

## FACT SHEET

# PERU COCA SURVEY FOR 2016

	2015	Variation on %	2016
Net area under coca cultivation calculated until December 31 <sup>ST1</sup>	40,300ha	9%	43,900ha
Weighted average of sun-dried coca leaf yield	2,391kg/ha	-	2,415kg/ha <sup>2</sup>
Potential production of sun-dried coca leaf	96,304 MT	10%	105,960 MT <sup>3</sup>
Potential production of cocaine hydrochloride	n.d	-	n.d <sup>4</sup>
Average farm-gate price of sun-dried coca leaf <sup>5</sup>	3.9 USD/kg	-21%	3.1 USD/kg
Weighted average farm-gate price of sun-dried coca leaf <sup>6</sup>	3.2 USD/kg	-31%	2.2 USD/kg
Potential farm-gate value of sun-dried coca leaf <sup>7</sup>	USD 375 millones	-13%	USD 328 millones
Average price of cocaine paste	745 USD/kg	14%	847 USD/kg
Average price of cocaine hydrochloride	1,133 USD/kg	14%	1,289 USD/kg
Eradication of coca crops reported by CORAH <sup>8</sup>	35,868ha	-16%	30,151ha
Reported seizure of coca base paste	11,738kg	20%	14,035kg
Reported seizure of cocaine hydrochloride	8,465kg	65%	13,958kg

<sup>1</sup> Coca crop area estimated up to December 31<sup>st</sup> as a result of satellite image analysis considering the information on eradication provided by CORAH. See the chapter on methodology.

<sup>2</sup> The difference between years is the result of applying a different weight for each production zone and does not refer to actual changes measured in the field. (See chapter on methodology).

<sup>3</sup> Potential production (minimum) does not include the areas eradicated or reconverted and that were productive during the evaluation period ( see chapters on production and methodology). This includes 10,728MT of coca leaves for traditional consumption using the findings from the "Survey on the household demand of coca leaf 2013 - Analysis results, INEI 2015. It also includes 163MT of coca leaf for industrial use, according to the "Annual Report of Enaco 2013".

<sup>4</sup> Not determined. The study to determine the coca-cocaine conversion factors has not been implemented yet.

<sup>5</sup> The arithmetic average price was calculated with the values for 5 production zones (price data provided by DEVIDA)

<sup>6</sup> The weighted average was based on the production by zone, taking into account the values for 5 production zones. (price data provided by DEVIDA)

<sup>7</sup> Based on the arithmetic average of the farm-gate prices

<sup>8</sup> The figure reported by CORAH includes fields that were eradicated various times in the same year.

Map 1. Coca cultivation surface per production zone, 2013 – 2016 (ha)



Source: Government of Peru - National monitoring system supported by UNODC  
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

## Executive Summary

The 2016 Coca Crop Monitoring Report is the result of joint work between the Government of Peru and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through the Integrated Illicit Crop Monitoring System (SIMCI) that applies the methodology established by the Global Illicit Crop Monitoring Program (ICMP). The methodological innovations of this System were discussed

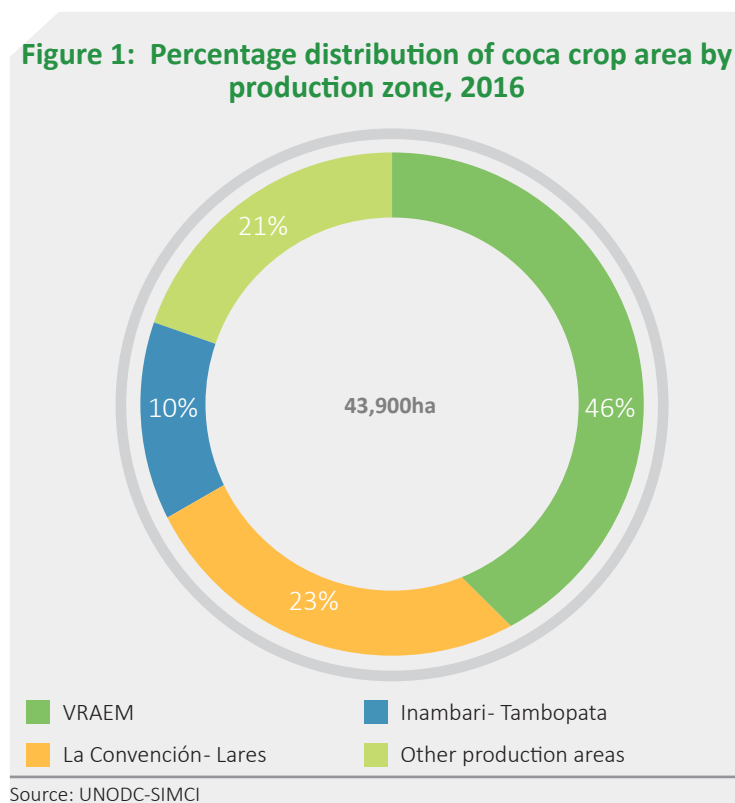
and agreed upon under the framework of the Technical Monitoring Committee, comprised by technical entities of the national counterparts and headed by the National Drug Commission (DEVIDA) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

<sup>10</sup> UNODC 2017. World Drug Report 2017. <https://www.unodc.org/wdr2017/index.html>

Within this context, the results of this fifteenth Coca Crop Monitoring Report indicated that -as compared to 2015- the surface of coca cultivation increased by 9%, from 40,300 hectares to 43,900 hectares. This trend was in line with the rise in other coca growing countries, including Colombia and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which put the global coca cultivation estimate at 213,000 hectares for 2016 (36% more than in 2015). This increase coincided with the growth of the global cocaine market as stated in the World Drug Report<sup>10</sup>, which reported record levels of seizures, an increased use of cocaine in North America and Europe and the expansion of trafficking in Asia.

At the national level, the coca growing areas in VRAEM, La Convencion y Lares and Inambari-Tambopata together represented 79% of the total area under cultivation. None of these three areas was subject to interventions by the CORAH Eradication Program. The areas

**Figure 1: Percentage distribution of coca crop area by production zone, 2016**



of major increase in absolute terms were VRAEM and Alto Huallaga with 1,971 hectares and 922 hectares respectively. In relative terms, the Bajo Amazonas (249%) and Aguaytía (187%) areas had the highest increases in coca cultivation.

Four departments had approximately 84% (37,000 hectares) of the total coca growing area estimated at a national level in 2016: the Department of Cuzco was the largest with 16,914 hectares followed by Ayacucho, Puno and Junín with 11,593 hectares, 4,562 hectares and 3,660 hectares respectively. These departments contain six production zones: La Convencion and Lares, Kcosñipata, VRAEM, Mazamari, San Gaban and Inambari-Tambopata.

The 43,900 hectares of coca represent a potential coca leaf production of 105,960 tons, which is 10% higher than in 2015. Taking into account the 10,728 tons that according to the National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) are used for traditional consumption, and 163 tons destined for industrial production as reported by ENACO, the remaining 95,069 tons of coca leaf were linked to drug trafficking, of which 77% was produced in VRAEM.

The production figures were calculated using the results of the coca leaf yield studies conducted by UNODC-SIMCI in 2004.

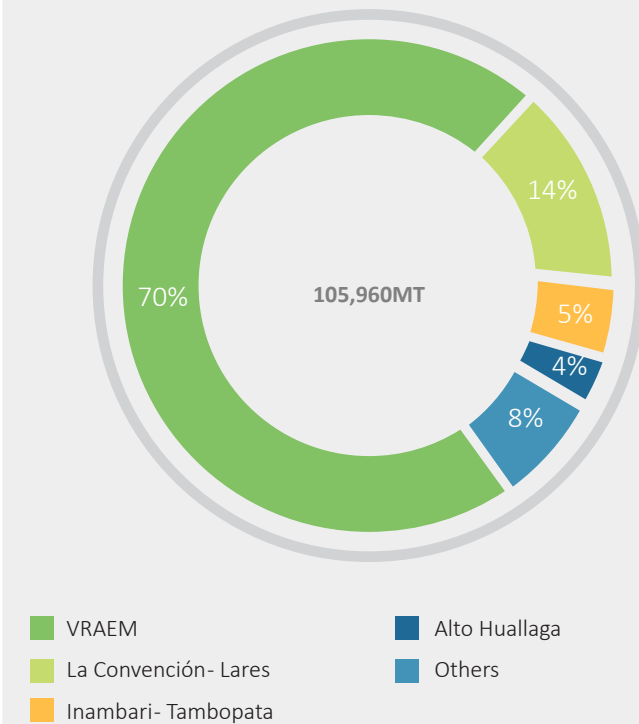
On the illegal market coca leaves are sold for further processing into coca paste and cocaine hydrochloride. The average price of dry coca leaf on the illegal market was 3.1 USD/Kg in 2016, which is 21% lower than in 2015. The average price of coca paste and cocaine hydrochloride was 847 USD/Kg and 1,289 USD/Kg respectively in 2016, both increasing by 14% compared to 2015. Although VRAEM registered a

low average price of coca leaf (2.1 USD/Kg), the cocaine hydrochloride price in VRAEM was 1,683 USD/Kg, the highest average value at national level.

The actions implemented by the State through the MININTER-CORAH Eradication Program seem to have mitigated the expansion of the coca cultivation in 2016 from reaching a critical level. This program has reported the elimination of 30,151 hectares, thereby accomplishing the proposed goal as set forward in the 2016 Annual Plan for the Reduction of the Illegal Coca Growing Area. The eradication program focused on Aguaytía, Alto Huallaga, Pichis-Palcazú, San Gaban and Orellana. On the basis of eradication data provided by CORAH, the coca cultivation estimate resulting from

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.elperuano.com.pe/NormasElperuano/2015/26/1292707-11.html>

**Figure 2: Percentage distribution of potential coca leaf production by production zone, 2016**



Source: UNODC- SIMCI

the interpretation of satellite images was adjusted by deducting 2,839 hectares of coca. In addition, UNODC-SIMCI verified that 109 hectares of coca fields had been converted into licit crops, as part of the PROVRAEM development project in VRAEM.

An analysis carried out within the scope of the Protected Natural Areas (PNA) showed that 168 hectares were planted with coca, although insignificant in absolute terms, this figure represents an increase of 25% as compared to 2015. In addition, 5,707 hectares of coca were cultivated in buffer zones surrounding the protected areas. A similar analysis of Amazon Native Communities (CCNN) indicated that 2,757 hectares were

under coca cultivation in these areas, of which 1,425 hectares were located in VRAEM. The Shimpenchariato and Gran Shinongari Native Communities were the most affected with 703 hectares and 292 hectares of coca respectively.

Finally, between 2015 and 2016, the number of clandestine landing strips in VRAEM detected by UNODC-SIMCI dropped by 50%, from 60 to 30. At the same time, a 107% increase of clandestine landing strips was detected in the Pichis-Palcazú-Pachitea production zones. This suggests that the air trafficking moved to Pichis, Palcazú and Pachitea, as mentioned in the national drug control strategy document (ENLCD 2017 – 2020).