



A REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTIES

The Regional Conference is a ten-day consultation in three parts which focuses on the question: What is required for effective human development to be implemented in the coming decade? The consultation begins with The Global Symposium involving participants from the public, private, voluntary and local sectors who discern issues and mandates facing society across the world today. Many participants spent the following four days in several of the region's towns and villages on visits and interviews. Teams contacted people across the region to listen to their viewpoints about the future. This is called The Metro Practicum. The final three days, The Regional Assembly, are spent interpreting the data from the first two parts of the conference, and using this data to inform the future.

Across the globe, the decade of the 80's is anticipated with cautious hope. Relationships among nations and people are changing. The developed nations' once overwhelming influence is questioned as developing nations grow in strength. Relationships from the family to the workplace have altered. National economies are increasingly unpredictable as they are shaped by unanticipated events half a world away. While these are global trends, they are experienced most acutely at the local level, in households and communities. It is the community that must participate in the response to the challenge of the 1980's through anticipating the effects these trends will have on its members and by planning how to meet the new decade with creative action.

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a global research, training and demonstration organization whose purpose is to motivate cooperative action for social involvement within local communities. The ICA holds programs in over 40 nations with offices in 107 locations.

The Institute's approach to human development is based on the conviction that hope takes root where people effectively participate in directing the course of their own future and that of their family, their workplace and their community. The ICA programs seek to address the underlying causes of problems and allow people to see that they can take charge of their own lives. ICA methods help people realize that they can be instrumental in bringing about positive social and economic change in their neighborhood or workplace.

At the start of the 1970's, the ICA initiated a massive research project involving its staff and colleagues in all over the world. That research was done through intensive study on every aspect of the economic, political and cultural dynamics of society. This work culminated in Research Assemblies during the summers of 1971 and 1972. At the time, the data from the studies was organized into analyses of the functions, roles, trends and imbalances in each facet of the social process. The results of these analyses informed the ICA's next eight years of programming and demonstration. During those years more than 300 demonstration projects were initiated in local communities.

and over 20,000 forums relating to citizen involvement in the future of their communities were held in 40 nations. Now the question has been raised again: How to best respond to the innocent suffering in this new decade? This time the research mode is "people to people" through symposia, conversations and assemblies. These regional conferences are opportunities for people from a variety of constituencies to share their insights on what is needed through the 80's in their nations, regions and communities.

What follows, is a report of the sixth Regional Conference on Human Development in the Eighties, held in December, 1980, for a section of Peru consisting of coast, mountains and a small section of jungle. Section one of this report, The Global Symposium, describes that event and highlight the products of the weekend. Section two, The Metro Practicum, gives an objective profile of responses to the interview teams' questions. Section three, The Regional Assembly, interprets the data of the first two sections and reflects the common issues and strategic directions.

THE GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM

On December 5-7, 1980, fifty persons gathered in Lima, Peru at the Bolivar Hotel to participate in the first part of the conference, a global symposium on human development in the 1980's. During a weekend of research, participants engaged in dialogue with guest speakers and met in a series of workshops and plenary sessions. Information and insights generated during this work were recorded and written into a series of brief reports. These reports examined the current trends and issues and mandates facing those concerned with the development of the human factor in the future.

In looking at current global trends and their relationship to the past and the future, the Symposium discerned six major issue arenas for human development in the decade of the 1980's. First, on debilitating centralization the group said: "The key issue which blocks human development is political, economic and cultural centralization". Second, on the scarce supply of resources, the group said: "The key issue which blocks human development is the lack of economic, technological and training resources". Third, on the imbalance in education, the group said: "The key issue which blocks human development is inadequate intergrated education. Fourth, on utilitarian approach to planning, the group said: "The key issue which blocks human development is the lack of adequate planning for development". Fifth, on deficient regional development, the group said: "The key issue which blocks human development is the necessity to perfect the intergrated national plan in place of focusing on regional development". Sixth, on the style in solving community problems, the group said: "The key issue which blocks human development is the disinterest of the public administration in solving the problems of the community."

In looking at the mandates that history is calling for, the group discerned three broad arenas: **Strengthening the basic economy, Practical human education, and Continuing comprehensive development.** In these arenas there where eleven focused **arenas** which the world is being called to **respond**. In the economy: Rationalized production systems, Natural resource control, Benefit Investment control, and Extended employment opportunities; In education: Broaden appropriate education, Technical vocational training, and Systematic obligatory schooling; In development: All-sector participatory planning, Effective interchange communication, Unifying development plan, and Decentralize planning structures.

The guest speakers at the Symposium were Manuel Montoya who is Director Ejecutivo for Accion Comunitaria and Luis Paz who is the assistant to the director of the National Institute of Planning.

1. Rationalized production systems
2. Control of natural resources
3. Benefit investment control
4. Extended employment opportunities
5. Appropriate education
6. Technical vocational training
7. Systematic obligatory schooling
8. Participatory Planning
9. Effective Communication
10. Continuing Development Process
11. Decentralized Planning

In the mandate of Production Systems, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development is the rationalization of production, development of specific industries in each section and industrialize on the basis of the leading natural resources." In the mandate of Control of Natural Resources, the group said, "The mandate on those concerned with human development is to promote government control, prevent depletion of resources and encourage irrigation of new lands. In the mandate of Broadening Investments, the group said, "The mandate on those concerned with human development is to secure a law guaranteeing investments, and to rationalize foreign investments. In the mandate of Improving Employment Opportunities, the group said, "The mandate on those concerned with human development is to promote the creation of jobs and better pay scales, to secure laws for child labor protection. In the mandate on appropriate education, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development is to identify the human and natural resources of the region and use the best of those trained taking advantage of the capacities and advantages." In the mandate on those of vocational training, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development is to create a conscience of the need relative to the development of the community and to create periodic training courses related to the products of the locality." In the mandate of systematic education, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development is to adapt education in a systematic form to all localities after new laws which are in more accord with regional realities. In the mandate on participatory planning, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development

In the mandate on effective communication, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development is to use the means of communication to expose regional needs. In the mandate on Continuing the Development process, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development is to unify programs in progress and to ensure that they continue in spite of any political changes. In the mandate for decentralized planning, the group said, "The mandate for those concerned with human development is to decentralize

THE METRO PRACTICUM

December 8-11, 1980, five teams travelled across the region to do field research in the Practicum portion of the Regional Conference. There teams operated in the vicinity of Huancayo/Satipo, Huaraz, Lambayeque, Mala and Lima, visiting people in 40 towns and 5 urban neighborhoods throughout the region. 32 people acted as interviewers, either full or part-time. During the four days, they talked with 248 people of them in settings including one to four interviewees and 16 group conversations involving five to people.

The age profile of people interviewed was 15 % under 20 years of age, 45 % from 20-39 years, 33 % from 40-59 years, 7 % sixty years and older. 14 percent were male and 26 % were female. 8 percent of those interviewed live in urban areas and 92 percent live in rural villages. Those interviewed represented a cross-section of occupations including _____

_____ engaged in the public, private, voluntary and local sectors. In each case conversations dealt with the same basic data: 1) the history of the area, including the last decade, 2) the present challenges and points of societal pain and 3) anticipations of the 1980's and people associated with breakthroughs in human development.

Throughout the interviews several major themes arose as people spoke about the present challenges and points of societal pain; a most common response had to do with _____

When people were asked to project anticipated breakthroughs to these challenges in the 80's, they were less clear and less talkative. However, many said they anticipate _____

Public, private, voluntary and local involvement by citizens was commonly seen as something to look for in the 1980's.

The following are quotes from people across the region who were a part of the interviews held during the Metro Practicum:

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in San Vicente de Azpitia

THE REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

On December 12-14, 1980, 50 participants gathered for the third part of the Conference on Human Development in the Eighties, The Regional Assembly. These participants joined in the work of the Assembly which interpret data from the first two parts of the Conference. Each team reported on the learnings of the preceding four days. Then the entire group worked through the common elements of underlying issues and strategic directions found in the data. These were summarized in short paragraphs. The last part of the Assembly dealt with the question of the Institute of Cultural Affairs' service to this region in the next four years.

The Regional Assembly used data and reflections from the practicum to draw together a statement of the underlying issues this region faces. These arenas of issue were clarified to be stated as: *by the group*

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are: Limited economic resources, scarce economic technology and training, inadequate integrated organizational skills, narrow base of planning organized on National level, deficient regional development and limited urban focus of regional development.

In order to deal seriously with these underlying issues, the group discerned strategic directions required. These directions are _____

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The key components for the Institute of Cultural Affairs to operate within in order to motivate cooperative action for social involvement within local communities include: *The Engagement of Human Resources, the Metro Leadership development, the Human Development Strategy, Metro Awakening Events and Agricultural Catalysis.* In order to analyze these components, the group *stated* five arenas *focus* on their care: *consulting professional experts, holding intensive training events, giving talks to organizations, holding community forums and establishing liaisons with agricultural experts.* The four year phasing timeline the Institute of Cultural Affairs *intuites* is required is *intuites*

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The group then ~~found~~ operating forms needed across the six metro ~~sections~~ of the Lima region.

PARAGRAPHS FF ABUNDANT EARLY TO LATE

The Regional Conference on Human Development in the Eighties has been one of a number of similar consultations to be held during the coming months in all parts of the world where the Institute of Cultural Affairs is presently working. While this conference was being held in Peru, others were initiated in the past month in the United States, the United Kingdom, India, Zambia, and Indonesia. The Institute of Cultural Affairs is pleased to have been a partner in the coordination of this regional conference. Throughout the 10 days it has been a privilege to meet and listen to people from urban and rural communities in the mountains, jungle and coastal zones of Peru. It is on behalf of all the participants of the Conference that the Institute of Cultural Affairs presents this report, which is hopefully an accurate picture of what the people of this region have said. The results of this conference published here are intended to be a reflection of the views of those who took part in the research and not an official document of policy of the Institute of Cultural Affairs.

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS