

Implications of losing the complementariness of gender roles on CSA strategies in the Peruvian Altiplano

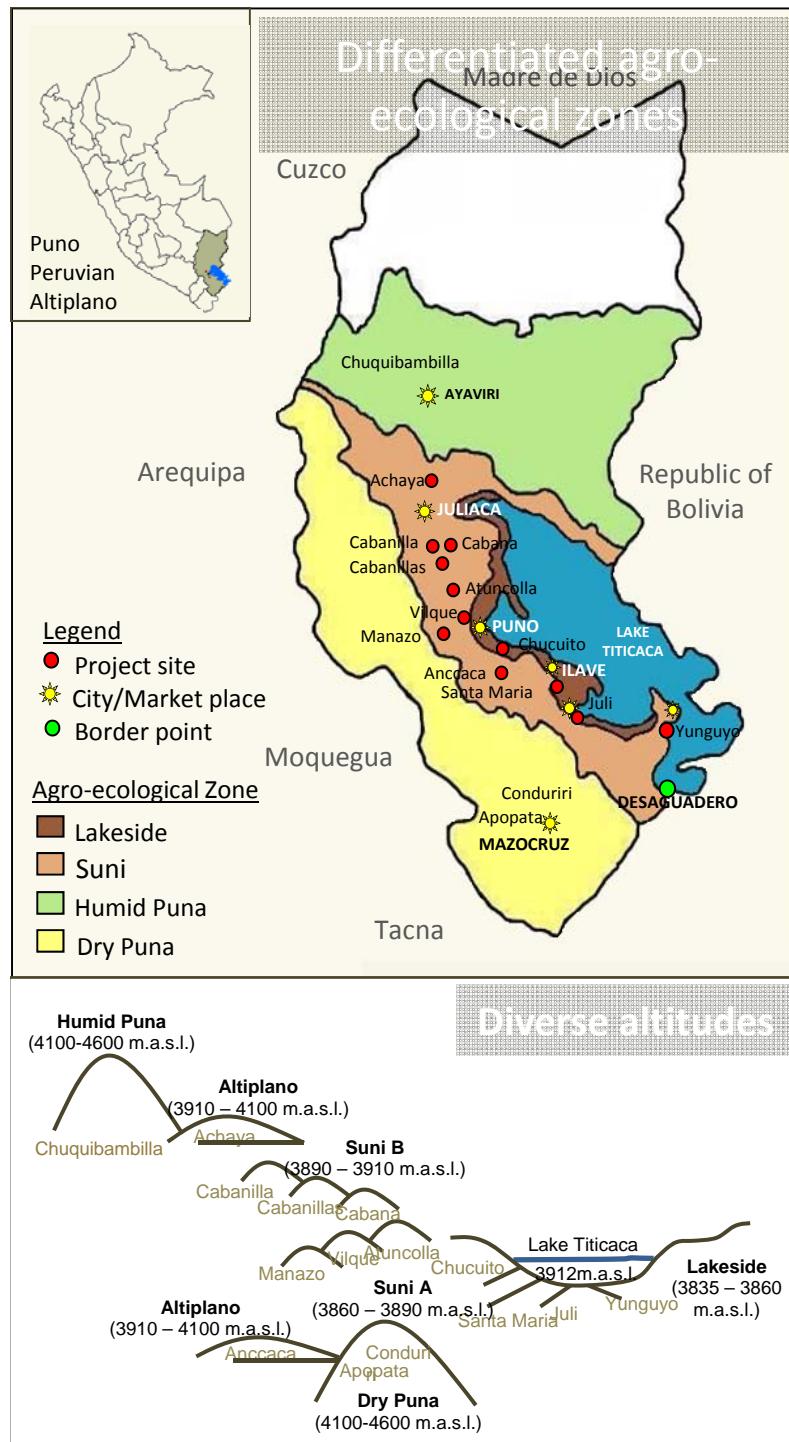
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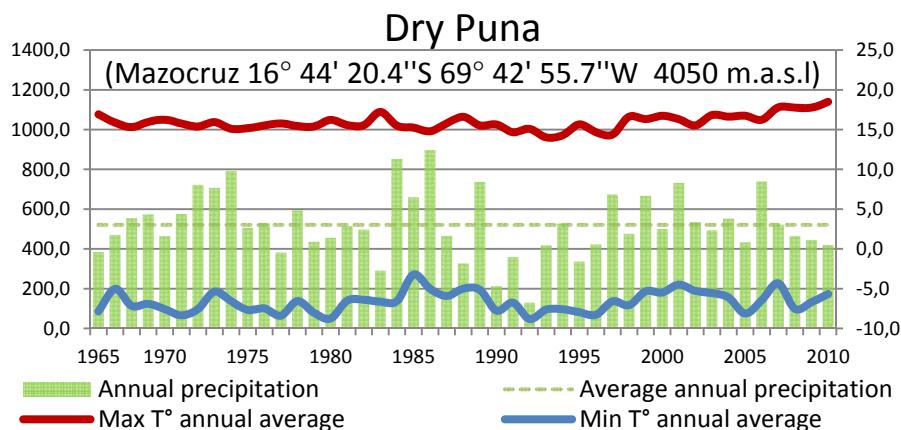
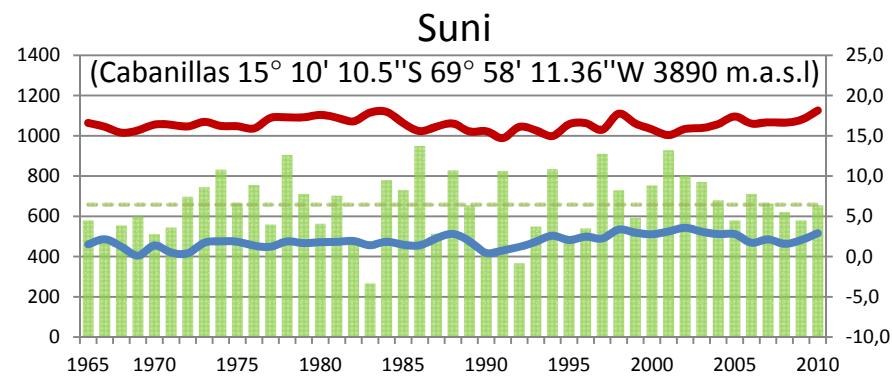
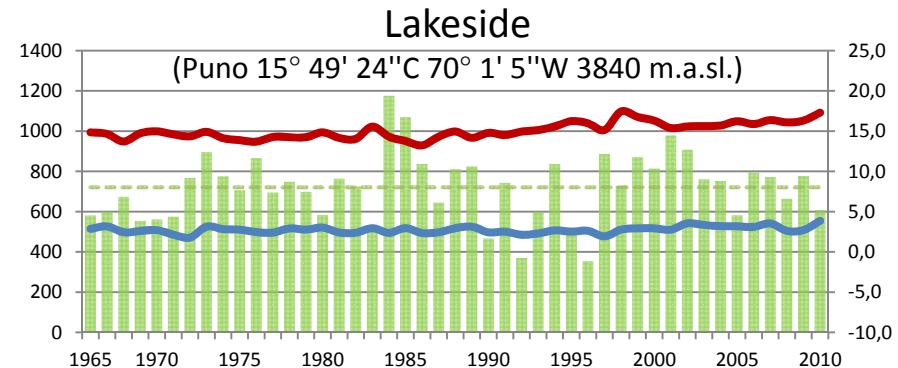
Montpellier
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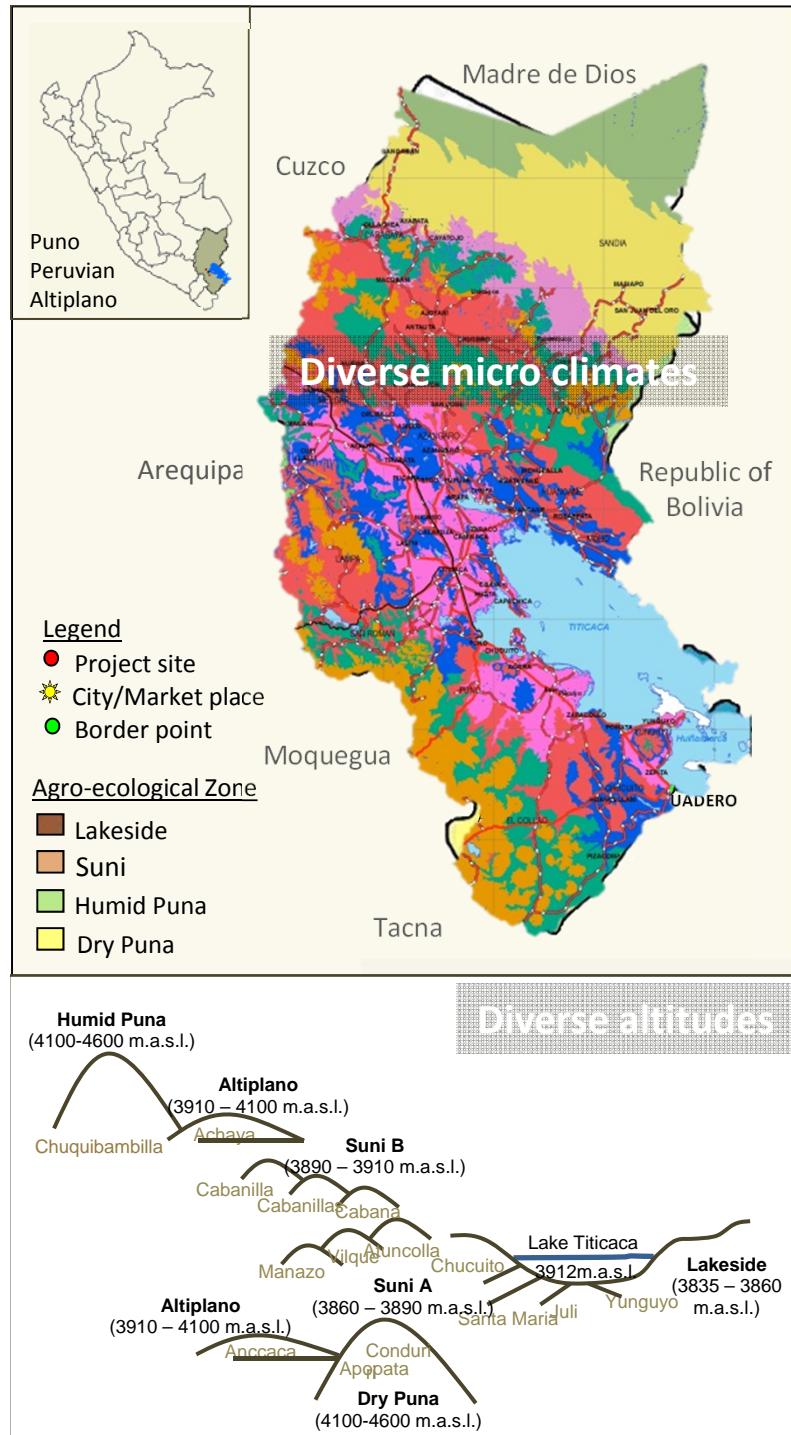
Outline

- Altiplano Agriculture
- Gender roles
- Factors affecting gender roles
- Implications of losing the complementariness of render roles
- Policy gaps

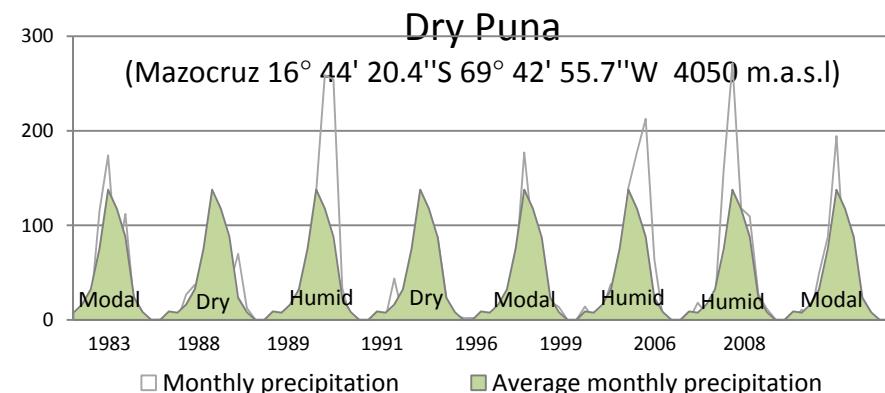
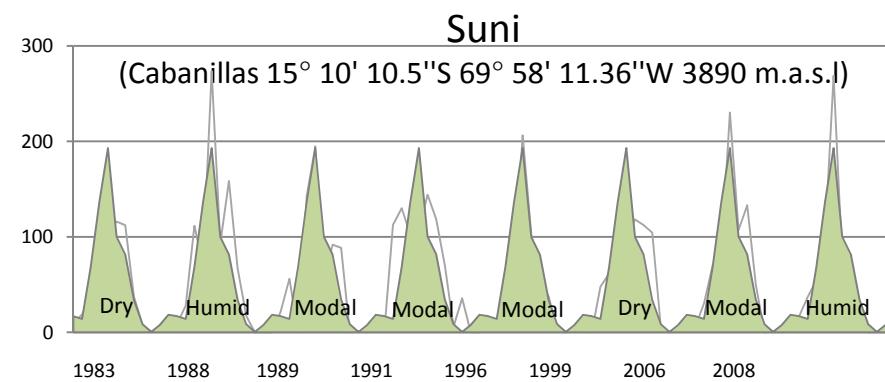
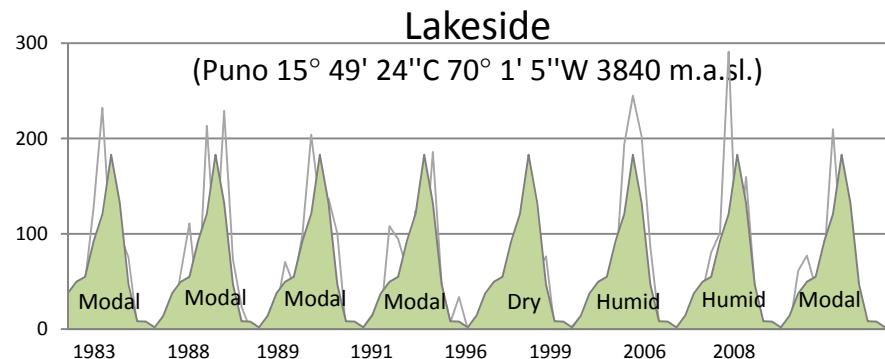


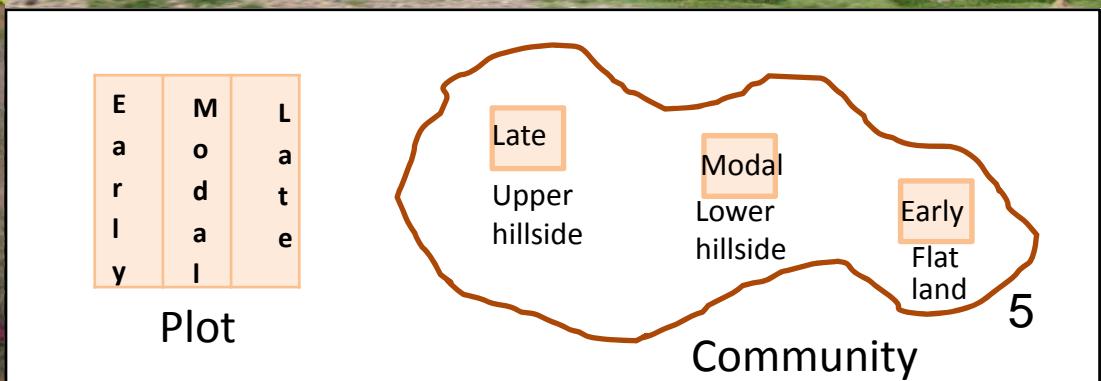
Historical climate trends by agro-ecological zone in the Peruvian Altiplano





Variability of Annual precipitation across agro-ecological zones of the Peruvian Altiplano





Gender roles are complemented



- Local forecast systems based on natural indicators.
 - Provide climate information for agriculture planning and decision making
 - Provide labor and decision making



- Genetic material management
 - Biodiversity in situ conservation
 - Seed banks
 - Based on the climate information provide seed varieties
 - Provide labor and decision making

Factors affecting gender roles

- CSA strategies are labor intense.
- Migration and climate change affect gender roles with differentiated effects.
- Men, living between farm and cities become temporary residents.
- Provision of climate information is discontinued.
- Transfer of knowledge is interrupted.
- Younger generations are not interested to continue practicing local forecast.
- Social organization and planning for agriculture are affected.
- Lack of labor.

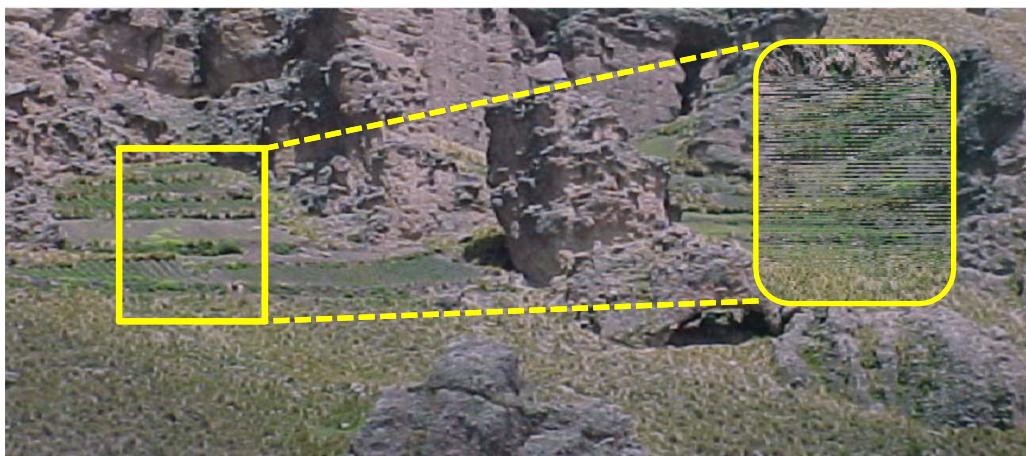
Implications

- Women are permanent residents.
- They remain at the farm, main household and farm managers and become key and ‘single’ decision makers.
- Women have started substituting men’s roles but with difficulties given the limited access to climate information and women’s oriented technologies affecting the continuation of CSA strategies and their adaptive capacity.
- Without climate information uncertainty increases.
- CSA strategies are less practiced due to lack of labor and less information available.



Implications

- Climate change on the other hand, increases women's stress and vulnerability driving the HH to opt for less sustainable strategies like moving crops up the highlands where soils are rich in carbon stocks or increase the livestock component of the system affecting their diverse portfolio and biodiversity conservation.



Policy gaps

- Programs and policies for climate change adaptation claim to include local knowledge and be gender sensitive.
- Science need to provide frameworks and information to foster policy making improvement.
- Implementing Climate Smart Agriculture demands first to be Gender Smart.

Thanks

