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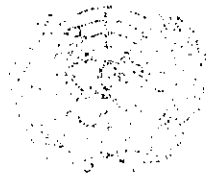
**REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON A DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
FOR THE PERUVIAN SIERRA**

(Chaclacayo, Peru, 15-18 May 1984)

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Introduction

1. This report contains the conclusions and recommendations of the Workshop on a Development Strategy for the Peruvian sierra, held in Chaclacayo from 15 to 18 May 1984.

2. This Workshop was held within the framework of the ECLAC/UNEP project on incorporation of the environmental dimension in development planning processes: case studies, methodological aspects and horizontal co-operation, which is being carried out by the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Unit on Development and the Environment, in collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

3. The Workshop was organized jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the National Development Institute of Peru (INADE), through its Microregional Projects in the Sierra.

4. The objective of the Workshop was to discuss the bases for drawing up a development strategy for the Peruvian sierra, to analyse a diagnostic methodology and to propose strategies bearing in mind the importance of fully incorporating the environmental dimension into development planning processes.

5. For this purpose, INADE prepared a working paper which was supported by other background papers.*/

II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date

6. The Workshop on a Development Strategy for the Peruvian sierra was held in the Congregación de las Canoneras de la Cruz building, in Chaclacayo, Peru, from 15 to 18 May 1984.

Attendance

7. Sixty four experts attended the Workshop.**/

Opening and closing meetings

8. At the opening meeting, statements were made by Mr. Alfredo Pérez-Gonzales, General Manager of the National Development Institute of Peru (INADE), and Mr. Henri Borit, Executive Director for INADE's Microregional Projects in the Sierra.

*/ See annex 1.

**/ See the list of participants in annex 2.

9. The meeting was closed on 18 May with statements by Mr. Ignacio Basombrio, Head of the National Planning Institute (INP), Mr. Carlos Collantes, ECLAC/UNEP expert, and Mr. Nicolo Gligo, ECLAC/ILPES expert.

Agenda

10. The agenda for the Workshop was the following:

- a) General presentation of the subject
- b) Social and economic organization of the territory
- c) Proposed development strategy for the sierra
- d) The Microregional Projects as a tool in the development strategy for the sierra
- e) Conclusions.

Officers

11. The discussions were co-ordinated by Mr. Henri Borit, Director of Microregional Projects in the Sierra.

Summary of discussions

12. The different aspects of the basic subject dealt with in the Workshop, i.e., a development strategy for the Peruvian sierra, were presented by the following experts: Mrs. Alicia Huamantico, analysis of the natural and physical environment; Mr. José Gonzales-Vigil, social and economic organization and overall strategy; Mr. Jaime Johnson, institutional organization and institutional strategy; Mrs. María Gorgas de Romero, organizational units of the territory and the strategy of territorial development, and Mr. Eduardo Larrea, the strategy of territorial adjustment and the microregional programme as a tool in the development strategy for the sierra.

II. CONCLUSIONS

13. The participants in the Workshop reached the following conclusions:

14. An analysis of the participation of the sierra in the development of Peru shows that this region makes a significant contribution to the country's development by generating foreign exchange, fiscal resources, hydroelectric power and agricultural goods for direct consumption and industrialization. In 1980, the region's mining industry contributed 47% of exports and around 10% of tax revenues; in addition, tourism, which is mainly concentrated in this region, is an important generator of foreign exchange. The region also produces almost all the hydroelectric power used by the urban centres on the coast.

15. Agriculture in the sierra is the country's greatest sources of foods of agricultural origin, despite its very low level of physical productivity; thus, the sierra exports its surpluses to the coastal and selva regions. The livestock industry also generates the raw materials (milk, sheep wool and alpaca fibre) for /manufacturing,

manufacturing, even though the textile industry uses only part of the sheep wool and alpaca fibre produced in the sierra, as the remainder is exported.

16. Agricultural productivity is low as a result of the deficient marketing system; a deterioration in the terms of trade between the country and the city; the very limited contribution of the State in the form of investment, technical assistance and credit; the lack of a clear conception of the technological requirements of the peasant of the sierra, and the absence of an efficient methodology for implementing technological change; the region therefore has a low standard of living and extreme poverty prevails in large areas of the territory.

17. Since the peasant population is not able to solve its employment and family-income problems through agricultural activity, and since no other alternative is available to them, they migrate towards the coastal or the selva regions, taking with them the problems they have not been able to solve in the sierra.

18. The great problems of the country --social, economic and territorial disintegration; imbalance between demographic and economic growth; the limited generation of employment in productive activities, and the food deficit-- were to a large extent caused by the radical changes which the conquistadors and colonizers brought about in the economic structure and collective production system which prevailed in the Andes during the pre-Hispanic period.

19. Thus, neglect of and constant disregard for the sierra, Peru's most important source of food and water, and the prevalence of an urban "coastal" view of the development process have perpetuated and aggravated the great national problems mentioned above. A common feature of the factors which have brought the country to this very critical point is the fact that for several decades, development policies failed to take into account the full cultural and geoeconomical dimension of the Andean region of the country. By the end of the century --within only 16 years-- Peru will have a total population of around 30 million inhabitants: of these, around 40% will be less than 15 years old; 80% of the population will live in urban areas and half of this percentage (approximately 13 million) will live in the Lima metropolitan area. If the current trends continue, and the rural sector becomes increasingly marginal, the problems pertaining to the supply of food for the population, will become more serious.

20. Although the sierra has been described in the Medium-term Global Plan (1982-1985) as an area that is currently stagnant --because of the fact that during the last few decades it has become obvious that the existing development model must be reconsidered and that a new development style must be generated which will give due recognition to the domestic potentialities of the country-- it now appears, under this new national option, that the sierra has a strategic role to play. This means that the potential of the region itself must now be examined in the light of its natural, human and cultural resources. Indeed, the most important and most neglected vital resource of the country --water-- originates in the high Andean zones. Other resources, such as the wide variety and quantity of mineral resources; the archaeological and natural patrimony, which can be used to increase the supply of tourist attractions; the traditional skill with crafts of the inhabitants of the sierra; the hydroelectric potential, which so far has only benefited the coastal region; the agricultural potential,

/which, together

which, together with the potential of the inhabitants of the Andes (who still have a cultural and technological heritage that has enabled them to manage this complex ecological environment) must be utilized if national development is to be achieved.

21. An economic analysis of the sierra shows that its terms of trade with the coastal region are negative; however, the balance of exports must not only be based on this aspect, but should also take into account the environmental situation, because of the fact that resources have been over-exploited. Throughout its history, the sierra has been losing the resources of its ecosystem, its soil, its sources of water, etc., and, above all, the integrated functionality of these resources; to this must be added the constant emigration of its human resources.

22. Although it is true that the sierra has throughout its history been plundered, because of the role it has played in the national economy, it is important to stress that, functionally speaking, it is complemented by the coastal region. Consequently, the development strategy for the sierra should not break up that complementarity but rather should redistribute the costs and benefits of the country's development to favour the sierra.

23. In drawing up a global development strategy, close attention must be paid to the physical environment, inasmuch as the sierra has a wide variety of environments. According to Holdridge's definition of life zones, Peru has 81 of the 103 zones and, of these 81, 61 are in the sierra. Consequently, any treatment of the economic space of the region must inevitably take into account its wide diversity of physical environments.

24. The development strategy for the sierra must be applied gradually, since it will be necessary to reorient resources of the national economy which are currently used in other regions, primarily the coast. This suggestion is based on a recognition of the fiscal and financial difficulties currently being faced by the country. Because of the great expense involved and the scanty resources available for new investments, it would be difficult to direct a greater amount of resources to the sierra immediately.

25. The strategy should be implemented by making use "from within" of the sierra's internal potential, i.e., its natural, economic, social and cultural resources, such as water, soil, hydroelectric resources, mineral resources, the labour force, craftsmanship and, what is most important, the Andean people's capacity to adapt to their environment.

26. The development strategy should be defined in terms of a horizon; it should be a long-term strategy, since it involves restoring the sierra's physical environment, which has suffered deterioration for such a very long time, and reversing social and economic trends that cannot easily be changed over the short or medium term.

27. In order to apply this strategy, it will be necessary to draw up a suitable scheme for developing the territory that will make it possible to identify at the national level those zones of the sierra region which are less dynamic (empty zones) and which hinder the development scheme. These zones, which for this reason are considered strategic, are critical to the achievement of integration.

The way to deal with them would be to revive the smaller zones (microregions) through microregional programmes. The idea is to achieve development by integrating reactivated spaces whose dynamics will contribute towards linking them, on more advantageous terms, with the more dynamic areas.

28. The development strategy for the sierra, which is aimed at reactivating the rural environment, should be based on the development of the agrarian sector and the production and processing of foods. Rural development in the sierra must therefore be seen as a process for giving impetus to both natural and human potentialities, as well as to the existing infrastructure, with a view to integrating less dynamic spaces and long-neglected social and cultural groups.

29. This integration will require action by the State, which must work together with the community itself and with its organizations on the formulation, approval and implementation of development plans and programmes. In this process, the generation and application of appropriate technologies will be the axis for the social and cultural integration of the region and the recovery and utilization of its geoeconomical spaces.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

30. The Workshop made the following recommendations:

31. It is necessary to reach a consensus in order to define priority zones in which to conduct programmes aimed at the development of the sierra so as to make optimum use of State resources as well as of those provided through international co-operation.

32. The technological aspect is particularly important in the development of the sierra; this means that those technologies which are best suited to the Andean environment must be used. It will therefore be important to promote programmes designed to achieve that objective and to support initiatives such as the recovery of terraced lands.

33. The participation of the population in the formulation and implementation of microregional programmes --particularly at the community level-- should be considered as a mechanism for guaranteeing the continuity of these programmes. It is recommended that these mechanisms should be studied and pertinent policies proposed.

34. It is necessary to make the best use of existing mechanisms for ensuring co-ordination at the central and departmental levels in order to support development activities in the sierra.

35. The cultivation and consumption of highly nutritional native species that fit into the ecology of the sierra should be promoted, not only as a way of reducing food dependency but also as a way of generating greater income for rural producers. In carrying out this strategy, therefore, it is advisable to work in close connection with State and university agencies engaged in agricultural research.

36. It is essential to give maximum exposure to the working paper prepared by Microregional Projects for the Sierra, in order to achieve national consensus on the need to implement permanent development programmes in the sierra.

37. In view of the fact that the document Estrategia de desarrollo para la sierra del Perú has been found to be technically sound, it is important to join efforts to improve it by adding contributions from institutions in Peru, as well as the papers prepared by the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Unit.

Annex 1

DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED AT THE WORKSHOP

Symbol	Author	Agency	Title
	<u>Working paper</u>		
	INADE	INADE	Estrategia de desarrollo para la sierra del Perú
	<u>Background papers</u>		
E/CEPAL/G.1242	Joint ECLAC/UNEP Unit on Development and the Environment	ECLAC/UNEP	Incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación
E/CEPAL/G.1267	ECLAC/UNEP	ECLAC/UNEP	Sobrevivencia campesina en ecosistemas de altura
E/CEPAL/L.273	ECLAC	ECLAC	Report of the regional seminar on agrarian policies and peasant survival in high-altitude ecosystems

Annex 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Pedro Aldana Castro
Río de Janeiro 179 - Jesús María, Lima
Licenciado en Educación
Jefe Programa de Apoyo Integral Artesanal
Agencia de Miraflores
Esquina Av. Larco y Tarata N° 160
2do. Piso - Miraflores, Lima
Banco Industrial del Perú, Perú

Betty Margot Alvarado Pérez
Jr. Lambayeque 3975 San Martín de Porres, Lima
Economista
Profesional "B"
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional del Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Manuel Alvarez Padilla
Jr. Huánuco 955 - Huánuco
Ingeniero Industrial
Ingeniero II
Gerencia de Estudios, Proyectos y Desarrollo Local
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Huánuco
Jr. Calicanto N° 145 - Huánuco, Perú

José Amaya Chunga
Bolívar 127 Castilla - Piura
Economista
Subgerente (E) de Desarrollo Empresarial y Microrregional
Gerencia de Planeamiento
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Piura
Av. San Ramón s/n Urb. San Eduardo
El Chipe - Piura, Perú

Marietta Baldárrago de Vega
Av. 2 de Mayo 905 - San Isidro
Periodista
Profesional "B"
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Edilberto Balvin Povis
Av. de Las Américas N° 1363 Balconcillo - La Victoria, Lima
Ingeniero Forestal
Director de Forestación Sierra-Costa
Dirección General de Forestación
Instituto Nacional Forestal y de Fauna
Av. General Santa Cruz N° 734 Jesús María - Lima, Perú

César Augusto Barriga Ruiz
Av. Julio Bayletti 312 San Borja, Lima
Ingeniero Forestal
Especialista
Gerencia de Proyectos Especiales
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Gonzalo B. Barrios Torrejón
Luis Giribaldí 1215 - La Victoria, Lima
Economista
Director
Dirección General de Planificación Regional
Instituto Nacional de Planificación
Calle 7 N°229, Rinconada Baja - La Molina, Lima, Perú

Henri Borit Petitjean
Los Alamos de Monterrico Calle 1 AU-8
Surco, Lima
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Director Ejecutivo
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

César Calderón Novoa
Pasaje La Esperanza 194 - Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador
Servicio Silvo Agropecuario
Universidad Nacional de Cajamarca
Ciudad Universitaria, Perú

Carlos Figueroa Sifuentes
Cuzco 787 Dpto. 304 Lince, Lima
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Subdirector
Desarrollo Agrícola del Proyecto Especial de
Pequeñas y Medianas Irrigaciones
Instituto Nacional de Ampliación de la Frontera Agrícola
Yauyos 258, Oficina 802, Lima, Perú

Antenor Floríndez Díaz
Av. El Maestro 450 Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Supervisor
Programa Microrregional Cajamarca-La Libertad de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. King 619 Cajabamba - Cajamarca, Perú

Luisa Galarza Lucich
Húsares de Junin 128 Jesús María, Lima
Arquitecto
Director General Ejecutivo
Dirección General de Planificación Regional
Instituto Nacional de Planificación
Calle 7 - 229 Rinconada Baja - La Molina, Lima, Perú

Oscar T. Gálvez Fasshauer
Jr. San José 635 Urb. San José, Callao
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro
Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Cajamarca 583 - Cajamarca, Perú

Alberto García De Romaña
A. Aljovín N° 357 Dpto. 5, Lima
Sociólogo
Asistente del Director General
Dirección General de Planificación Social
Instituto Nacional de Planificación
Calle 7 - 299 Rinconada Baja - La Molina, Lima, Perú

Juan José García Miranda
Los Sinsontes 130 Sta. Anita Lima 3
Antropólogo Social
Subdirector
Dirección Universitaria de Planificación
Universidad Nacional de San Cristóbal de Huamanga
Portal Independencia N° 57 - Huamanga, Ayacucho, Perú

Ana Cecilia González Mendoza
Residencial Chorrillos B4 - Chorrillos, Lima
Economista
Especialista
Oficina de Asistencia Técnica y Financiera
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

José E. Gonzales-Vigil Alarcón
El Bucaré 2da. Cdra. Lote 13-A - Lima 3
Economista
Director de Planeamiento
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Julia Gonzales Aranda
Mariano Arredondo 2961 - Lima
Arquitecto
Especialista
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

María A. Gorgas de Romero
Las Moreras 608 Residencial San Felipe - Jesús María, Lima, Perú
Arquitecto
Directora de Asistencia Técnica Nor-Centro
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Antonio Enciso Gutiérrez
Luis Giribaldi Nº 1228 La Victoria
Ingeniero Agrícola
Jefe del Proyecto PROSAIDER-Cuzco
Oficina Nacional de Apoyo Alimentario
Natalio Sánchez 220 Jesús María - Lima, Perú

Alicia Huamantico Araujo
Urb. Zárate-Tiahuanaco 470, Lima
Geógrafa
Profesional "A"
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Jaime U. Johnson Rebaza del Pino
Lote M-1 - Cieneguilla - Lima
Politicólogo
Director de Capacitación
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Eduardo Larrea Tovar
Diagonal N° 380 - 37 Miraflores, Lima
Ingeniero Civil
Director de Asistencia Técnica Sur
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

José H. Martínez Solano
Jr. Morro Solar 198 - Urb. Ventura Rossi
Rímac - Lima
Economista
Planificación
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Pasco, Perú

Clúber Martos Díaz
Av. Grau 647 - Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Cajamarca 583 - Cajamarca, Perú

Welcern Martos Díaz
Jr. Salaverry 130 - Huamachuco - La Libertad
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Cajamarca - La Libertad de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Leoncio Prado s/n Huamachuco, La Libertad, Perú

Rodolfo Marquina Bernedo
Jr. 9 de Diciembre N° 251 - Ayacucho
Economista
Director
CEDAP
Centro de Desarrollo Agropecuario - CEDAP
Jr. 9 de Diciembre N° 251 Ayacucho, Perú

Daniel Mayor Mayorga
Monterrico Sur-Calle 4 N° 35, Lima
Economista
Jefe
Presupuesto
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Raúl Mendoza Vásquez
Jr. Apurímac N° 880 - Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Cajamarca 583 Cajamarca, Perú

Manuel Jesús Miranda Castro
Jr. Garcilaso de la Vega 392 Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Cajamarca - La Libertad de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
King N° 619 Cajabamba - Cajamarca, Perú

Alcides Morante Chávez
Calle Nazareno N° 117-Ayacucho
Ingeniero Químico
Director de la Unidad de Programación
Oficina de Planeamiento
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Ayacucho
Jr. Callao N° 122 Ayacucho, Perú

Luis Pacheco Romero
López de Ayala N°850 San Borja, Lima
Sociólogo
Asesor de la Alta Dirección
Asesoría de la Alta Dirección
Instituto Nacional de Planificación
Calle 7 - 299 - Rinconada Baja La Molina - Lima, Perú

Enrique Palomino Díaz
Sta. Catalina Ancha N° 366-A- Cuzco
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Sub-Gerente (e) de Estudios
Sub-Gerencia de Estudios
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo del Cuzco
Avda. Huayruropata s/n - Cuzco, Perú

Mateo Palomino Palomino
Calle Pichcus N° 789 San Carlos
Huancayo
Antropólogo
Técnico en Planificación I
Oficina de Planeamiento
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Junín
Centro Cívico - Huancayo 3er. Piso, Perú

José Prochazka Molleda
Calle Agustín de Zárate N° 130 - Salamanca - Lima 3
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Asesor Programa de Emergencia - Cajamarca
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Vicky Quintanilla Reyes
Jr. Lima N° 342 - Ayacucho
Antropóloga Social
Profesora
Especialización en Población y Desarrollo
Programa Académico de Ciencias Sociales
Universidad Nacional San Cristóbal de Huamanga
Portal Independencia N° 57 - Ayacucho, Perú

Augusto Rafael Rabanal Rubio
Jr. Amalia Puga N° 121 - Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Cajamarca 583 - Cajamarca, Perú

Víctor Reynaga Rivas
Agrupamiento Mariano Lino Urquieta
A-18 - Moquegua
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Director
Oficina de Planeamiento
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Moquegua
Junín 520 - Moquegua, Perú

Rubén Rodríguez Rendon
Santa Dora 124 Urb. Alicia-Surco - Lima, Perú
Sociólogo
Director de Fomento Artesanal
Dirección General de Artesanía
Ministerio de Industria, Turismo e Integración
Corpac s/n - San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Antonio Roeder Seminario
Luna Victoria 113-D Urb. San Andrés-Trujillo
Economista
Director
Oficina de Planeamiento
Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de La Libertad
Los Brillantes 650 Urb. Santa Inés - Trujillo, Perú

Marciano Antonio Roncal Chávez
Jr. Bambamarca 418-Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Cajamarca N° 583 - Cajamarca, Perú

Roger Ruíz del Castillo
Jr. Arnaldo Márquez 887 Dpto. 7 - Jesús María, Lima, Perú
Ingeniero Industrial
Profesional
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Adán Toribio Tapia
13 de julio N° 352 - Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. King 619 Cajabamba - Cajamarca, Perú

Ricardo Samame Mera
Jr. Llosa 201 - Cajabamba
Ingeniero Agrícola
Coordinador Provincial
Programa Microrregional Cajamarca - La Libertad de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. King 619 Cajabamba - Cajamarca, Perú

Andrés Solís Gonzales
Av. El Maestro N° 304-A - Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Cajamarca 583 - Cajamarca, Perú

Teodocio Antenor Vásquez Ramírez
Av. Hoyos Rubio N° 358 Cajamarca
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador Distrital
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Cajamarca N° 583 Cajamarca, Perú

Jorge Ernesto Velarde Sussoni
Manuel A. Fuentes 871 - San Isidro - Lima, Perú
Abogado
Secretario Letrado
Gerencia General
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Jaime Cabrera Valencia
Ignacio La Fuente 350 Miraflores
Educación-Administración
Jefe
Asistencia Técnica y Financiera
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Av. Camino Real 355 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Héctor Collantes Calderón
Gonzales Prada 742 Urb. Sta. María - Trujillo
Estadístico
Planificador
Planeamiento
Proyecto de Desarrollo Rural Integrado de Sánchez Carrión
Valcárcel 326 - Trujillo, Perú

Manuel J. Coronado Estela
Alfonso Ugarte 623 - Chiclayo
Jr. Malca 567 - Chota (Cajamarca)
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Supervisor
Programa Microrregional Sierra - Centro - Cajamarca de PMS
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Jr. Malca 567 - Chota - Cajamarca, Perú

Etienne Durt Vellut
Carolina Vargas N° 232 San Isidro - Lima, Perú
Sociólogo
Coordinador del Proyecto
Proyecto Microrregional en Huancavelica
Cooperación Técnica Belga - Embajada de Bélgica
Av. Angamos N° 380 - Miraflores - Lima, Perú

Alfredo Guillermo Girón Schaefer
Vereda 13 N° 240 - Urb. Los Sauces II
Lima 34
Economista
Asesor Económico
Proyecto Especial Programa Sectorial Agropecuario
Ministerio de Agricultura
Canaval y Moreyra 385 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Carlos Ruesta Zegarra
Estados Unidos 156 - A - Jesús María - Lima
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Coordinador de Programa
Programa de Desarrollo Agrícola
CARE
Los Laureles 485 San Isidro - Lima, Perú

Carlos Taboada Peña
Bahía de la Independencia 177
Urb. Germán Astete - San Miguel, Lima
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Jefe Dpto. de Desarrollo Agropecuario
División de Programas Promocionales
(Planificación)
Banco Agrario
Jr. Carabaya 543 - Lima, Perú

Roberto Zegarra Balcázar
Urb. Santa Ursula Mz. 10 Cuzco
Ingeniero Agrónomo
Asesor Programa de Emergencia-Cuzco
Proyectos Microrregionales en Sierra
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo
Huayrumopata s/n Cuzco, Perú

Luis A. Cazorla Bolaños
Tacna 867 - Magdalena del Mar
Economista
Subdirector
Subdirección de Promoción y Apoyo Regional
Ministerio de Trabajo
Av. Salverry s/n Jesús María - Lima, Perú

Ernesto Gonzales Roberto
Av. Brasil 1530 - Lima 21
Economista
Técnico
Proyecto Estrategias de Desarrollo Urbano
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Urbano
Paseo de la República 395 - 3er Piso
Lima, Perú

Wilma Cevallos
Abogada
Directora de Coordinación Jurídica
Oficina del Presidente del Consejo de Ministros
Av. Inca Garcilaso de la Vega N° 1351
Oficina N° 409, Lima, Perú

Alberto García Romafia
Sociólogo
Director General Asistente de Planificación Social
Instituto Nacional de Planificación
Calle 7 N° 299 Rinconada Baja - La Molina - Lima, Perú

Carlos López Ocaña
Ingeniero
Investigador
Universidad Nacional Agraria
Apartado 456 - La Molina - Lima, Perú

Luis Masson Meigs
Ingeniero
Director Técnico
Oficina Nacional de Evaluación de Recursos Naturales (ONERN)
Calle 17 N° 355 - El Palomar - San Isidro, Lima, Perú

Carlos Peñaherrera
Arquitecto
Presidente
Asociación Nacional de Geógrafos del Perú
Av. Las Artes 858 - San Borja - Lima, Perú

Manuel Vegas
Doctor
Director General de Asuntos Tecnológicos
Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología
Camilo Carrillo 114 - Jesús María - Lima, Perú

Secretaría

Carlos Collantes
Unidad Conjunta CEPAL/PNUMA de
Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente
Comisión Económica para América Latina
y el Caribe
Casilla 179 D
Santiago, Chile

Nicolo Gligo
CEPAL/ILPES
Unidad Conjunta CEPAL/PNUMA de
Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente
Comisión Económica para América Latina
y el Caribe
Casilla 179 D
Santiago, Chile

