



TV

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SUSTAINABLE CROPS IN PERU: PALM OIL

VIDEO

WS. CHILDREN REAPING COCA
LEAVES
COCA HARVEST
HECTOR ORE HAULING HIS
HARVEST

HECTOR ORE ON CAMERA

FARMER HARVESTS COCA
LEAVES

PUCALLPA, AMAZON RIVER

AUDIO

NARRATION

Until the mid 1990s, Peru was the number one producer of coca in the world. Today, several thousand former illegal coca farmers – cocaleros – have moved on to grow other crops. Hector Ore is one of them. Señor Ore used to grow coca in the infamous Andean region of San Martin. (19)

HECTOR: (Spanish)

M

"...I was working for a company and would produce weekly probably about 1,500 kilos of cocaine base.

(8)

Sometimes we would fill up 4 or 5 flights headed for Colombia and then Europe." (6)

NARRATION

A lucrative, but dangerous lifestyle. Hector feared for the safety of his children, so he and his wife decided to leave everything behind and move here to Pucallpa in the Peruvian Amazon. They came across a palm oil project run by the United Nations Drugs and Crime office helping former cocaleros to

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| | start legal businesses. (20) |
| JOCHEN WIESE W/ CO-WORKERS | Jochen Wiese, a UN Technical Adviser for Alternative Development with the Office for Project Services and Office on Drugs and Crime. (8) |
| WIESE ON CAMERA | <p><u>WIESE:</u> (Spanish) M</p> <p><i>“Here, we implemented the first project with palm...(2.20)</i></p> <p><i>.... starting with 270 poor families that have migrated from different areas, known to have been working with coca.” (7)</i></p> |
| RIPE PALM FRUIT FALLING OFF A TREE | <p><u>NARRATION</u></p> <p>Because palm trees take 3 to 4 years before the first harvest, it takes a lot of dedication and perseverance on the part of the farmer. For Hector, it took 16 years. Today, he owns more than 22 hectares of palm trees and is a shareholder in this palm oil processing plant here in Neshuya. (19)</p> |
| FARMERS HARVESTING PALM FRUITS | |
| PALM FACTORY SHOTS. | |
| HECTOR ON CAMERA | <p><u>HECTOR:</u> (Spanish) M</p> <p><i>“To me, being the owner of this factory is a great honour. (4)</i></p> <p><i>This is the future of my whole family, my children, my grandchildren and my whole generation.” (7)</i></p> |
| STREET SHOTS, NESHUYA | <p><u>NARRATION</u></p> <p>Neshuya, an hour’s drive from Pucallpa, was once known for its high crime rate. Now it’s an area of opportunity and development. Farmers are</p> |

HECTOR IN THE BANK

shareholders in corporations like Olamsa and collect dividends. Running a legal business has enabled Hector to open his first bank account.

(17.25)

HECTOR ON CAMERA

HECTOR: (Spanish) **M**

“To all farmers involved with coca, I say: change to palm! (4.15)

...With palm trees you are always clean and proud.

(3)

...You won’t be afraid of justice chasing you.” (3)

VAR. SHOTS. FARMERS

HARVESTING COCA LEAVES

NARRATION

An opinion, shared by about 15.000 other former cocaleros in Peru who have moved on to alternative crops. These are largely determined by the soil and the altitude of any given area. Long-term, palm oil holds the highest promise here. (15)

VAR. SHOTS. PROCESSING
PLANT

From palm oil processing plants like this one in Shambillo, the crude oil is taken to refineries like Alpamayo in Lima, where it goes through a complex refining process and is finally packaged as vegetable shortening. General Manager of Alpamayo, Bert Engelhard.

(16)

INSPECTION CONVEYOR
FINISHED PRODUCT/BOX

ENGELHARD: (English) **M**

ENGELHARD ON CAMERA

“We receive crude palm oil from Pucallpa, from Peru, and we transform it into final products which are shortenings for different industries and for bakeries.” (10)

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|-------------------------|--|
| PALM OIL BEING POURED | <u>NARRATION</u> The market for palm oil is clearly there but the ultimate goal is to find alternatives that work and can be sustained in the long term. In partnership with Peru's government, the United Nations Drugs and Crime office is working to do just that. (14.18) |
| INSIDE UNODC'S OFFICE | |
| FLAVIO MIRELA ON CAMERA | <u>FLAVIO MIRELA:</u> (English) M <i>"...the alternatives that are being provided, they're not provided by chance, they're provided after careful analysis..."</i> (5) |
| INTRO TO FLAVIO MIRELA | <u>NARRATION</u> Flavio Mirela, the Representative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in Peru. (5) |
| FLAVIO TALKS ON CAMERA | <u>MIRELA :</u> (English) M <i>"What we're trying to do to support the government is to build communities. The question here is not for them to pick up and go elsewhere..."</i> (6) |
| WS. PALM PLANTATION | <u>NARRATION</u> This is a project in which everyone wins, including the environment. Because sustainable crops tie the farmers to their land, they also bring an end to the notorious slash-and-burn approach to planting coca used by migratory coca farmers. (15) |
| SMOKE BILCHING | |
| WS. COCA PLANTATION | |
| UN LOGO | This report was prepared by Sasa Gorisek for the United Nations. (4.5") |