



Cosurca

EMPRESA COOPERATIVA DEL SUR DEL CAUCA
NIT. 800.201.571-9 P.J. No. 0615 Marzo 12 de 1993 DANCOOP

AERIAL FUMIGATIONS OF ILLICIT CROPS: A CASE STUDY

September 13, 2005, Cosurca, Popayán, Cauca - Colombia

Cosurca, Empresa Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca (Cooperative Association of Southern Cauca), a farmer organization in the department of Cauca, Colombia, and the subject of this case study, has been celebrated as a model of best practice for its successful alternative development projects. Cosurca was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in 2000 and 2002, and by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) from 2001 to 2003. Cosurca achievements include helping small farmers gain Fair Trade and organic certifications in order to access higher and more stable incomes and to both eliminate and prevent new cultivations of coca. However, Cosurca's successes have been undermined by aerial fumigations of herbicides that clearly devastate food crops and organic coffee cultivation, as described in the enclosed report. Ironically, aerial fumigations have also been funded by USAID since 2000.

We believe that the events described in this report serve as a basis to question the practice of aerial fumigations in coffee-growing areas. We are sharing this document with our contacts in the United States, including our clients, business partners, and international development organizations, among others. We suggest that they contact their congressional representatives to express their concern about this practice, which is counter-productive to coca eradication in Cauca. Aerial spraying also influences the commercial interests of US businesses, which have invested in our organic coffee. It also affects the development of these coffee-growing communities, programs supported by international agencies such as USAID and the United Nations.

The cultivation of coca, opium poppy and other crops used in the manufacture of illicit drugs such as cocaine and heroine threaten economic security and contribute to the violent conflict and political instability that afflict Colombia. Eradication of illicit crops is seen as an important step towards peace in the affected regions and a way of controlling the trafficking of drugs into countries such as the United States. Methods of forced eradication include aerial spraying of herbicides over coca fields and manual removal of coca plants. Long-term successful eradication efforts require support for farmers through alternative development programs that help farmers to displace coca and other illicit crops with legal and profitable alternatives.

The contents of this report were verified during a visit of representatives from Witness for Peace, a non-governmental organization, in August 2005.



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I. ABSTRACT

The aerial fumigations that took place in Colombia in the municipalities of Sucre (May 20 to May 23, 2005) and Argelia (June 27 to June 30, 2005) in the department of Cauca, affected 57 families. They belonged to two associations of small-scale coffee farmers, both part of Cosurca, Empresa Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca (Cooperative Association of Southern Cauca, herein referred to as "Cosurca").

These two fumigation incidents had widespread impacts. They destroyed years of work building trust among these rural, coffee growing families. And they weakened an established model for cooperation and economic success that had diminished the cultivation of illicit crops and helped farmers avoid participation in the armed conflict.

The damage included:

- **Destruction of food crops.** The extent of damage to crop plants was significant but varied depending on the crop. It ranged from 20 to 100 percent tissue necrosis, or destruction of plant tissue. This includes trees planted to shade the coffee bushes (see Section VI - C).
- **Loss of organic certification.** The affected farms no longer could say crops are produced organically, which led to a significant loss of income for the farmers, estimated at \$13,404 for the 2006-2007 season. In addition, it will cost \$3,000 per year to recertify the farms.
- **Major setbacks in efforts to recuperate soils and the environment.** The families logged approximately 25,000 workdays trying to reinvigorate their farm land. The estimated loss? \$130,000.
- **Contamination of water sources and deforestation** in the areas sprayed.
- **Lack of trust and discouragement** among the affected farmers.

Of the farms that were affected, 90 percent do not have coca plants because they were eradicated through previous Cosurca projects supported by international agencies such as USAID (equivalent to approximately \$362,407) and UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (equivalent to approximately \$59,049).

These impacts carry with them repercussions that threaten the effectiveness of these same coca eradication and organic coffee cultivation programs, and also jeopardize Cosurca's capacity as a respected group in the region.

Contained in this document are a description of the incidents of aerial fumigations and an assessment of the implications for the affected areas. Also included is information on international support received by Cosurca from USAID and UNODC. There is a brief background on Cosurca's formation and some achievements of its programs. The Appendix contains the methods of evaluation for the field visit and tables with detailed data for the farms inspected. The contents of this report were verified during a visit by representatives of Witness for Peace, a non-governmental organization, in August 2005.



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II. AERIAL FUMIGATIONS AFFECTING COSURCA COFFEE FARMERS

Two incidents of aerial spraying of herbicides took place in Colombia in the municipalities of Sucre (May 20 to May 23, 2005) and Argelia (June 27 to June 30, 2005) in the department of Cauca. The spraying affected 57 families belonging to two associations of small-scale coffee farmers, Asoproa and Asprosucre, both part of Cosurca, Empresa Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca (Cooperative Association of Southern Cauca, herein referred to as "Cosurca").

Of the 33 farms visited in the evaluation, 31 showed signs of serious damages. No evidence of damage to the crops was observed on two of the farms. Asoproa has 69 members, of which 44, or 64 percent of member families, were affected by the spraying incident. Asprosucre has 181 members, of which 13, or 7 percent of member families, were affected. The total of 57 families or farms affected represents 8% of the families associated with Cosurca.

Food crops, including cassava, beans, corn, peanuts, arracacha, papaya, sugarcane and chickpeas, have been completely affected, as have pastures and grasslands for livestock grazing. The indicators of damage for these crops involved the full destruction of their plant tissue structure, including root systems.

Crops that did not suffer the same amount of damage or were not killed included bananas and pineapples, as well as trees planted to provide shade to the coffee bushes such as citrus, avocado, guama, balu and sapote trees. Matarratón and other species of trees, as well as bamboo, showed only partial tissue damage, ranging from 20 percent to 50 percent of the plant biomass. It must be noted, however, that over time some of these crops are likely to dry out. Those that do survive will have diminished production and a shorter life span.

The one crop with no signs of wilting is coffee, but the organic quality of the crop has been lost given its proximity to the affected plants. The internal control unit decided to suspend the collection of organic coffee from all growers in the affected communities immediately following the aerial fumigations.

There is a risk that water sources in the affected areas could be contaminated. Plant species located near water sources showed signs of wilting.

III. IMPLICATIONS

The field visits documented in this report demonstrate that aerial fumigations have caused a great deal of damage to families living around the small areas of coca that were targeted for eradication.

The family farms associated with Asoproa and Asprosucre (Cosurca) have been surveyed and the results showed that 90 percent of the farms that were affected do not have coca crops. The coca had already been eradicated through Cosurca projects financed by USAID and UNODC (see the following section for details).



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In addition, the remaining coca crops in the neighboring areas that were sprayed with herbicides are very small compared to the amount of land dedicated to producing the legal crops that form the basis of the region's economy and are the nutritional basis of the local population's diet. These crops include coffee, sugarcane, papaya, bananas, cassava, arracacha and citrus trees, as well as pastures for grazing and other crops.

Cosurca has collected an average of 200,000 kilograms of coffee annually. As a result of the incident, a total of 40,000 kilograms in 2006 and 2007, or 10 percent of the annual amount collected, are at risk. The 40,000 kilograms of organic coffee corresponds to parchment coffee, which equals 30,400 kilograms or 66,800 pounds of processed coffee. If income is calculated based on a premium of US\$0.15 per pound for organic coffee, the organization will lose US\$10,053. In addition, the exports are done under the Fair Trade framework, which adds another US\$0.05 per pound, meaning a loss of another US\$3,351. The total estimated financial impact as a result of losing organic certification is US\$13,404.

Later analysis by Cosurca's internal control team and an organic certification company, IMO CONTROL, confirmed the loss of organic certification of the affected farms. IMO CONTROL will conduct laboratory tests in February 2006 to determine when the prohibition will be lifted. The forested areas around the farms set aside to protect the region's water sources are also at risk from aerial fumigations.

Apart from the economic impact created by the loss of organic certification and destruction of food crops, the incident has created a climate of distrust among the farmers. The interviews conducted with farmers demonstrated a psychological effect on the affected families, who feel that they have been attacked and do not understand why their lands have been targeted for aerial fumigations.

These impacts have repercussions that threaten the effectiveness of projects aimed at coca eradication and development of organic coffee production, as well as jeopardize Cosurca's capacity as a respected organization in the region.

The aerial fumigations have ruined years of work, not only of building trust and confidence among the farming farmers, but also creating a model for cooperation and economic success without participation in the cultivation of illicit crops or involvement in the armed conflict.

In addition to the costs mentioned above, the damage caused will also require the recertification of 57 farms, which will cost \$3,000 per year, and the recuperation of lost crops, forests, shade-trees, soil fertility, and other farm-related aspects that will require around 25,000 workdays valued at US\$130,000. There are also other environmental and social damages that are difficult to quantify in economic terms. Cosurca is in the process of assembling a document with a more detailed and rigorous analysis of these costs.

Note: The detailed information that follows corresponds directly to data collected from the individual farms inspected.

The contents of this report were verified during a visit of representatives from Witness for Peace, a non-governmental organization, in August 2005.

IV. PREVIOUS UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT FOR COSURCA

During the past five years, support for Cosurca from international agencies has included funding, technical training, capacity-building, and public recognition of the cooperative's work by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

USAID's support for Cosurca has focused specifically on organic coffee production and coca eradication. USAID's cooperation involved the two municipalities, Sucre and Argelia, that were affected by the aerial fumigations (see 1 and 2 below). The UNODC support focused on improving organic coffee production and strengthening Cosurca's commercial capacity (see 3 and 4 below).

1. Technical Cooperation Agreement No. 990626/February 22/2000 COSURCA/FONADE, for execution of USAID - PLANTE resources (US\$234,783) for the project "Production and Commercialization of Organic Coffee in the Municipalities of La Sierra, La Vega, Almaguer, Patía, Sucre, Mercaderes, Balboa and Argelia."
2. Cooperative Agreement 514-A-00-02-00227-00 COSURCA/USAID - ACDI VOCA (US\$ 188.636, of which USAID - ACDI VOCA contributed US\$127,624 and COSURCA US\$61,011 in cash, goods and services) to execute the project "Investment plan for the eradication of 61 hectares of coca in an associated production system (109,800 coca plants) on 245 farms in nine (9) organizations producing organic coffee in the Colombia massif and southern Cauca."
3. Memorandum of Understanding UNODC/COSURCA to strengthen organic coffee production for US\$25,217 in 2001 and US\$34,783 for 2002.
4. Memorandum of Understanding UNODC/COSURCA to strengthen the commercial capacity of Cosurca-Creation of the Export Initiative. August '03 to October 31 '03 for US\$21,739

| Donor | Value of donation in Colombian pesos | Value of donation in US \$ dollars | Year |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| USAID-FONADE | 540,000,000 | 234,783 | February 2000 |
| USAID/ACDI VOCA | 293,535,380 | 127,624 | December 2002 |
| UNODC | 58,000,000 | 25,217 | August 2001 |
| UNODC | 80,000,000 | 34,783 | September 2002 |
| UNODC | 50,000,000 | 21,739 | August 2003 |

Note: The exchange rate used is 2,300 pesos x US\$ dollar



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V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON COSURCA

Formation and Achievements

Cosurca, Empresa Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca (Cooperative Association of Southern Cauca) was formed in March 1993 as a joint effort of the community, organizations, Afro-Colombian communities, youth, municipal and departmental governments, and agencies of international cooperation. Expocosurca, the cooperative's exporting branch, was launched in 2004.

Today, Cosurca is made up of 13 producer organizations and four regional groups. There are 1,700 associated families, of which 1,362 cultivate coffee. Of the total, 760 work in organic coffee (522 farms have organic certification and 208 are in the process of conversion to organic certification). Each farm represents one family.

Cosurca (Empresa Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca) was born as an initiative for protection from the conflict. The cooperative is a dynamic force for influencing policies and programs aimed at strengthening the traditional economy through projects that facilitate access to markets as a way of improving the social and economic conditions of farming families.

(UNDP-UNODC Report: http://www.saliendodelcallejon.pnud.org.co/buenas_practicas.shtml?x=245)

Cosurca has been praised by the United Nations as a "best practice to overcome the conflict" in Colombia. In its profile of Cosurca as a best practice organization, the United Nations stated the following:

One of the important achievements of [Cosurca] is that the cooperative has succeeded in reducing the cultivation of coca crops. In addition, it has stimulated economic, political, social, environmental and cultural capacities among the rural population and has generated confidence and self-esteem through these autonomous processes.

Specifically, it has demonstrated the following achievements:

- Distanced the rural population from involvement with the armed groups;
- Strengthened commercial activity through the production of organic coffee, fruit and other food crops;
- Curtailed internal displacement;
- Avoided the production of illicit crops that attract the armed groups.

(UNDP-UNODC Report: http://www.saliendodelcallejon.pnud.org.co/buenas_practicas.shtml?x=245)

In addition to this list of achievements, Cosurca is the first coffee exporter in Colombia that is wholly owned and operated by peasant and indigenous farmers.



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VI. APPENDIX

Field Visit Evaluating the Effects of Aerial Fumigations on Licit Crops in Areas Corresponding to the Regional Organic Coffee Cultivation Project of Cosurca, Department of Cauca, Colombia

A. Methodology

MUNICIPALITIES: Sucre and Argelia

ORGANIZATIONS: Asprosucre and Asoproa, affiliates of Cosurca

EVALUATION DATES: June 08 and July 11-12, 2005

PARTICIPANTS:

| | |
|--|--|
| Ferneli Samboni | Technician - Asoproa |
| Freddy Urbano | Cosurca |
| Octaviano Anacona | Internal control - Asoproa |
| Jairo Trujillo | Internal control - Asoproa |
| Juan Carlos Chamorro | Legal representative - Municipality of Sucre |
| Alcides Martines | Manager - Asprosucre |
| Affected farmers belonging to Asoproa and Asprosucre | |

Inspections were carried out in the areas affected by two recent incidents involving the aerial fumigations of coca crops in the region. The first incident occurred from May 20 to May 23, 2005 in the municipality of Sucre. The second incident occurred from June 27 to June 30 in the municipality of Argelia.

A large number of the families affected by these incidents are members of the Association of Producers of Argelia (Asoproa) and the Association of Food Producers of Sucre (Asprosucre), both of which are affiliates of Cosurca. The farms inspected belong to members of these associations.

For the case involving Asprosucre, the inspection team included Juan C Chamorro, the municipality's legal representative, as well as Alcides Martines, the legal representatives of the organization. A total of 13 farms in the communities of Carmelo, El Fresno, Tequendama, Santa Inés and La Granja were inspected.

For the case involving Asoproa, the inspection was carried out with the participation of the association's technical director, Ferneli Samboni, an engineer, and two members of Asoproa's internal control team, Octaviano Anacona and Jairo Trujillo. The inspection began in the community of Diviso and included the communities of El Diamante, Lucitania and Guinea. The farms of 20 association members were inspected. Another 24 farms were later inspected by the internal control unit of Asoproa.

In both cases, the field visits to each farm included direct dialogue with the farmers and images of the damaged crops were registered with a camera and video recorder. A written statement describing what was observed during the visits was prepared with each farmer.



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B. Table - Summary of Field Visit

Field Visit Evaluating Effects of Aerial Fumigations on Licit Crops in the Areas Corresponding to the Regional Organic Coffee Cultivation Project of Cosurca

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Department | Cauca | | | |
| Municipalities affected and dates of aerial fumigations | Sucre: May 20-23, 2005 Argelia: June 27-30, 2005 | | | |
| Organizations | Cosurca, Empresa Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca Association of Food Producers of Sucre– Asprosucre Association of Producers of Argelia – Asoproa | | | |
| Communities affected | Sucre: Carmelo, Fresno, Tequendama, Santa Inés and La Granja Argelia: Diviso, Diamante, Lucitana and Guinea | | | |
| Farmers affected | Sucre: 13 Argelia: 44 | | | |
| Farmers inspected | Sucre: 13 Argelia: 20 | | | |
| Area affected | 392-hectare farm, of which 63 hectares are planted with coffee | | | |
| Crops that were 80% to 100% destroyed, and the indicators used. | The evidence found in cassava, beans, corn, peanuts, papaya, sugarcane, chickpeas, arracacha and pastures includes the full destruction of plant tissue structure, including the root systems. | | | |
| Crops showing minor damage. | Bananas, pineapples and trees planted to provide shade for coffee bushes, including citrus, avocado, guama, balu and sapote trees. Matarratón and other species of trees, as well as bamboo, show only partial tissue damage, ranging from 20% to 50% of the plant biomass. | | | |
| Crops without symptoms of wilting. | Coffee, but the organic quality has been lost given that the coffee bushes are planted next to crops that have been affected. | | | |
| Quantification of damages (for the 33 inspected farms) | Crops for local consumption – number of plants | 6.150 cassava 3.100 bananas 0.75 hectares of beans | 4.280 papayas 200 pineapples 500 arracachas | 300 chickpeas 0.5 hectares of corn 0.25 hectares of peanuts 200 tomatoes |
| | Coffee | 146.700 bushes on 41.5 hectares | 6.500 kilograms represent 30% of the 2005 harvest for the 57 affected farms. Organic certification is at risk for 2006 and 2007 for the equivalent of 40,000 kilograms of coffee. | |
| | Sugarcane | 5.6 hectares | | |
| | Shade trees for coffee | 20.2 hectares | | |
| | Forest | 8 hectares | | |
| | Pastures/grasslands | 20.6 hectares | | |
| Water sources | Total of 11 water sources (10 in Argelia, 1 in Sucre) | | | |

Dates of field inspection and evaluation: June 08 and July 11-12, 2005.

Participants in the evaluation: Cosurca, board members of the associations, representatives of the associations' internal control units and a legal representative of the Municipality of Sucre.

Tables. Detailed data for each farm inspected (See Section IV - C).



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C. Tables - Detailed data for each farm inspected

Table 1 – Quantification of damage caused to Asoproa members by aerial fumigations of licit crops in the municipality of Argelia, Cauca.

| # | Name of farmer | Community | Code | # of hectares | | Coffee harvest in 2005 (kilos) | Status 2005 | Crops on each farm directly affected | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | Farm | Coffee | | | Coffee bushes * | Sugarcane Ha | Shade coffee Ha** | Forest or brush Ha | Pastures Ha | Coordinates according to the ACDI VOCA – COSURCA-USAID project | Other crops |
| 1 | Margarita Muñoz | Diviso | CAR0407 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 225 | Organic | 2.400 | 0.1 | 0.5 | | | | 200 cassava 250 banana |
| 2 | Jesús Ruiz | Diviso | CAR0404 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 375 | Organic | 2.500 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.25 | | | 300 banana |
| 3 | Audelo Gómez | Diviso | CAR0401 | 15 | 1.2 | 313 | Conversion | 4.000 | 1.0 | 0.5 | | 2.0 | | 200 banana, 200 cassava 0.25 ha beans- peanuts |
| 4 | Pionono Muñoz | Diviso | CAR0405 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 375 | Organic | 2.100 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 – two water sources | 0.2 | | 500 cassava, 800 banana |
| 5 | Isaías Pinto | Diamante | CAR0506 | 28 | 1.5 | 625 | Organic | 10.500 | 0 | 1.5 | 4.0, – 6 water sources | 10 | N02°18,9477' W077°16,1865' | 4.000 papaya, 200 cassava 1.500 banana, 200 pineapple |
| 6 | Giberto Ortega | Diamante | CAR0510 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.500 | Organic | 12.000 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.25 | | | 100 cassava |
| 7 | Jaime Anacona | Diamante | CAR0505 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 438 | Organic | 2.000 | 0 | 0.5 | | | N02°18,9544' W077°16,4908' | 200 banana, 100 papaya, 200 cassava |
| 8 | Nilsa Pinto Dias | Diamante | CAR0503 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 325 | Conversion | 10.000 | 0.1 | 0.8 | | 1.5 | | 200 cassava, 200 arracacha, 80 papaya |
| 9 | Nelson Erazo | Diamante | CAR0501 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 156 | Conversion | 1.600 | 0 | 0.4 | | | N02°18,9329' W077°16,4664' | 100 papaya, 50 avocado, 200 cassava |
| 10 | Hector Erazo | Diamante | CAR0509 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 375 | Organic | 6.000 | 0 | 1.0 | | | N02°19,0521' W077°16,6295' | 150 cassava, 100 chickpeas |
| 11 | Octavio Anacona | Diamante | CAR0507 | 10 | 0.5 | 125 | Conversion | 1.000 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.25 bamboo, one water source | | | 250 bananas, 0.25 ha beans 0.25 ha corn, 1.500 cassava |
| 12 | Luis Jiménez | La Guines | CAR0702 | 12 | 3.2 | 1.250 | Organic | 9.000 | 0 | 1.5 | | 3.0 | | 0.25 ha corn |
| 13 | Marina Trujillo | Lucitania | CAR0604 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 313 | Organic | 5.000 | 0 | 0.5 | | | N02°19,3724' W077°16,8150' | |
| 14 | Mariano Trujillo | Lucitania | CAR0610 | 10 | 1.0 | 188 | Conversion | 2.000 | 0 | 0.5 | | 0.5 | | 250 peanuts, 0.25 ha beans |
| 15 | Eduardo Trujillo | Lucitania | CAR0611 | 10 | 2.5 | 875 | Organic | 8.100 | 2.5 | 1.0 | | 0.5 | N02°19,4426' W077°16,7519' | 500 cassavas |
| 16 | Jairo Trujillo | Lucitania | CAR0605 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 375 | Organic | 5.400 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5, one water source | 0.5 | N02°19,4344' W077°16,7627' | |
| 17 | Segundo Hoyos | Lucitania | CAR0606 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 156 | Conversion | 4.000 | | 0.5 | | 1.0 | | |
| 18 | Jesús Burbano | Lucitania | CAR0608 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 400 | Organic | 1.200 | 0.2 | 0.4 | | | | |
| 18 | SUB TOTAL | | | | 122 | 22 | | 87.200 | 4.1 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 19.2 | | 3.350 cassava, 2.700 banana, 0.75 Ha beans 4.280 papaya, 200 pineapple, 200 arracacha, 100 chickpeas, 0.5 ha corn, 0.25 peanuts |



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* The coffee bushes have not shown signs of damage, but they lost their organic quality due to the proximity to crops that have completely wilted.

** Wilting has been detected in the leaves and apicals of shade trees for coffee and the nearby forests.

*** Sugarcane, pastures and crops in garden plots have been totally destroyed.

Continuation of Table 1: List of Asoproa farmers who lost organic certification because their farms border the areas that were fumigated

| # | Name of farmer | Community | Code | # of hectares | | Coffee harvest in 2005 (kilos) | Status 2005 | Observations |
|----|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|---|
| | | | | Farm | Coffee | | | |
| 19 | Arleyo Ruiz | Diviso | CAR0408 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 250 | Organic | The damage to these farms is marked by slight wilting of leaves on shade and forest trees. Like other farms, these have lost certification due to their proximity to areas that were affected to an even greater degree by the fumigations. |
| 20 | Humberto Gaviria | Diviso | CAR0410 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 188 | Conversion | |
| 21 | Hernando Daza | Corazón | CAR1103 | 2,0 | 0,5 | 188 | Organic | |
| 22 | Melba Trujillo | Diamante | CAR0502 | 2,0 | 0,6 | 188 | Organic | |
| 23 | Liverio Alvarez | Diamante | CAR0508 | 1,2 | 0,7 | 313 | Organic | |
| 24 | Florentino Ruiz | Diamante | CAR0511 | 2,0 | 1,0 | 313 | Organic | |
| 25 | José V Dorado | Diviso | CAR0402 | 4,0 | 0,3 | 125 | Organic | |
| 26 | Alba Bastidas | Diviso | CAR0409 | 1,5 | 0,5 | 313 | Organic | |
| 27 | Francisco Plaza | Diviso | CAR0411 | 8,0 | 0,8 | 250 | Conversion | |
| 28 | Alcibiades Muñoz | La Guinea | CAR0701 | 3,5 | 0,7 | 188 | Organic | |
| 29 | Jose Gómez | Las Pilas | CAR0902 | 8,0 | 0,7 | 238 | Organic | |
| 30 | Carlos Trujillo | Las Pilas | CAR0905 | 8,0 | 0,7 | 150 | Conversion | |
| 31 | Noemi Torres | Lucitania | CAR0603 | 40 | 1,9 | 563 | Organic | |
| 32 | Ananias Anacona | Lucitania | CAR0607 | 3,6 | 0,6 | 188 | Organic | |
| 33 | Alvaro Ortega | Lucitania | CAR0612 | 4,0 | 1,7 | 400 | Conversion | |
| 34 | Floresmiro Vega | Naranjal | CAR1001 | 1,5 | 0,5 | 313 | Organic | |
| 35 | Amadeo Rengifo | Naranjal | CAR1008 | 10 | 1,2 | 500 | Conversion | |
| 36 | Emma Rengifo | Naranjal | CAR1009 | 10 | 0,6 | 625 | Conversion | |
| 37 | Federman Cruz | Naranjal | CAR1010 | 8,0 | 0,8 | 375 | Conversion | |
| 38 | Agustin Rengifo | Naranjal | CAR1006 | 31 | 2,0 | 750 | Organic | |
| 39 | Dilmer Solano | Naranjal | CAR1002 | 9,0 | 0,5 | 250 | Conversion | |
| 40 | Gabriel Gómez P | Naranjal | CAR1005 | 12 | 0,8 | 250 | Conversion | |
| 41 | Araceli Rengifo | Naranjal | CAR1012 | 3,0 | 1,4 | 375 | Conversion | |
| 42 | Nasario Mamian | Palmas | CAR0802 | 0,9 | 0,5 | 125 | Organic | |
| 43 | Isidro Anacona | Palmas | CAR0805 | 20 | 0,5 | 150 | Organic | |
| 44 | Pedro Nel Trujillo | Palmas | CAR0804 | 27 | 1,6 | 188 | Conversion | |
| 44 | TOTAL | | | 344 | 43 | 16.138 | | |



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Table 2. Quantification of damage caused to Asprosucre members by aerial fumigations of licit crops in the municipality of Sucre, Cauca.

| # | Name of farmer | Community | Code | Area (hectares) | | | Coffee harvest 2005 (kilos) | Status 2005 | Crops on each farm directly affected | | | | | Coordinates according to eradication project | Other crops |
|-------|-------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Farm | Coffee | Sugarcane | | | Coffee (kilos) | Sugar cane | Shade trees for coffee Ha | Forests / brush Ha | Pastures/grasslands Ha | | |
| 1 | M. Alfonso Gómez | Carmelo | CS 1001 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 750 | Organic | 5.500 | | | | 0.2 | | |
| 2 | Elvio Enrique Parra | Carmelo | CS 1005 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 126 | Organic | 2.000 seedlings | | | 0.2 | | | PLANTS 100 banana 200 tomato |
| 3 | Gloria M. Quiñónez | Carmelo | CS 1009 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 500 | Organic | 7.000 | | | 0.2 | | N02°03,7710' E076°54,8030' | |
| 4 | Noé Mamián | El Fresno | CS 1106 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 800 | Organic | 4.300 | | 0.5 | | 0.1 | | 500 cassava, 200 chickpea |
| 5 | Reinel José Atoy | El Fresno | CS 1108 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 652 | Organic | 1.500 | | | 0.3 | 0.5 | N02°05,4324' W076°53,0407' | |
| 6 | Quintín Hoyos | El Fresno | CS 1110 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 500 | Organic | 500 | 0.5 | | 0.3 | | | |
| 7 | Ángel M. Mamián | El Fresno | CS 1111 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 376 | Organic | 3.000 | 1.0 | 0.8 | | | | |
| 8 | J. Asnoraldito Atoy | El Fresno | CS 1114 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 600 | Organic | 5.000 | | | | 0.3 | | 1.000 cassava, 200 arracacha |
| 9 | Jose Arcenio Botina | Tequendama | CS0411 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 850 | Organic | Seedlings 1.200. Coffee 1500 | | 3.3 | 1.0 | | | 300 cassava, 200 banana & 50 fruit trees |
| 10 | María Alejandrina Hoyos | Tequendama | CS0414 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 600 | Organic | 3.000 | | 1.0 | | 0.2 | | 200 cassava, 100 arracacha. |
| 11 | Jorge Eliécer Burbano | Santa Ines | CS0209 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 2.188 | Organic | 13.000 | | 1.0 | 0.5 | | | 300 cassava |
| 12 | Juan Bautista Rengifo | La Granja | CS0804 | 10 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.500 | Organic | 10.000 | | 0.5 | | 0.1 | | 300 cassava |
| 13 | Jorge A. Solano | La Granja | CS0803 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 750 | Organic | 2.000 | | 0.5 | | | | 200 cassava, 100 banana |
| TOTAL | | | | 38 | 19.5 | 6.2 | 7.942 | | 59.500 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | | 2.800 cassava 400 banana 200 tomato 300 arracacha 200 chickpea |