

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a mountain valley. In the foreground, a group of five people are sitting on a stone wall. From left to right: a woman in a red jacket and orange headscarf, a man in a grey hat, a woman in a red jacket and orange headscarf, a woman in a red jacket and blue headscarf, and a woman in a red jacket and orange headscarf. They are all looking towards the right. The stone wall is made of large, light-colored rocks. Behind the wall, the valley opens up, showing terraced fields and a small village. In the distance, a mountain peak is visible under a blue sky with some clouds.

INMIP

International Network of Mountain
Indigenous Peoples

Walking Workshop
Cusco, Peru
May 30 – June 4, 2024



INMIP

International Network of Mountain
Indigenous Peoples

Walking Workshop, Peru
May 30 – June 4, 2024

| | |
|--|-----------|
| INMIP PRESENTATION | 2 |
| TRAVEL AND LOGISTICAL INFORMATION | 7 |
| AGENDA | 10 |
| GLOSSARY | 16 |
| PLACES TO VISIT | 19 |



INMIP

International Network of Mountain Indigenous Peoples

Walking Workshop, Peru
May 30 – June 4, 2024

Background

INMIP is a global network of **Mountain Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)** and their local partner organizations that currently brings together members from **14 countries**: Bhutan, Bolivia, China, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Mexico and Nepal.

INMIP was established in **Bhutan in 2014**, and consolidated through horizontal exchanges or "**walking workshops**" focused on fostering connections and sharing experiences and knowledge, in workshops held in Tajikistan in 2015, in China in 2016, in Peru in 2017, and in Kyrgyzstan in 2018. The continuity of these face-to-face exchanges was cut short due to the global Covid19 pandemic.

INMIP goals are: to create a global coordination between biocultural heritage territories established by mountain indigenous communities, to strengthen the resilience and climate change adaptation capacity of mountain IPLCs, to exchange knowledge in an intergenerational and intercultural vision, and to promote inclusive policies in favor of mountain indigenous peoples at local, national and international levels.

To advance these goals and strengthen coordination among its members, INMIP is organizing a face-to-face exchange, the first since the pandemic, to take place between **May 30 and June 4, 2024** in Cusco, Peru. This exchange includes walking workshops in the Potato Park and Chalakuy Park, and two days of debates, discussions and reflections at the Yachay Kuychi Pluriversity in the Sacred Valley of the Incas.

Goals

The 2024 INMIP exchange in Peru aims to **develop the capacity of members to establish Biocultural Heritage Territories in centers of origin and diversity of crops**, through practical training and an exchange of experiences and knowledge. It will also explore the **common challenges faced by mountain IPLCs** in relation to climate change, agrobiodiversity and water management, and **effective biocultural heritage-based responses**, as well as fostering regenerative economy opportunities.

Methodology

The INMIP exchange will deepen the methodology of co-discovery and co-creation and **horizontal community-to-community learning, which are based on holistic indigenous approaches that include the landscape and Mother Earth as tools and actors in the transmission of knowledge**, and will focus on the intersections between biodiversity, food, climate, water and rights.

The walking workshops will be led by **experts from the local communities** through paths that feature remarkable landscape and cultural features. Discussions will take place around significant landmarks – agricultural fields, sacred sites, ceremonial sites, water sources, places with signs of biological indicators etc. – in contrast to formal workshops. Participants will actively observe, feel, and evaluate **landscape and cultural features**, providing a **spontaneous forum to share management and adaptation practices**.

The walking workshops will be co-designed by the **Yachay Kuychi Pluriversity program of ANDES and indigenous experts from the Potato Park and Chalakuy Park**, who will give presentations and lead walks, reinforcing the importance of IPLCs as experts with important traditional knowledge and practices.

The exchange will include **demonstrations by Quechua youth from the Potato Park and Chalakuy Park, who have pioneered the use of digital technologies** (smartphone apps) to map food, medicine, and indigenous territories, that promote the transmission of traditional knowledge from elders to young people who manage diverse economic collectives.

INMIP's Emerging Global Biocultural Heritage Territory (BCHT) Network

INMIP is guiding the establishment of Biocultural Heritage Territories in 14 countries, which are at different stages of implementation as shown in the chart below.

| BCHT & customary governance system | BCHT area size (ha) & land tenure | Customary sustainable use system | Biodiversity & ecosystems conserved | Established Emerging Planned |
|--|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| PERU: Potato Park, Cusco: Quechua, Sumaq Kawsay, Ayllu, Apus, Custom. Law principles/values | 9,200 ha: collective, secure tenure. Agro-biodiversity Zone legally recognised | Millennial farming system, native pasture, land use mosaic | Andean wildlife, sacred mountains, native pasture 1400 native potato varieties, 4 potato CWR; Andean crops & livestock | Fully Established |
| PERU: Chalakuy Park (Lares), Cusco: Quechua - Sumaq Kawsay, Ayllu, Apus, Customary Law princi. | 50,000 ha: collective, secure tenure (c. 50% of land not farmed). Agrobiodiversity Zone (applied) | Millennial farming system, native pasture, land use mosaic | Sacred mountains, wild foods, wetlands, forests. 90 maize & 400 potato varieties, CWR; Andean crops & livestock | Largely Established |
| PERU: Vilcanota Spiritual Park, Cusco: Q'eros - mountain gods (Apus) are highest authority | 6,970 ha collective, secure tenure | Millennial farming system, native pasture, land use mosaic | Sacred mountains, lakes; wetland; native forests Andean agrobiodiversity, native potatoes & CWR | Largely Established |
| PERU: Apurimac BCHT | | | | Planned |
| MEXICO (new member) | | | | Planned |
| BOLIVIA (new member) | | | | Planned |

SOURCE: Swiderska, K & Argumedo, A. (2024) IIED – INMIP Concept Note on Biocultural Territories

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-------------|
| KENYA: Rabai BCHO, Kilifi County: Mijikenda, Kaya Elders' Council, Mudzini (harmony with nature), customary laws | 20,000 ha: private land; Kaya forests co-managed (devolved), industry | Sacred Kaya forests, traditional farming & agroforestry, land use mosaic | 4 Kaya forests: tropical dry Coastal Forests Global Biodiversity Hotspot Indigenous cowpeas, sorghum, millet; coconut, casava, maize LR; CWRs | Emerging |
| KENYA: Taita Hills Taita Taveta County: Traditional Mitengo management system based on traditional cultural values. | 35, 165 ha: Private land; Community forests co-managed & conserved by LCs (Mitengo catchments) | Community forests, scared groves, land use mosaic, agroforestry, Millennial terraced farming. | 10 mountain forests; global biodiversity hotspot; endemic trees, birds & butterflies Traditional sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, green grams, roots, wild berries | Planned |
| INDIA: Rice, Bean & Orchid Park, Kalimpong W. Bengal: Lepcha & Limbu Mountain Gods & Nature Deities. | 20,000 ha, overlap with National Park (Neora Valley) – restricted access/use | Customary sustainable forest use (Lepcha Bukchung, Limbu Kipat), traditional farming system | Sub-tropical & temperate forests; sacred mountains, c.200 orchid varieties, 16 threatened mammals (eg. red panda, Himalayan black bear) & birds. GBH 30 bean, dryland rice, aromatic rice, buckwheat, maize LRs, CWR | Emerging |
| TAJIKISTAN: Apple Park & Orchard, Rasht Valley Community/village management | c.5,000 ha. Government owned land | Traditional agroecological farming practices | Mountain ecosystems & wildlife 64 apple, 60 walnut, 36 pear, 24 apricot, 15 grape, 10 mulberry, pear & apple wild relatives | Established |
| TAJIKISTAN: Wheat Park, Bartang Valley, Pamirs; Customary village management | 20,000 ha. (about 12 communities initially). Government land | Traditional agroecological practices | Pamir mountain ecosystems & wildlife 7 species & 151 varieties of wheat; incl. soft wheat. | Emerging |
| CHINA: Four village BCH Coalition, Yunnan: Naxi & Moso Dongba religion, balance & harmony with nature; holistic wellbeing, Cust. Laws | 30,000 ha (including river valley landscapes) Forest land is community owned; HH land leased from state | Millennial terraced farming, land use mosaic, customary water & forest management | Sacred mountains, forests, wild food plants 380 native varieties, incl. waxy maize, rice, wheat, millet, soybean, sorghum, barley & CWR of soybean, rice, buckwheat. | Emerging |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------|
| <p>BHUTAN BCHTs Monpa Community in Trongsa District. Own dialect/ Language (Monkha); Jangbi, Wangling and Phumzor villages.</p> | <p>57 ha 70 HHs privately owned land with an av. 2 acres per HH. Inside Jigme Singye National Park.</p> | <p>Customary sustainable forest use; places with strong emphasis on protecting environment.</p> | <p>Sub-tropical forests; sacred mountains. Rice, maize, wheat, buckwheat, millet, vegetables, guava, mandarin</p> | <p>Planned</p> |
| <p>KYRGYZSTAN: Wild walnut forest. Jalalabad Province Self-governed</p> | <p>50,000 ha State land</p> | <p>Community forest management through renting</p> | <p>Wild walnut & fruit forests with CWR</p> | <p>Emerging</p> |
| <p>THAILAND: Karen Indigenous collective governance</p> | | <p>Karen rotational farming & forest conservation</p> | <p>Tropical rainforest Rotational farming agrobiodiversity</p> | <p>Emerging</p> |
| <p>THE PHILIPPINES Mintapod community. Higaonon tribe</p> | <p>14,000 ha Ancestral domain title. ICCA.</p> | <p>Customary forest management, tradl. farming</p> | <p>Tropical rainforests Traditional rice, sweet potato, maize & cassava.</p> | <p>Established</p> |
| <p>TAIWAN Tayal 'Millet Ark' BC foodscape, Hsinchu County</p> | <p>20 ha</p> | <p>Indigenous natural farming system</p> | <p>Sub-tropical forests; sacred mountains. Traditional millets</p> | <p>Emerging</p> |
| <p>PNG & NEPAL</p> | | | | <p>Planned</p> |
| <p>TOTAL</p> | <p>260,412 ha ++</p> | | | |

Travel and logistical information

1. ANDES Contact Information

Address of Main Office

C. P. Huaran Sector Acanperay S/N
Distrito Calca-Cusco
(Ref. Entrada Huaran Paradero Carpa)

Address of Administrative Office

Urb.Marcavalle, Av.Rafael Aguilar Paez C-21
Distrito Wanchaq-Cusco

Tammy: cell (+51) 993 245 414 / Whatsapp (+1) 705-313-0300
tammy@andes.org.pe

Jhon: cell/Whatsapp (+51) 937 384 997
pdp@andes.org.pe

Doris: cell/Whatsapp (+51) 984 880 776
doris@andes.org.pe

2. Travel, food, and other expenses

Local travel arrangements have been made by ANDES. You will be met at the airport and taken to the hotel in Huaran on the day of your arrival. Trips to the Potato Park and Chalakuy Park have been arranged.

ANDES has arranged all food for coffee breaks, breakfast, lunch and dinner during the exchange.

Most of their activity, transportation, hotel and food expenses are being covered by the budget agreed upon by SwedBio, IIED, McKnight Foundation, CS Fund and Asociación ANDES. However, participants are responsible for additional costs such as tourist activities outside those indicated in the agenda, souvenirs or any additional entertainment or food costs.

3. Huaran hotels information

Casita Huaran: <https://casitahuaran.org/>

Entre Montañas

Pedregal: <https://www.pedregalecolodge.com/>

5. General information about Cusco and the Sacred Valley

Cusco is located at an altitude of approximately 3400 meters above sea level. Huaran, where the exchange will be organized, is located at an altitude of 3068 meters above sea level. We will go to more than 4000 meters above sea level in the Potato Park and Chalakuy Park.

Upon arrival in Cusco, it is common for visitors to feel the **effects of the high altitude**, or 'soroche'. Aromatic coca tea, rest and plenty of fluids are recommended to counteract the effects of altitude. Occasionally, visitors will have difficulty breathing and may require oxygen. There will be medical personal present during the exchange for the effects of altitude or any issues participants may have. They will have first aid kits available, including oxygen. The worst effects of altitude are usually only on the first day or two, although people may find it more difficult to hike and climb than at low altitude for a longer period after arrival.

May and June are no longer part of the rainy season. However, it may still rain a little. Daytime highs will be about 23 degrees Celsius, with lows around 4 degrees Celsius. Temperatures will be a little warmer in the Valley (Huaran), and a little cooler in the Potato Park and Chalakuy Park. Rain and wind proof jackets are recommended, but also a light layer for the warmer part of the day.



Please also bring comfortable walking shoes for the excursions. Cusco and Huaran also have an extremely high UV index, so wearing hats and/or sunscreen is highly recommended, even if it's cold or cloudy.

The **currency** in Peru is **Nuevos Soles**. You can exchange your money at any bank, exchange house or the airport. If ATMs are used, withdrawals can usually be made in Soles (S/) or U.S. dollars. The current exchange rate is approximately US\$1 to S/ 3.7 (or S/1 to USD \$0.26).

Cusco has hundreds of **restaurants serving a wide range of Peruvian and international meals**. As the seat of the Inca Empire, Cusco was an important agricultural region and a nature reserve for thousands of native Peruvian species. Andean people have cultivated native potatoes for 8000 years, creating around 3000 varieties of potatoes. They also grow grains such as quinoa, kiwicha, and corn, and raise domestic animals such as guinea pig and alpaca, which form the basis of many typical Peruvian dishes.



There are also an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables from the Andes and nearby tropical regions. Other typical Peruvian dishes include rocoto relleno, ceviche, and lomo saltado (minced meat with tomato and onion).

Peru time is EST (GMT - 5).

The **power supply** in Peru is 220 volts, 50 hertz. If your electrical devices use 110 volts, you'll need a transformer. You may also need adapters for different types of plugs. Participants are advised to check the voltage before using any appliance.



For more information about Cusco and tourism in the area, please refer to the following websites:

Info Perú

<https://peru.info/es-pe/>

Decentralized Direction of Culture of Cusco

<https://www.culturacusco.gob.pe/>

Agenda

The 2024 INMIP exchange will take place between **May 30 and June 4, 2024**, including walking workshops in the Potato Park and Chalakuy Park, and two days of debates, discussions, and reflections at the Yachay Kuychi Pluriversity in the Sacred Valley of the Incas. Finally, it will be carried out with a **Policy Forum on Mountain Food Systems** to generate political visibility to the situation of mountain indigenous peoples and the contribution of IPLC to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The event will produce an **INMIP declaration** addressed to policymakers and distributed to the national and international press.

| | |
|-------|---|
| 30/05 | Visit to the Potato Park for International Potato Day. Opening Ceremony of the 6th INMIP Exchange at the Pluriversity in Huarán |
| 31/05 | INMIP Workshop in Huarán – Introductions to the Participants' Work, multidimensional crisis in mountains and semi-arid zones, methods, tools, and processes for establishing BCHT |
| 01/06 | Walking workshop in the Potato Park – Biocultural Territory Model, governance, agrobiodiversity conservation, solidarity economy and biocultural products |
| 02/06 | Workshop in Huarán, Reflection on the challenges faced by mountain and semi-arid zones IPLCs and climate change adaptation strategies and resilient food systems |
| 03/06 | Walking workshop in Chalakuy Park – Barter Market and solidarity economy: walk through traditional crop fields |
| 04/06 | Panel Discussion in Huaran, on Urgent Issues (Climate Change, Agriculture and Water) for mountain and semi-arid zones Communities, to generate an INMIP statement |

| THURSDAY 30/05 | ACTIVITIES | METHODOLOGY | PLACES |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6:30 | Breakfast | | Huaran |
| 7:40 | Departure from Huarán | | Departure from Huarán |
| 9:20 | Qashua with delegations from four communities of the Potato Park | | Pampallaqta |
| 10:00 | "Papa Watay" Ceremony | | Pampallaqta |
| 11:00 | Hapu Contest Fallow Contest | | Pampallaqta |
| 11:30 | Potato race | | Pampallaqta |
| 11:40 | Traditional gastronomy competition of typical inter-community dishes | | Pampallaqta |
| 12:00 | Community lunch | | Pampallaqta |
| 13:00 | Native Potato Diversity Identification Contest | | Pampallaqta |
| 13:30 | Inter-community potato poetry | | Pampallaqta |
| 14:00 | Return to Huarán | | Return to Huarán |
| 16:00 | Opening Ceremony, Learning Circle in the Chakana Area | Learning Circle in the Chakana Area | Huaran |
| 19:00 | Dinner | | Huaran |
| 20:00 | Campfire | | Huaran |

| FRIDAY 31/05 | ACTIVITIES | METHODOLOGY | PLACES |
|-----------------|--|--|--------|
| 7:30 | Breakfast | | Huaran |
| 9:00 | Keynote Address | Plenary Connection via Zoom | Huaran |
| 9:20 | Background and Global Context, Discussion | Plenary presentation | Huaran |
| 10:00 | Working Groups on the Multidimensional Crisis in mountains and semi-arid zones | Preparation of infographics and concept maps | Huaran |
| 11:00 | Break | | Huaran |
| 11:15 | Country Report, Overview | Learning Circle | Huaran |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|--------|
| 13:00 | Lunch | | Huaran |
| 14:30 | Methods, Tools, and Processes for Establishing BCHT | Cooperative Discovery Lab | Huaran |
| 16:00 | Discussion | Learning Circle | Huaran |
| 16:30 | Break | | Huaran |
| 16:45 | Biocultural methods, tools, and processes for establishing BCHT (II) | Presentation via Zoom | Huaran |
| 17:15 | Discussion | Moderated discussion in plenary | Huaran |
| 17:30 | Summary of the day | Presentation of a condensed compendium | Huaran |
| 19:00 | Cena | | Huaran |
| 20:00 | Fogata | | Huaran |

| SATURDAY 01/06 | ACTIVITIES | METHODOLOGY | PLACES |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 6:50 | Breakfast | | Huaran |
| 7:45 | Departure to the Potato Park | | Departure to the Potato Park |
| 9:00 | Andean Reception, Introduction to the Conceptual Model of the Park | | Amaru |
| 9:45 | Transfer to the community of Paru Paru | | Paru Paru |
| 10:00 | Climate change in mountains and semi-arid zones, genetic reserve of wild potatoes | Walking workshop | Paru Paru AzulCocha |
| 11:00 | Transfer to the Plant Breeding and Repatriation Center | | |
| 11:15 | Native Potato Snack | | Paru Paru |
| 11:30 | Participatory visit to the Plant Breeding Center | | Plant Breeding Center |
| 11:45 | Transfer to the community of Pampallacta | | Transfer to Pampallacta |
| 12:00 | Agricultural calendar, Potato Diversity and Communal Seed Bank (group 1) | Participatory visit | Pampallacta |
| 12:00 | Solidarity economy and Biocultural Products: shearing, dyeing, weaving (group 2) | Participatory visit | Pampallacta |
| 13:00 | Transfer to the community of Chawaytire | | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|------------------|
| 13:30 | Typical lunch based on native potatoes | | Papamanka |
| 15:00 | Conversation with the authorities of the Potato Park | | Chawaytire |
| 15:30 | Biocultural products and medicinal plants | | Chawaytire |
| 16:00 | Return to Huarán | | Return to Huarán |
| 19:00 | Dinner | | Huaran |
| 20:00 | Campfire | | Huaran |

| SUNDAY 02/06 | ACTIVITIES | METHODOLOGY | PLACES |
|-----------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 7:00 | Breakfast | | Huaran |
| 8:30 | Feedback from the visit to the Potato Park, reflection circles | | Huaran |
| 9:00 | Learning Circle Developing an Indigenous Agenda for mountains and semi-arid zones | | Huaran |
| 9:15 | Indigenous Assessment Strategies in Climate Change Adaptation | Group work by country - leader: Peru | Huaran |
| 10:15 | Ecosystem Restoration for Adaptation and Resilience in mountains and semi-arid zones | Group work by country - leader: Kenya | Huaran |
| 11:15 | Break | | Huaran |
| 11:30 | Experiences in the protection of food-producing habitats | Group work by country - leader: Bolivia | Huaran |
| 12:30 | Morning Summary | | Huaran |
| 13:00 | Lunch | | Huaran |
| 14:00 | Community Seed Banks and Climate Change Adaptation | Group work by country - leader: Tajikistan | Huaran |
| 15:00 | Experiences in Integrated Plant Breeding | Group work by country - leader: China | Huaran |
| 16:00 | Transfer to Lares | | Transfer to Lares |
| 19:30 | Dinner | | Lares |
| 20:30 | Thermal baths | | Lares |

| MONDAY 03/06 | ACTIVITIES | METHODOLOGY | PLACES |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 5:30 | Transfer to the community of Choquecancha | | Transfer to Choquecancha |
| 6:10 | Visit to the Choquecancha Barter Market | | Choquecancha |
| 7:30 | Breakfast | | Choquecancha |
| 8:30 | Discussion with the Association of Users of the Barter Market | | Choquecancha |
| 9:30 | Walking workshop guided by the community technicians of Lares | | Choquecancha |
| 11:00 | Transfer to the Yachay Kuichi Pluriversity of Huarán | | Transfer to Huarán |
| 13:00 | Lunch | | Huaran |
| 15:00 | Key Findings and Recommendations of the INMIP Exchange | Conclusions Panel | Huaran |
| 16:00 | Break | | Huaran |
| 16:15 | Discussion on lobbying in global policy forums | | Huaran |
| 17:15 | Summary of the day | | Huaran |
| 19:00 | Dinner | | Huaran |
| 20:00 | Campfire | | Huaran |

| TUESDAY 04/06 | ACTIVITIES | METHODOLOGY | PLACES |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 7:30 | Breakfast | | Huaran |
| 9:00 | Panel Discussion on Urgent Issues for mountain and semi-arid zones IPLCs | Hybrid online and in person format | Huaran |
| 10:30 | Water and Indigenous Rights in mountain and semi-arid Areas | | |
| 11:00 | Break | | |
| 11:15 | Summary of the Panel | | |
| 12:00 | Election of the drafting committee of the Huarán Declaration | | Huaran |
| 12:30 | Lunch | | Huaran |
| 14:00 | Internal Meeting of the INMIP Network | Drafting of the INMIP Declaration | Huaran |
| 15:00 | Approval of INMIP's Huarán Declaration | | Huaran |
| 15:30 | Closing of the Event | | Huaran |
| 16:00 | Seed Exchange and Preparation for Gastronomic Exchange | | Huaran |
| 19:00 | Gastronomic Exchange & Cultural Night | | Huaran |



INMIP Glossary

| | |
|--|-----------|
| BIOCULTURAL HERITAGE TERRITORY..... | 17 |
| AGROBIODIVERSITY ZONE | 17 |
| 30X30 INITIATIVES | 17 |

BIOCULTURAL HERITAGE TERRITORY

Biocultural Heritage Territories are made up of a mosaic of land uses, deeply linked to **knowledge systems** embedded in **cultural traditions**. Born of indigenous peoples' memories and experiences, they embody and protect their world views, spiritual values, customary laws, institutions and stewardship practices. **They form the backbone of local economies, and are home to critical genetic resources for food and agriculture**. Across the world, years of local adaptation and traditional knowledge have shaped them into highly diverse, productive and resilient management systems that integrate sustainable development with biodiversity conservation.

(source: Swiderska, K & Argumedo, A. (2024) IIED – INMIP Concept Note on Biocultural Territories)

AGROBIODIVERSITY ZONE

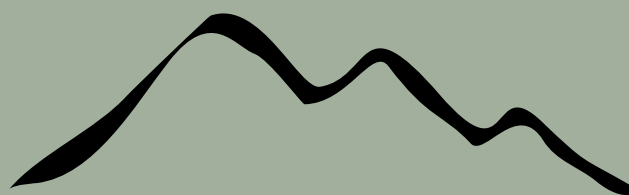
An agrobiodiversity zone is a **geographical space determined by virtue of its richness in native, cultural and ecological agrobiodiversity**, in which indigenous peoples, through their cultural traditions and in confluence with biological, environmental and socio-economic elements, **develop, manage and conserve the genetic resources of native agrobiodiversity in their fields and in adjacent ecosystems**. Agrobiodiversity is the **variability of crops, livestock and their wild relatives, as well as microorganisms associated with agriculture**. Peru currently has eight agrobiodiversity zones, including the Potato Park in the Cusco region.

(source: Midagri)

30X30 INITIATIVES

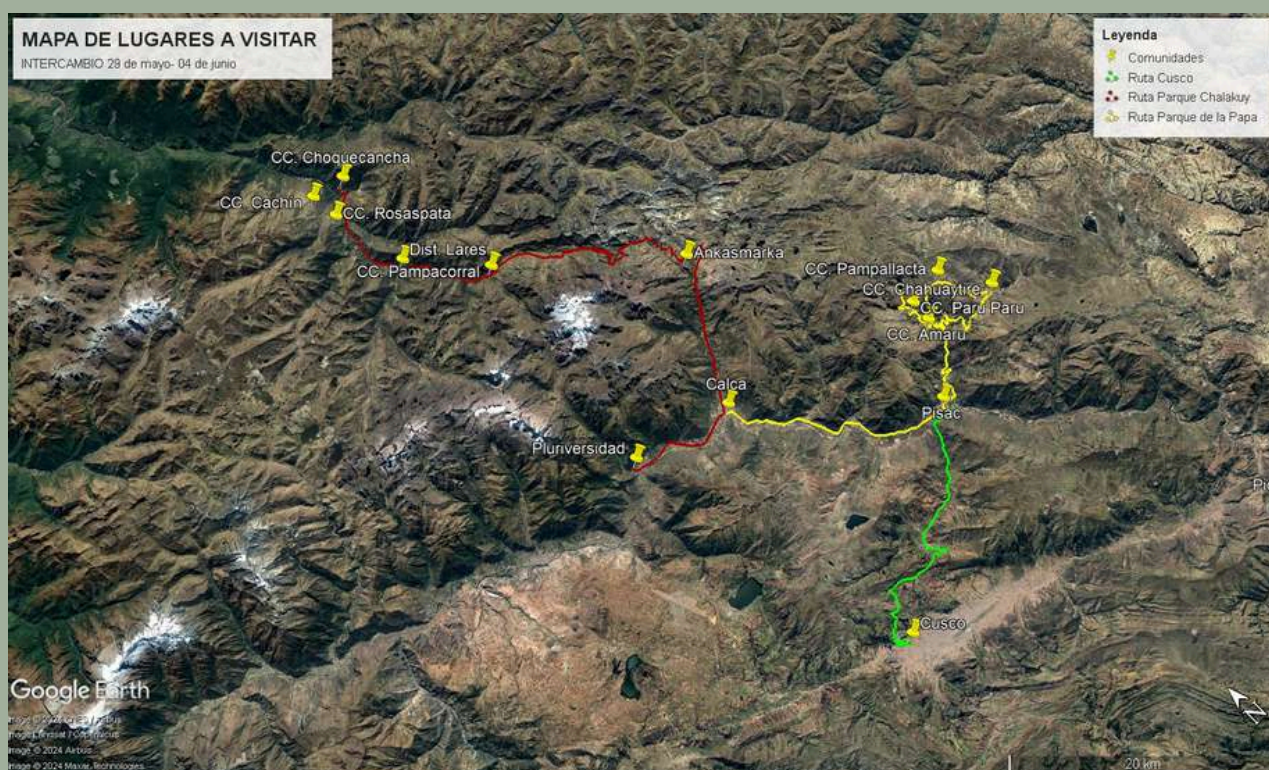
The **Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework** seeks to "ensure and enable at least **30% of terrestrial and inland water, marine and coastal areas to be effectively conserved and managed by 2030 and integrated into the wider landscapes, seascapes and oceanscapes**, while ensuring that all sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with the achievement of conservation outcomes, recognizing and **respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities**, including those relating to their traditional territories."

(source: UNDP)



Walking workshop sites

| | |
|---|-----------|
| PLURIVERSITY YACHAY KUYCHI | 19 |
| POTATO PARK | 22 |
| CHALAKUY PARK | 24 |
| CITY OF CUSCO | 25 |



Pluriversity Yachay Kuychi

Huaran, Calca, Cusco

¿WHAT IS A PLURIVERSITY?

- It relates to the "pluriverse".
- It uses a decolonial approach
- It reflects the diversity of knowledge systems
- It promotes dialogue between different epistemic traditions



PROGRAMS

COURSES AND EXCHANGES

- Establishment of Biocultural Territories
- Indigenous Methods and Tools
- Water and Spirituality
- Indigenous food systems and comunitarian agroecology

INTERNSHIP AND VOLUNTEERING

- Transformative Education
- Internships with different research topics related with food systems
- Collaboration with academics, scientists and experts from indigenous communities

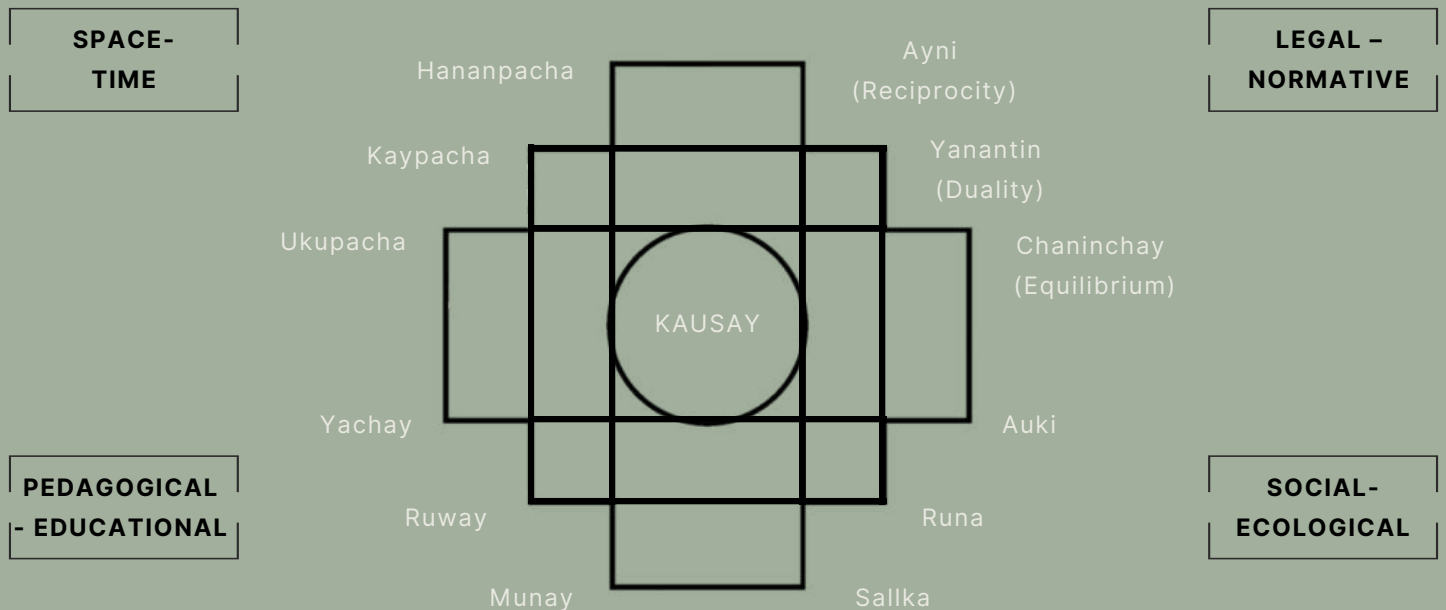
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- Website with research results, publications, videos, news and events
- Toolkit for Biocultural Education
- Registration of facilitators, indigenous experts

COLABORATIVE RESEARCH

- Indigenous Rights and Biocultural Territories
- Indigenous Research Methods and Tools
- Climate Change and Indigenous Food Systems
- Biocultural Innovations
- Methodology for collaboration with scientists and indigenous communities

The Andean Cosmvision as an Educational Conceptual Framework



Diverse ways of learning and understanding the world



MUNAY: (love between people, between society and nature; feelings, making social and world connections). It refers to the social connections one forms in the educational process, and also to intuition, desire, the ability to think and feel with the heart



YACHAY: (learning, wisdom, knowledge, thinking, logic). It is understood as knowledge processed by the mind. This type of knowledge comes from reflection, discussion and analysis



RUWAY: (work, creativity, using physical energy, to do, learning by doing, know-how). It has to do with practical learning, such as skills and knowledge related to agriculture and food preparation



KHIPU: Registry and use of results and information



Potato Park

Pisac, Cusco

Established: 2000

Communities: Amaru, Chawaytire, Cuyo Grande, Pampallaqta, Paru Paru y Sacaca

Population: 6000 people

Area: 9020 hectares

Altitude: between 3400m and 4600m



Qachun Waqachi

The **gastronomy collective** owes its name to this potato variety. Because of its **irregular shape**, this potato was used to **test the patience and ability of potential daughters-in-law**, to evaluate their aptitude to be the son's partner. It is a symbol of the traditions that the collective protects and promotes.

The **Potato Park** is an **Indigenous Biocultural Territory** established in the year 2000 by 6 Quechua communities: Amaru, Chawaytire, Cuyo Grande, Pampallaqta, Paru Paru and Sacaca, located in a **micro**

genocenter of potato origin. The inhabitants of the territory celebrate the rich agricultural heritage of the area by conserving **1347 varieties of native potato** as well as other native crops such as **olluco, oca, corn, quinoa, and kiwicha**, and harvest wild species for their families' food and health.

The communities maintain a wealthy **traditional knowledge** that leads the processes of territorial defense and local development and innovation. Indigenous knowledge is reinforced by **agroecological approaches**, and both contribute to territorial governance, food sovereignty and the development of biocultural products based on **native agrobiodiversity**.

These processes are led by community authorities and a network of local experts (community technicians), who maintain dynamic collaborative relationships with scientists and national and international research centers. This approach has generated an innovative process of **integrated territorial management** that promotes *Sumac Kausay* (*Good Living*) with a strong **indigenous identity** and from a **local perspective**, and has generated the development of **microenterprises** that offer baskets of biocultural goods and services based on the special agroecological characteristics of the landscape and that use the potato as a charismatic species.



Potato Park

Pisac, Cusco

AMARU

Mirador, future site of the Potato Museum



PARU PARU

Plant breeding center; Seed multiplication center; transects, pond walk; Potato wild relatives



PAMPALLAQTA

Potato Park Interpretation Center (agricultural calendar, potato diversity); Seed Bank; Craft Center



CHAWAYTIRE

Restaurante Papamanca



SACACA

Processing center for medical plants and natural products





Chalakuy Park

Lares, Calca, Cusco

Established: 2012

Communities: Ccachin, Choquecancha, Pampacorral, Rosaspata

Population: 2,800 people

Area: 50,000 hectares

Altitude: between 2300m and 4500m



The **Chalakuy Park** (Challay = Barter) celebrates and promotes biodiversity and ancestral knowledge associated with the vertical management of the Andean agroecological landscape. The area contains a **very rich diversity of crops due to the diverse ecological levels in the region**, with tropical fruits in the lower zone; grains such as quinoa and kiwicha, and 90 varieties of corn in the middle zone, and potatoes and other Andean tubers in the upper zone. **Llama and alpaca grazing** is also practiced in the highlands.



Barter markets represent a **key element of the local food system**. It is based on the values of Ayni and Chanincha (reciprocity and solidarity) that strengthen social relations and at the same time provide nutritional complementarity for the communities that inhabit the different ecological floors of the Lares District. In 2021, an ordinance of the municipality of Lares recognized the barter markets as an important **expression of the local biocultural heritage, which contributes to the conservation of agrobiodiversity and local food security**.





City of Cusco

Cusco (*Navel of the Earth*) is located in the basin of the Huatenay River, a tributary of the Vilcanota River, at 3400 meters above sea level. It is now the capital of the department of Cusco and has a population of approximately 435,000 people. **It is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the Americas.**

Cusco has been **continuously occupied for more than 3000 years, by different cultures.** When the **Incas** migrated from the Lake Titicaca area, they settled here and began to build what is now the city of Cusco. The city became the **capital of the Inca empire**, and **the most important cultural and economic center of South America.**

The city was built in the shape of a **Puma**, where the Plaza de Armas is the heart, and the citadel of Sacsayhuaman is the head. In 1533, the Spanish invaders captured the city of Cusco, and established **colonial constructions on top of the foundations of Inca palaces and structures**, established cathedrals, hospitals and universities.



During the **earthquakes of 1650 and 1950**, many colonial buildings were demolished, **the colonial buildings fell but the Incas remained standing.** There was much resistance to colonization with numerous rebellions against the Spanish. The resistance continues and is expressed in the **vitality of the indigenous languages, their cultural and spiritual values, traditional knowledge and their biodiverse food systems.**



City of Cusco

LA PLAZA DE ARMAS

The Incas created a **sacred space in the center of the city** (in the chest of the puma), called **Haucaypata** (*sacred place or place of weeping*). The square is connected to another complementary one, which is **Kusipata** (*joy square*). The two squares are now called by their Spanish names, **La Plaza de Armas** and **Plaza Regocijo**.



QORICANCHA (TEMPLE OF THE SUN)

Inticancha was built by the Incas in **1200** to **worship the sun Inti**. It is now called **Qoricancha** (*temple of gold*). The Spanish found a **great deal of gold art**, which they melted down and sent to Spain. The Spanish colonists built the **Convent of Santo Domingo** on the site, demolishing the temple and using its foundations for the church.



SAN BLAS

The **neighborhood of San Blas** is famous for concentrating **handicraft stores**, as well as workshops of the most famous artisans of Cusco. It is also called the '**Balcony of Cusco**', because it is located above the Plaza de Armas. Its streets are narrow and cobblestone.



SACSAYHUAMÁN

Sacsayhuaman is a citadel above Cusco, at an altitude of 3,701 meters above sea level. **It was built by the Incas in the 15th century, but the site has been occupied since 900.** It has sacred constructions, residential buildings, towers, shrines, warehouses, roads and aqueducts. It is known for its **megalithic stones and construction in harmony with the landscape**. It is believed that more than 20 thousand men extracted the stones from the surrounding quarries and moved them 20 kilometers. The main wall of Sacsayhuaman is built in zigzag with stones up to 5 meters high and 2.5 meters wide (weighing between 90 and 125 tons).



INMIP

International Network of Mountain
Indigenous Peoples

Exchange in Peru: May 30 – June 4, 2024



SwedBio



cs fund

