
9. Featured article: <i>Farmers Offered a Sustainable Future</i>	15
10. Staff of the Latin America and the Caribbean Programme of the UNODC Offices in Vienna and Peru	16

UNODC PROGRAMME IN PERU

OVERVIEW

Situation analysis

Peru was once the world's foremost coca producer. However, cultivation was reduced significantly from 115,000 hectares in the mid-1990s to 42,200 hectares at present. This reduction is attributable to the combined effect of the air interdiction programmes, the surge of cultivation in Colombia, abandonment of coca crops by Peruvian farmers, and a better alternative development programme. However, after Colombia, Peru remains the second largest coca leaf producer, with a current potential cocaine output of 155 metric tons.

Bearing in mind the overall situation in neighbouring countries where illicit crops are grown, there is general concern that poor farmers could in the near future rehabilitate some of the abandoned coca fields. For this reason, there is an urgent need to ensure the sustainability of the major results achieved in coca reduction, and to strengthen further the current national alternative development programme. Drug abuse prevention also requires further support in view of the growth in drug abuse in the capital (Lima) and the tropical regions where coca is grown. Also, the increasing use of ecstasy needs to be addressed.

The national drug control commission, DEVIDA, was restructured and its mandate expanded. In addition to planning and coordinating drug control activities in the field of demand reduction and alternative development, DEVIDA is now also responsible for law enforcement and illicit crop reduction. DEVIDA has taken an effective



Girls drinking locally-produced juice



“Llamas” community, Shamboy Acu, Peru

lead in fund-raising and international consultation. This has resulted in improved planning and coordination of multi- and bilateral assistance as well as in increasing Government cost-sharing contributions to the UNODC programme.

Objective

To support the Peruvian Government in the overall implementation of its national drug control strategy by means of sound policy guidance and catalytic technical assistance interventions.

Strategy

The UNODC programme in Peru was developed jointly with the Government in accordance with the 1994 National Prevention and Drug Control Plan, and the National Programme for Prevention and Rehabilitation for the period 1998-2003. More recently, DEVIDA developed a new National Drug Control Strategy 2002-2007. The strategy includes drug abuse reduction and rehabilitation, alternative development, environmental protection, law enforcement and drug trafficking and related crime control.

The principal challenges of UNODC for the future will be to work closely with the Government with a view to consolidating and increasing the geographic reach of alternative development activities, also in support of voluntary eradication. This is essential to make the major drug control achievements sustainable and to prevent a resurgence of coca cultivation. There is also a need to

strengthen further national capacities in drug abuse prevention, advocacy and resource mobilization and drug crop monitoring.

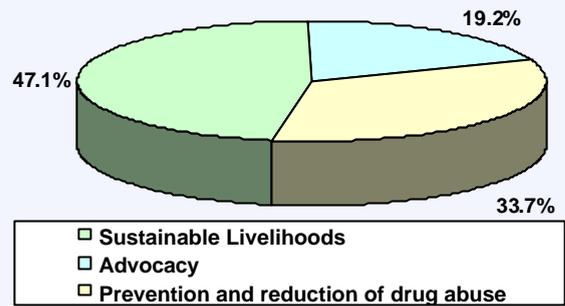
The UNODC 2005 programme for Peru comprises seven projects in three of the four mandated drug control sectors. Four projects support the sector on sustainable livelihoods through alternative development. The programme reinforces ongoing alternative development activities with a view to enhancing the geographic reach of and the income effect for ex-coca-growing families. There is also the need to establish more processing facilities and to diversify marketing options for agricultural production promoted by alternative development projects in general.

To maintain a balanced approach, UNODC supports two projects in drug abuse prevention. One project supports a drug abuse prevention programme for primary and secondary schools. The programme trains teachers and integrates drug abuse prevention into the school curricula as a cross-cutting issue. The other project, under the umbrella of the Southern Cone Memorandum of Understanding on Regional Drug Control Cooperation, sponsors additional research studies on drug abuse.

In the field of advocacy, the ongoing project in support of DEVIDA continues to strengthen the capacities of DEVIDA in communication, information, advocacy and resource mobilization.

UNODC will seek strategic and operational associations with national and international entities. UNODC will also continue participating actively in the finalization of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The programme will continue collaborating with the signatories of the Southern Cone Memorandum of

2005 ALLOCATIONS FOR ONGOING PROJECTS IN PERU
(TOTAL US\$ 1,087,700)

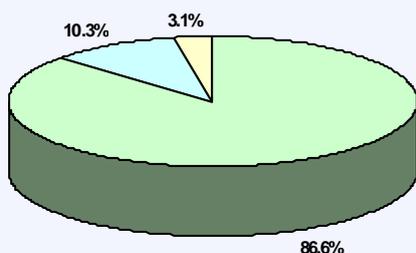


Understanding on Regional Drug Control Cooperation (MOU). The signatories to the MOU include Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay. Work will be continued in conjunction with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS). Close interaction is envisioned with civil society organizations, community-based organizations and NGOs. Interaction is also envisaged with several United Nations system agencies, such as the United Nations Organization for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA) and UNICEF.

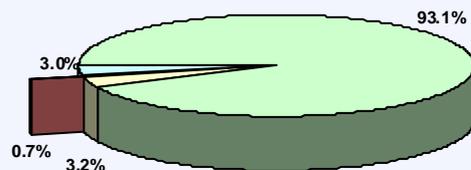
The UNODC programme in Peru is subject to regular programme and project monitoring and evaluation exercises. During 2005, the illicit crop monitoring project will be evaluated in the context of a thematic evaluation.

The activities of the UNODC Country Office in Peru are grounded in the objectives of the 1998 Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together (UNGASS).

BUDGET: ONGOING PROJECTS IN PERU
(TOTAL US\$ 25,292,130)



PROJECT EXPENDITURES IN PERU 1976-2004*
(TOTAL US\$ 76,193,036)



* 2004 expenditures are estimated.

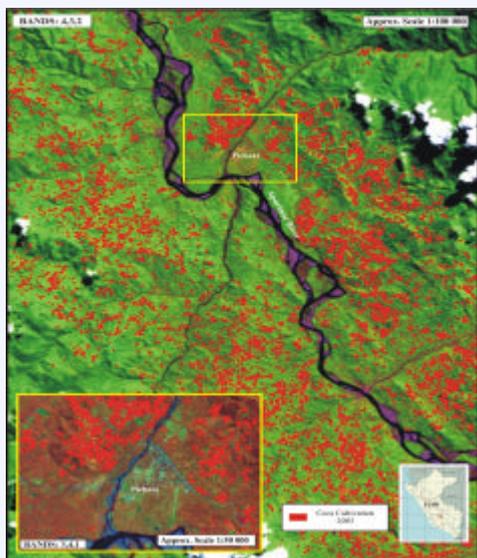


SUMMARY OF ONGOING ACTIVITIES

UNODC implements in Peru a budget of US\$ 25 million in three thematic areas, listed below.

1. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT)

Illicit crop monitoring project (US\$ 1,121,300)



Excerpt of 2003 survey: coca cultivation (in red) in Apurimac -Ene river basin

- ◆ To ensure that databases developed under the previous project on illicit crop monitoring are updated on an annual basis.
- ◆ To develop a methodology to determine location and extent of illicit opium poppy cultivation. The project has published the “Peru Coca Survey for 2003” — a definitive source of information on coca cultivation in Peru.
- ◆ To strengthen managerial and technical capacities of DEVIDA (the national drug control commission) regarding participation in and execution of illicit crop monitoring activities.
- ◆ To improve the measurement of coca leaf yields using the system of “actual harvest”, established by the Scientific Section of UNODC.
- ◆ To expand the existing database on economic indicators directly or indirectly related to coca activities.

Alternative development in the Apurimac-Ene Valley (US\$ 4,633,400)

- ◆ To provide for licit income sources by diversifying the licit economy through coffee, cacao, palm heart, fruit trees and food crops as well as bee-keeping and sheep.
- ◆ 2,500 hectares of licit crops has been installed.
- ◆ 2,200 farm households are helped to convert their farms in agro-ecological farming systems.
- ◆ 1,910 hectares of coffee and 400 hectares of cacao have received ecological certification, therefore enabling higher income.
- ◆ Support to farmers’ organizations through marketing credits, certification of organic coffee and extension services for various crops.
- ◆ A processing plant for palm heart and tropical fruits is in the first stage of completion.
- ◆ Reforestation of the Piene river bank for the recovery of productive soils. To improve the environmental conditions of areas seriously affected by coca cultivation through reforestation, forest management plans and agro-forestry systems.



Integrated farming systems — family work

Alternative development in Pichis-Palcazú-Aguaytía (US\$ 10,417,030)

- ◆ To introduce and/or improve licit crops and live-stock. The project works with 3,710 farmer households and implements best practices in agricultural diversification, organization of former coca farmers, and agro-business development and marketing.
- ◆ More than 1,500 hectares of oil-palm crops and nurseries equivalent to 500 hectares of oil-palm were installed.
- ◆ 254 hectares of coffee and post-harvest equipment were installed.
- ◆ The project provides assistance for cotton, palm-heart, rubber crops and has purchased more than 220 breeders to cattle-breeders.
- ◆ The project supports 500 families of native communities in income-generating activities.
- ◆ Conservation of the ecological system in the Aguaytia riverbank through the rational use of natural resources.
- ◆ To increase licit economy of palm heart producers through installation of new crop areas and strengthening of existing palm heart organizations in Tocache.



The “El Boqueron” palm oil processing plant in Shambillo was inaugurated in June 2004. It will generate sustainable livelihoods for 400 former coca-farming households.



Project gender expert

Alternative development in Inambari-Tambopata (US\$ 5,731,900)

- ◆ To diversify licit economy by introducing and improving alternative crops, such as coffee, citrus fruit, and bee-keeping.
- ◆ To establish processing and marketing facilities for coffee, cocoa, honey, fruit juice and canned fruit.
- ◆ Support to existing coffee cooperatives and to the certification process for organic coffee.
- ◆ Presently the project works with 1,417 families.
- ◆ Improve rural road infrastructure. To date, approximately 250 km of roads have been constructed and/or renovated with the help of the project.



Selecting coffee beans



Training CECOVASA Technical Department members

2. *ADVOCACY*

Institutional strengthening of DEVIDA (US\$ 2,605,500)

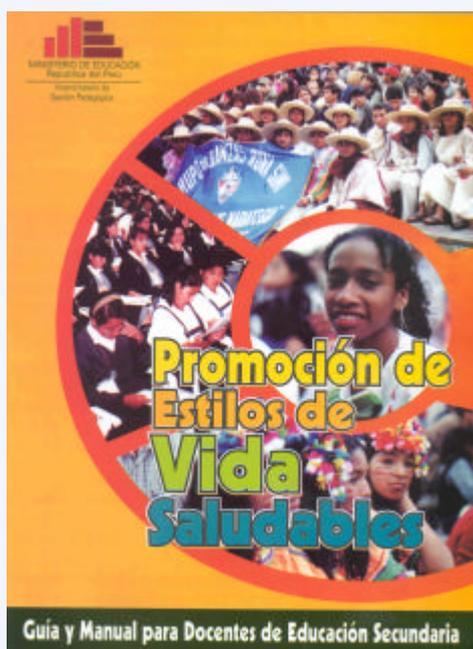
- ◆ To support DEVIDA in carrying out mandated activities related to advocacy, demand reduction and alternative development and monitoring. The project has provided substantive support in the restructuring process of DEVIDA.
- ◆ To provide equipment, such as audiovisual and computer equipment, for the DEVIDA offices.
- ◆ To train DEVIDA personnel in data collection and analysis, strategic planning, coordination skills and project management. To assist in the decentralization of national drug control functions. The project also supports the participation in key events outside Peru.
- ◆ The project assisted in the drafting of the new “National Strategy of Drug Control of 2002-2007”.
- ◆ The project assisted DEVIDA in launching a vast decentralization programme involving municipal and local government authorities, NGOs and other civil society organizations. Following several months of preparations, the project organized and co-sponsored in May 2004 the “First Meeting of Mayors of Lima and Callao on Drug Abuse Prevention”, which included technical working groups of municipal experts and social workers.



Workshop organized by project with experts from 40 districts to draft proposals for decentralization of drug control responsibilities.

3. *PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE*

Promotion of healthy lifestyles through the educational system (US\$ 407,500)

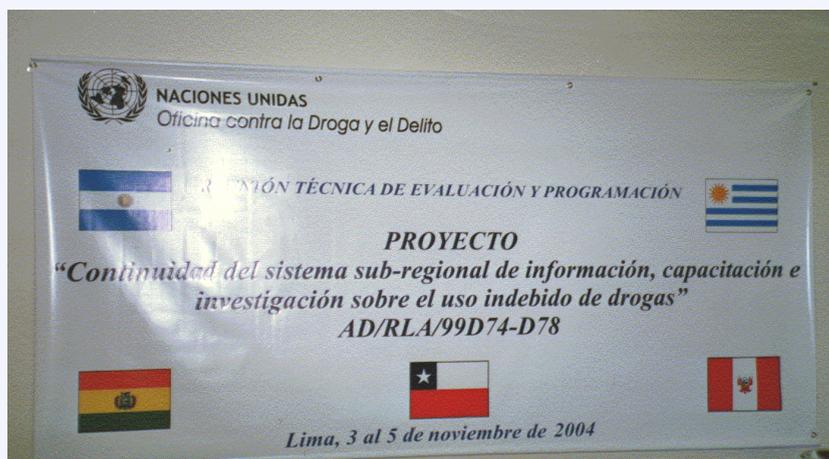


Educational guide produced by the project

- ◆ The objective of the project is to promote healthy lifestyles among the student population through integrated education in peace culture, reproductive health, and prevention of drug abuse.
- ✓ To strengthen the capacity of the Office of Tutoring and Integrated Prevention through training in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the integrated prevention programme.
- ✓ To incorporate the integrated prevention programme into the curricula of primary and secondary education as well as into the teacher training curricula.
- ✓ To promote networks among children, adolescents and parents' associations to carry out complementary prevention activities.

Subregional drug abuse information system (US\$ 375,500)

- ◆ Together with the other member states to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Southern Cone (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Uruguay), to carry out research studies on drug abuse, based on common standards.
- ◆ To train some 240 professionals in issues related to the drug abuse information system.
- ◆ To hold expert meetings with other member states to the MOU Southern Cone on research methodologies.
- ◆ A second unified drug abuse survey will be undertaken during 2005.



Project technical meeting held in Lima, Peru in November 2004

ONGOING PROGRAMME IN PERU

Project number	Title	Current donors	Budget	2005 allocation	Start	Scheduled end
Sustainable livelihoods (alternative development)						
PER/D04*	Alternative development in the Apurimac-Ene Valley	Colombia, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Peru	4,633,400	2,900	Oct-98	2007
PER/D06*	Alternative development of Pichis-Palcazu-Aguaytia	Austria, Germany, Italy, Peru, Sweden and the United States	10,417,030	475,200	Jul-99	2007
PER/D96	Alternative development in Inambari and Tambopata	Italy, Peru and the United States	5,731,900	11,300	Jul-99	2006
PER/G34	Illicit crop monitoring system - Peru	Austria, France, Peru and the United Kingdom	1,121,300	22,700	Jun-02	2006
Advocacy						
PER/D01	Institutional strengthening of DEVIDA	Canada, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the OAS	2,605,500	208,900	Sep-98	2007
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse						
PER/H01	Promotion of healthy lifestyles through the educational system	The Netherlands, Spain and Sweden	407,500	293,500	Jul-04	2006
PER/D77	MOU Southern Cone subregional drug abuse information system	Colombia, Spain and Sweden	375,500	73,200	2000	2005
GRAND TOTAL	7 projects		25,292,130	1,087,700		

* New budget under recent project revision.

OVERVIEW ON EVALUATIONS

THE FOLLOWING BRIEF PROVIDES MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF EVALUATIONS CARRIED OUT IN PERU DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS:

PROJECT PER/D01: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF DEVIDA

Duration: 21 January 2000 to 21 February 2000 (mid-term evaluation)

Evaluated by: Mr. Ignacio Merediz (external consultant)

- Since the planning of the project in early 1998, the context of the project has changed (reduction of coca cultivation was higher than was expected, increased pledges for drug control since Brussels meeting 1998). Despite this, the project is “on track”.
- Future work plans should:
 - Focus on improving the monitoring system on drug control cooperation and developing a communications and information strategy.
 - Focus on how to secure sustainability after project completion.

PROJECT PER/B14: DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMME IN PRIMARY EDUCATION AND TEACHERS' UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING

Duration: September 2000 (late mid-term evaluation)

Evaluated by: Ms. Teresa Salvador Llivina (external consultant)

- The project fully achieved and, in some cases, exceeded targets regarding training of primary school teachers and undergraduate students, production of training material and research studies. In addition, it supplements other ongoing educational programmes in schools in prevention of violence, reproductive health and peace education.
- A key factor to success is the project's capacity to motivate fully and encourage teachers to participate in the training.
- Long-term sustainability remains a concern. Identification of new financing sources is required in order to allow for expansion of the training as well as for monitoring of the multiplying effect.

PROJECTS PER/B58 AND PER/939: ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN HUALLAGA AND APURIMAC

Duration: July to August 2000

Evaluated by: Mr. Jean-Claude Noideau (external consultant)

- Despite the difficult circumstances in illicit crop areas, both projects have contributed to keeping the population in the area after the drop in coca prices. Thus, the projects have helped to re-establish social cohesion through their work with farmers' organizations.
- In the case of the Apurímac Valley, the majority of farmers have succeeded in becoming less dependent on coca cultivation. In the case of the Huallaga Valley, farmers have become completely independent of coca cultivation.
- Future projects in alternative development require a clearer definition of goals and of criteria of selection of beneficiaries. Strategies for sustainability and transfer of knowledge to relevant institutions should be identified at project start. Monitoring systems need to be defined.

PROJECT PER/D05: ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE LOWER HUALLAGA

Duration: 15 to 30 January 2001 (mid-term evaluation)

Evaluated by: Mr. Bernhard Amler (external consultant)
Ms. María Elena Canedo (external consultant)
Mr. Juan del Aguila (appointed by DEVIDA)

- The project strategy has proven to be valid in terms of generating economic impact. The implementation strategy is well adapted to the project environment and makes use of lessons learned in other UNODC alternative development projects.
- Considering the scope and size of the project, the current project should be considered a first phase. It is estimated that six to eight years are required to conclude fully some activities (such as the palm oil plant). Accordingly, a second phase should be considered.
- Topics that need to be addressed: mainstreaming of environmental issues, gender awareness and poverty alleviation, definition of an exit strategy, strengthening of the agro-industrial process, and securing counterpart funds for the construction of the palm oil plant.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN PERU (AS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN BOLIVIA, LAOS, PAKISTAN AND PERU)

Duration: November 1999 (mission to Peru, specifically alternative development in the Apurimac)

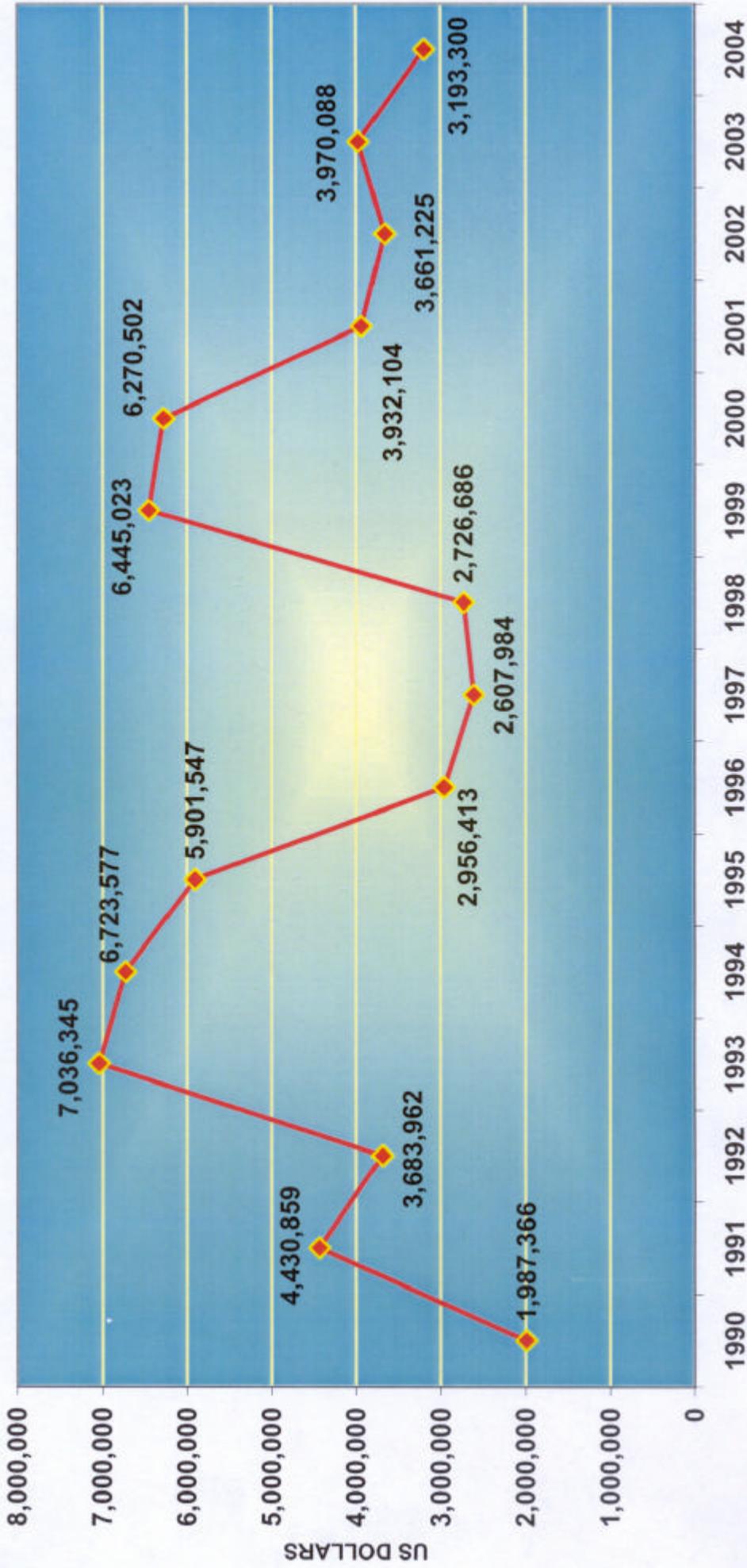
Evaluated by: Ms. Kitty Bentveltsen (Femconsult)

- The alternative development programme in Peru has developed considerable experience in gender mainstreaming.
- Project staff have become increasingly aware of the fact that gender mainstreaming is mandated, and they encourage the equitable participation of both men and women in project activities.
- The statutes of the cooperatives have been amended so that now the entire family is registered as a member. There is still a low representation of women in board positions of farmers' organizations.
- Also, initial doubts that women might not be able to work as rural promoters have proven to be unfounded. One third of rural promoters working in projects are women.
- In order to consolidate the initiated process, it is required to carry out more training for project staff and for stakeholders. Also, posts for gender experts need to be secured throughout the life span of each project.
- ◆ Gender mainstreaming needs to be institutionalized as a cross-sectoral issue in the project/programme cycle, including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, staff recruitment and institutional linkages with relevant institutions.



Community work: fertilizing oil-palm, lower Huallaga, Peru

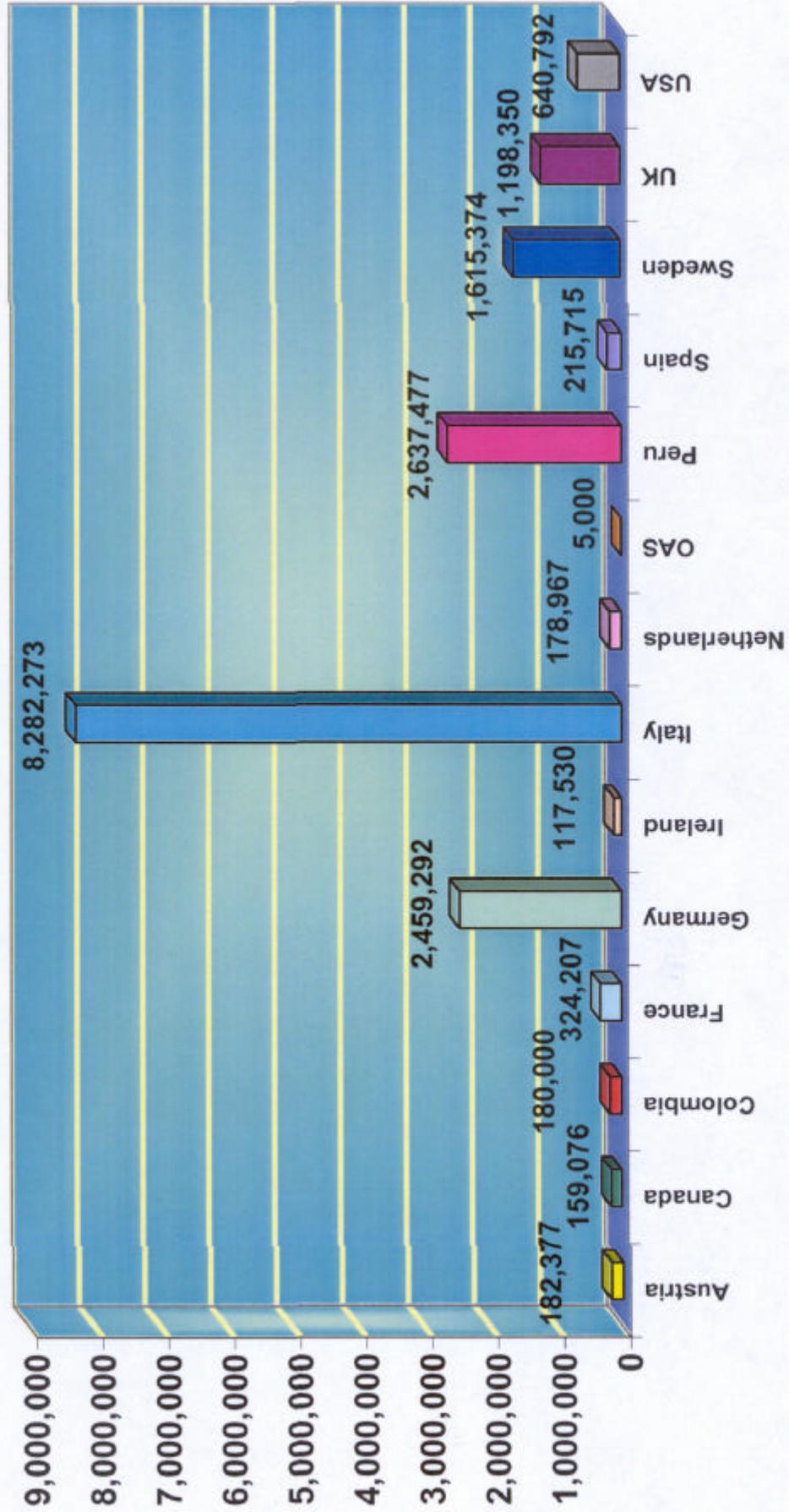
PROJECT EXPENDITURES IN PERU 1990-2004*
(TOTAL US\$ 65,526,980)



* 2004 expenditures are estimated.

UNODC PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Contributions to UNODC ongoing projects in Peru
 Total US\$ 18,196,430 as at January 2005
 (72% of total Peru US\$ 25,292,130 programme budget)





PERU SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME
MAJOR FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS CURRENTLY OR PREVIOUSLY SUPPORTED BY UNODC
SALES VOLUME 2003 and 2004 (US\$)

ORGANIZATION	PRODUCT	2003	2004	REGION	SUPPORT STATUS
COOPERATIVA ACOPAGRO	COCOA	567,004	549,497	SAN MARTIN	CURRENT
COOPERATIVA VALLE RIO APURIMAC	COFFEE	209,053	842,206	AYACUCHO, CUZCO	CURRENT
COOPERATIVA ORO VERDE	COFFEE	412,945	709,376	SAN MARTIN	CURRENT
AGROINDUSTRIA SANTA LUCIA (ASLUSA)	PALM HEART	677,452	639,358	SAN MARTIN	CURRENT
CENTRAL DE COOPERATIVAS CECOVASA	COFFEE	2,929,582	8,633,896	PUNO	CURRENT
COOPERATIVA NARANJILLO	COCOA, COFFEE	2,358,487	2,948,149	HUANUCO	PREVIOUS
CENTRAL DE COOPERATIVAS COCLA	COFFEE, COCOA	12,948,265	18,532,846	CUZCO	PREVIOUS
OLEAGINOSAS AMAZONICAS (OLAMSA)	PALM OIL	1,956,519	2,969,873	UCAYALI	PREVIOUS
TOTAL		22,059,307	35,825,200		

Sources:

ACOPAGRO, OLAMSA, NARANJILLO, VALLE RIO APURIMAC, ORO VERDE, ASLUSA, NARANJILLO, COCLA, PERUVIAN NATIONAL COFFEE BOARD, NATIONAL TAX AUTHORITY (SUNAT)

Prepared by: UNODC Country Office Peru

Date: 8 February 2005

17 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP AND RESULTS IN ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

- We pioneered alternative development in the Andean region
 - US\$ 185 million worth of projects over the past 17 years, or 58 per cent of total volume
- *****
- Developed or rehabilitated 130,000 hectares of land for agricultural/livestock production, working with some 320 farmers organizations and 90,000 people
 - Created 15 commercially viable agro-businesses, now selling organic coffee, cacao, palm heart, tropical fruits and other products in national and international markets
 - Managed an 80 per cent average crop elimination rate in geographic areas *directly* under UNODC project control *without* forced eradication
 - Helped eliminate 30,000 hectares of coca in the Andean region since 1995
- *****
- Developed effective models to involve farmers in the planning and management of legal income-generating activities, now used by governments and other donors
 - Extensive experience in working with farmers in difficult areas, where illicit markets created violence and conflict, economic distortions, and a breakdown of ethics
 - Seen as apolitical and neutral, genuinely concerned with promoting legal activities to replace illicit crop dependence
 - Work with an excellent network of NGOs and experts in and out of government for project planning, implementation and monitoring
 - Assume project responsibility and accountability, which is not subcontracted to third parties, keeping administrative costs as low as 20 per cent
 - Consistently deliver over 85 per cent of planned annual budgets, a much stronger performance than any other major national or international entity doing alternative development
- *****
- Extensive experience in influencing alternative development planning and coordination, having helped develop Peru's first drug plan (1994) and first drug commission ContraDrogas (DEVIDA) (1996); Bolivia's "Dignity" Plan (1997); and Colombia's alternative development plan (2000)
 - Active in field-level policy and project coordination between recipients and donors
 - Complementary projects in law enforcement, precursor control, and prevention



PERU

Cultivating legal crops or growing coca — for years the choice faced

by farmers in Peru. A list of plus and minuses did not always come out in favor of legal crops.

Legal agricultural production in Peru faces a multiplicity of challenges, including difficult market access, a lack of agricultural services and agroindustrial processing facilities, little private sector investment and weak government support.

Coca production for illicit markets, on the other hand, is supported by intermediaries well-paid by drug traffickers.

In 1993, the Bank for the Promotion of Agriculture was closed down because of continuous violent attacks by terrorist groups in rural areas. The Bank provided credit to farmers with preferential interest rates. "Since the closing of the Bank", recalls Armando, "we were left without jobs and possibilities to educate our children. We had no alternative but to work for the drug traffickers".

"Because our community had a runway available for small planes, the 'narcos' (drug traffickers) paid us to extend the runway and to transport the drugs from the production centers to the planes. They offered us 50 soles (about US\$14.00) for 50 kilos of drugs", explains Armando. "In 1994 I was arrested for drug trafficking and spent one year in prison, being mistreated and ill-fed. I left behind my wife and children, who had to stop their schooling to support the family."

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) alternative development project in Peru is working to increase farmers' legal options. The project focuses on the needs of small farm families and the obstacles they face for re-entering legal production. UNODC supports the development of local community-based farm organizations into modern farm companies that know how to sell products in local, regional, national and world markets.

UNODC's alternative development project is helping to boost production of traditional and new export crops such as organic coffee, tea, rubber, tropical fruit, palm heart and palm oil. As a result of UNODC's alternative development programmes for Peru, farmers' yearly income from agricultural products is US\$1,600-3,500 with potential for growth. This represents more than the minimum yearly income in Peru of US\$1,400.

Today, Armando is one of the many beneficiaries of UNODC's alternative development project focusing on rubber. His story is similar to that of many farmers and villagers in Peru, who fall prey to the exploitative work of drug traffickers.

"I am thankful for the United Nations for studying the potential of rubber production in the area and for advising us on the possibilities and risks. Today they tell us that the rubber will be sold at 3 soles per kilo. This is the correct way to work".



"We are very happy now, because our family has a safe type of work that also preserves our forests and homes", says Armando.



**STAFF OF THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
PROGRAMME OF THE UNODC OFFICES IN VIENNA AND PERU**

UNODC, VIENNA

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PROGRAMME

Ms. Cristina Albertin, Chief
Mr. Cesar Guedes-Ferreyros, Programme Manager
Ms. Stefanie Eichhorn, Programme Manager
Ms. Estell Osten, Programme Manager
Ms. Dunya Torruella de Starzer, Technical Cooperation Assistant

E-Mail: cristina.albertin@unodc.org

Tel: 43 1 26060 4318
Fax: 43 1 26060 5866

UNODC COUNTRY OFFICE, PERU AND ECUADOR

Mr. Aldo Lale-Demoz, UNODC Representative for Peru and Ecuador
Ms. Isabel Palacios, National Programme Officer
Ms. Cecilia Carranza, Assistant to the Representative/Administrative Coordinator
Ms. Stephanie Benavides, Secretary
Mr. Luis Hernani, Driver
Ms. Ursula Montes, Receptionist

Project Staff:

4 Project Directors (alternative development, crop monitoring, drug policy support, crime programme)

Approximately 130 Peruvian staff, including:

6 Technical Directors (alternative development)
5 Experts (on specific issues such as marketing and monitoring)
75 Technicians (extensionists for alternative crops at field level)
50 Support staff (financial services, heavy equipment operators)

E-Mail: foperu@onodc.org

Tel: (51-1) 221-7440
Fax: (51-1) 442-4948