

Peru programme

Situation analysis

Peru was once the world's foremost coca producer, but cultivation was reduced significantly from 115,000 hectares in the mid-1990s to 46,232 hectares at present. That 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 150 tons. Considering the anticipated effects of increased law enforcement and crop reduction measures in Colombia, there is a general concern that poor farmers could in the near future rehabilitate some of the abandoned coca fields. For that reason, there is an urgent need to ensure the sustainability of the major results achieved in coca reduction, and to further strengthen the current national alternative development programme. Drug abuse prevention also requires further attention in view of the growth in drug abuse in Lima and in the tropical regions where coca is grown. In Peru, coca paste and inhalants abuse in rural areas is higher than the national average. The national drug control commission DEVIDA (formerly called CONTRADROGAS) underwent a restructuring process in 2002 leading to an expansion of mandates. DEVIDA plans and coordinates drug control activities in demand reduction and alternative development, and now also illicit crop eradication and other law enforcement measures. In addition, DEVIDA has taken an effective lead in fund-raising and international consultation. That has resulted in improved planning and coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance, as well as in increasing government cost-sharing contributions to the UNODC programme.

Objective

The objective is to support the Government of Peru in the overall implementation of its national drug control strategy by means of sound policy guidance and catalytic technical assistance.

Strategy

The programme for Peru was developed jointly with the Government on the basis of the 1994 national prevention and drug control plan, and the national programme for prevention and rehabilitation for the period 1998-2002. Bearing in mind that after a new administration assumed power in 2001 and that the national drug control commission is undergoing restructuring, the UNODC programme may be subject to joint review with the Government. The principal challenges for UNODC during the biennium 2002-2003 will be to work closely with the Government in its efforts to increase the geographic reach of alternative development activities. That is essential to make the recent major drug control achievements sustainable and prevent a resurgence of coca cultivation. There is also a need to further strengthen national capacities in drug abuse prevention, international advocacy and resource mobilization and drug crop monitoring.

The programme for 2002-2003 will comprise eight project interventions. Five projects support the elimination of illicit crops through alternative development to reinforce the ongoing alternative development activities and increase its geographic reach and impact on past and present coca-growing families. There is also the need to build up more processing facilities and marketing structures for agricultural production as well as for the implementation of agroforestry systems and forestry management in areas of severe soil degradation. To maintain a balanced approach, UNODC will also continue two ongoing projects in drug abuse prevention. One project will support a drug abuse prevention programme for primary schools to train teachers and integrate drug abuse prevention into school curricula as a cross-cutting issue. The other project, under the Southern Cone memorandum of understanding on regional drug control cooperation, will sponsor additional research studies on drug abuse. In the field of policy support, the

ongoing project in support of DEVIDA will continue to strengthen its capacity with regard to communication, information, advocacy and resource mobilization.

UNODC will seek strategic and operational linkages with national and international entities, and will continue participating actively in the finalization of the UNDAF. In conjunction with CICAD, the programme will continue collaborating with the signatories of the Southern Cone memorandum of understanding on regional drug control cooperation (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay). Close interaction is also envisioned with civil society community-based and non-governmental organizations and with several bodies within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UNICEF and UNFPA.

The UNODC drug programme in Peru will be subject to programme and project monitoring and evaluation exercises. During the biennium 2002-2003, final evaluations are planned for the following projects in Peru: coca monitoring system; alternative development in the Apurimac-Ene valley; alternative development in the Lower Huallaga valley; alternative development of Pichis-Palcazu-Aguaytia; alternative development in Inambari and Tambopata; institutional strengthening of DEVIDA.

The programme will be subject to revision in line with priorities as established by the Government and DEVIDA.

Results

Outcome: alternative development assistance available in five major coca-growing areas. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of families receiving assistance in licit crop and livestock activities; number of hectares of licit land use and marketing value of its production; number and type of companies buying licit crops from families and organizations supported by the programme; number and kind of assistance provided by farmers' organizations supported by the programme to illicit drug crop farmers.

Outcome: consolidated system for monitoring drug crops. Objectively verifiable indicator: annual data on coca cultivation generated and published.

Outcome: comprehensive drug abuse prevention integrated into curricula of primary schools. Objectively verifiable indicators: number of primary schools that adopt the drug abuse prevention curricula; number of teachers and directors of schools and educational institutions trained.

Outcome: subregional drug abuse information system under the Southern Cone memorandum of understanding consolidated with relevant data from Peru. Objectively verifiable indicators: school survey carried out; drug abuse prevalence data on students available.

Outcome: improved DEVIDA capacity to implement mandated drug control activities. Objectively verifiable indicators: communications and information strategy designed and implemented; number of staff trained by subject matter; number of meetings held in support of fund-raising for drug control.

Budget and funding

An analysis of the likelihood of funding priority activities under the programme results in a biennial budget for 2002-2003 of \$ 7.2 million. The table below provides a breakdown of that budget by thematic area, ongoing and pipeline activities and general- and special-purpose resources.