



Towards an agenda for  
*Buen Vivir* ('Living Well')  
for the Andean and  
Amazonian macro-region  
of the south of Peru



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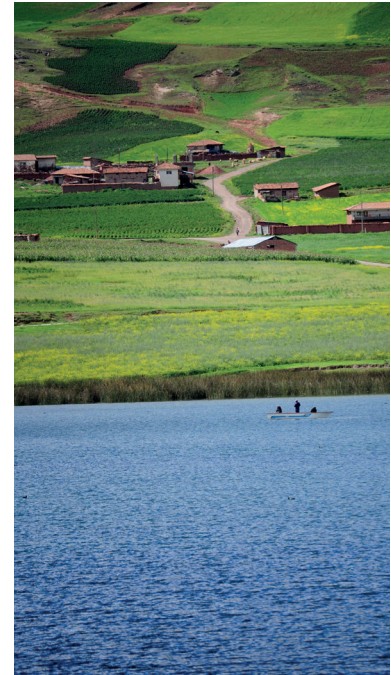


# Introduction

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The contribution of the Bartolomé de las Casas Centre (CBC) for Andean Regional Studies is framed within the context of the Peruvian Andean-Amazonian south's social, historical, cultural, economic and environmental complexity, and the great challenge represented by this, for which the beginning is its connection with the entire Peruvian south, Peru, the Andean region and Latin America, in a globalized world.

Observation of that globalized reality, plunged following the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic into the climatic and systemic crisis in which we find ourselves, is not sufficient to understand and address the complex context of the Andean-Amazonian south. It is also necessary to keep in mind the specific nature of our territories and of the particular roles that, through a strategy of inter-institutional alliances, allow us as the CBC to contribute in finding answers for problems which are presented, participating in the challenge of construction and implementation of a macro-regional development agenda within a perspective of *Buen Vivir* (living well) or *Buenos Vivires* (ways of living well), above all in the socio-political, economic and environmental fields. It is that distinctive reality of the Andean-Amazonian south that showed Peru and the world, over more than three months, its capacity to display resistance in the face of the most reprehensible expressions of contempt, racism and aggression, and to demand respect for the rights of the great rural population to take political decisions, producing a historic change in the country so that the lessons of a marvellous and admirable



population are not forgotten in the face of the colonialism that still persists despite two hundred years of the official Republic.

Manifestations of inequality and inequity in social, economic, cultural, environmental and gender relations; degradation in the capacities of our natural and cultural patrimony; violations of the most fundamental rights of the Andean and Amazonian cultures, and their systems of organisation of life and ancestral production; the accelerated loss of the biodiversity contained in the Andean and Amazonian ecosystems; the growing effects of climate change; the extraction and over-exploitation of the gifts of nature: all this accumulates, complements and interacts as causes and consequences of a reality that is presented as the expression of that colonial, extractivist model, which also determines again much of our behaviour as people and society.

The work of the CBC prioritizes deep knowledge of this complex reality; the valuing of and learning from local experiences and knowledge, and likewise their systematization and diffusion; intercultural and multicultural dialogue, and commitment to the rural and indigenous populations; the defence of their rights; support for strengthening their organisations and their leading role in making proposals in territorial decision-making spaces; the strengthening of institutional alliances to contribute to territorial governance, based on a decentralizing agenda and perspective; impact on public policies with cultural relevance; promotion of, and commitment to, the construction of a participatory, governance-based democracy. These, among others, can be considered central aspects of our institution's work in the Peruvian Andean-Amazonian south, to which we have been committed for nearly 50 years.

**Carlos Herz Sáenz**  
Director General of the CBC



# Brief History

The “Centro Bartolome de las Casas” was founded on 25th May 1974 through the initiative of four French members of the Dominican religious order: Guido Delran Cousi (1937-2000), Juan Bautista Lasségue-Molères (1926-2003), Juan Max Hughes (1942-2008) and Bertrand Fulcrand Terrisse (1942-2010). From then until today, the CBC, with a secular option, has an important institutional history of intercultural, ecumenical and social dialogue, with the shared aim of fostering and encouraging the study and understanding of the rural Andean-Amazonian world in all its aspects, conceived as a complex and challenging reality that in its past as much as in the present, and in its possibilities for the future, must be engaged with deep human commitment. Like every institution immersed in the reality of the country, the CBC throughout its almost half-century of existence has processed diverse situations of great achievements and difficulties, but always maintained constant integrity and recognized social commitment.

## Vision

To be a leading institution and benchmark in action-research, reflection, tolerant debate, intercultural dialogue, the construction of alliances and the management of multicultural ways of knowing and transcultural scientific knowledge, in a context of strategies organized to face climate change, and in the service of policies that permit the construction of governance based on ‘Buen Vivir’, in the Andean-Amazonian south.

## Mission

The CBC, located in the south of the Andes and the Amazonian, is a nexus of encounters between cultures, disciplines, knowledges and worlds. Committed to marginalized peoples, it promotes strengthening autonomy of social actors on the ground and the construction of strategic alliances through accompaniment in local sociocultural processes, research, education and the diffusion of knowledges, towards a democratic, intercultural, inclusive and equitable society, within a perspective of ‘Buen Vivir’.

# Approaches and Principles

1. Construction of alternatives to hegemonic development that are genuinely sustainable, and conscious of planetary limits, multiculturalism, equity and inclusion.
2. Strengthening of citizenship and of practices of democracy, consensus and participation.
3. Defence of the population's human, social, cultural, economic, environmental and political rights.
4. Strengthening of critical capacities, with values that place life and care at the centre, and promote ethics accordingly.
5. Fight against corruption, through promotion of transparency, responsibility and integrity.
6. Fight against systemic and discriminatory violence towards the women of the Andean-Amazonian south in contexts of extractivism.
7. Linking and alignment with the national policies of the National Agreement and with the general orientation of the updated "Plan Bicentenario"
8. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals.
9. National political and economic decentralization.
10. Policy impact on scaling up proposals to the different levels of the state.
11. Strengthening of alternatives to western and colonial epistemologies, which take account of relations based on the rights of nature and Andean-Amazonian ontologies.
12. Promotion of transitions with a clear horizon of paradigm change, towards forms of coexistence that allow and promote deep collectivity and sustainability.
13. Articulation of proposals setting out to construct 'Buen Vivir' on the basis of diversity.





# Priorities in the 'Buen Vivir' agenda for the Andean-Amazonian south

- Revitalisation of peasant and family agriculture and herding, with an agroecological and territorial focus on alimentary sovereignty (recovery of the productive capacity of the soils, social management of water, rehabilitation and restoration of terraces and reforestation).
- Promotion of agroforestry systems connected with the countryside, which integrate the wild, the cultivated, the social, the cultural and the political.
- Advancement of resilient territories adapted to climate change, through justice and social management of the gifts of nature.
- Promotion of sustainable tourism, prioritizing rural tourism of the community.
- Advancement of transition towards an energy mix based on renewable resources and set within a framework of strategies for the fight against the effects of climate change.
- Promotion of alternatives to extractivism in its diverse manifestations.
- Building conditions for territorial governance within a context of extractivism, with a focus on decentralization.
- Building critical and participatory citizenship, which defends human rights and the rights of nature.



# Strategic Objectives

## Objective 1

Agreed construction of proposals for democratic, participatory and sustainable management of territorial development

The territory is understood as a complex historical, economic, geographical, cultural, environmental, political, institutional, and social construction, based on a systemic vision and subject to dynamic processes of change, tensions and forms of cooperation in which local actors are as active as those from outside who possess different levels of influence and power. This must take into account important aspects such as the diversity of opportunities that each territory offers to construct instruments of policy, and of coordinated planning at the service of local populations; decentralized and democratic management of the territory, aligned with processes of national and regional development in the framework of the National Agreement, the up-to-date “Plan Bicentenario”, and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda; and the concordance with the new criteria for development and sustainability being constructed post-pandemic, and which are rethinking the paradigm of the current global model, the limitations of which were evidenced by this health crisis.





## Objective 2

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Construction of governance of the gifts of nature, based on inclusion, sustainability, social justice, intercultural dialogue and gender equality

Governance is understood as the search for new development proposals through the agreed relationship between state and society, constituting the basis for the constitution of citizenship through the articulation of synergies, in this case through a socioecological scenario of diversity of sociocultural agendas which characterise the Andean-Amazonian south in particular.

The governance of natural bounty implies new paradigms in the relationship of people with nature and the environment; in processes of production, exchange and consumption; and in solidarity and effective alliances, within a framework of intercultural dialogue, gender equality and application of human rights (socioecological systems). The state of health emergency which affected the world and Peru in particular forces the rethinking of forms of relations between social and institutional actors to build and strengthen a governance that can consider innovations and the adoption of appropriate technologies and Information & Communication Technology (ICT), always in search of equality, inclusion, social justice and the sustainability of our ecosystems.



# Strategic Institutional Hubs

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## 1. Agroecology, food sovereignty, water and biodiversity in the face of climate change

The ecosystemic perspective must be a substantial part of territorial governance, to generate proposals that consider both the needs of production and policies associated with agroecology, and how to overcome the situations of food dependency in which we find ourselves. In the same way, it is crucial to understand that the possibilities of confronting climate change necessarily involve making substantial changes in power dynamics, social relations and the environment, based on the logics of ecology from knowledges. Key components such as the soils, access to lands, biodiversity and water will therefore be crucial for the strategic, systematic proposals that emerge.







## 2. Construction of alternatives to extractivism

The construction of alternatives that allow us to think about our territories beyond dynamics of extractivism is crucial for a truly sustainable territorial development with long-term vision and based on our own forms of understanding a fulfilling life. Current conditions to overcome this situation call for considering diverse strategies for duly agreed transition in territorial planning. To articulate proposals based on narratives of diversity, diversification and creativity, enabling us to think of other possible worlds, in whose societies rights are truly upheld and a fulfilling life is guaranteed in their territories.

## Strategic Institutional Hubs

### 3. Gender and interculturality with intersectional perspectives

The focus on gender and interculturality seeks to transform structural situations of oppression, which result from the interconnection between gender, ethnicity and class conditions; as these intersect, they create distance from power and difficulties in achieving a fulfilling life. In this line, dynamics of extractivism and colonial hegemony exacerbate these situations, and so it is important to create mechanisms of resistance based on multicultural epistemologies and critical proposals, and thought about from the perspective of care, equal redistribution of responsibilities and autonomy, especially in the face of conservative discourses and practices that totalitarian and authoritarian strategies – both local and global – threaten to impose.



#### Lines of Action

- Development and capacity building
- Research
- Communication and diffusion
- Generation of financial resources
- Work within networks and coalitions
- Impact on public policies



#### 4. Social and solidarity economy of the people, for fair societies

The solidarity economy is one answer to the form of accumulation and management of the economy based on rentierism, consumption, mercantilization and unrestricted competition. It locates

productive and market activities within the search for the common good, equity, reciprocity, solidarity, fair trade, ethical consumerism, shared social responsibility and equilibrium with the environment. In the same way, social perspectives on the economy imply prioritising the satisfaction of needs collectively ahead of leaving them to the hand of the market and individual procurement of those same needs. The economy, besides, must be understood as the multiple forms of exchange that we have, as it has to be in the ordinary economy of sectors less favoured by society's current structures that efforts are focused to generate pathways for favourable and accessible exchange. In this sense, proposals to generate alternatives based on social solidarity economies of the people become crucial to generate conditions for full and dignified life for persons, respect for ecosystems and non-human populations, and to reduce divisions in our society.



# Institutional Teams and their Objectives

## Apurímac Territorial Team

To promote and position a consensual agenda for the regional agrarian development of Apurímac, starting from institutional territorial interventions in Cotabambas, Antabamba and Abancay, looking to strengthen the capacities of their organizations of campesinos (peasant and smallholder), and the leadership of men and women. This implies generating proposals for territorial governance and ‘Buen Vivir’ which become binding commitments, in a complex context of significant extractive investments, and in the application of coordinated development plans as effective management instruments. The problematic of extractivism of large-scale mining requires particular attention, for the defence of both territorial and human rights of the rural population, and for what the use of mining revenue implies for facilitating sustainable strategies of territorial governance. Equally, to define realistic and reflexive strategies to address small-scale and artisanal mining, which is notoriously increasing in these high Andean territories.

## Cusco

To promote the linked and participatory management of communities in the Hatun-mayu river basin, for better development of the territory’s human and natural potential. To this end, it is necessary to face the risks brought by current sociocultural, environmental and economic changes, generated by new projects of investment – in particular those related to access, availability, distribution and equitable use of water and soils. The aim is to promote adaptation and resilience to the effects of climate change on biodiversity, and action in defence of the rights of peasant and native communities to improved quality of family life and the consolidation of territorial governance.





## Southern Peruvian Amazonía

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To contribute to the territorial governance of buffer zones of the protected natural areas of Madre de Dios and Amazonian Cusco by strengthening the leadership of women and young people, and their social organizations. We aim to formulate participatory proposals and alternative models to transformation of the landscape through the impact of extractive activities and changes in the use of land for illegal practices. Equally we aim to journey alongside indigenous governance processes that advance the diverse local native organisations.

## Puno

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To promote territorial governance through articulated, participatory, intercultural and gender-equitable management in the lakeside territories around Lake Titicaca. Projects implemented to date centre on building and consolidating organisational capacity and women's leadership in defence of the lake and to prevent environmental contamination. From 2024 a process of permanent territorial governance, currently in its planning phase, should launch in Acora district.



## Institutional Teams and their Objectives

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### Casa Campesina (Campesino House)

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To be a permanent multicultural space for activity, presence, accompaniment, and logistical and institutional support for campesino communities, to contribute to the strengthening of their autonomy and their capacities for negotiation and the formulation of proposals. To promote a focus on dialogue and intercultural encounter for the generation of open and harmonious exchanges of knowledges, contributing to greater protagonism and leadership by women and men in Andean and south-Amazonian social organisations.

### Communication

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To promote and facilitate strategic communication processes that position the institutional profile within the framework of a macro-regional development agenda for the south, participating in different networks and coalitions. Our actions aim to contribute to building capacity for impact between our personal and strategic allies, and to provide support for institutional territorial dynamics, through the design and application of methodologies, technologies and tools of communication.

### Administration

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To manage the institution's finance and budget information, in order to guarantee compliance with the policies, norms, procedures and activities of the different institutional teams. Our actions aim to orientate and internalise the organisational culture through the formulation and implementation of protocols and manuals promoting commitment, innovation, transparency, integration and efficiency in human potential.





## Programmes, Monitoring and Evaluation

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To generate and manage mechanisms and information - technology tools for data collection, which allow monitoring and evaluation of institutional activities, with the aim of improving efficiency, transparency, equality and impact of institutional participation in these different territories.

### Colegio Andino (Andean College)

To promote training initiatives in participatory action research, reflection, debate, exchange and the confluence of knowledges, and the systematization and diffusion of results, conceived as contributions to the management of knowledge from a perspective of decolonisation and 'Buen Vivir'. To this end, the College links the local Andean and Amazonian dynamics in which the CBC is immersed with global epistemological processes, as part of an intercultural dialogue in response to the challenges presented by the climate crisis and counter-hegemonic actions. We aim to contribute consistent evidence for impact in the generation of transformational processes in the framework on a development agenda for the southern macro-region.



## Institutional Teams and their Objectives

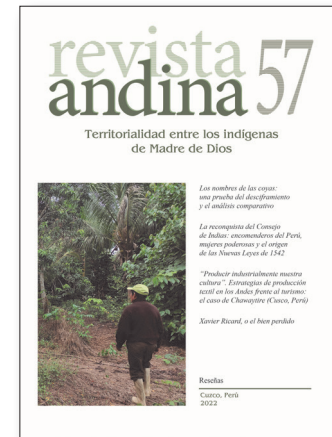
### Editorial Lines

To disseminate and democratize Andean-Amazonian reality in all its dimensions through the production and distribution of publications, specifically on scientific and social practices, together with traditional knowledges, to promote approach and dialogue for the construction of 'Buen Vivir' through diversity and respect.



### Revista Andina (The Andean Journal)

This is an academic publication specialized in social sciences that aims to disseminate original articles on Andean and Amazonian topics in general, and in particular on anthropology, history, archaeology, linguistics, ethnohistory and literature. It is a space with a multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and critical vocation, in which are gathered diverse schools of research and currents of contemporary thought of interest to mankind, society, nature and the Andean-Amazonian world.



### **'Guido Delrán Cousy' Library**

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Since 1974, the library has accompanied generations of researchers in study and reflection on the cultures of the Andean and Amazonian territories of the south of Peru. The CBC library holds valuable collections which contribute to understand the social and cultural history of Cusco, and to protect the future of the whole region.

### ***Fototeca Andina* (Andean Photographic Archive)**

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To guarantee the safeguarding of more than thirty thousand images in black and white, whose creators are important photographers of what is called the 'Cusqueño School of Photography' of the first half of the 20th Century, offering authentic visual testimony to the history, culture and daily life of southern Andean Peruvian society. Since 2017 we have had a spacious permanent exhibition room, named the César Meza Room in memory and recognition of the donation of his prolific body of work to our institution.





## Current Projects

Project Name	Partner Agency	Dates	Area of Intervention
Rights, capabilities and consensus for sustainable territorial development in Apurímac	MISEREOR	2020 – 2023	Apurímac: Cotabambas
Local capacity-building to construct territorial governance with an agroecological and food sovereignty perspective	Pan Para el Mundo (PPM)	2022 – 2025	Apurímac: Antabamba, Cotabambas, Grau Cusco: Urubamba
Capacity-building for a territorial governance agenda from agroecological, food sovereignty and defence of rights perspectives	Broederlijk Delen (BD)	2022 – 2026	Apurímac: Cotabambas
Capacity-building of indigenous peoples and farming producers for full exercise of their rights and territorial governance in socioecological perspectives	Comité catholique contre la faim et pour le développement (CCFD)	2022 – 2024	Cusco: La Convención, Paucartambo Madre de Dios: Manu Fitzcarrald
Capacity-building for territorial management from an agroecological perspective for ‘Buen Vivir’ / ‘Allin Kawsay’	Comundo (Phase 2)	2023 – 2025	Cusco: Urubamba
Qawarisun observatory on water, agroecology and food sovereignty, and Andean College	Mission 21	2022 – 2023	Apurímac Cusco
Female leaders united in defence of Lake Titicaca towards ‘Buen Vivir’	Mission 21 – Innovation Fund	2022 – 2025	Puno: lakeside zone of Lake Titicaca

Project Name	Partner Agency	Dates	Area of Intervention
Transition towards a peasant agroecology in service of food sovereignty	TACSA Manos Unidas	2022 – 2026	Apurímac: Antabamba, Cotabambas, Grau Cusco: Urubamba
Alliance of gold: Andean experience of defence of human rights in the face of mining activity	European Union (UE) – L1	2021 – 2024	Apurímac: Chumbivilcas Cusco: Cotabambas
Innovation in the food systems with scaling-up in Cusco: a mutual learning perspective	McKnight	2018 – 2023	Cusco
Environmental human rights now! Men and women defending environmental human rights, indigenous peasant communities, local governments together for better environmental governance and diversified and sustainable territorial development in the mining corridor of the Andean south	European Union	2021 – 2023	Apurímac: Cotabambas, Grau Cusco: Espinar, Chumbivilcas
Contingency planning and communal risk management in the face of the effects of climate change in the territory	Mission 21	Jan – Dec 2023	Apurímac: Antabamba
Creating conditions for the construction of governance in the territory of the southern high Andes ecosystemic corridor, in a context of extractivism	Ford Foundation	2023 – 2025	Cusco: Chumbivilcas, Espinar Apurímac: Grau, Cotabambas

# Principal Networks and Coalitions

- Municipal Environmental Commission – Comisión Ambiental Municipal (CAM). Cotabambas.
- Latin American Board of Social Sciences – Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO). <https://www.clacso.org/>
- Apurímac Regional Environmental Board – Consejo Ambiental Regional Apurímac
- Economic and Social Research Consortium – Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social (CIES). <https://cies.org.pe/>
- Group Apurímac – Grupo Apurímac
- Group for Advancement of Decentralisation – Group Impulsor por la Decentralización. <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100071260061264>
- Citizens’ Proposals Group – Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana. <https://propuestaciudadana.org.pe/>
- Technical Group for Environmental Education of the Regional Government of Cusco – Group Técnico de Educación Ambiental del Gobierno Regional del Cusco
- Regional Technical Group for Territorial Policy – Grupo Técnico Regional sobre Ordenamiento Territorial
- Institution for Promotion of Water Management – Instituto de Promoción para la Gestión del Agua. [https://www/iproga.org.pe/](https://www.iproga.org.pe/)
- Committee for Intercultural Justice, Cusco Region – Mesa de Justicia Intercultural de la región Cusco.
- Coordinating Committee for the Fight against Poverty – Mesa de Concertación de Lucha contra la Pobreza (MCLP). <https://www.mesadeconcertacion.org.pe/>
- Thematic Regional Committee on Climate Change – Mesa temática regional de Cambio Climático
- Cusco Regional Technical Agroecology Committee – Mesa Técnica Regional Agroecológica, Cusco
- Agroecological Movement of Latin America – Movimiento Agroecológico de América Latina (MAELA). <https://maelac.wordpress.com/>
- Transitions towards a peasant agriculture for food sovereignty – Transiciones hacia una agricultura campesina hacia la soberanía alimentaria (TACSA). <https://www.facebook.com/search/top?q=coordinaci%C3%B3n%20tacs>
- Qawarisun Observatory for Water, Agroecology and Food Sovereignty – Observatorio de Agua, Agroecología y Soberanía Alimentaria - Qawarisun
- Network of Organisations for Development of the Andean South – Red de Organizaciones de Desarrollo del Sur Andino (RODESA).
- Citizens’ Movement in the face of Climate Change – Movimiento Ciudadano Frente al Cambio Climático (MOCICC). <https://mocicc.org/>



- Regional Coalition for Natural Resources and Sustainable Development of Cusco – Plataforma Regional de Recurso Naturales y Desarrollo Sostenible de Cusco (RENADES). [https://www.facebook.com/PlataformaRenades/?locale=es\\_LA](https://www.facebook.com/PlataformaRenades/?locale=es_LA)
- Regional Pulse – Pulso Regional. <https://pulsoregional.pe/>
- Network for Community Rural Tourism – Red de Turismo Rural Comunitario.
- Network for Intercultural Health – Red de Salud Intercultural.
- National Muqui Network – Red Muqui Nacional. <https://muqui.org>
- Southern Muqui Network – Red Muqui Sur. [https://www.facebook.com/RedMuquiSur/?local=es\\_LA](https://www.facebook.com/RedMuquiSur/?local=es_LA)
- Regional Board for Climate Change – Consejo Regional de Cambio Climático. <https://www.facebook.com/Consejo-Regional-de-Cambio-Clim%C3%A1tico-de-la-Regi%C3%B3n-Cusco-CORECC-782380568477169/>
- Regional Environmental Commission – Comisión Ambiental Regional. <https://repositoriodigital.minam.gob.pe/handle/123456789/464>
- Board of Vilcanota Urubamba River Valleys – Consejo de Cuencas Vilcanota Urubamba. <https://crhc.ana.gob.pe/urubamba/noticia/el-consejo-de-recursos-hidricos-de-cuenca-interregional-vilcanota-urubamba-el-gobierno>
- Technical Group on Environmental Education – Grupo Técnico de Educación Ambiental.

# Principal Current Collaboration Agreements

- Centre for Support of Sustainable Management of Water and the Environment ‘Agua Sustentable’ – Centro de Apoyo a la Gestión Sustentable del Agua y Medio Ambiente “Agua Sustentable”
- Economic and Social Research Consortium – Consorcio de Investigación Económica y Social (CIES).
- San Luis College, A.C. - COLSAN – Colegio San Luis A.C. - COLSAN (México)
- Committee of Piuray Ccorimarca River Basin – Comité de la Microcuenca Piuray Ccorimarca (Perú)
- Comundo
- Coventry University (Canada)
- The Andes Savings and Credit Cooperative, Cotarusi Aymaraes – Cooperativa de ahorro y crédito Los Andes Cotarusi Aymaraes (Perú)
- Cuso International (Canada)
- Ecoselva
- Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences – Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales - FLACSO (Ecuador)
- Department of Cusco Peasants Federation – Federación Departamental de Campesinos de Cusco - FDCC (Perú)
- Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Tributaries – Federación Nativa del río Madre de Dios y afluentes - FENAMAD (Perú)
- Regional Federation of Peasant Communities and Farming Producers of Apurímac – Federación Regional de Comunidades Campesinas y Productores Agropecuarios de Apurímac - FERCCAPA (Perú)
- Frankfurt Zoological Society
- French Institute of Andean Studies – Instituto Francés de Estudios Andinos - IFEA (Perú)
- South Andean Institute for Research and Action in Solidarity – Instituto Sur Andino de Investigación y Acción Solidaria – ISAIAS (Perú)
- La Casa del Mundo - Welthaus Bielefeld
- District Municipality of Chinchero – Distrito Municipal de Chinchero (Perú)
- District Municipality of Curpahuasi, Grau – Distrito Municipal de Curpahuasi - Grau (Perú)
- District Municipality of Huayllaty – Distrito Municipal de Huayllaty - Grau (Perú)
- District Municipality of Mara – Distrito Municipal de Mara - Cotabambas (Perú)
- District Municipality of Grau – Distrito Municipal de Grau (Perú)
- Prelature of Juli – Prelatura de Juli - Puno (Perú)
- Pontifical Catholic University of Peru – Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú - PUCP (Perú)
- San Diego Zoo Global Perú
- Saint Mary’s College of California (USA)
- Iberoamerican Union of Municipalities – Unión Iberoamericana de Municipalistas – UIM
- Andean University of Cusco – Universidad Andina de Cusco - UAC (Perú)
- Antonio Ruíz de Montoya University – Universidad Antonio Ruíz de Montoya - UIARM (Perú)
- Continental University – Universidad Continental - UC (Perú)
- University of Granada – Universidad de Granada - UGR (Spain)
- University of Engineering and Technology – Universidad de Ingeniería y Tecnología - UTEC (Perú)
- Salesian Polytechnic University – Universidad Politécnica Salesiana - UPS (Ecuador)









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