

# FINAL REPORT

## **PERU: Country Gender Profile**

**January 2007**

## **THE ELEVENTH STATE POLICY<sup>1</sup>**

### **Promotion of equal opportunities without discrimination**

“We commit to provide effective priority to the promotion of equal opportunities, recognizing that in our country there are diverse discrimination and social unfairness expressions, particularly against women, children, senior citizens, persons who are members of ethnic communities, the disabled and the persons without sustenance, among others. The reduction and subsequent eradication of these inequality expressions temporarily require affirmative actions on the part of the State and society, applying policies and establishing mechanisms oriented to guarantee equal economic, social and political opportunities for the entire population.

With this objective, the State: (a) will fight all forms of discrimination, promoting equal opportunities; (b) will strengthen the participation of women as social and political subjects that dialogue and work with the State and the civil society; (c) will strengthen an institution to the highest level of the State under their policy and program governing role for the promotion of equal opportunities among men and women, that is, gender equity; (d) will provide fair access to women to productive resources and employment; (e) will develop systems that will allow to protect children, adolescents, senior citizens, women head of households, persons without sustenance, persons with disabilities and other discriminated or excluded persons; and (f) will promote and protect the rights of discriminated ethnic community members, impelling social development programs that will favour them integrally.”

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<sup>1</sup> National Agreement, July 22, 2002. The State policies of the National Agreement express an important qualitative progress in the consensual construction of the Peruvian State that go beyond the action and term of a government. The National Agreement aims to be a medium and long term strategic orientator both of the public action as well as of the society organizations.

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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

APR	MIMDES rural entrepreneurial program
ATR	MIMDES rural employment program
BID	Inter-American Development Bank
CCR	Regional Government Coordination Council
CEM	Women Emergency Center
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEPAL	U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America
CDR	Peruvian Parliament (Congreso de la Republica)
CIES	Social Studies Research Center
COFOPRI	Committee for the Formalization of Informal Property Commerce Negotiation
CONFIEP	National Confederation of Enterprises
COOPOP	National People's Cooperation Bureau
DEMUNA	Local Government Specialized Office of Women, Children and Adolescents Matters
EDPYMES	Development Entity for the Small and Micro Enterprises
ENAHO	National Homes Survey
ENDES	National Demographic and Family Health Survey
ENNIV	National Survey on Living Standards Measurement
EOP	MIMDES Equal Opportunity Plan
ESSALUD	Peruvian Institute of Social Security
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FONCODES	MIMDES National Cooperation and Social Development Fund
FONDEMI	Micro-enterprise Development Fund, financially supporting the Micro-enterprises
FONDEPES	National Fund for Fishery Development
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEI	Gender Equality Indicators
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
IDG	UN Gender Development Indicators
IEP	Peruvian Studies Institute
IFPRI	International Food Policies Research Institute
INABIF	National Institute for Family Welfare
INEI	National Institute of Statistics and Electronic Information
INFES	National Institute for Educational and Health Infrastructure
INIA	National Institute for Agrarian Research
INRENA	National Institute for Natural Resources
IPDC	International Population and Development Conference
ITP	Fishing Technological Institute
IUD	Intrauterine Device
MARENASS	MINAG's Natural Resources Management Program for the Southern Sierra
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Treasury

MIMDES	Ministry of Women and Social Development
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MNCETUR	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism
MTPE	Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion
MTV	MIMDES “Improving Life Conditions” program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIT	Internacional Labor Organization (ILO)
PAR	MIMDES Repopulation Support Program
PEA	Economic Active Population
PETT	Special Project for Land Title-Deed Issuing Process and Official Land
PMA	World Food Programme
PNCVFS	MIMDES National Program Against Family and Sexual Violence
PNUD	Also, UNDP
PPF	MIMDES/Inabif Family Promotion Program
PRODAME	MTPE’s Self Employment and Micro entrepreneurship Program
PRODUCCION	Ministry of Production
PROFECE	Training and Employment Program for Women
PROJOVEN	Labor Training Programme for Young People
PROMUDEH	Former name for MIMDES
PRONAA	National Food Assistance Program
PRONAMACHCS	National Project for the Management of Hydrographic Basins and Soil Register
PROPOLI	MIMDES Poverty Alleviation Program for Lima
REPOSALUD	Community’s Reproductive Health Project
RNMR	National Network for Rural Women Project
SENASA	National Agrarian Sanitation Service
SIVICO	Community Surveillance System
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIFEM	Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VECEP	European Union’s Fishing Program for the Andean Region
VMM	Deputy to Minister of Woman and Social Development
WAWA WASI	MIMDES Child Care Program
WB	World Bank
WID	Women in Development

## 1. Basic Profile

### 1-1 Socio Economic Profile

Socio Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNI/Capita	GDP average annual growth		Inflation rate	GDP per capita	WB 5, UN 16
	US\$ 2,610	6,7%		3,4%	5,1% \$5,678	
Public Sector Expenditure by Sectors	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	MEF, UN 16,
	6,58% 2,1% GDP	9,88% 3% GDP	3,19%	9,79% 1,2% GDP	70,56%	
Population	Total	% of Urban Population		Population growth rate		INEI 2, WB 4, UN 16,
Total	27,6 (millions)	72.4%		1.4%		
Women	49.7%	NA		NA		
Industry/GDP	Agriculture/GDP	Industry/GDP (Manufacture/Industry)		Services		WB 5
	32,8%	9,4%	15,4%	57,8%		
Proportion of workers	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Aid/GNP		Enaho 17, UN 16
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Women	20.7%	10%	84%			
Labor Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment	Minimum wage	Women Total		MTPE, WB 4, UN 16
Total	13 million	10.3%	S/.500			
Women	58.2%	11.9%				
Decision making	Women Total 45			Women Total NA		Peruvian Parliament (CdR), Social Watch, UN 16,
Members of parliament 2006	35 or 29%			Managers	27%	
Ministries 2006	6 or 37%			Technicians	44%	
Deputy ministries 2006	4 or 16%					
Law of Women						
Title	Description			Date Enacted / Published	Peruvian Parliament	
LAW N° 27660 WHICH STATES OF PRIORITY THE INTEGRAL HEALTH INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS AND WAWA WASIS	It proposes the launching of a free maternal and child health insurance on behalf of women engaged in Mothers Clubs Organizations, Kitchen and Spoon Services, Milk Programs, Community Organizations, Wawa Wasis and other grass root organizations, as well as their small children.			February 7 <sup>th</sup> 2002		
LAW N° 27734 WHICH MODIFIES SEVERAL ARTICLES OF LAW 26864 ON MUNICIPAL	It proposes the substitution of numeral 2 of article 10th of Law 26864, Municipal Elections which refers to increase the political participation of women in municipal elections. Also, proposes to include a gender share/quota and alternation in the electoral lists of political parties and organizations.			May 28th, 2002		

ELECTIONS		
STATUTORY LAW N° 27972 OF MUNICIPALITIES	It proposes the modification of section 3 of article 10th of Law 26864, Law of Municipal Elections, which refers to the alternation of gender in the list of candidates to town councilors in municipal elections, thus increasing women political participation.	May 27th 2003
LAW N° 27982 THAT MODIFIES A TEXT OF LAW N° 26260 "LAW OF PROTECTION AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE"	It proposes modifying of the article 13° of the Law N° 26260, Law of Protection Against Family Violence, which refers to the accomplishment of a Hearing of Conciliation between the aggressor and the victim, which will have to be carried out by Provincial public prosecutor of Family affairs, in a no greater term of 15 calendar days. It also proposes to incorporate the modality of physical, psychological and sexual violence to the Law N° 26260; and to authorize the National Police to detain the aggressor in family violence cases. It also proposes to establish the non application of abandonment in the judicial processes related to family violence.	May 29th, 2003
LAW N° 28048 WHICH PROTECTS EXPECTING MOTHERS FROM LABOR ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD JEOPARDIZE THEIR HEALTH AND/OR THE NORMAL EVOLUTION OF THE EMBRYO AND FETUS.	It proposes to protect expecting working mothers from labor activities which could be dangerous for the normal development of the fetus during pregnancy.	July 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2003
LAW N° 28236 THAT CREATES HOMES OF TEMPORARY REFUGE VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE	It proposes the launching of temporary homes for women, old people and children victims of family violence.	May 28th, 2004
LAW N° 28243 WHICH EXTENDS AND MODIFIES LAW N° 26626, ON IHV/AIDS AND ALL SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DESEASES.	It proposes to declare mandatory the detection of IHV/AIDS on every pregnant woman.	May 31rst, 2004
LAW N° 28314 WHICH STIPULATES FLOUR FORTIFICATION WITH MICRO NUTRIENTS	It proposes to make mandatory to consume folico acid, in all the women in age to procreate.	August 4th, 2004
LAW N° 28308 THAT REGULATES THE USE OF	It proposes to establish prenatal and childbirth leave for the female personnel in the Army and Police.	July 29th, 2004

PRENATAL AND CHILDBIRTH LEAVE OF THE FEMALE PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY FORCES AND PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICE			
LAW N° 28542 THAT STRENGTHENS FAMILY UNIT	It proposes to grant competition in the matter of family to the Ministry of the Woman and Social Development.	June 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2005	
LAW N° 28867 THAT MODIFIES ARTICLE 323 OF LEGAL SYSTEM	Proposes to modify article 323 of the Legal system, which refers to the sanction by discrimination, because of origin, filiation, race, gender, genetic characteristics, sexual orientation, language, religion, opinion, economic condition, handicapped, age.	September 8th, 2006	
Ratification and signature of international law for women		Ratification	Year
CEDAW			1979
Policy of WID			Mimdes
National Plan			
Governmental organization of WID			
National Machinery		MIMDES	
		VMM	
		Parliament's Commission on Woman Matters	
		Specialized Office of Women Matters, Ombudsman	

## 1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref
Life expectancy (2004)	Male Female	68 73	Population growth rate (2004)	1.5%	WB 4, UN 16
Expansion of health service	Population/Doctor (2004)	11,7 per 10,000	Population/Nurse and Midwife (2004)	8,0 per 10,000	Unicef 1, UN 16
Government expenditure to health % of GDP (2004)		4.4%	No of hospital beds (2004)	1,1 per 1,000	
Infant mortality rate (per 1000)			% of vaccinated (2004)	1 yr old children	
	Total	24.2	BCG	91	
	Female	NA	DPT	91	
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000)			Polio	87	WB 5, 6, 12 Unicef 1
	Total	29.2	Measles	89	
Family planning	Contraceptive rate (2000)	69%	Total fertility rate (2004)	2.3 births per woman	WB 4, Unicef 1, INEI 2, ENAHO
	Births attendance rate (2004)	71.1	Pre natal care	91%	
				Age first marriage NA	



Maternal anemia rate	26,6	Child malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	7.1	17 UN 16 MINSAs, IDB
Maternal mortality rate (2004)	162 per 100,000 live births	Annual number of births (thousands) (2004)	627	
Nutrition				
% of infants with low birth weight	11%	Oral re hydration therapy use rate	46	UN 16
Community Health Services				
Access to safe water	Urban 87% Rural 66%	Access to adequate sanitation	Urban 72% Rural 33%	Unicef 1 UN 16
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected (in thousands) (2003) 82	HIV/AIDS: estimate number of women with AIDS (in thousands) (2003) 27		Unicef 1
Prevalence rate (2003) 0.5				

### 1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile				Ref
Education System	11 years			WB 13
Public expenditure on education				
% of GDP	3,0%			
Adult literacy rate	Male 93,5% Female 82.1%			WB 4, 5, UN 16
By race	NA			
Primary education	Net enrollment ratio	Female ratio of higher education		WB 4, 5 INEI- ENAHO 1998,
Male	99.7%	Technical 7%	Academic 6.2%	
Female	99.8%	Technical :		
Secondary education	Net enrollment ratio	Urban 9.5%	Rural 2.0%	
Male	70%	Academic :		
Female	68%	Urban 8.7%	Rural 1.0%	

### 1-4 Millennium Development Goals

Ref: UN, 16

Human and Income Poverty			
Population below income poverty line	\$1 a day	\$2 a day	National Poverty line
	12.%	31.8%	49%
Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	7%		
Commitment to Health			
One year olds fully immunized	Against tuberculosis 94%	Against measles 89%	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	69%		
Water, sanitation and nutritional status			
Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation	63%		
Population with sustainable access to an improved water source	83%		

Population undernourished	12%	
Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	7%	
Survival		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	24	
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	190	
Literacy and Enrolment		
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	96.8%	
Net primary enrolment ratio	97%	
Children reaching grade 5 (% of grade 1 students)	90%	
Gender inequality in education		
Youth literacy (% ages 15-24)	Female rate 95.7%	As % of males rate 98%
Net primary enrolment	Female ratio 97%	Ratio of female to men 1.00
Net secondary enrolment	Female ratio 69%	Ratio of female to men 1.00
Gross tertiary enrolment	Female ratio 34%	Ratio of female to men 1.03

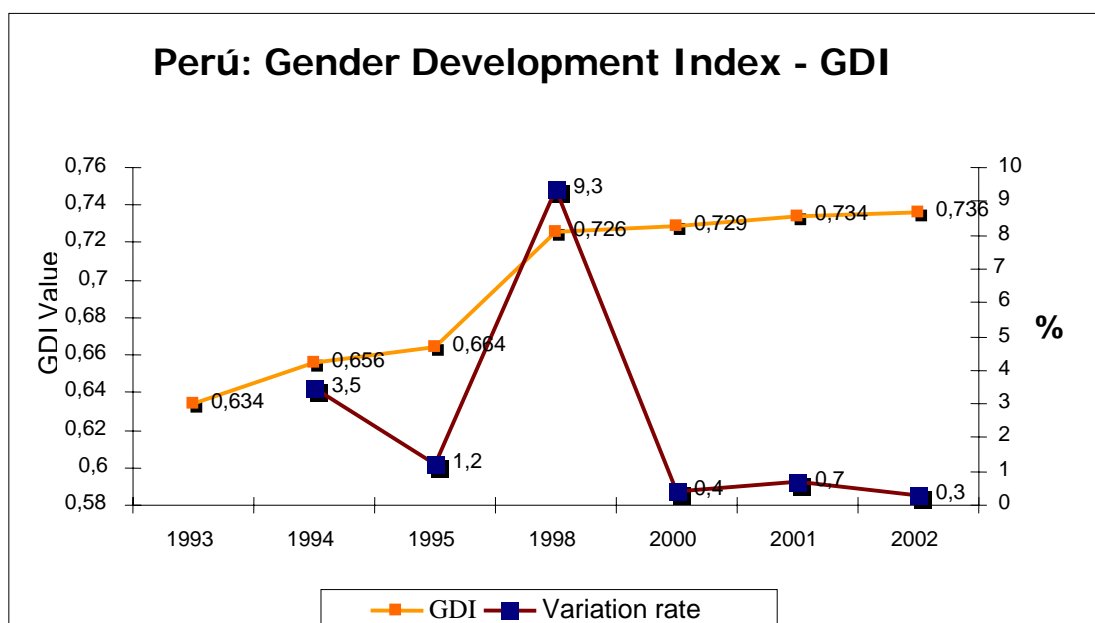
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16. United Nations Human Development Index, Human Development Report 2006
17. INEI/ENAH0 Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 2003
18. MINSa
19. MINSa-OPS Cuentas Nacionales de Salud, Perú 1995-2000 Oficina General de Estadística e Informática, Dirección General de Estadística

## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women

Peru has improved its gender equity conditions, however at a very relative level in the last years. With a Gender Development Index (GDI) of 0,745, Peru is positioned at the level of a medium GDI country, and in the 67th place out of 177 countries, while under the Human Development Index (HDI) it is located in number 82nd out of 177 countries.



UNDP: Human Development Report

According to the UNDP data, the life expectancy of the Peruvian woman at birth was placed in 2004 in 73 years against 68 in the case of men; 82.1% female literacy rate against 93.5% in the case of men; 88% of combined gross enrolment ration (for primary, secondary and tertiary schools) in the case of women versus 85% men.

The largest gap can be observed at the economic level of income, since while women income is approximately US\$3,294 annually, in the case of men it is US\$8,036 annually, this would reflect, that in average, women in the country receive income that only represents 27% of what men make. Please note that even though the indicator has relatively improved, this improvement has been achieved at a lower speed in the last years.<sup>2</sup>

Complementary and alternative evaluations about the status of gender equity are those provided under reports such as World Economic Forum and Social Watch Organization.

The World Economic Forum, in their report Women Empowerment Measure, the Global Gender Gap (2005) evaluates empowerment, the opportunities and

<sup>2</sup> UN Human Development Index, Human Development Report, 2006 pp 364

gender gaps in 58 countries on 5 dimensions: a) economic participation, b) economic opportunity, c) empowerment in politics, d) school attendance and e) health and wellbeing. This study that is based on UNIFEM findings on lack of equity among men and women indicates that Peru has an average index of 3.4 out of a total of 7, located at slot 47 and classifies it as a country with low medium or medium high gender equity gap. With regard to economic participation<sup>3</sup> it is located 50, in economic opportunities<sup>4</sup> 44, in political empowerment<sup>5</sup> 38, in school attendance<sup>6</sup> 47, and health and wellbeing<sup>7</sup> 31.

Recently, the Social Watch Organization has developed a gender measurement methodology, alternative to the UNDP gender development index (GDI), aiming to measure effectively the level of equity or inequity, separating the effect of the population socioeconomic development that the GDI considers as of the estimated economic income and life expectancy. Under this concept, the Gender Equity Index (GEI) appears and its dimensions are: a) educational (illiteracy gap and grade school, high school and superior among women and men) and b) empowerment (% of professional and technical women in the government, decision making positions at ministerial level, number of legislators and seats). For the case of Peru the Gender Equity Index is 8 (Year 2005), for a range that goes from 3 (less equity) up to 12 (more equity) and this classifies it as a country with medium low gender equity<sup>8</sup>.

The role of women is fundamental in the efforts of our countries to overcome poverty<sup>9</sup>. With regard to the capacity of the mothers to cover children health conditions, the World Bank indicates<sup>10</sup> that an additional educational year of the mother reduces up to 9% the infant mortality rate and between 5-10% of the children mortality. In the case of mothers with a high school degree or more, the infant and children mortality rate is reduced to a minimum.<sup>11</sup>

The development of women capacities and mainly that of girls is directly aimed to break the poverty intergenerational transmission.<sup>12</sup> For example, the

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<sup>3</sup> The ratio (female unemployment/male unemployment), the ratio (young women unemployment/young men unemployment), the ratio (women economic income/men economic income), the ratio (women economic activity rate/ men economic activity rate), and equity in salaries and/or remunerations between men and women for the same type of work are measured.

<sup>4</sup> Basically no margination due to pregnancy is measured as well as the existence of care modalities for the children provided by the government that would make possible for the mothers to work.

<sup>5</sup> Women participation in State positions is measured, such as the Presidency, Prime Minister, Cabinet of Ministers, Legislative Power.

<sup>6</sup> The ratio (women average schooling year/ men average schooling years), the ratio (women primary, high school and college attendance/ men primary, high school and college attendance), the ratio (women illiteracy/men illiteracy) are measured.

<sup>7</sup> Births assisted by qualified personnel, adolescent fertility rate, mother mortality ratio, infant mortality ratio, effectiveness of the government efforts to reduce poverty and lack of equity are measured

<sup>8</sup> Social Watch Sofia 2006, Informe del Secretariado Internacional, de Beirut a Sofia, Pg 6

<sup>9</sup> The development of women capacities has to be understood throughout the life etareo cyle. Kofi Annan, the United National Secretary General correctly indicates that "there is no more effective instrument for development than girl education". Mieko Nishimizu, former World Bank Vice President said that "if you educate a child you are educating a human being, but when you educate a girl, you are educating several generations".

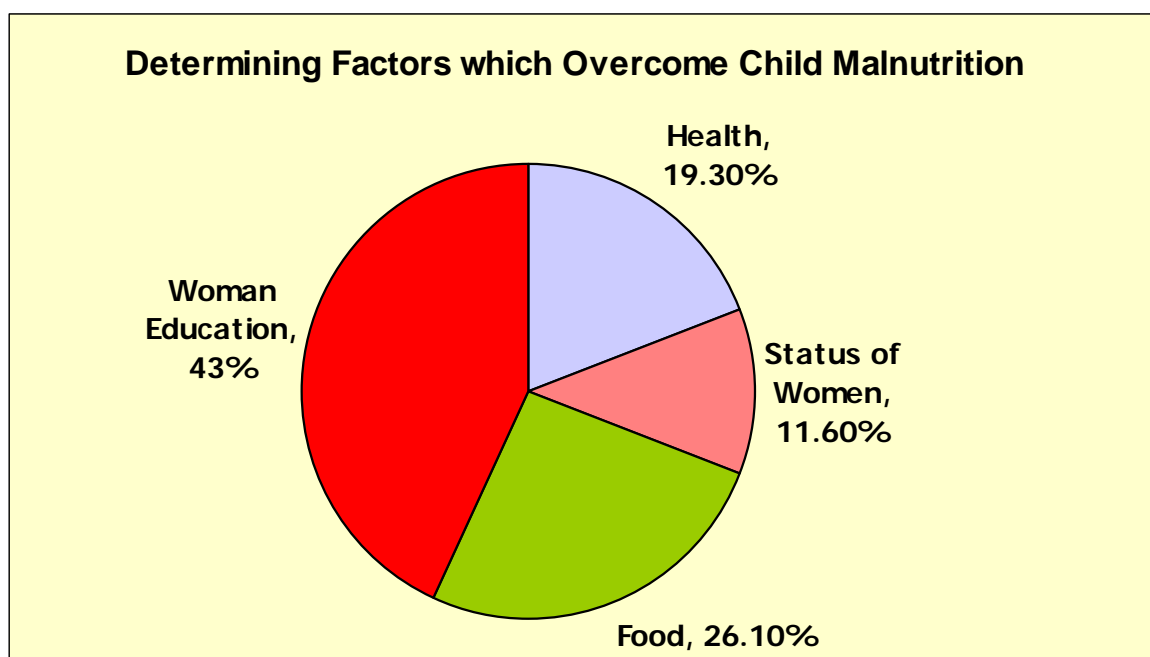
<sup>10</sup> World Bank (1995), An Examination to Education

<sup>11</sup> Rivera, León (2006), "Importance of maternal education to reduce infant and child mortality", in Ruiz-Bravo, Patricia and José Luis Rosales, Gender and the Millennium Goals, UNDP-UNIFEM-UNFPA.

<sup>12</sup> Sen Amartya K. and Gro Harlem Brundtland (1999), Breaking the poverty cycle. Investment in infants.

development of capacities in mothers has effects such as improvement of economic opportunities, more female labour participation, provides better care and nutrition to their children and contributes to the reduction of income injustice given the role of head of household in countries under development<sup>13</sup>.

Entities, such as the Instituto Internacional de Investigación en Políticas Alimentarias (IFPRI) has prepared estimations as to the factors that would have contributed to infant acute malnutrition reduction (weight according to age) at world level between 1970 and 1995. A study detected that the women educational level contributes by 43% in total infant malnutrition reduction. With regard to food security, another proven element is the highest propensity of women to use their economic income towards basic family expenses, among them, food<sup>14</sup>. These are important arguments to expand women economic opportunities in a gender equity context and decent and dignified employment<sup>15</sup>.



Source: Smith L. and Haddad L. Overcoming child malnutrition in developing countries, past achievements and future choices. International Food Policy Research Institute. Washington DC 2000

Gender equity in economic, social and political processes is fundamental both to guarantee their rights as human beings, as well as to favour inclusion and development virtuous circles for the society as a whole. In Peru the panorama of poverty and inclusion is larger in the case of women in the rural areas. This is not a given in spite of the multiplicity of positive impacts in the economic, social and political at the level of the society, derived from women capacity development.

<sup>13</sup> InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) (1999), Report on Economic and Social Progress in Latin America: The Inequality; UNICEF (1999), The progress of nations; UNDP (2003), Human Development Report

<sup>14</sup> It implies that in the case of women, there is a lower ratio between economic income and access to food.

<sup>15</sup> UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women), Women Progress in the World, 2005.

Peru has a great challenge to reach the Millennium Development Goals(MDG) towards 2015 and these can only be achieved if changes are effective in the capacity and empowerment of women.

<b>Main challenges of gender equity under the frame of the Millennium Development Goals<sup>16</sup>.</b>
With regard to Objective 1, about <i>extreme poverty and hunger reduction</i> , the following are highlighted:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inequality in the labour market that limits the income contribution of women to the households, beyond the educational level. It is evidenced by a gap between the income of men and women, even with the same years of education.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another element that has to do with the high percentage of women who work and do not get pay who are more than a third. This phenomenon of excessive dependency and pre-cautiousness is present more frequently in the rural areas. Poverty in women is expressed in that they work more and get paid less, which is paradoxical inasmuch as they are those who devote a larger percentage of their income towards the basic needs and feeding.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to feeding, the high levels of anemia in pregnant and nursing women are a concern, because even when it is not directly correlated with children anemia, it does affect the cognitive capacity and the labour performance of women, including in relation with probable maternal mortality.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chronic infant malnutrition is not explicitly considered as a MDG - global malnutrition is instead – not too relevant for the Peruvian environment. Chronic infant malnutrition has not been reduced since 10 years ago and its effects and damages are to a certain extent irreversible. The State policies and programs and MIMDES, specifically, are not generating positive results in the reduction of chronic infant malnutrition. Experiences such as the pilot project for the reform of the current PRONAA nutritional programs grow in expectations to innovate intervention- under a decentralized frame- with more effectiveness than the current.</li> </ul>
With regard to Objective 2, about <i>primary education universalization</i> , the following are highlighted:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even though primary education universalization may have been reached, with regard to registration, desertion starts in primary schools. For the year 2000, according to CEPAL data, 10% of the women deserted during primary and it went up by 24.4% in the rural area. The main reason for school drop outs is economic and the lack of family income.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The required knowledge stock for economic insertion and employment opportunities do not reduce to primary. Total and female desertion is higher in high school and in college.</li> </ul>
With regard to Objective 3, concerning <i>equal opportunities and gender equity</i> , the following are highlighted:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A relatively lower proportion of 14 year old girls than boys have completed six years of schooling.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School desertion in the case of rural girls during primary education is by far higher than those of the boys.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School attendance in the case of girls in high school is also lower, particularly among the poor population.</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> On this respect we have used Bravo, Rosa (2004), *Goals of the Millennium and Gender Equity: The Peruvian Case*. Women and Development Series, Santiago, May.

With regard to Objective 4, about *infant mortality*, the following are highlighted:

- The infant mortality reduction goal would be accomplished, if just the education factor is considered, when women reach high school education. The largest fertility expressed in the birth order also has influence in the infant mortality reduction. The educational factor favours more or less infant mortality. Women without education have a 4 times higher risk that their children under 5 years old will die than those women with college education.

With regard to objective 5, about *maternal mortality*, the following are highlighted:

- The goal to reduce maternal mortality, in addition to being influenced by material conditions, is also associated with the high fertility of the poorest, less educated women who live in rural areas.
- The evidence indicates that it is not enough to increase health units and even to increase pre-natal specialized care. Institutional births require to continue growing, but with intercultural strategies and methods that the women will trust, mainly in the rural areas.

With regard to Objective 6, about *IHV and sexual transmitted diseases*, the following are highlighted:

- Reduction in the number of IHV/AIDS reported cases between 1997 and 2000 has been much more significant in the case of men than in the case of women.
- The knowledge and use of the masculine condom among Peruvian women is much lower in the case of women without education than those with college education.
- The occurrence of IHV cases in monogamous women force to think about the familiar context of trust among couples and the consequent strengthening of the family planning programs.

## 2-2 Government Policy on Gender

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Woman and Social Development (MIMDES), the government of Peru aims to build gender equity conditions<sup>17</sup> under an integral perspective of social, economic, cultural and political rights with the application of the Equal Opportunity Plan (EOP) 2000-2005 and its new version 2006-2010. The EOP in this manner will contribute to the MDG Objective 3 “to promote gender equity and women autonomy”. The EOP general objective is to promote and guarantee equal treatment and opportunities<sup>18</sup> for women, propitiating their full participation in the development and benefits thereof, throughout their life cycle.

For MIMDES, gender equity constitutes a strategic approach to overcome poverty and exclusion in the country. Under this frame, equal opportunities represent the way to reach gender equity and the operational strategy to achieve it is given in all the action and incidence levels, starting with the family, the local, regional and national level. Their approaches reflect a necessary positive discrimination and gender transverseness in the policies and actions of the Sector, and the production and social sectors. As a current referential frame they have three National Plans: *Equal Opportunities among Men and Women –EOP 2006-2010, Against Violence to Women and the National Family Support Plan.*

### Equal Opportunities among Men and Women Plan–EOP 2006-2010

Strategic Foundations	
Policy Guidelines	Strategic Objectives
1. To institutionalize and transverse the perspective of gender equity (equal opportunities among women and men) in public policies, national plans and State practices.	The State incorporates the gender equity perspective in a sustainable fashion in the design of their policies and their program management.
2. To promote in the society the adoption of equitable values, practices, attitudes and behaviours among men and women, to guarantee the right to do not discriminate towards women.	The State and the Civil Society adopt equitable practices among women and men in all the social environments. The State and the civil society contribute to the improvement of relations among women and men under the frame of a peace culture and violence free life.
3. To guarantee full exercise of the social and cultural rights for women.	To guarantee equitable access for women and men to quality social and cultural

<sup>17</sup> Concept defined as “Governing Principle of human development that orients economic process toward equal rights, responsibilities and provides access to wellbeing opportunities to women and men, recognizing the priority of promoting full empowerment of women as active local development subjects because of the existence of material and cultural conditions that prevent their positioning in equal rights and opportunities.” Guidelines for Local Policy and Management Plan to promote Women Economic Empowerment/ Freyre Valladolid, Mayela: MIMDES. Lima,2006.

<sup>18</sup> Concept defined as “condition of equity and social inclusion that promotes equal access for men and women to rights and opportunities of economic, social and cultural wellbeing. Public policy oriented to the reduction of social unfairness based on gender discrimination situations”. Id. Note 8.



	services.
4. To guarantee full exercise of the women economic rights	Women and men access, remain and develop themselves in the labour market with gender equity and equal opportunities and receive equal remuneration and social benefits for work of the same value.
5. To guarantee full exercise of the civil and political rights of women and the equitable access to power and decision making instances.	Women and men fully exercise their civil, political and citizenship rights.

### **Against Violence to Women National Plan**

<b>Strategic Objectives</b>
a. To promote changes in the socio-cultural patterns that tolerate, legitimate or exacerbate violence towards women in its different manifestations and spaces.
b. To implement mechanisms, instruments and procedures to prevent, protect, care for, recover and repair in a timely and efficient manner women who have suffered violence, considering the different cultural and geographical realities of the country.
c. To establish a system to provide certain, current and quality information about the causes, consequences and frequency of violence toward women.
d. To provide priority attention to women who are under a particular vulnerability status, either because of their socio-economic condition, age, ethnic condition, disability or immigrant or displaced status.

## 2-3 National Machinery

By means of statutory law published in the Official Newspaper on July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2002, the structure of former Ministry was modified and the Ministry of Woman Affairs and Social Development was thus created.

It establishes that MIMDES designs, proposes and executes policies of social and human development, oriented to the promotion of gender equality and equal opportunities for women, children, the third age and populations in poverty and extreme poverty conditions, the discriminated and the excluded.

Before the mentioned Law was promulgated, its denomination was Ministry of Promotion of Woman and Human Development (PROMUDEH), created on October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1996 by means of Legislative Decree 866, which had as purpose the development of the woman and the family, under the principle of equal opportunities, promotion of activities in favor of human development and delivery of special care to minors in risk.

MIMDES general objectives are:

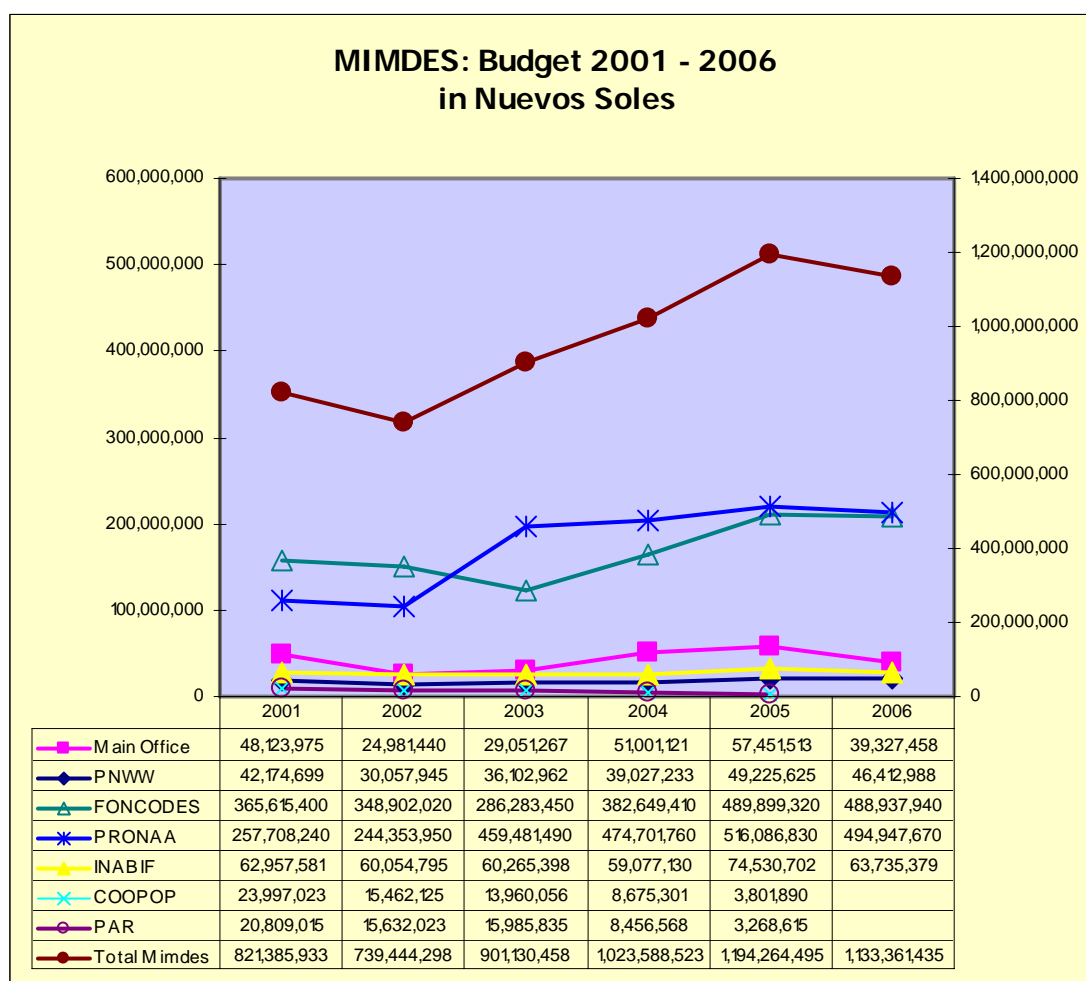
- a. To formulate policies and norms oriented to promote equal opportunities between men and women, including affirmative actions of temporary basis to revert discriminative situations against the women;
- b. To contribute to develop capacities and to facilitate social entrepreneurial processes of the poor through adequate education, nutrition, protection and family promotion, integration processes and promotion of a culture of peace;
- c. To contribute to develop capacities and to overcome poverty, promoting equality and the generation of opportunities with a territorial approach through the development and improvement of basic and productive infrastructure, employment generation, best access to the market and the development of economic capacities for competitiveness;
- d. To improve and to assure economic and social access to vulnerable groups and by providing social services in situations emergency as means to contribute to extreme poverty reduction;
- e. To contribute to overcome the diverse forms of inequity, exclusion and social violence, especially of children, adolescents, women and adults, exerting its governing role within the Decentralized System of Guarantees for Human and Social Development framework articulating the State, civil society and the private sector efforts.
- f. To establish a System for the Provision of Social Services for the implementation of the National Plans by restructuring current ways of financing, monitoring, articulation, and execution of the social programs, and by implementing a participative social management by results. Likewise, it is oriented to implement a decentralized management system

with a territorial approach of the social programs of the Sector, within the framework of the State management modernization process; as well as to consolidate MIMDES as a modern, efficient and effective organism which guarantees transparency, political neutrality and ethics in public management, promoting conscious and responsible public servers.

The above objectives are integrated within the framework of the National Policy for Overcoming Poverty:

- a. Development of human capacities and respect of the fundamental rights.
- b. Promotion of opportunities and economic capacities for the people and families in poverty and extreme poverty conditions
- c. Establishment of a social protection network

Although the budget assigned to MIMDES has increased in 28% during the period between 2003 and 2006, it only represents 2.4% of the public sector expenditure and 2.5% of the GDP.



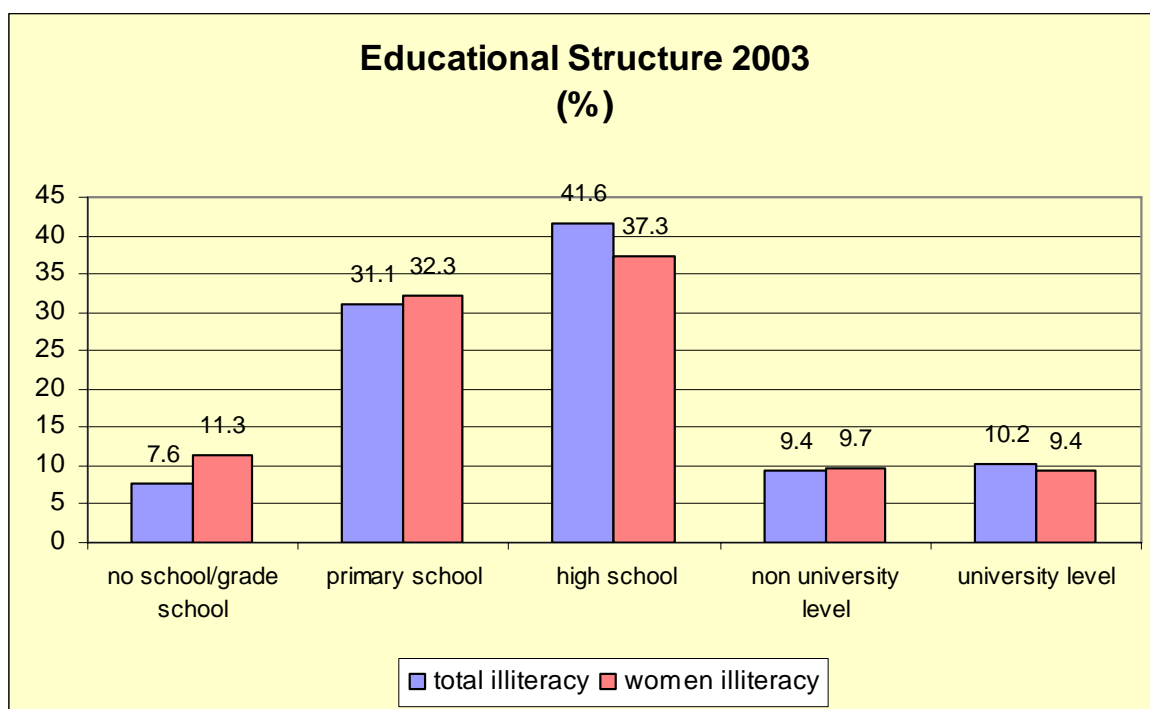
Source: MEF

Despite of Peru's sustained economic growth, there is still inconsistency between the economic policies and the social ones. Only 8% of the country's GDP is destined to social expenditure (education and culture, health and sanitation, employment, housing and urban development and social protection) compared to 15% average in the Latin American countries. Annual social expenditure per person is also very low. \$170 per year vs. \$610 average in the region (over 260% more) is a critical issue that has to be reviewed and placed as a priority in 2007 budget.

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector and Important Issues

#### 3-1 Education

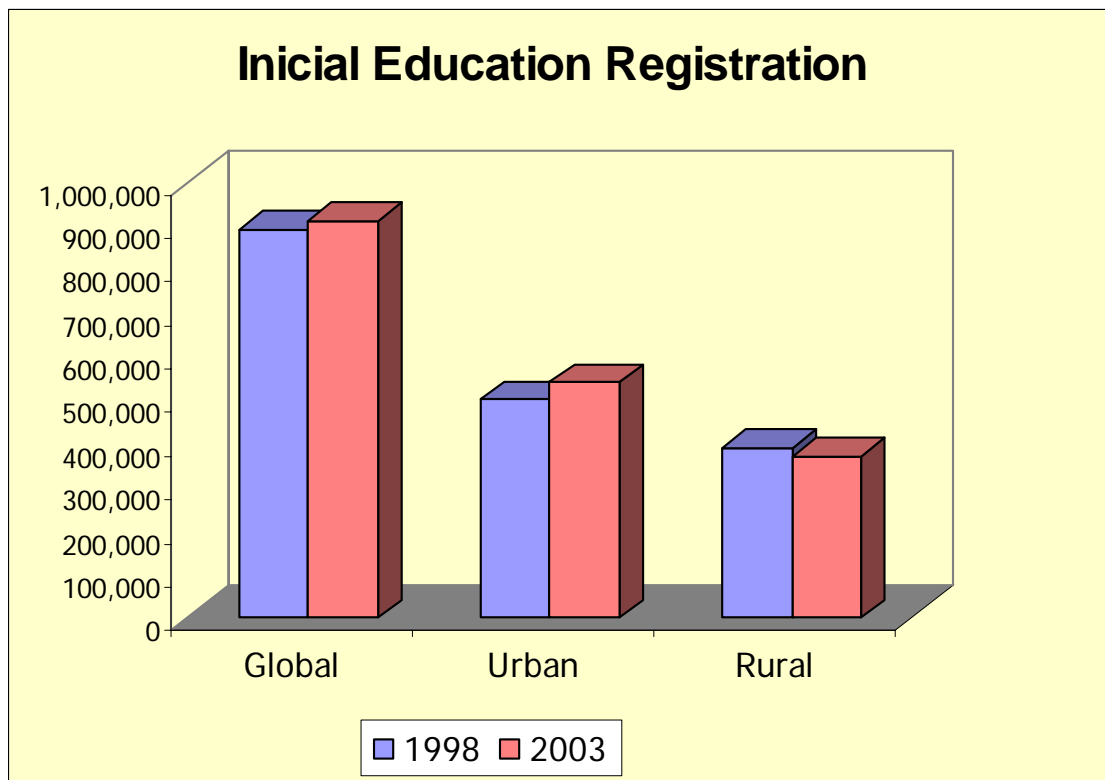
Illiteracy for 15 year old women or more is 18% while the Latin America average is 11-12%, and is almost double the total illiteracy, that is 12%. It should be pointed out that, as a result of more educational coverage, female illiteracy among young females has gone down to 4%.



Source: Based on Cuanto Institute data (2005) *Peru in Numbers*

Registration for primary school is practically universal, but goes down by 68% in high school and 33% in college. Even though the gender relation by educational level is 100%, 97% and 107% for primary, high school and college, respectively, it is fair for a low and insufficient level for the requirements of an education oriented to employment and economic activity. The repetition gender gap as primary and high school desertion is not significant.

One of the highest current limitations is the low coverage of initial education (3-5 years) which is 53% at total level, 54% male, 53% female, 62% in the urban area and 43% in the rural area. In the range from 0 to 2 years, 97% of the children are not served by the educational system, 52% at 3 years, 3.3% at 4 years and 19,3% at 5 years.



Source: Ministerio de Educación.

### 3-2 Health

The Government of Peru is committed to ensure universal access to health services without cost, in a continuous, timely and quality fashion, with priority in poverty concentration areas and in the most vulnerable population sectors.

As of the International Population and Development Conference (IPDC) in 1994 and then at the IV World Conference about Women in 1995, in Peru, legal and normative frames were created aiming to guarantee women health and their reproductive rights<sup>19</sup>.

Under the IPDC Action Program, all countries were encouraged to ensure that all persons, according to their age, may have access, through the primary care systems to reproductive health services including safe pregnancy services,

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<sup>19</sup> Laws / Supreme Decrees:

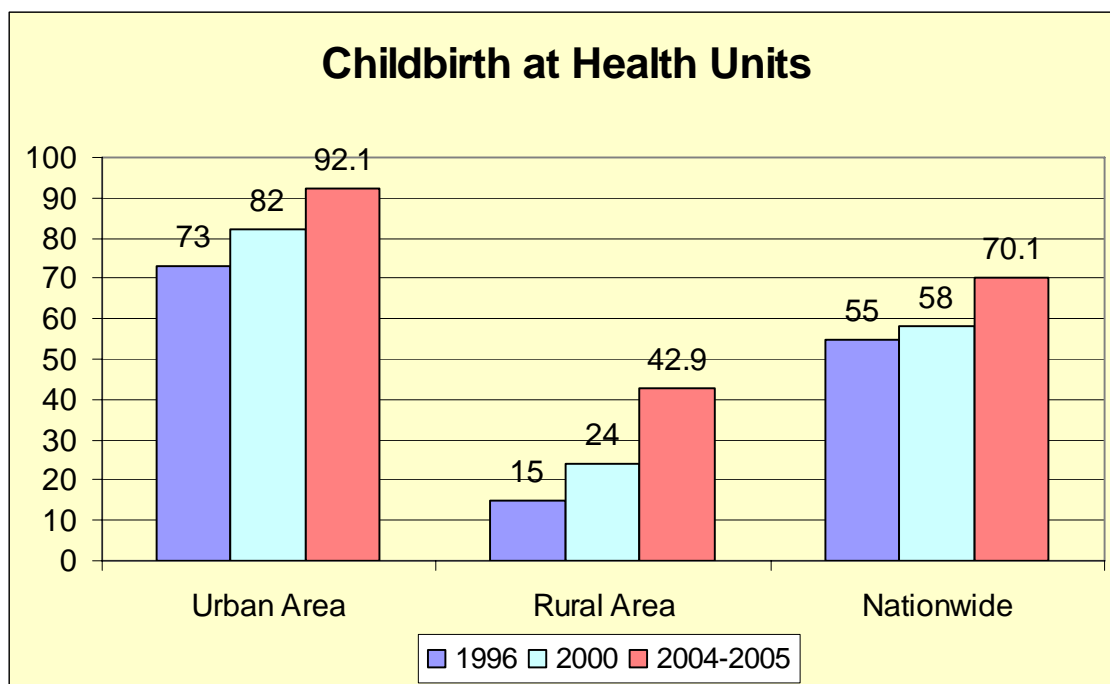
- ◇ S.D. N° 006-2006-SA (March 21, 2006-PLAN G). Creates the program Sissalud directed to the population that does not belong to the formal labour market (independent workers, taxi drivers, motorcycle- taxi drivers, locksmiths, bakers, masons, market workers, among other) and that have the capacity to make an economic contribution to cover health insurance.
- ◇ "Rules for Vertical Childbirth Care with Intercultural Adaptation", MINSA, Rules that standardize vertical childbirth care in accordance with international criteria and national experience. It responds to the need to adapt culturally the offer of services for women health care in order to contribute and increase institutional birth incidence and reduce the obstetrical complications that cause maternal death.
- ◇ Law N° 28731 (May 2006) It extends duration of the maternal lactation period until the child is one year old and in the case of multiple birth the lactation period is increased by one more hour per day.
- ◇ RM N° 107-2005-MINSA (February 14, 2005). It approves adolescents policy guidelines
- ◇ S.D. N° 005-2003. It considers as SIS beneficiaries the victims and/or relatives of human right violation, women who are victims of forced sterilization (Province of Anta-Cuzco- Huancabamba- Piura).
- ◇ Incorporates health promoters, excluded populations and political violence victims.
- ◇ Law 28048 (July 31, 2003) Protects pregnant women who carry out work that may jeopardize their health and/or the embryo normal development, it promotes health protection for the pregnant woman in her work space, without the risk of losing her job due to her pregnancy.
- ◇ Guideline No. 002-2003-IN/DDP-OE MUJ. Law 27240 is improved with the participation of the Specialized Police Woman Commission, on "Maternity and Lactation" at the Ministry of the Interior. The pregnant police woman shall be relocated to lower risk jobs (administrative work, for example) in order to protect her and she should be granted a special work timetable.
- ◇ S.D. N° 002-2002-JUS (January 15, 2002). Plan E, Senior Citizens: Pardoned, Innocent and their direct relatives
- ◇ Law N° 26644. Modifies the law that provides the right to prenatal and postnatal leave of absence for the pregnant worker.
- ◇ Law 27606 (December 23, 2001). Extension of post natal leave of absence in the case of multiple births. Extends to 30 additional days the leave of absence for women giving birth to two or more children
- ◇ Law N° 27591 (December 2001). The lactation period leave duration of the private sector female workers is levelled with the public sector (one hour daily), and also guarantees adequate maternity among women mothers and workers. It provides that the workers will have the right to one lactation hour up to the time when their child is one year old (it extends the lactation leave up to 6 months of age)
- ◇ Law N° 27402 (January 20, 2001). If the childbirth is produced after the childbirth probable date, the days of delay will be considered as temporal lack of capacity for the work and paid as such.
- ◇ Law N° 27408 (January 24, 2001). It established that at public facilities pregnant women, children, senior citizens and disabled persons will receive preferential service. It also mandates that the public facilities either governmental or private shall implement measures to provide this population the use and/or adequate access to the infrastructure.
- ◇ Law N° 27240 (December 20, 1999) complementary to Law N° 26644. To allow participation of 6,475 women in the Armed Forces. Also provides without major limitations, maternity leaves and the right for lactation time (for 6 months)

sexual health, family planning and prevention of sexual transmitted infections, including IHV/AIDS, as soon as possible and not beyond the year 2015. Peru committed to protect and promote the right of adolescents to education, information and care in the field of sexual and reproductive health.

In the opinion of the United Nations Special Narrator, Mr. Paul Hunt, the most important challenge faced by Peru in the right to health services is the one imposed by poverty and lack of justice. Therefore, the highest challenge is the definition of policies and execution of strategies that will improve access to health care and that will fundamentally fall on the determining factors of the population health in poverty, social exclusion and most vulnerability conditions. Consequently, these policies and strategies should consider the equity and perspective of citizen rights, including non discrimination and fundamental requirements for the case of sexual and reproductive rights.

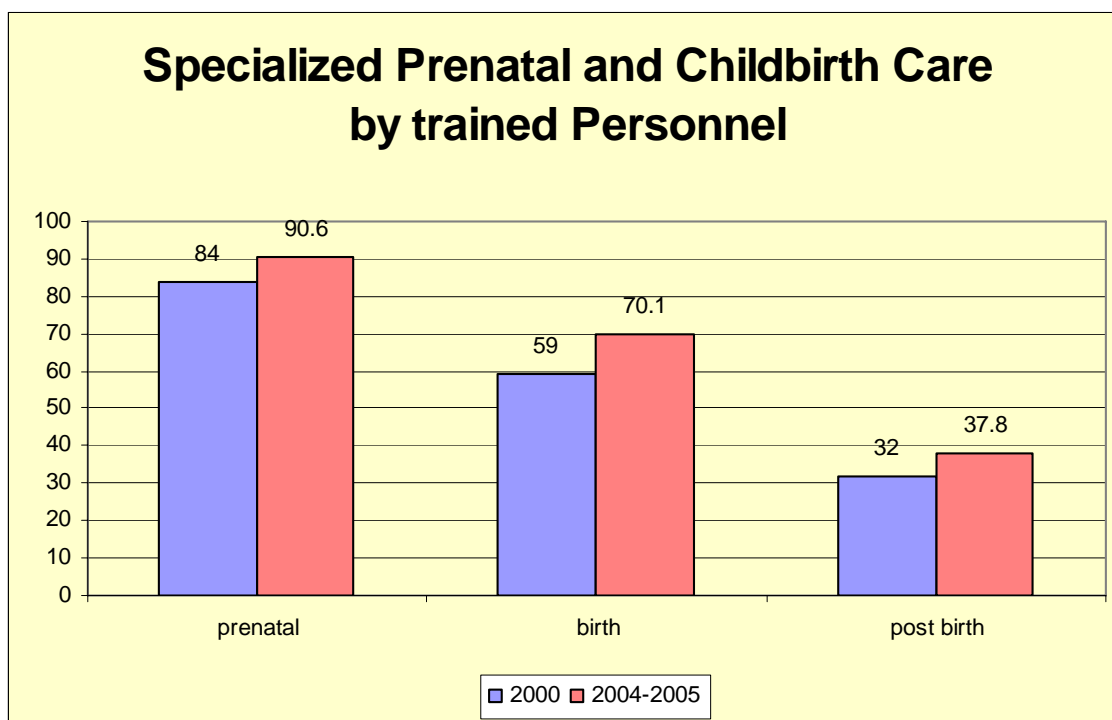
Women health in Peru shows some relative progress, but we are behind the regional average and that of many countries. Main progress in the last two years is under the coverage of services such as institutional birth. The 274 waiting houses, the birth cultural adaptation in the public health units and other experiences such as the community surveillance system (SIVICO) that join the health service with the community to timely attract and care pregnant women have contributed significantly to increase childbirth care by health professionals and to duplicate the institutional childbirth figure in the rural area.

Childbirth at the health units has increased from 58% to 70%, in the urban area from 82% to 92%, and in the rural area the increase was even higher, from 24% to 43%.





On its part, specialized prenatal and childbirth care by trained personnel has increased from 84% to 91% in the last 5 years for prenatal care and from 59 to 71% for childbirth care.



The MINSA (Ministry of Health) has been implementing the National Plan to reduce Maternal and Prenatal Mortality. They have “Maternal Homes” or “Expecting Houses”, where the pregnant women come near their childbirth date. The childbirth institutional and prenatal care have improved from 55% (1196) to 74% (2004), duplicating the coverage in the rural area. In Peru we still have high maternal mortality rates, even when these have decreased from 185 x 100,000 live births (1994-2000) to 162 x 100,000 live births as of the end of 2003<sup>20</sup>. In South America, Peru is the second country with the highest maternal death rate, after Bolivia. Rural women who live in poverty conditions and with a low educational level have a disproportionate risk of maternal death in our country.

One point in favour is that the Global Fertility Rate is 21% lower than the previous 5 years, a result, to a great extent, of the family planning and birth control methods diffusion which is offered at no cost at the health centres.

Fertility has decreased from 3 children per woman in 2000 to 2.3 in 2004-2005 (1.9 in Metropolitan Lima, 2.2 in the rest of the coast, 2.9 in the sierra and 3.6 in the forest/jungle). On its part, the gap between the observed and the wanted fertility has reduced to 2 children as average. The general fertility rate (number of births per 1000 women) went down from 97 to 85 in the case of women in their fertile years (15-49) and in the adolescents it went down from 66 to 59, in

<sup>20</sup> Drossdoff, Daniel, IDB América, Magazine of the Interamerican Development Bank, One Less Barrier to Health Care <http://www.iadb.org/idbamerica/index.cfm?thisid=2461>

the urban area it went down from 45 to 43 and in the rural area from 188 to 98. The role of women in fertility reduction should be highlighted, and this rate is conditioned to the country modernization, more access to the labour market, improvement in their educational levels, new family dynamic models and access to family planning methods, all of which have decreased gradually the gap between reproductive intentions and the actual fertility behaviour.

In 1986, for every 9 men there was one woman infected with IHV, in 2005 the ratio was 3 to 1. The increase in the number of infected women is related to vulnerability factors such as not too informed sexual behaviours. According to ENDES 2004 data, more than 50% of women with primary or lower educational level and more than 90% of those with college education stated that they were knowledgeable about at least one condom supply source, but only 20% of women with college education use condoms. Lack of knowledge about IHV /AIDS has gone down from 13% to 9%, and in adolescents from 12 to 9%. Only 44% knows that the use of condoms may prevent getting infected with sexually transmitted diseases such as IHV.

In recognition of women and girls vulnerability, the MINSA has been exerting efforts to reach a reduction in the price of drugs in order to improve the quality of life and access to them by persons who have such disease already.

According to the previous mentioned figures, while the epidemic has grown in our country, it is becoming more feminine, younger and poorer, increasing the number of women infected with IHV/AIDS and the number of children born from infected mothers. Under this context, the Peruvian Government accessed the Global Fund for the Fight against IHV/Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria – and summoned the civil society and affected persons, all of which has allowed access to antiretroviral treatment, to the development of prevention activities in vulnerable populations, as well as the development of prevention strategies for adolescents and young persons.

An important program requirement is the active participation of the family and community involvement to provide the social support required by the affected persons. From its inception, the program has trained 700 community volunteers nationwide to provide home care to IHV infected persons, as well as support and orientation for the family. Recently 1,000 teachers, 1,000 school students and 1000 young persons from different sections of the cities have joined as educators and preventive activity promoters in adolescent and young people population groups.

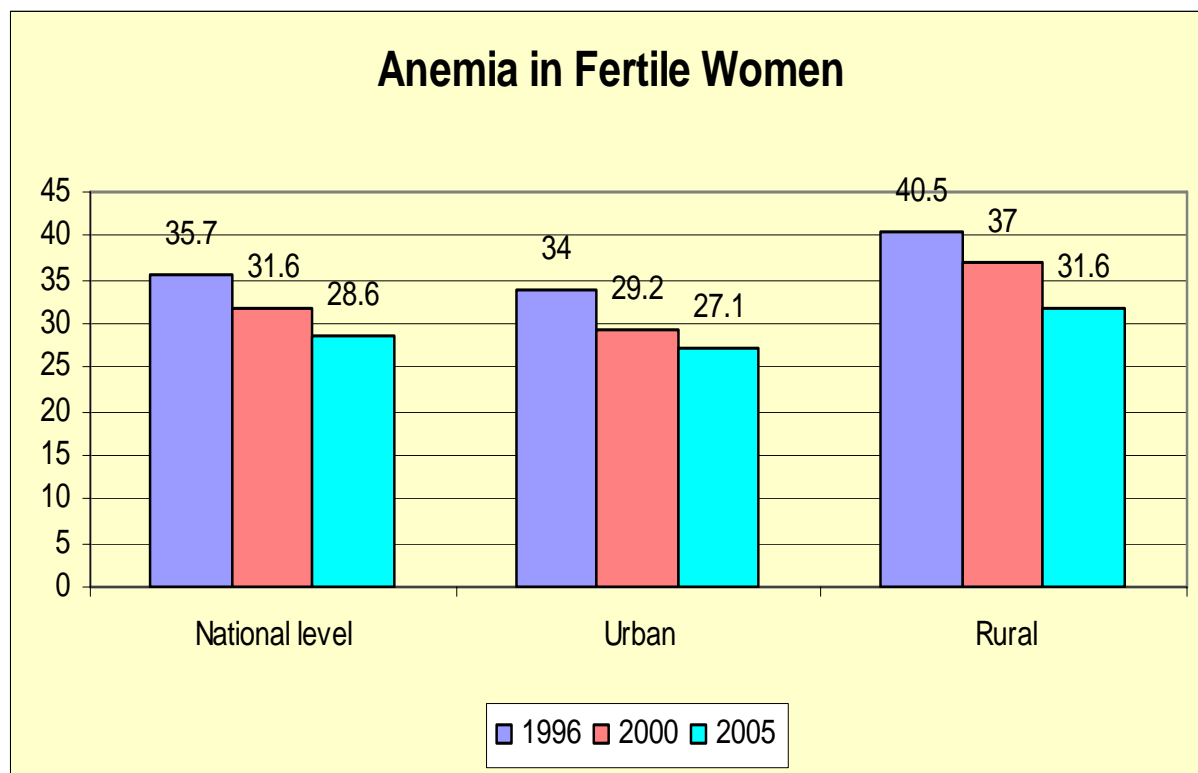
It is also a Ministry of Health of Peru concern, the reduction of IHV transmission from the infected mother to her son or daughter (*Vertical transmission*). With this objective they implemented the “quick test”<sup>21</sup>, which allows early detection of the IHV infection in pregnant women. Up to the third quarter of 2005, 44,883

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<sup>21</sup> In the event of a positive result the Ministry of Health provides prophylactic antiretroviral treatment to reduce the possibility of IHV virus transmission from mother to child. Also, there are preventive treatments for the new born and special formula milk is provided for a period of 6 months to reduce the possibility of vertical transmission.

pregnant women had been checked both during the prenatal control or when the pregnant women arrive already in labour without having been previously checked.

The main malnutrition cause in fertile women is anemia which is an iron deficit syndrome. Anemia in fertile women is 26.6%, and a relative reduction has been experienced with respect to previous surveys, observing a better reduction in the rural area.



Source: *ENDES Continua* 2004-2005.

### **3-3 Agriculture**

In Peru the total female population (urban and rural) constitutes approximately 50% of the total, mostly located in the urban residential area, as a consequence of the migration from the field to the city and making evident its effects over the country centralization.

Our country geographical diversity, the critical situation of the field and the lack of information have brought as a result the fact that rural women are not being taken into account by government policies and thus their rights and duties as citizens are limited. Also access to productive participation has been limited because since the man is considered the head of household this blocks the possibility of women to develop with autonomy within the agricultural work and to enjoy the usufruct from it. The most simple and common way to obtain land by rural women is then to wait for the husband inheritance.

Only in the last decade, governmental as well as non governmental organizations have given the required attention to women in the rural area and their access to productivity and other sectors to fully exercise their citizenship.

84% of women in the north and central sierra work daily in agricultural activities and their participation is directly related to the volume of land owned by the family. It is important to highlight that women participation in the agricultural activity is proportionally inversely to their purchasing power, that is, that in a family with a lower income, women participation in the agricultural activity is higher. (The Netherlands Cooperation for Development Service 1993).

Based on the III National Agriculture and Cattle Census, it is estimated that, in the coast mainly small and medium agriculture is developed and it is there where the largest number of employers exist. In the sierra even now the small rural property predominates, as such work in the plot of land is always a family non remunerated activity.

In spite of this data, women participation in the productive process development in the rural area generates improvement in the self-esteem and status gained in the family and social circles, with the possibility of making decisions which will mark the future of women and their families.

In 1972, women represented 13.3% of the farmers. In 1994, according to the third agriculture and cattle census, they comprised 20.7% of the agricultural producers and own a little more than 2 million hectares; their participation is much higher in the sierra than in the rural coastal areas. In the Amazon region they have a lower participation. Besides women farmers with employment are distributed by 22% in the coast, 21.3% in the sierra and 16.3% in the forest (selva) area.

Women participation in the field has been basically increased by three factors, in the last two decades. In the first place, crops have been oriented to commercialization in a progressive manner; as such women have gradually

increased their work in the plots of land, because they also cultivate non commercial products for their own consumption.

On the other hand, the cost of the family basket forces women to produce more. Also school assistance for children has increased and this implies a smaller possibility to have children labor forces in the plots of land. The number of women responsible for their families has increased also due to the following reasons: Because of the seasonal, voluntary or permanent migration of the husband or children over 21, thus generating a much larger participation of women in the field. In the past the labor migration of men was in search of refuge, but this has diminished totally in the last years.

From the above it can be deduced that women intervention in the mentioned activities varies according to the husband presence in the community. As such women participation in the field is higher in the case of women who are alone, those widows, single, abandoned mothers or women that even with a husband have to assume the responsibility of the household due to different reasons.

However this participation is even lower when compared to the number of men who participate in this type of activities. The independent agricultural producers, registered by ENAHO 98-IV in the eight sub-regions of the country, are mainly men. They represent 79.3% of the country total independent agricultural producers, while women are 20.7%. These percentages are kept curiously equal to the ones registered by the III National Agriculture and Cattle Census, which states that 79.6% are men and 20.4% are women.

This men predominance could be owed to, on one side, to an under registration of the agricultural work carried out by the female population, due to the fact that it is carried out in the family circle, without being paid and as such it is not valued as an important productive activity for the family income and on the other side, due to the fact that it is men who mostly own the family property title.

By analyzing the information by sub-regions, it can be observed that in the Forest area, the agricultural and cattle activity is mainly carried out by men. Out of each 10 producers, 9 are men and only one is a woman.

On the other hand, in the Coast and Sierra women presence is much more relevant. Thus, in the southern coast 34% of the independent agricultural producers are women. In the case of the central Sierra and southern Sierra, women participation in agricultural activities is important, they represent 29% and 26% respectively, that is, almost a third of the producers in these areas, come from female labor.

Total Number and Percentage of Independent Agricultural Producers  
by Region, Sub-region and by Sex

Place of Residence	Number of Producers			%		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Coast</b>	<b>247,067</b>	<b>55,123</b>	<b>302,190</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>
Northern Coast	164,428	33,626	198,054	83	17	100
Central Coast	64,544	12,441	76,985	83	17	100
Southern Coast	18,095	9,056	27,151	66	34	100
<b>Sierra</b>	<b>966,877</b>	<b>316,331</b>	<b>1'283,208</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>
Northern Sierra	258,753	46,631	305,384	85	15	100
Central Sierra	350,172	143,013	493,185	71	29	100
Southern Sierra	357,952	126,687	484,639	74	26	100
<b>Selva</b>	<b>354,537</b>	<b>37,645</b>	<b>392,182</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>
Lima Metrop. Area	8,145	2,572	10,717	76	24	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1576,626</b>	<b>411,671</b>	<b>1988,297</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Source: ENHAO-98 IV Trimestre. Encuesta al Productor Agropecuario.</b>						

As a sort of conclusion it could be said that women role is fundamental both at social as well as economical level as they possess a deep and detailed knowledge of the species they are in contact with: the soil, the climate and natural energy care and attainment. Also they play an important role in commercialization since they participate in Sunday fairs and small markets and religious and cultural festive events. Women are directly in charge of raising the children, therefore, it is women who ensure continuity in the agricultural techniques and systems that are fundamental in the Andean ecosystems. They use traditional methods for community activities and are a source of information, thus consolidating the preservation of technologies inherited from their ancestors.

### 3-4 Fisheries

In the case of the fishing sector, the activities developed by women mainly comprise work in the local fishing activities and take place mostly in the coastal and industrial areas. Women do not participate in the extraction activity they work in the commercialization and transformation of fish resources.

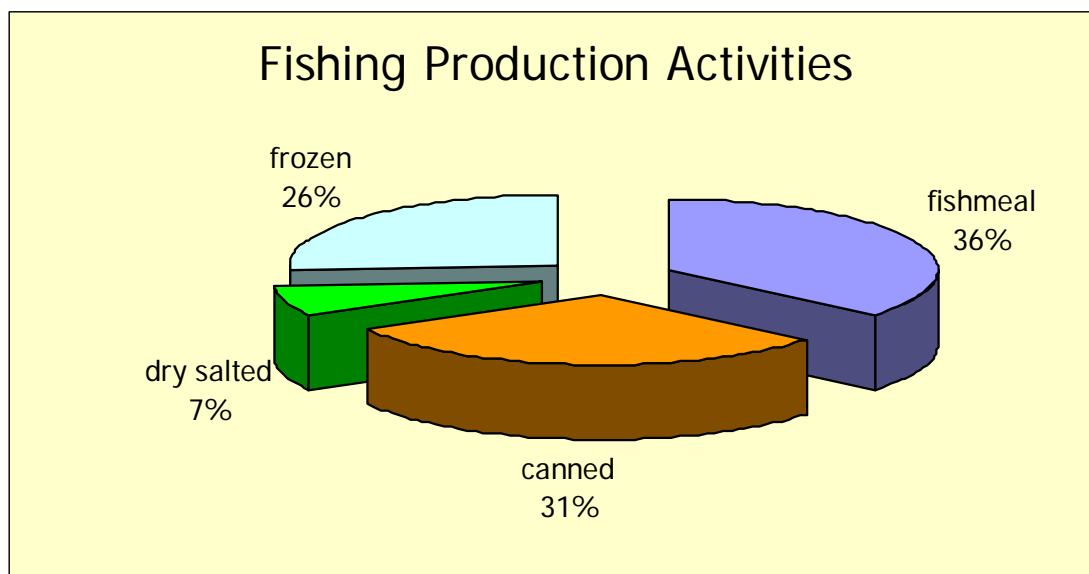
At the unloading piers, the presence of women can be observed more and more. They work in the sale of fish products either because their husbands are fishermen or independently. You can see them selling on a retail basis at the piers, or at the markets, or as an intermediary or supplier for restaurants.

In the artisan area, women are dedicated to fish commercialization. They sell individually and daily as of the early morning.

They carry out their sales at the beach or at city markets. In the first case, the sale is therefore made by the unit to the public and/or intermediaries, who may opt to purchase the entire fishing output of the day. To sell in the retail market they require tools and a scale to weigh the products, as they may sell by pieces or units.

Inasmuch as for hydro-biological product commercialization it is important to use ice and in most cases it is not possible for them to get ice, women tend to preserve the fish with salt. Other cases include women work in the preparation of food based on fish products and their sale is made in an ambulatory fashion or at restaurants.

The following graph presents the areas of industrial fishing activity in our country. The values represent the percentage of fish products processing facilities (canned, frozen, dry-salted and fishmeal). Their values do not have any relation with the production volume and serve to present women participation data in this production area.



Peruvian women dedicated to fishing production activities, generally work at fish products processing plants for direct human consumption, where they are hired based on production periods and paid by shifts according to their productivity.

At the packing plants, their work comprises in the cleaning and disinfection of the facility, handling, cleaning, cutting and filleting or de-valvate process of the hydro-biological products, filling of cans, preparation and addition of the selected liquid, labeling and in general, work that requires a thorough inspection and smaller hands, with more fine motor faculty even though with less physical force than those of men.

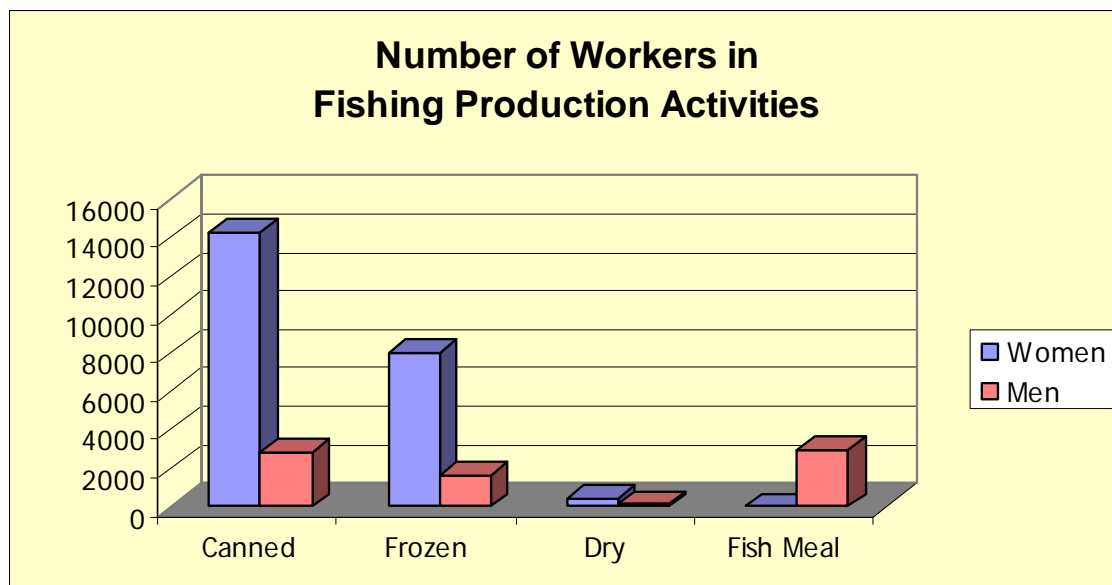
Female personnel work in an intermittent and unpredictable fashion due to the fishing fortuitous nature. For example, as of the first half of 1998, the fishing production decreased by almost 80%, in 1999 recuperation did not reach significant levels and even when during the current year there are some recuperation signs, personnel work in general is not stable.

Female labor is considered qualified labor and unfortunately it is not adequately utilized. In very few cases, some companies during shutdown periods maintain some of the women, the most efficient ones, however not under a stable and permanent status, just to carry out cleaning activities and to maintain the work areas. Once the fishing season resumes, they are assigned to supervise the groups of newly contracted personnel.

#### **NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FISHING PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES**

ACTIVITY	PROCESSING PLANTS	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Canned	95	<b>14250</b>	2850	17.100
Frozen	80	<b>8000</b>	1.600	9.600
Dry	20	<b>400</b>	100	500
Fish Meal	110	-	2.970	2.970
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>30.170</b>





### 3-4-1

#### Evaluation of Women Strengths and Weaknesses in the Fishing Sector

Among the strengths that can be appreciated in women in the sector, we can list:

- Enterpriser
- Great will power
- Hard worker
- Very creative and ingenious
- Recognizes the need to receive training

Among the weaknesses in women in the sector, we can list:

- They have been educated under concepts developed by men
- They are not well informed about family planning aspects.

There are some Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that provide support to women to create small enterprises with social purposes. Also in the northern area of the country, the European Union Technical Cooperation Program for the Fishing Sector for Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru: UE-VECEP, implemented a credit fund for the artisan fishing sector in order to contribute to the improvement of the working conditions and commercialization for the artisans among which are mainly women dedicated to that activity.

As a result of the above mentioned international cooperation, a salted fish processing facility was constructed in Chiclayo, north area of the country. In this location, training programs are developed with the participation of a large number of women processors and merchants however due to the nature of the resource they constitute now a variable number of workers.

In some fish commercialization communal centers, women form committees by organizing work groups to manage the dining area and the workshops where

they, after they complete the fish sale activities, release their artistic expression manufacturing handcrafts and artisan articles which they offer in the market.

A national project that has been developed in the fishing sector is the one called “Upgrading the Fishing Sector Training”, funded by the Inter-American Development Bank and executed by the Peruvian Fishing Technological Institute (ITP). This project has developed the handling and processing of fish products aspect, for two years and is about to end. 38% of women have been direct beneficiaries of this training. These women are mostly artisan fishermen wives and others are dedicated to the commercialization and sale of hydro-biological products.

### 3-5 Economic Activities

In the economic sector, in 2003, the economic activity rate was 35.6%, a level representing an increase of just 21% since 1990, and only represents 45% of the masculine activity rate, which is 79%. 84% of the women employment is located in the service sector, while 10% is in the industry and only 6% in the agricultural sector<sup>22</sup>.

In recent years, female employment has suffered a precarious hit. For example, in Metropolitan Lima, 49% of the women work without access to protection of their labour and social security rights, and the decent work criteria established by the OIT is not being met. Women represent 44.2% (5.3 million) of the occupied urban PEA (Economic Active Population) and 8.1% do not have jobs. 30% of the female PEA is located in Lima, 35% in the rural area and the remaining 35% in the urban area<sup>23</sup>.

In the urban area, 14.3% of the occupied women work in micro-enterprises (2-9 workers) and 11.3% is a family worker without pay in front to a 56% in the rural area.

Underemployment by income is 30% of the PEA, while in the case of women is about 50% and in men 38%, this implies that one of each three active working women is receiving income that does not meet the minimum family basket requirements. Informality encompasses 61% of the PEA.

For 2002, almost a million urban area households were leaded by a woman (23%), in front of 77% leaded by men.

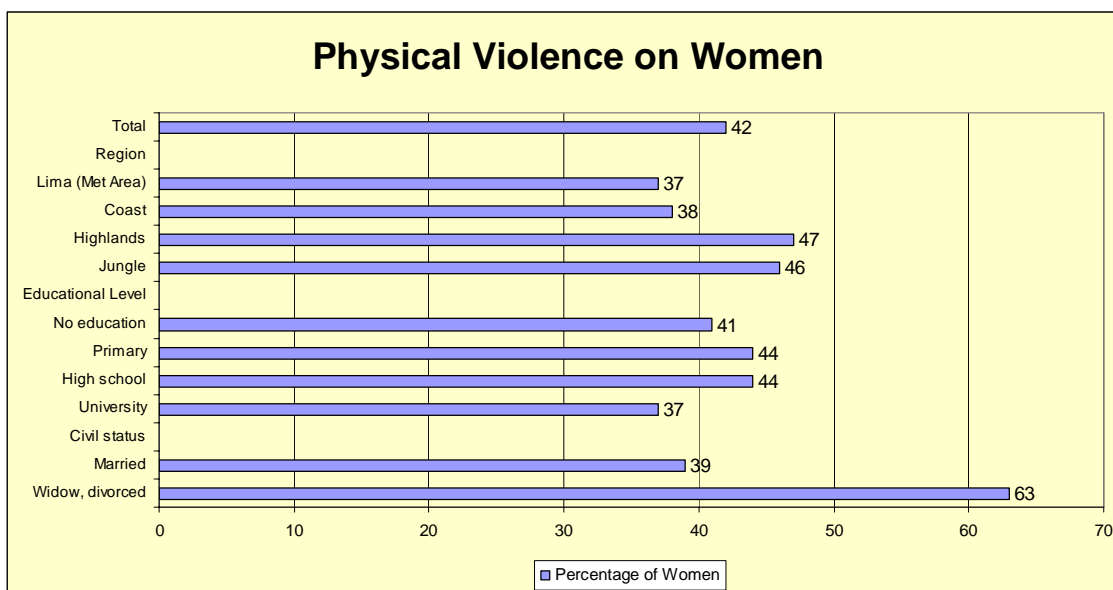
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<sup>22</sup> UNDP (2005), Human Development Global Report, Nueva York

<sup>23</sup> Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social –CIES (2006), Contributions for the Peruvian Government 2006-2011, Gender: Jennie Dador T.

### 3-6 Violence Aspects

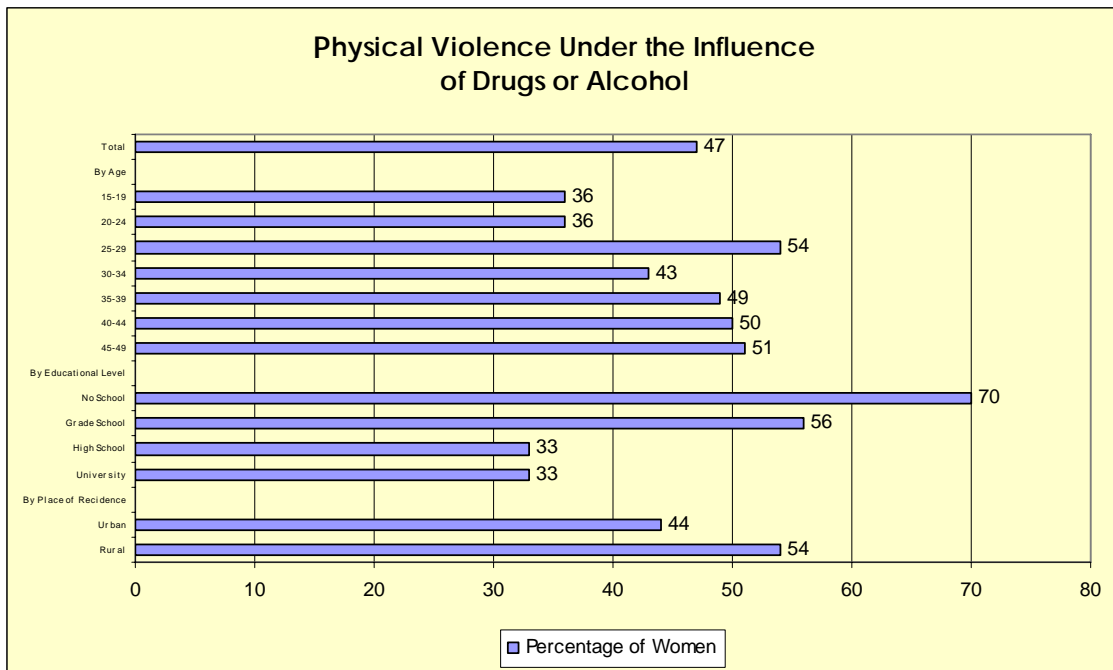
42% of women have reported jointly to have experienced some type of violence at least once. Sometimes during the relations with their partners they have been pushed, hit or physically abused by their husbands or partners. This type of violence is larger among divorced, separated women or widows (63%) and those over 35 years old (46%). According to the residence area, a major proportion is presented among women in urban area (43%) and by regions in the sierra (47%)<sup>24</sup>. 10% stated that they had been forced to have sexual relations by their husband or partner. Women who have experienced more this type of violence are those separated, divorced or widows (23%), those who do not have an education level (17%) and those over 35 years old.



Fuente: ENDES Continua 2004-2005.

57% of women sometime reported to have suffered some type of violence once and those whose partner drinks alcohol, were hit or attacked by their husbands or partners when they were under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both. The highest proportion of women who have been physically attacked under these circumstances sometime, is among women without education (77%), those 25-29 years old (64%) and among the divorced, separated or widows (57%). By richness quintiles the percentage of women who reported to have been violence victims under these conditions decreases in the quintiles, from 71% of the women that are located in the lower quintile up to 35% of the women that are located in the superior quintile. According to the place of residence, it is presented in a larger proportion among women who reside in the rural area (65%) and in the Sierra (70%).

<sup>24</sup> It should be mentioned that the incidence in the case of the rural area is lower than the urban area and it can be due to over- registration factors.



Source: ENDES Continua 2004-2005

It is indicative that only 21% of all women who suffer violence approach any institution to get help: 14% to the police stations, 3% to some court, 2% to the District Attorney Office, 2% of the DEMUNA<sup>25</sup>, 1% to some health center and 0.7% to MIMDES (Women Emergency Centers). Among the reasons for not getting help we can highlight: 28.5% indicated that they were responsible for the violent act, 29.7% indicated that the denouncement was not necessary, 11.6% said they were afraid to receive more aggression and 9.6% did not know where to go.

Following is diverse empiric and casuistical evidence with respect to the explanations and dimensions of violence against women.

<sup>25</sup> Women, Child and Adolescent Ombudsman Office.

<b>Violence against women</b>
<b><i>Evidence for the implementation of policies and strategies.</i><sup>26</sup></b>
• There is a high and positive association between physical and psychological violence.
• There is low association between the marriage relation time and domestic violence, and the tendency is more psychological violence to longer relation time.
• Low relation between unsatisfied basic needs and physical and psychological violence.
• The husband economic contribution is little related but positively with physical and psychological violence towards the woman.
• There is no major frequency of physical or psychological violence in rural areas, with respect to urban areas.
• There is positive and high association between the violence frequency and the alcohol consumption of the spouse.
• The husband educational level presents a low and inverse association to the existence of physical and psychological violence.
• The woman level of education has a low and inverse relation with the physical violence towards women.
• There is positive relation, however low, between violence in the woman original family and the violence of the spouse towards her.
• There is positive but low relation between spouse violence and punishment to the children.
• Women who are in favour of physical punishment were attacked and physically attack their children.
• Most of women who have been attacked do not accept to be living an abuse situation.
• Women act sometimes by interfering in their own conflict solution.
• Women many times justify the male abuse.
• Victims develop economic and psychological dependency in front of their partner.
• A low percentage of abused women denounce the facts.
• Psychological violence is the most frequent abuse type in women.
• The attackers are mostly men between 30-49 years old, with primary or high school education.
• According to a WHO study, with the Universidad Cayetano Heredia and the NGO Flora Tristan, 51% of the interviewed women in Lima have reported to be victims of physical and sexual abuse by their partners, at least once.
• Out of all the abused or attacked women, only 20% or less will seek help.
• Violence episodes take place during women pregnancies, increasing abortion risks.
• The elements related to family violence are: the economic situation, the incidence of alcohol consumption and the lack of knowledge of the population regarding laws and regulations related to family violence.
• In the sexual abusers there is a lack of consciousness as to their act, since they conceive violation only as a physical violence act.
• Sexual violence within the marriage is concealed as family violence.
• Women sometimes during their marriage violence episodes have been also victims of sexual violence by their partners.
• Almost no one considers actions such as rubbing, handling or touching of intimate parts as sexual

<sup>26</sup> Prepared based on: The National Program against Family and Sexual Violence –PNCVFS (2003), Status of the family and sexual violence investigations", March; Ochoa Rivero, Silvia, Factors associated to the presence of violence against women, INEI, working paper.

violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The alleged sexual attackers can be family or strangers</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The victim testimony is not considered full evidence in the judicial processes.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is gender discrimination against women in the process and resolution of sexual violence cases.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women do not have information, resources and adequate channels to access to legal counselling services.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• According to service reports, girls are the most affected by sexual abuse.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not always, after a sexual violence denouncement, would the police come to the scene immediately.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Police officers still maintain sexist stereotypes.</li></ul>

### 3-7 Political Participation

As an associated result of the rules, such as the gender quotas, today<sup>27</sup> we have 4 Female Regional Presidents out of the current 25 (16%), 3 of the 25 Female Regional Vice Presidents (12%), 51 Regional Advisors out of the existing 228 (22%), 36 female representatives of the civil society elected for the Regional Coordination Councils (RCC) with a total of 170 representatives (21%). A low participation can be found in the local governments where women only represent 3% of the total. In the last electoral process (2006), 35 women were elected congresswomen in the new Parliament, which is 29% of the total, an increase of 11% with respect to their participation in 2001. Out of the elected congresswomen, 11% are from Lima and 69% from another 9 regions, Junin, Piura, Puno, Pasco, San Martin, Moquegua, Amazonas, Ancash and La Libertad. There are 6 women in the Cabinet (37.5%) showing a 25% increase as was in previous Cabinets (2001-2005).

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<sup>27</sup> November, 2006, prior to the official results of the Municipal and Regional elections.



## 4. Gender Projects

In the last years the government has prioritized sector strategies to develop the capacity of women entrepreneurs and business promoters, creating economic opportunities linked to the market. With this, it is intended to make easier the exercise of women economic rights and their access to training and technical assistance services, property titles, credit and worthy employment.

### 4-1 MIMDES Contributions

Programa A Trabajar Rural, directed to temporal employment generation that will contribute to improve the poor urban population quality of life and which targets heads of households with at least one minor child, and grants an economic compensation to each participant with salaries under the market level (S/ 14.00 daily). The poor and extreme poor head of households, mainly women of the rural areas had access to resources. Between 2001 and April 2005, 40,907 women head of households were hired as brigade members.

By joining the results of A Trabajar, Mejorando Tu Vida and A Producir, 70,671 women jobs (non qualified labor) and 5,341 jobs (qualified labor) have been generated.

- ◇ MTV (Programa Mejorando Tu Vida): 4,688 women (23% of the total program brigade members).
- ◇ Installation of allocation mechanism, resource execution, direct and participative through executing centers <sup>1</sup>.
- ◇ ATR (Programa a Trabajar Rural): 1, 675 women (20% of the total brigade members in the program).
- ◇ APR (Programa a Producir Rural): 804 women (19% of the total brigade members in the program).

This goal has been reached because MIMDES/Foncodes enforced a woman participation quota in the “executing centers”<sup>28</sup> that manage and guide local development projects and incorporated an equity perspective and considered social and citizenship inclusion, exchange of cultures and environmental conservation. One of Foncodes success stories with regard to women is the level of equality they have accomplished in the allocation of micro credit. Out of 30,550 small entrepreneurs that had access to credit in 2002, 47.19% was allocated to enterprises managed by women.

Programa Mi Chamba. It was created as of the end of September 2005, as a government contribution to the development of skills and access to business opportunities with market for enterprises, micro and small business in the national area, with the development of training, technical assistance, information and credit products, applied under favorable conditions to the users

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<sup>28</sup> The executing center is a resource allocation and execution mechanism. It is the expression of the participation of the organized community in the promotion of works for local development.

and related to their productivity level and economic sector. For its implementation, MIMDES generates alliances with the PRODUCCION, MTPE, MINAG, and MINCETUR in order to interlink productive chains in economic corridors, identifying local, regional, national and international markets. Likewise, in the case of the medium and large companies, social responsibility has been promoted in the generation of markets and services for micro and small businesses and particularly women entrepreneurs. The micro finance entities, Cajas Municipales (municipal savings and loan associations), Cajas Rurales, Edpymes and NGOs, they also provide credit products according to the market, thanks to an outsourcing financial service contract with Foncodes.

The application of a training bonus system from Foncodes with Swisscontact, a technical cooperation agency, has allowed to improve productivity and to reach productivity improvements in different lines of the economic activity, among which we can mention clothing and shoe manufacturing, embroidering, knitting, snail raising, chocolate manufacturing and the production of caupi bean, artichokes and artisan articles, among other. More than 1,500 women have accessed the market mainly in Lima, Callao, Trujillo and Ayacucho.

With the Program resources, training was provided in the use and maintenance of gas stoves to women members from approximately 12,000 soup kitchens nationwide, in order to help them not only to prepare safe foodstuffs but also to be capable of providing the service to their neighbors. Also productive technical assistance was provided to entrepreneurs from approximately 7 Mypes in Huancayo and Trujillo, improving their productivity and ensuring production quality in the use of gas stoves.

Project “Desarrollo de Capacidades Económicas de Mujeres en las Provincias de Huanta y La Mar” with the Peruvian-Italian Fund. Through the latter, approximately 2,000 women entrepreneurs from two provinces in Ayacucho will be benefited. They were victims of political, family and sexual violence. Its conceptual framework is to propitiate women economic independence as an exit strategy out of the violence circle.

Programa Pobreza Lima - Propoli. This Program has a line of co-financing bonus directed to Mype women entrepreneurs from the manufacturing, commerce or service sectors. They can access to discounts in Business Development Services such as Training and Technical Assistance/Counseling, by paying a minimum cost.

Propoli, through agreement with the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion, is providing support to the Programa Mujeres Emprendedoras-Profece, to favor the labor insertion of women entrepreneurs, promoting their employment and market opportunities. Through BONOPROPOLI 1,511 women have been trained in 155 courses using 3,007 bonuses.

Project: “Contigo Ayacucho” with Belgian Cooperation. Through this program approximately 900 women entrepreneurs from Ayacucho have been benefited with productive training, out of which more than 300 are now inserted in the Lima market. They have been victims of political, family and sexual violence.

The conceptual framework is to propitiate women economic independence as an exit strategy from the violence circle.

In 2004, MIMDES-INABIF, through the Programa de Promocion Familiar (PPF) carried out workshops oriented to promote and support the work of independent women and the creation of small businesses, reaching a participating of 1,154 women nationwide.

A monthly average of 1,760 women was provided training in cosmetology, food industry, clothing and manual labor workshops.

Programa Nacional de Wawa Wasi (PNWW): This program allows working women – many of them in the independent business sector- to leave their children in a safe place and where they are exposed to early child stimulation for their development. Likewise, it strengthens and empowers the conduction capacity of women facilitators in charge of the Wawawasi, in the 439 Management Committees and 439 Surveillance Councils that have been constituted from base organizations (Mothers Clubs, Popular Soup kitchens, Glass of milk or others).

#### **4-2 MINTRA Contributions**

PRODAME. El Programa de Autoempleo y Microempresa (PRODAME) has contributed up to 2003 with the constitution of 2,187 micro-enterprises, providing support to 5,190 male and female entrepreneurs (MTPE).

Programa Pro Joven. In the 12 official invitations, approximately 37,000 young persons have been benefited (54% women). The evaluations performed indicate an increase in the actual income for the participants in an average of 97%. Women accomplished a 126% increase and men 77%. The young persons were placed in approximately 3,500 enterprises from different sectors. In 2004, Pro Joven has entered into a loan agreement with the IDB, by which it has been proposed to serve 47,000 new young persons in the next four years.

Perú Emprendedor. It promotes development of the micro and small enterprises and business initiatives thus contributing to employment generation. Through BONOPYME they served 26,500 entrepreneurs or workers of small micro businesses, providing business development services, out of which 16,983 were women (64%) and 9,548 were men. It was implemented in the last three years in the Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Ancash, Cajamarca, Piura, Huanuco, San Martin and Lima regions. Between the years 2000 and 2002, 56.2% of the training bonuses were used by women.

Programa Femenino de Consolidación de Empleo (PROFECE - Mujeres Emprendedoras)

Profece promotes low income women organized in GOOL (Labor offer organized groups) products and services to meet the companies demand. It has, among its objectives: To improve labor insertion of women in charge of

productive and service units. It promotes commercial links of low income women with local, regional and export markets productive activities.

Profece, has achieved 33,387 women commercial links, through commercial fairs co-organized with the municipalities and commercial linking agents and companies that have required services. Approximately 90% of the participants are women. 6,962 women have been trained in technical-productive, management and personal development courses. It is the government advisory organization in the field of organized group economic initiatives, led by women and it has become the largest service and products group exchange nationwide.

### **4-3 MINAG Contributions**

Programa Nacional de Manejo de Cuencas Hidrográficas y Conservación de Suelos – PRONAMACHCS (1995 to 2003). 30% of the participants were women. They received credits and agricultural loans, citizenship training and technology transfer to improve their situation in the rural area by strengthening their technical-productive skills and their quality of life.

Project: “Manejo de Recursos Naturales en la Sierra Sur- MARENASS”, (1998 – 2004). More than 28,000 families from 360 communities located between the southeast and south central regions of Peru have improved their self-management capacity in productive and financial natural resources, improving the quality of life of the poorest population of Peru. In these communities, organized women groups have doubled or tripled their production and commercialization funds and the planning and management skills of more than 20,000 women have been strengthened in poverty and extreme poverty areas.

In the period 2000-2003, a total of 19,165 women were trained on issues such as organization, leadership, self-esteem, business and natural resources management. By 2003 it was possible to hire 196 as trainers.

Proyecto Especial de Titulación de Tierras (PETT). It provides juridical security to women who own rural land so that they can access to formal credit. The number of women with rural property titles has gone from 46,500 in 2002, to 60,000 in 2003.

### **Status of Working Women**

The incorporation of women to the labor market has been increasing in a sustainable fashion in the last two decades. In our country, in 1970, 3 out of each 10 women worked. In 1993, 5 out of 101 were already working. As a consequence, the number of women who actually work in the labor market has increased, and also women contribution to the family income has increased<sup>29</sup>. However, higher unemployment rates are recorded for women than those for

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<sup>29</sup> Women, employment and poverty. The recent experience of Andean countries. OIT 2000

men, and women for the same type of work receive between 55% (rural) and 77% (urban) than men. This gap is being reduced.

In the case of international agencies, the United Nations, through UNFPA, focuses their activities on three main spheres:

- ◇ To promote the objective of universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health of all couples and individuals for the year 2015.
- ◇ To support population and development strategies encouraging the promotion of programming capacity in the field of population.
- ◇ To promote awareness about the issues related with the population and development and to mobilize the necessary resources and political will to carry out the Fund tasks.

During the period 2000-2005, UNFPA has been working with the Ministry of Health to contribute to the efforts of Peru to improve the sexual and reproductive health of the general population and to promote the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights, in order to reduce the gender lack of equity and the existing gaps among the different social layers and geographical areas.

## 5. Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of Organizations/individuals related to Gender

Name : ACCION PARA EL DESARROLLO DEL NIÑO Y LA MUJER  
Abbreviation : ADENIM  
Legal representative : TIRADO MERINO ALEJANDRO  
Address : JR. SALAMANCA Nº 161  
District : PUEBLO LIBRE  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ACCION POR LOS NIÑOS  
Address : AV. LA MOLINA (EX. LA UNIVERSIDAD) 274  
District : LA MOLINA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ACCION PRO FAMILIA PERU  
Legal representative : ALFARO HUERTA ROCIO VIOLETA  
Address : AV. OLAVEGOYA Nº 2017, DPTO 1201  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ACCION SOLIDARIA-PERU  
Legal representative : TIRADO CACEDA PAUL MIGUEL  
Address : AV. CUZCO MZ. M5 LTE. 4 , CENTRO POBLADO "MI PERU"  
District : VENTANILLA  
Province : CALLAO  
Department : CALLAO

Name : AGROCONSULTORES PARA EL DESARROLLO DEL SUR DEL PERU  
Abbreviation : AGROCONSULT  
Legal representative : MANRIQUE MEZA JORGE  
Address : COMPLEJO HABITACIONAL FRANCISCO MOSTAJO G4 - 13  
District : AREQUIPA  
Province : AREQUIPA  
Department : AREQUIPA

Name : AMIGOS TRABAJANDO PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE  
Abbreviation : ATDESO  
Legal representative : CORAL CASTILLO MARX LENIN  
Address : AV. MANCO CAPAC Nº 307, INDEPENDENCIA  
District : INDEPENDENCIA  
Province : HUARAZ  
Department : ANCASH

Name : ANN SULLIVAN.  
Legal representative : MAYO ORTEGA, YOLANDA LILIANA  
Address : CALLE PETRONILA ALVAREZ 180 - URBANIZACION PANDO V ETAP  
District : SAN MIGUEL  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : APOYO A PROGRAMAS DE POBLACION  
Abbreviation : APROPO  
RUC :  
Legal representative :

Address : LOS LIRIOS 192  
District : SAN ISIDRO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION CHUYMA DE APOYO RURAL  
Abbreviation : CHUYMA ARU  
Legal representative : QUIISO CHOQUE VICTOR  
Address : JR. LA OROYA N° 114  
District : PUNO  
Province : PUNO  
Department : PUNO

Name : ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE INSTITUTOS DE DESARROLLO DEL  
SECTOR INFORMAL  
Abbreviation : IDESI NACIONAL  
Legal representative : PINILLA CISNEROS, SUSANA  
Address : LAS PERDICES N° 122  
District : SAN ISIDRO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA  
Teléfono : 221-7232

Name : ASOCIACION AGAPE  
Legal representative : ALVARADO YPARRAGUIRRE RUTH ESTHER  
Address : CALLE LAS ESMERALDAS 417 - URB. BALCONCILLO  
District : LA VICTORIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION BENEFICA DONACION DIVINA  
Legal representative : OBREGON OBREGON PEDRO  
Address : AV. 28 DE JULIO N°577 - JR. JOSE OLAYA N°114-9-HUANUCO  
District : HUACHO  
Province : HUAURA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION BENEFICA PRISMA  
Abbreviation : AB PRISMA  
Legal representative : VIDAL CASTELLANO JORGE  
Address : CALLE CARLOS GONZALES 251, URB. MARANGA  
District : SAN MIGUEL  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION CATOLICA EDUCATIVA HOGAR DE CRISTO  
Legal representative : RVDO. SANCHEZ TERAN, MARTIN  
Address : JR.CASTILLA 509  
District : SAN MIGUEL  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION CIVIL ALIANZA PARA EL DESARROLLO TUMI  
Legal representative : SILVA ROMERO VIDAL ISAAC  
Address : JR. LIBRA N° 1042, URB. MERCURIO  
District : LOS OLIVOS  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION CIVIL AYUDAPERU  
Abbreviation : ASCAPERU  
Legal representative : SAUSA MONTENEGRO MIRIAN TERESA  
Address : FRANCISCO CABRERA N° 942  
District : CHICLAYO  
Province : CHICLAYO  
Department : LAMBAYEQUE

Name : ASOCIACION CIVIL DE CIENCIA GESTION Y TECNOLOGIA PARA EL  
DESARROLLO AMERICANA DEL CUSCO  
Legal representative : RUEDA QUINTANA MACEDO VALERIANO  
Address : MICAELA BASTIDAS B-2 PLAZA TUPAC AMARU  
District : WANCHAQ  
Province : CUSCO  
Department : CUSCO

Name : ASOCIACION CIVIL PARA EL DESARROLLO HUMANO Y MEDIO  
AMBIENTE  
Abbreviation : ACIDHUMA  
Legal representative : CORDOVA LEON AGUSTIN  
Address : AV. GARCILAZO DE LA VEGA N° 117, TAMBURCO  
District : TAMBURCO  
Province : ABANCAY  
Department : APURIMAC

Name : ASOCIACION CIVIL PARA EL DESARROLLO Y ASISTENCIA  
HUMANITARIA AMOR EN ACCION  
Abbreviation : AMOR EN ACCION  
Legal representative : ALVAN CARRANZA CESAR A.  
Address : CALLE GIL DE CASTRO 705-715-725 Y RAFAEL MARQUINA 895,891  
District : TRUJILLO  
Province : TRUJILLO  
Department : LA LIBERTAD

Name : ASOCIACION CIVIL PURIRISUN  
Legal representative : CERNE PALOMINO MAURO OSCAR  
Address : JR. UNION A-9 PISO 3 - URBANIZACION TTIO  
District : WANCHAQ  
Province : CUSCO  
Department : CUSCO

Name : ASOCIACION CIVIL SIN FINES DE LUCRO AYNI WASI  
Legal representative : MONTAÑEZ MACEDO DE MANCHEGO ELDER MIRIAM  
Address : SAENZ PEÑA 210, MIRAFLORES, AREQUIPA  
District : AREQUIPA  
Province : AREQUIPA  
Department : AREQUIPA

Name : ASOCIACION CRISTIANA ERKHETAI  
Abbreviation : ACER  
Legal representative : VILLAVERDE DE LA CRUZ DIANO TEÓFILO  
Address : AV. ABANCAY N° 410  
District : SAN CLEMENTE  
Province : PISCO  
Department : ICA

Name : ASOCIACION CULTURAL ATUSPARIA  
Abbreviation : ATUSPARIA  
Legal representative : TAKAYAMA HIGA, CARMEN FLORENCIA  
Address : JR. BALTA 373



District : CHIMBOTE  
Province : SANTA  
Department : ANCASH

Name : ASOCIACION CULTURAL Y EDUCATIVA CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION  
LOS DELFINES  
Abbreviation : CILDE  
Legal representative : FRANCO LEVY NISSO RAUL  
Address : CALLE LOS EUCALIPTOS N° 555  
District : SAN ISIDRO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION DE APOYO Y PROMOCION DEL EXCEPCIONAL  
YANCANA HUASY  
Abbreviation : YANCANA HUASY  
Legal representative : FARRELL TORMEY DAVID  
Address : CALLE 12 S/N ALTURA PARADERO 01 PUEBLO JOVEN HUASCAR  
District : SAN JUAN DE LURIGANCHO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION DE AYUDA AL NIÑO QUEMADO  
Abbreviation : ANIQUEM  
Legal representative : RODRIGUEZ VILCA VICTOR RAUL  
Address : AV. 28 DE JULIO N° 338 - 2º PISO  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION DE AYUDA Y COOPERACION TECNICA INTERNACIONAL  
AMANECER  
Legal representative : TRELLES ZAPATA DANIEL ENRIQUE  
Address : URB. MIRAFLORES LL-25 II ETAPA - CASTILLA  
District : CASTILLA  
Province : PIURA  
Department : PIURA

Name : ASOCIACION DE DESARROLLO SOCIAL LESTONNAC  
Legal representative :  
Address : JR. ATAHUALPA N° 849  
District : CHEPEN  
Province : CHEPEN  
Department : LA LIBERTAD

Name : ASOCIACION DE DISCAPACITADOS DE LA PROVINCE DE  
LAMBAYEQUE  
Abbreviation : ADIPROL  
RUC :  
Legal representative : GUERRERO SANTISTEBAN JORGE HUMBERTO  
Address : CALLE LOS JAZMINES N° 266 URB. MIRAFLORES  
District :  
Province : LAMBAYEQUE  
Department : LAMBAYEQUE

Name : ASOCIACION DE FAMILIAS DESPLAZADAS INSERTADAS DE LA  
PROVINCE DE HUANTA  
Abbreviation : AFADIPH  
Legal representative : PINEDA QUISPE AURELIO  
Address : JR. 7 DE JUNIO N° 346 - 347 ,BARRIO CHANCARAY

District : HUANTA  
Province : HUANTA  
Department : AYACUCHO

Name : ASOCIACION DE PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD TRINO  
Abbreviation : TRINO  
Legal representative : ROJO GONZALES EULOGIO EUSTAQUIO  
Address : A.H. EDILBERTO RAMOS MZ. "F" LT. 15, GRUPO 1  
District : VILLA EL SALVADOR  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES AGROPECUARIOS CHUQUIBAMBA  
Abbreviation : APROACH  
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Name : ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES AGROPECUARIOS LA MONTERIA  
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Name : ASOCIACION DE PROMOCION Y BIENESTAR FAMILIAR  
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Name : ASOCIACION DE PROMOCION Y DESARROLLO SOCIAL  
Abbreviation : APDES  
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Name : ASOCIACION INTERAMERICANA DE INVESTIGACION PARA EL  
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Name : ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL MENSAJEROS DE LA PAZ  
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Name : ASOCIACION JUNTOS EN ACCION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LOS  
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Name : ASOCIACION MUJER Y DESARROLLO "NIÑA - MUJER"  
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Department : LA LIBERTAD

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Name : ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL "WIÑAY"  
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Name : ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL SHALOM  
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Name : ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO SOCIAL Y SOSTENIBLE EN LAS  
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Name : ASOCIACION PARA EL LOGRO DE UN DESARROLLO SOSTENIDO  
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Name : ASOCIACION PAZ - PERU - ORGANISMO NO GUBERNAL  
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Name : ASOCIACION PERUANA DE INIDENTES REHABILITADOS  
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Name : ASOCIACION TALLER DE LOS NIÑOS  
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Name : BRUCE PERU  
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Name : CAMINA CONMIGO  
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Name : CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE  
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Abbreviation : CECOMLAMIN  
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Name : CENTRO CRISTIANO DE ACCION Y PROMOCION SOCIAL  
Abbreviation : CECAPS  
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Name : CENTRO DE CAPACITACION J.M. ARGUEDIANOS  
Abbreviation : C.C.J.M.A  
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Name : CENTRO DE CAPACITACION Y DESARROLLO SOCIAL PERUANO  
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Name : CENTRO DE DESARROLLO AGROPECUARIO - CEDAP  
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Name : CENTRO DE DESARROLLO ANDINO "SISAY"  
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Name : CENTRO DE DESARROLLO Y ASESORIA PSICOSOCIAL  
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Province : LIMA  
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Name : CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION SOBRE LA MUJER  
Abbreviation : CENDOC - MUJER  
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Name : CENTRO DE EDUCACION COMUNITARIA DE LAS PROVINCIAS ALTAS DEL CUSCO  
Abbreviation : CEC  
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Name : CENTRO DE EDUCACION INTEGRAL "EDUCACION SIN FRONTERAS" PERU  
Abbreviation : C.E.I. EDUSFRON PERU  
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Province : SAN MARTIN  
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Name : CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE PREVENCION, TRATAMIENTO,  
INVESTIGACION Y DE SALUD  
Abbreviation : CEPTIS  
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Name : CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS INTERDISCIPLINARIOS PARA EL  
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Abbreviation : CESIP  
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Name : CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y PROMOCION AFROPERUANOS  
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Province : LIMA  
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Name : CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y PROMOCION DEL DESARROLLO  
Abbreviation : DESCO  
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Province : LIMA

Department : LIMA

Name : CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y FORMACION PARA EL DESARROLLO LOCAL

Abbreviation : CIFODEL

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Province : TRUJILLO

Department : LA LIBERTAD

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Abbreviation : CIP

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Province : HUANCAYO

Department : JUNIN

Name : CENTRO DE PROMOCION DE LA MUJER MANOS DE PAZ

Abbreviation : CPMMP

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Province : TRUJILLO

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Province : TRUJILLO

Department : LA LIBERTAD

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Abbreviation : CPS-DESARROLLO

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Name : CENTRO PARA LA PROMOCION Y EL DESARROLLO ANDINO  
Abbreviation : PRO - ANDE  
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Name : CHIRAPAQ CENTRO DE CULTURAS INDIGENAS DEL PERU  
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Name : CIRCULO SOLIDARIO  
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Department : LA LIBERTAD

Name : COMISION ANDINA DE JURISTAS  
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Name : COMITE DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE PARA LA DEFENSA DE  
LOS DERECHOS DE LA MUJER  
Abbreviation : CLADEM  
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Name : GRUPO MUJER  
Legal representative : BULLON AURICH, EMMA  
Address : SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA 275 PUEBLO JOVEN 9 DE OCTUBRE  
District : CHICLAYO  
Province : CHICLAYO  
Department : LAMBAYEQUE

Name : INSTITUCION PARA EL DESARROLLO, INVESTIGACION, CAPACITACION E INTEGRACION DE POBLACIONES EN SITUACION DE POBREZA Y EXTREMA  
Abbreviation : IDEINCAPERU  
Legal representative : PALOMO GRADOS JOSE ROLANDO  
Address : JR. ALFONSO UGARTE N° 193  
District : HUACHO  
Province : HUAURA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO PARA LA CIENCIA Y EL ECODESARROLLO INTEGRAL  
Legal representative : QUISPE CACERES FLORIBERTO  
Address : JR. LOS MINERALES N° 125 - URBANIZACION MILLOTINGO  
District : EL TAMBO  
Province : HUANCAYO  
Department : JUNIN

Name : INSTITUTO SALUD Y TRABAJO  
Legal representative : OSPINA SALINAS ESTELA ENCARNACION  
Address : AV. CAYETANO HEREDIA N° 329  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO CRECIMIENTO Y DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE  
Abbreviation : CREDES  
Legal representative : MARCOS CHAGRAY SILVIA VIVIANA  
Address : URB. LOS JARDINES MZ. B - LTE 4  
District : HUACHO  
Province : HUAURA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO SOCIAL  
DESARROLLO Y PAZ  
Legal representative : CAPRISTAN PRADO, YOLANDA CONSUELO  
Address : CALLE MANUEL TEJADA 771, URB. SAN FERNANDO  
District : TRUJILLO  
Province : TRUJILLO  
Department : LA LIBERTAD

Name : INSTITUTO DE APOYO Y DESARROLLO SOCIAL - BLANSAL  
Abbreviation : IADES - B  
Legal representative : CLAUS NACK VOLKER  
Address : URBANIZACION PREVI. MANZANA "46" - LOTE 8  
District : LOS OLIVOS  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO ALTERNATIVO, HUMANO Y MEDIO  
AMBIENTE  
Abbreviation : IDEAHUMA PILLPINTO  
Legal representative : PALACIOS MIGUEL LUCIO  
Address : URB. SAN ANTONIO CCOLCAQUE S/N TAMBURCO  
District : TAMBURCO  
Province : ABANCAY  
Department : APURIMAC

Name : INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO AMBIENTAL Y SOCIAL  
Abbreviation : IDEAS  
Legal representative : MIO AMAYA HIPOLITO  
Address : VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ RUIZ N° 518 UPIS 1° MAYO JOSE LEONARDO OI  
District : CHICLAYO  
Province : CHICLAYO  
Department : LAMBAYEQUE

Name : INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO SOCIAL ANDINO  
Abbreviation : IDSA  
Legal representative : PALOMINO FERNANDEZ AIDA LUZ  
Address : AV. FERROCARRIL N° 048, EL TAMBO  
District : EL TAMBO  
Province : HUANCAYO  
Department : JUNIN

Name : INSTITUTO DE EDUCACION Y SALUD  
Abbreviation : IES

Legal representative : MURGUIA PARDO CARMEN ROSA  
Address : REPUBLICA DE CHILE 641  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIO - ECONOMICOS Y FOMENTO DEL  
DESARROLLO  
Abbreviation : CENTRO  
Legal representative : FORT CARRILLO, AMELIA  
Address : CALLE EL ROSARIO 289 DPTO. 202  
District : MIRAFLORES  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION PARA EL DESARROLLO RURAL  
AGROINDUSTRIAL Y MEDIO AMBIENTE (IDRA-PERU)  
Legal representative : ANAHUA CAUNA ERODITA  
Address : JR. LAMPA Nº 796  
District : PUNO  
Province : PUNO  
Department : PUNO

Name : INSTITUTO DE PROMOCION DEL DESARROLLO SOLIDARIO  
Abbreviation : INPET  
Legal representative : HASEMBANK ARMAS, ROSA  
Address : PJE. FRANCISCO BRENNER Nº 291  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO DE PROMOCION EDUCATIVA PARA EL DESARROLLO  
SOCIAL LA SEMILLA  
Legal representative : PAREDES TORRES ALICIA  
Address : CALLE BELGRANO 325  
District : PUEBLO LIBRE  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO DE PROMOCION Y DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE DE LA  
PEQUEÑA EMPRESA  
Abbreviation : INDESPE  
Legal representative : MOYA SOLIS NORKA  
Address : AV. LA FLORESTA Nº 790-101 CHACARILLA DEL ESTANQUE  
District : SANTIAGO DE SURCO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO DEL BIEN COMUN  
Address : AV. PETIT THOUARS 4377  
District : MIRAFLORES  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO ECOLOGICO PARA EL DESARROLLO  
Abbreviation : IED  
Legal representative : MIRANDA SANCHEZ GLORIA ISABEL  
Address : JR. SOLEDAD 247 OFICINA 201  
District : LINCE  
Province : LIMA

Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO PARA EL DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL DE LOS ANDES DEL SUR DEL PERU - ANDESUR-PERU  
Abbreviation : ANDESSUR - PERU  
Legal representative : HINOJOSA PEREZ JOSE ADOLFO  
Address : AVDA. JORGE CHAVEZ 511 IV CENTENARIO CERCADO AREQUIPA  
District : AREQUIPA  
Province : AREQUIPA  
Department : AREQUIPA

Name : INSTITUTO PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL DE AYACUCHO  
Abbreviation : INDIA  
Legal representative : PALOMINO PEREZ MILUSKA ALINA  
Address : URB. MARIA PARADO DE BELLIDO MZ. "D" LTE. 10  
District : AYACUCHO  
Province : HUAMANGA  
Department : AYACUCHO

Name : INSTITUTO PERUANO DE PATERNIDAD RESPONSABLE  
Abbreviation : INPPARES  
Legal representative : ASPILCUETA GHO DANIEL  
Address : GREGORIO ESCOBEDO 115 - JESUS MARIA  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : INSTITUTO TIERRA Y MAR  
Abbreviation : ITM  
Legal representative : FLORES PONCE, ROBERTO PABLO  
Address : CALLE LOS ALAMOS Nº 123  
District : HUACHO  
Province : HUAURA  
Department : LIMA  
Teléfono : 239 - 4466

Name : JUSTICIA Y VERDAD "ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO"  
Legal representative : FOSTER VALLE GLENN PAUL  
Address : JR. HUASCAR Nº 719 - PISO 2 - B  
District : SURQUILLO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : LA CASA DE LA MUJER  
Legal representative : CONNOLLY O.P., MARY ANN  
Address : JR. JOSE BALTA 275  
District : CHIMBOTE  
Province : SANTA  
Department : ANCASH

Name : LIDERES PROFESIONALES PARA LA CAPACITACION EMPRESARIAL  
Abbreviation : LIPROCAEM  
Legal representative : RAMIREZ TABRAJ EUDOSIO  
Address : JR. LOS JAZMINES Nº 337 - 339, URB. PAUCARBAMBILLA  
District : AMARILIS  
Province : HUANUCO  
Department : HUANUCO

Name : MICROCREDITO PARA EL DESARROLLO LA CHUSPA  
Abbreviation : MIDE



Legal representative : VALVERDE DELGADO EMMA ROSINA  
Address : PLAZA DE ARMAS DE SAN SEBASTIAM 114-B  
District :  
Province :  
Department : CUSCO

Name : MOVIMIENTO MANUELA RAMOS  
Abbreviation : MANUELA RAMOS  
Legal representative : YAÑEZ DE LA BORDA GINA  
Address : AV. JUAN PABLO FERNANDINI 1550  
District : PUEBLO LIBRE  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA  
Teléfono : 423-8840

Name : O.N.G.D. FORTALECIMIENTO CREATIVO DE CAPACIDADES  
DISTINTIVAS  
Abbreviation : O.N.G.D. FOCCADI  
Legal representative : DELGADO BACA EDWIN  
Address : AV. GENERAL GARZON Nº 1082 - OFICINA 302  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ONG "LA LUZ DE LA ESPERANZA"  
Legal representative : HERRERA AGUILAR JUAN EDUARDO  
Address : AV. AREQUIPA 2450 - OFICINA 606 - LIMA 14  
District : LINCE  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ONG BRILLANTE LUZ  
Legal representative : RUIZ MUNAYA VICTOR ABEL  
Address : CALLE CRUCINELAS 976, MZ. Z LTE. 9-B URB. LAS VIOLETAS  
District : SAN JUAN DE LURIGANCHO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ONG CENTRO DE PROMOCION Y DEFENSA DE LOS DERECHOS  
SEXUALES Y REPRODUCTIVOS  
Legal representative : CHAVEZ ALVARADO SUSANA ISABEL  
Address : PASAJE LOS PINOS 156 - OFICINA 804  
District : MIRAFLORES  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ONG NUEVO AMANECER - PROYECTOS Y DESARROLLO  
Legal representative : VASQUEZ MORALES JUANA LUZ  
Address : AV. GUZMAN BLANCO Nº 240, OF. 502  
District : LIMA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ONG'D ASOCIACION INTI-TAWA-SUYOS  
Legal representative : LIPA VILCA MARIA NIEVES  
Address : CALLE COLÓN Nº 179-B  
District : PAUCARPATA  
Province : AREQUIPA  
Department : AREQUIPA

Name : ONG-ESPACIO SOCIO-ECONOMICO "CREAR"  
Legal representative : ESPINOZA NAZARIO EDUARDO  
Address : JR. ZEGARRA BALLÓN N° 377-A, URB. CONDEVILLA  
District : SAN MARTIN DE PORRES  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : ONGD MULTISECTORIAL MATZURINIARI COSMOS PANGO  
Abbreviation : ONGD-MMCP  
Legal representative : PARADO SANCHEZ KARIM JESSEL  
Address : SAN MARTIN DE PANGO N° 472  
District : PANGO  
Province : SATIPO  
Department : JUNIN

Name : ORGANISMO NO GUBERNAL AMIGOS DEL MUNDO  
Abbreviation : ONG AMUND  
Legal representative : CHIMAICO SOLIER SIMBAD  
Address : JR. LIMA N° 1447  
District : HUANCAYO  
Province : HUANCAYO  
Department : JUNIN

Name : ORGANISMO NO GUBERNAL DE DESARROLLO "FORJANDO VIDAS"  
Abbreviation : ONGD FV  
Legal representative : FLORES ALVIZURI CARLOS A.  
Address : JR. 9 DE DICIEMBRE N° 317  
District : AYACUCHO  
Province : HUAMANGA  
Department : AYACUCHO

Name : ORGANISMO NO GUBERNAL DE DESARROLLO DESPERTAR  
Legal representative : REYNOSO PALMA JOSE ANTONIO  
Address : RAMIRO PRIALE MZ: C-16,  
District : SANTIAGO  
Province : CUSCO  
Department : CUSCO

Abbreviation : ONGD ELITE  
Legal representative : PULGAR LUCAS ENRIQUE ORLANDO  
Address : URB. LEONCIO PRADO MZ: G - LT: 09  
District : AMARILIS  
Province : HUANUCO  
Department : HUANUCO

Name : ORGANISMO NO GUBERNAL DE DESARROLLO PRO AGRO ANDINO PERU  
Abbreviation : O.N.G. PROAAPE  
Legal representative : GALINDO GAZANI ALFONSO  
Address : JR. GUILLERMO CACERES TRESIERRA N° 352  
District : ANDAHUAYLAS  
Province : ANDAHUAYLAS  
Department : APURIMAC

Name : ORGANISMO NO GUBERNAL OASIS DE AMOR  
Abbreviation : ONG OASIS DE AMOR  
Legal representative : POMA GAMARRA PEDRO  
Address : JR. HUANUCO N° 322  
District : HUANUCO

Province : HUANUCO  
Department : HUANUCO

Name : ORGANISMO NO GUBERNAL PARA EL DESARROLLO DE  
DISCAPACITADOS DE APURIMAC  
Abbreviation : ONG DISDAP  
Legal representative : YAÑAC ROJAS VICTORIA DIANA  
Address : AV. SAN JOSÉ N° 321, VILLA SALINAS  
District :  
Province : ANDAHUAYLAS  
Department : APURIMAC

Name : ORGANIZACION DE VIUDAS Y HUERFANOS DE LA VIOLENCIA  
POLITICA Y DESARROLLO HUMANO DE LA REGION  
Abbreviation : OVHVPDHR  
Legal representative : MALPARTIDA VDA. DE MUÑOZ RUTH  
Address : JR. HUALLAYCO N° 1219  
District : HUANUCO  
Province : HUANUCO  
Department : HUANUCO

Name : ORGANIZACION DE DESARROLLO Y AYUDA A LA COMUNIDAD  
Abbreviation : ORDACO  
Legal representative : HUERTAS QUIROZ ORLANDO  
Address : CALLE SAN JOSE N° 755 OFICINA 14  
District : CHICLAYO  
Province : CHICLAYO  
Department : LAMBAYEQUE

Name : ORGANIZACION NACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL PERU  
Abbreviation : ONDEI PERU  
Legal representative : GAMARRA BOLUARTE JORGE  
Address : URB. T TIO Y1 - 24  
District : WANCHAQ  
Province : CUSCO  
Department : CUSCO

Name : ORGANIZACION NO GUBERNAL DE DESARROLLO CENTRO DE  
AYUDA SOCIAL HUMANITARIA  
Abbreviation : CENTRO DE AYUDA SOCIAL HUMANITARIA ONG`D  
Legal representative : VALDIVIEZO VEGA JUANA ELSA  
Address : AV. TACNA N° 220  
District : TUMBES  
Province : TUMBES  
Department : TUMBES

Name : PRO ESPIRITU SANTO  
Legal representative : BERNAL SZKUTA JOSE VICTOR  
Address : AV. AREQUIPA N°635 ALTO SELVA ALEGRE  
District : ALTO SELVA ALEGRE  
Province : AREQUIPA  
Department : AREQUIPA

Name : PROGRAMA ALTERNATIVO DE INVESTIGACION Y DESARROLLO  
Abbreviation : PAIDE  
Legal representative : ELVA POZO CALDERON  
Address : JR. QUINUA N° 520 - URB. MAGISTERIAL  
District : AYACUCHO  
Province : HUAMANGA  
Department : AYACUCHO

Name : PROGRAMA DE APOYO QUE UNIDOS INTEGREMOS TRABAJO Y AYUDA  
Abbreviation : P.A.Q.U.I.T.A.  
Legal representative : MOLINA RIOS VDA. DE RUIZ FRANCISCA LILI  
Address : CALLE. LOS AMANCAES Nº 203 URB. LOS JARDINES - VIRU  
District : BELLAVISTA  
Province : CALLAO  
Department : CALLAO

Name : PROGRAMA DE APOYO SOCIAL E INFRAESTRUCTURA  
Abbreviation : ONG PASI  
Legal representative : ZAVALA CONTRERAS EDUARDO JHON  
Address : CALLE JUNIN Nº 250  
District : MOQUEGUA  
Province : MARISCAL NIETO  
Department : MOQUEGUA

Name : PROGRAMA DE SOPORTE A LA AUTOAYUDA DE PERSONAS SEROPOSITIVAS  
Abbreviation : PROSA  
Legal representative : CRUZ REQUENES JULIO CESAR  
Address : AV. CUBA Nº 523  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : PROMOCION Y DESARROLLO DE LA MUJER  
Abbreviation : PRODEMU  
Legal representative : ANGULO TUESTA FLOR DE BELEN  
Address : Psje. Los Pinos 195 Urb. Los Jardines  
District : TARAPOTO  
Province : SAN MARTIN  
Department : SAN MARTIN

Name : PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO INTEGRAL  
Abbreviation : PRODEI  
Legal representative : URTEAGA CABRERA LUIS  
Address : JR. JULIO C. TELLO 645, OFICINA 11  
District : LINCE  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : PROYECTO LULI  
Legal representative : MOY HAYEN SANDRA  
Address : CALLE PARQUE ALMAGRO 194  
District : JESUS MARIA  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : PROYECTO W Y C KALLOP  
Legal representative : VALDIZAN MONTENEGRO DANIEL HUGO  
Address : PARQUE 33-1  
District : PARIÑAS  
Province : TALARA  
Department : PIURA

Name : RED NACIONAL DE EDUCACION, SALUD SEXUAL Y DESARROLLO PARA JOVENES

Abbreviation : REDESS  
Legal representative : TIJERO MURGUIA MARTHA JESUS  
Address : CALLE LOS TUMBOS 268 - URBANIZACION MATELLINI  
District : CHORRILLOS  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : RED PARA LA INFANCIA Y LA FAMILIA - PERU  
Legal representative : BUSTAMANTE SOTO, MARIA ELSA  
Address : AV. EL SAUCE 149 - PISO 4 - URB. EL PEDREGAL  
District : SURQUILLO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : SERVICIO INTEGRAL DE COOPERACION RURAL ANCCARA  
Abbreviation : SICRA  
Legal representative : BENDEZU ZORRILLA LUZ MARIA  
Address : JR. LIBERTAD 276 - BELLAVISTA LIRCAY  
District : LIRCAY  
Province : ANGARAES  
Department : HUANCVELICA

Name : SERVICIOS EDUCATIVOS EL AGUSTINO  
Abbreviation : SEA  
Legal representative :  
Address : RENAN OLIVERA 249. URBANIZ. LA CORPORACION  
District : EL AGUSTINO  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : SIRPUS CENTRO PARA LA INVESTIGACIÓN, CONSERVACIÓN Y  
PROMOCIÓN DE TECNOLOGIAS NATIVAS  
Abbreviation : SIRPUS  
Legal representative : VIGIL CAMPODONICO MARIA DEL CARMEN  
Address : ELIAS AGUIRRE 288 APT. 27  
District : CHICLAYO  
Province : CHICLAYO  
Department : LAMBAYEQUE

Name : SOLIDAR  
Legal representative : HORMAZABAL TOVAR DE AGURTO INES MARIA  
Address : ALCANFORES 1262  
District : MIRAFLORES  
Province : LIMA  
Department : LIMA

Name : SOMOS MUJERES  
Abbreviation : ASM  
Legal representative : ALVARADO CALDERON SONIA CRISTINA  
Address : BOLOGNESI N° 326 -CENTRO CIVICO.TRUJILLO  
District : TRUJILLO  
Province : TRUJILLO  
Department : LA LIBERTAD

Name : TIERRA DE NIÑOS  
Abbreviation : Tdn  
Legal representative : AVILES SILVA PERCY BENJAMIN  
Address : SECTOR 7, GRUPO 1, MANZANA H, LOTE 09  
District : VILLA EL SALVADOR  
Province : LIMA

Department : LIMA

Name : UNIDAD DE COMUNIDADES CAMPESINAS DE LA SIERRA CENTRAL  
DEL PERU

Abbreviation : UCSICEP

Legal representative : CHUCO CASTRO DONOFRE JUAN

Address : JR. CAJAMARCA 717

District : HUANCAYO

Province : HUANCAYO

Department : JUNIN

Name : UNION PROFESIONAL DE ASISTENCIA DEL DERECHO HUMANITARIO  
INTERNACIONAL

Abbreviation : UPADHI

Legal representative : HILARIO CRUZ SONIA AZUCENA

Address : JR. CARABAYA N° 940

District : LIMA

Province : LIMA

Department : LIMA

Name : UNION PROGRESISTA PERUANO

Abbreviation : U.P.P

Legal representative : BELITO NUÑEZ GREGORIO

Address : JR. AREQUIPA N° 1557

District : CHILCA

Province : HUANCAYO

Department : JUNIN

Name : UNION VIDA ASOCIADOS

Abbreviation : UVA

Legal representative : SALAZAR CRUZ NAZARIA

Address : JIRON RAMON CASTILLA N° 524

District : ANDAHUAYLAS

Province : ANDAHUAYLAS

Department : APURIMAC

Name : VISION PARA EL DESARROLLO

Abbreviation : VIPADES

Legal representative : COTACALLAPA ALVAREZ ANGEL ABIDAN

Address : MANUEL DE LA FUENTE CHAVEZ N° 405

District : SANTIAGO DE SURCO

Province : LIMA

Department : LIMA

Name : VOLUNTARIADO INTERNACIONAL DE ASISTENCIA SOCIAL - PERU

Abbreviation : VIDAS PERU

Legal representative : GARCIA ARZUBIALDE TANIA ADID

Address : CALLE ZETAS N° 109

District : CUSCO

Province : CUSCO

Department : CUSCO

## 5-2 List of Governmental Institutions

Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIMDES)  
Ms. Virginia Borra  
State Minister  
Tel (51-1) 711-2032

Ministry of Women and Social Development (MIMDES)  
Ms Russela Zapata  
Director of Women Issues  
Tel. (51-1) 711-2000

Congress of the Republic of Peru  
Ms. Rosa María Mercedes Venegas Mello.  
Congresswoman of the  
Republic of Peru;  
President of the Commission on Woman's Issues.  
Tel. (51-1) 9889-7782

Ministry de Transports, Communication,  
Housing and Construction (MTC)  
Ms Veronica Zavala L.  
State Minister  
Tel. (51-1) 315-7603

Ministry of Economy and Finance, (MEF)  
Mr. Luis Carranza Ugarte  
State Minister  
Tel. (51-1) 426-8495.

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism,  
(MINCETUR)  
Ms. Mercedes Araoz  
State Minister  
Tel (51-1) 513-6106

Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)  
Ing Juan José Salazar García  
State Minister  
Tel 431-0424

National Food Assistance Program (PRONAA)  
Mr. Ricardo Maraví.  
Managing Director of Programs & Projects  
Tel. 426-4425

National Program of Management of Hydrografic Basins and Soil  
Conservation (PRONAMACHS)  
Mr. Rodolfo Beltran Bravo  
General Manager  
Tel. (51-1) 349-1406

Ministry of Health (MINSA)  
Dr. Carlos Vallejos S.  
State Minister  
Tel (51-1) 424-6472

Ministry of Agriculture  
Ing. Juan Jose Salazar  
State Minister  
Tel. (51-1) 431-0424

Defensoría del Pueblo(Defense Office of the People) Ombudsman  
Dr. Luz Monge (Lawyer)  
Defense Office for Women  
Tel. (51-1) 426-7800 (Ext.. 285 -280)



### 5-3 List of Reports and References Related to Gender

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