

Livelihoods, Capitals, Markets and Networks



Elizabeth Jiménez Ph.D



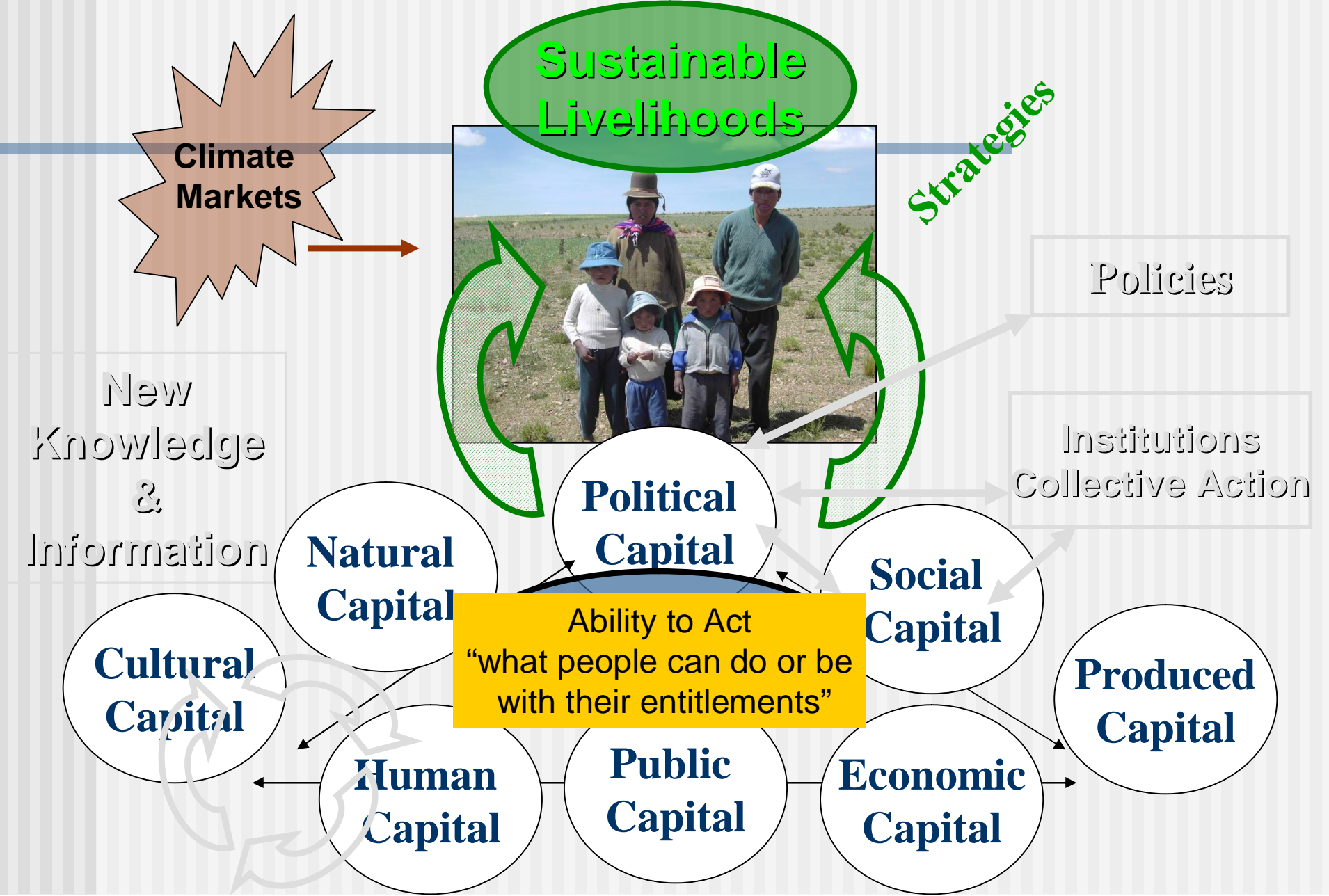
The sample of the population studied:

Ancoraimes			Umala		
Communities	Nº	%	Communities	Nº	%
Chinchaya	37	38,3			
Karcapata	13	10,1	San Jose Llanga	96	33,0
Calahuancani	23	13,4	San Juan Circa	31	17,1
Cohani	27	18,1	Vinto Copan	29	16,0
Chojñapata	27	18,1	Kellhuiri	23	13,8
TOTAL	149	100,0	TOTAL	181	100,0

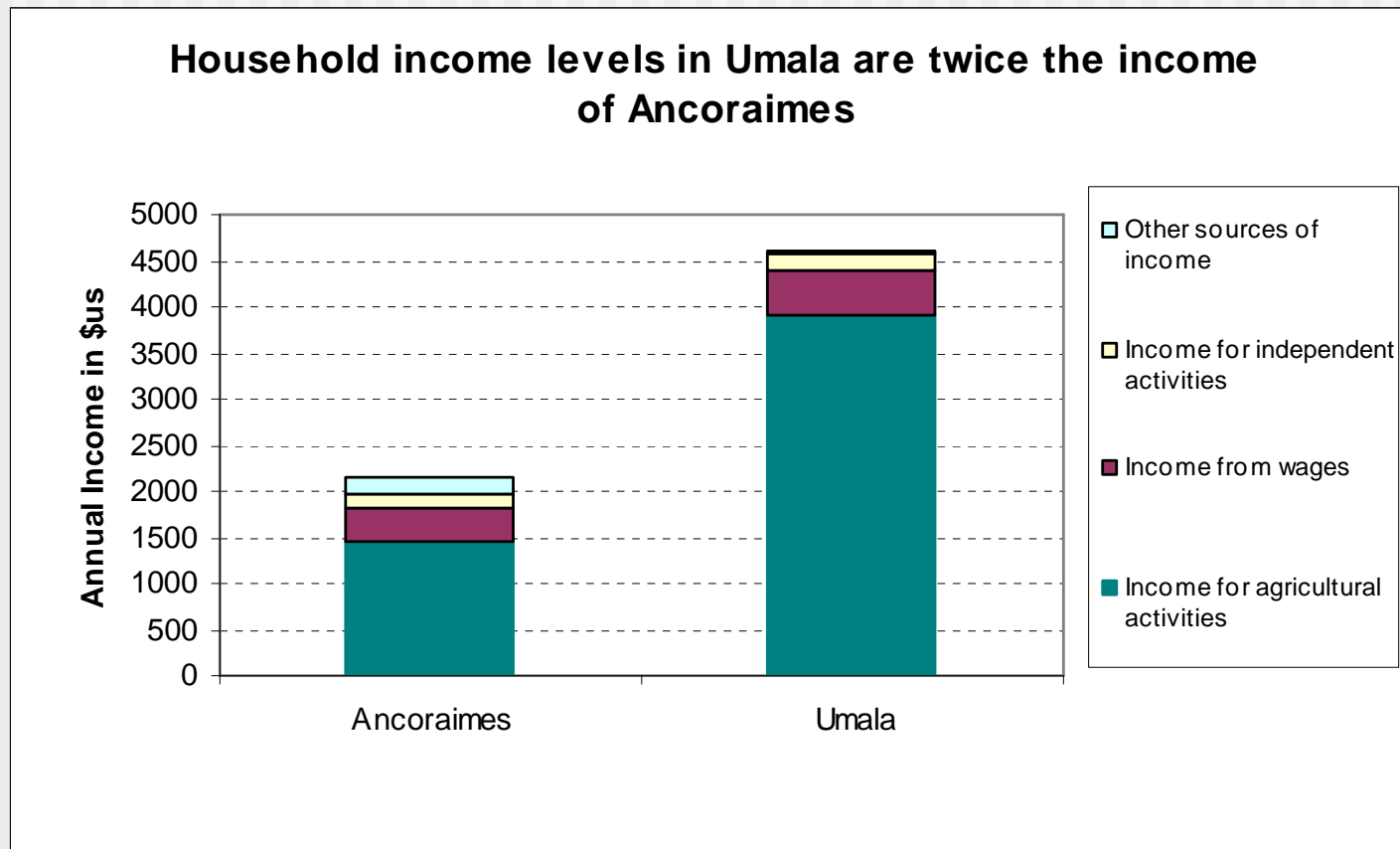
Identifying differences in capitals between the two studied sites

Capital endowments determine a household's ability to handle shocks

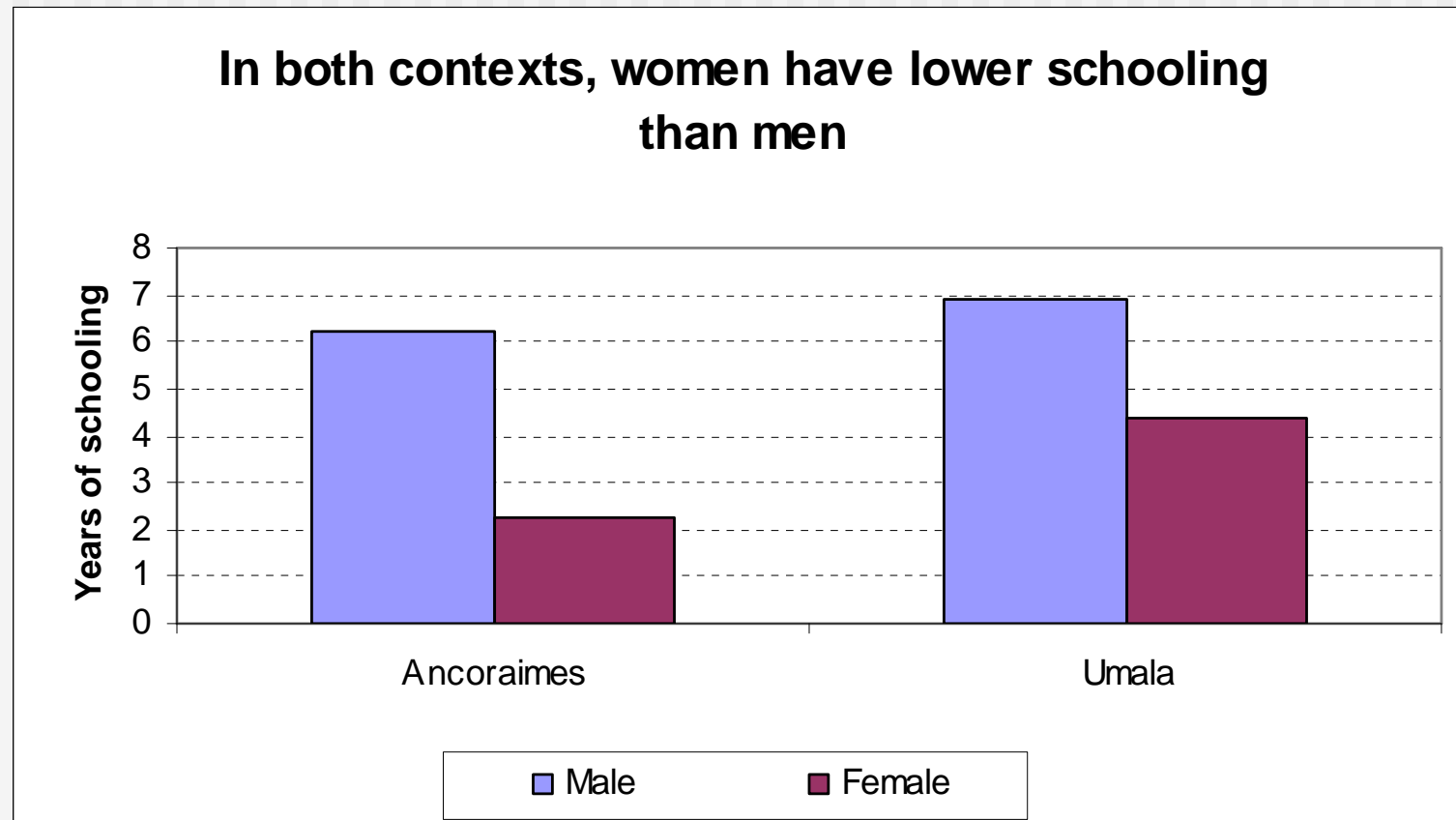
Livelihoods and Capitals



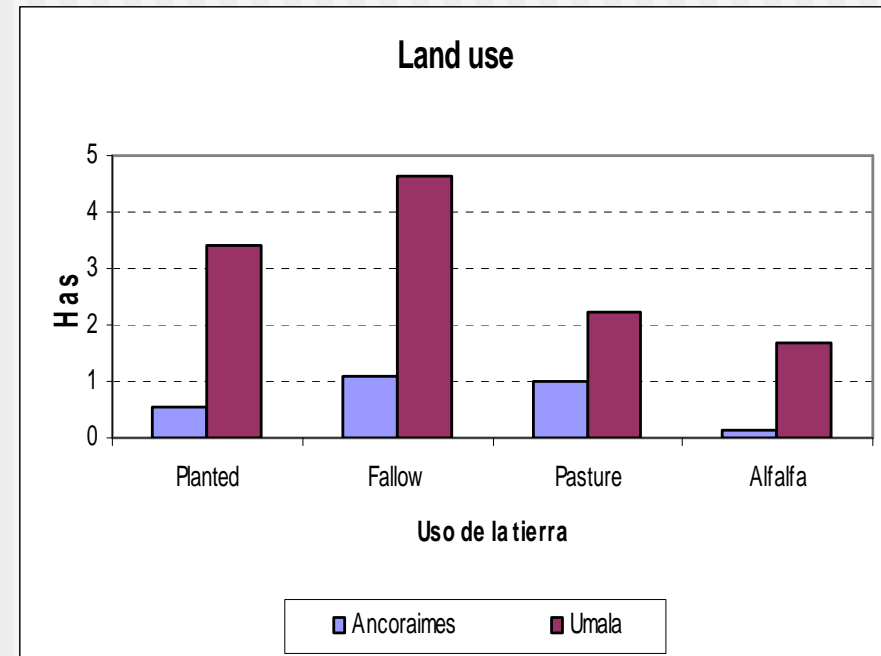
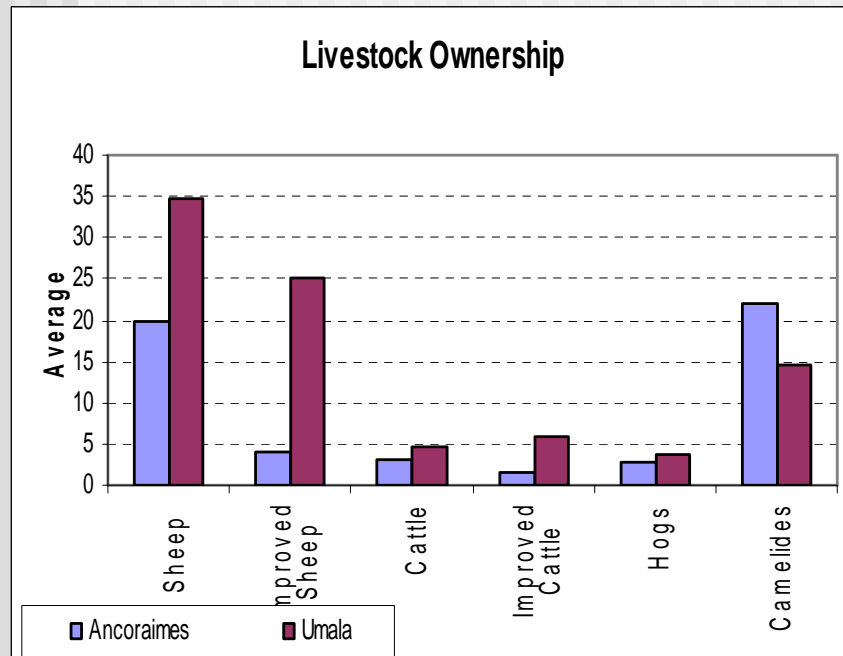
Financial capital: Differences on household income levels



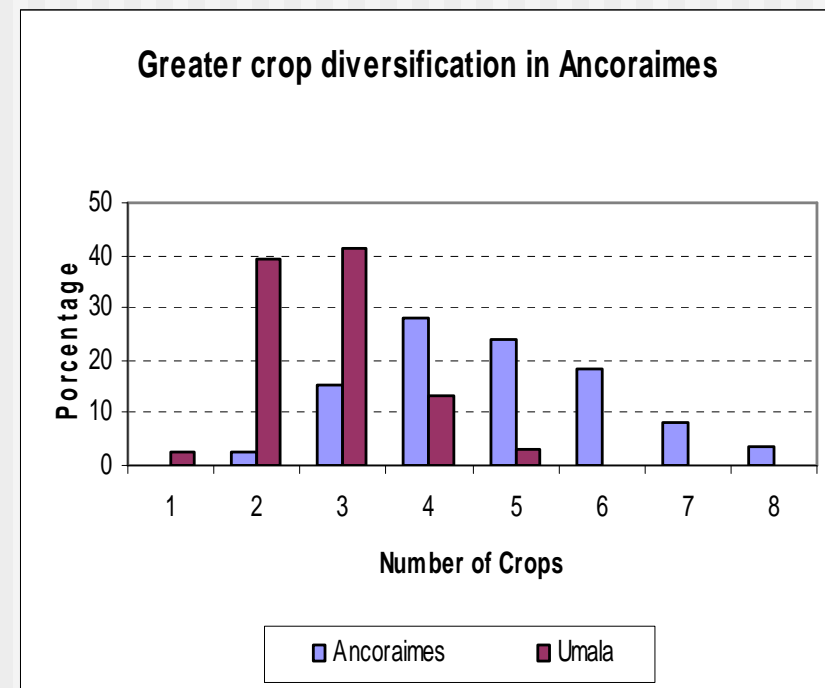
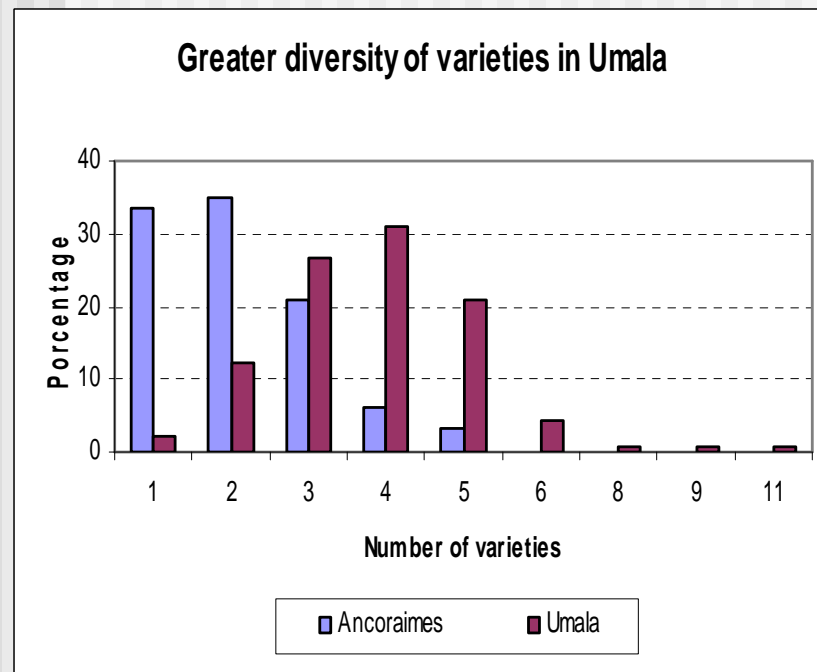
Human Capital: Umala has greater human capital than Ancoraimes



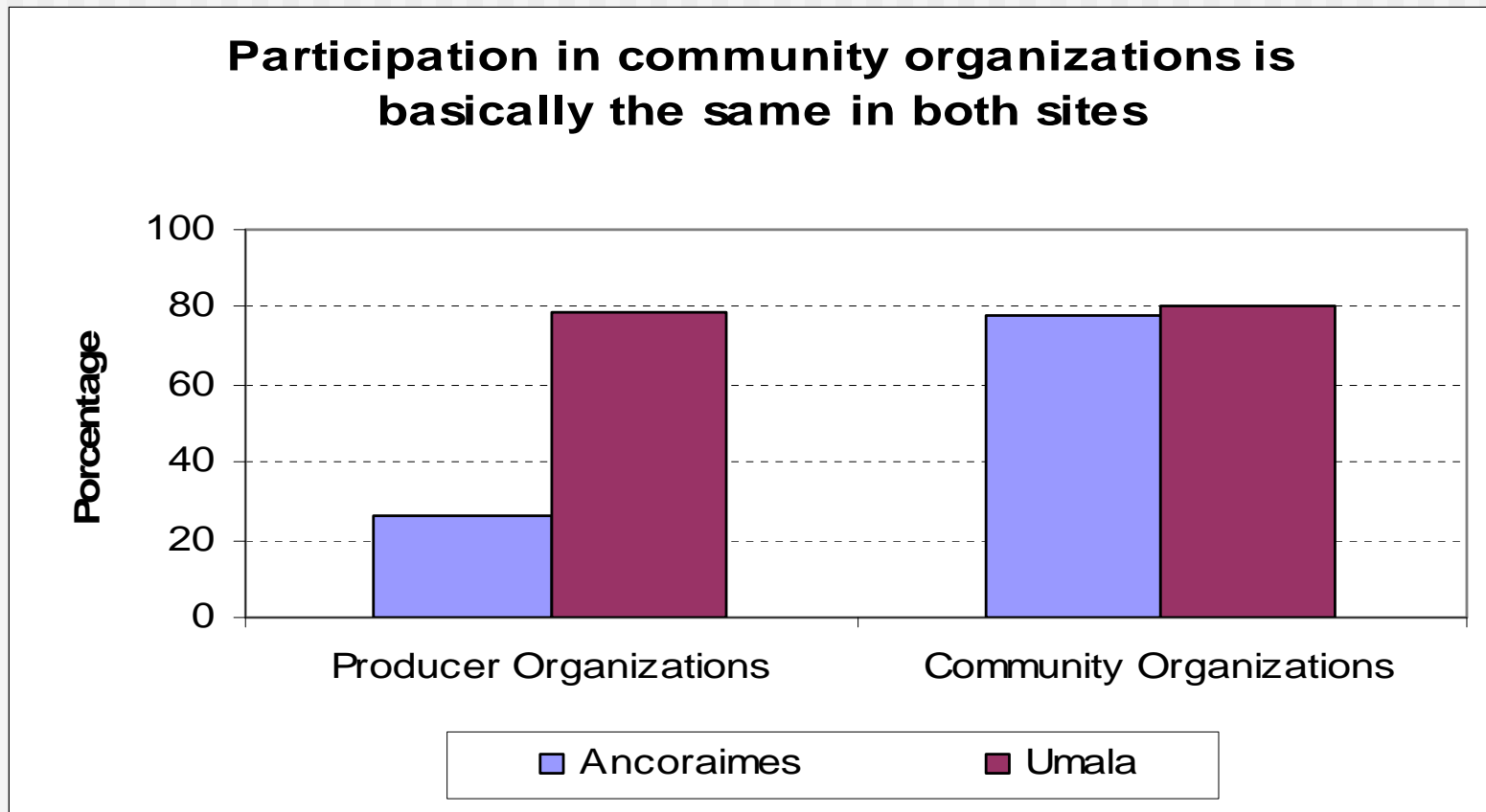
Productive Capital: Families in Umala have more than twice the land and livestock than in Ancoraimes



Natural Capital: measured in terms of crop diversification



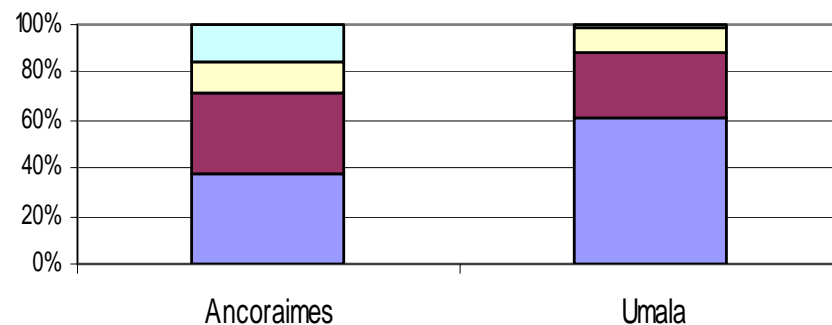
Social Capital: measured by individual's participation within producer and community organizations



Participation in markets

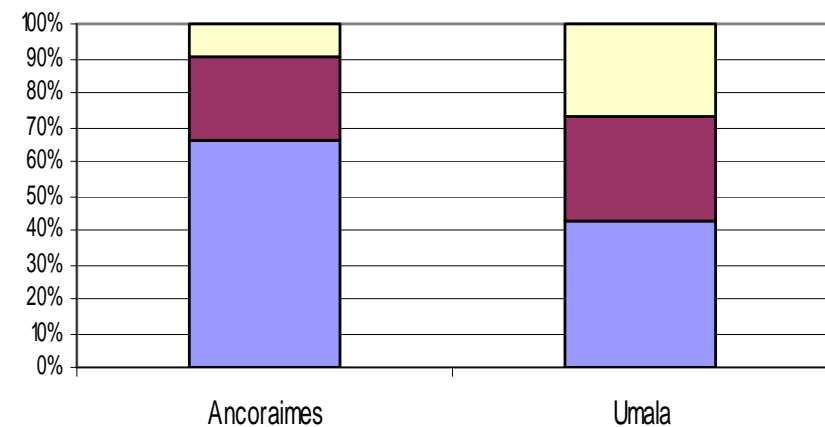
In both sites, agricultural production is the most important source of cash income

In Umala more than 60 percent of cash income incomes from comercialization of agricultural products



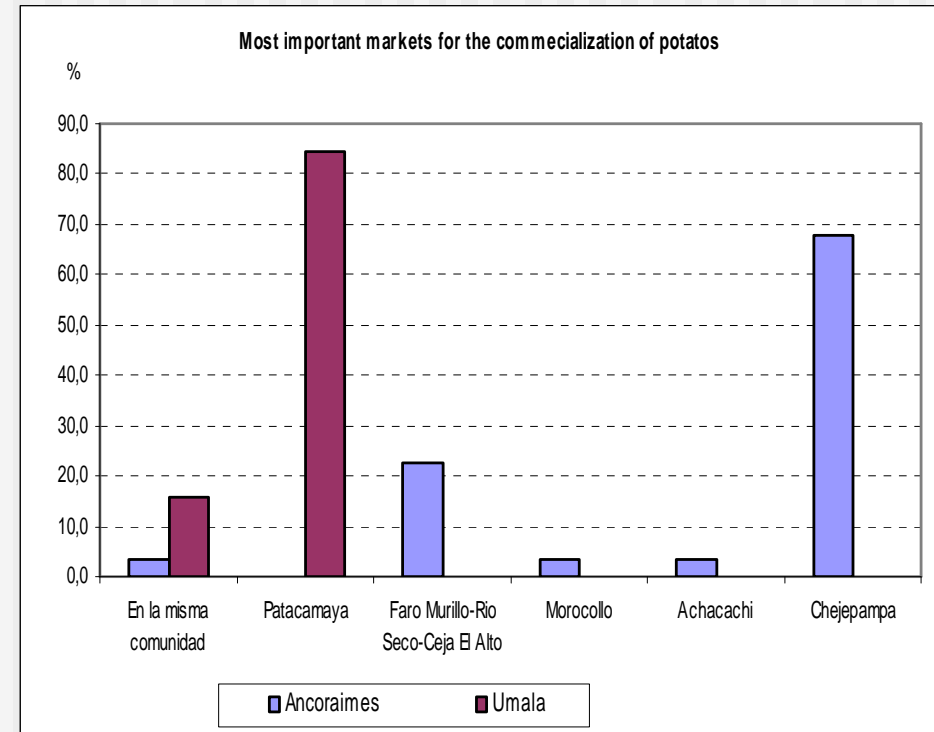
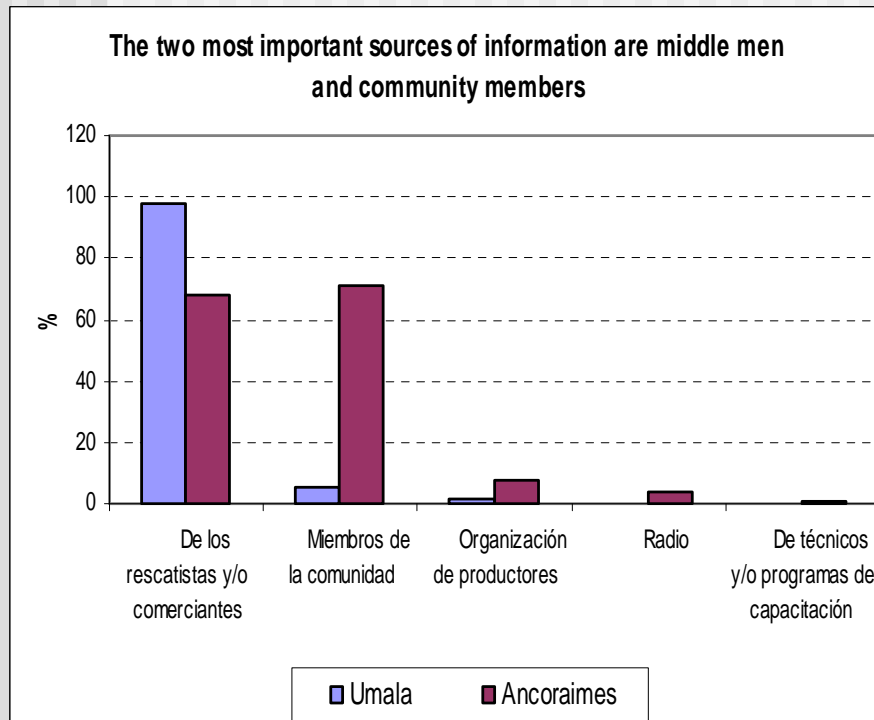
■ Ingreso por actividades agropecuarias ■ Ingreso por salarios
■ Ingreso por actividades independientes ■ Otros ingresos

Commercialization is more evenly diversified in Umala



■ Crops ■ Livestock ■ Processed

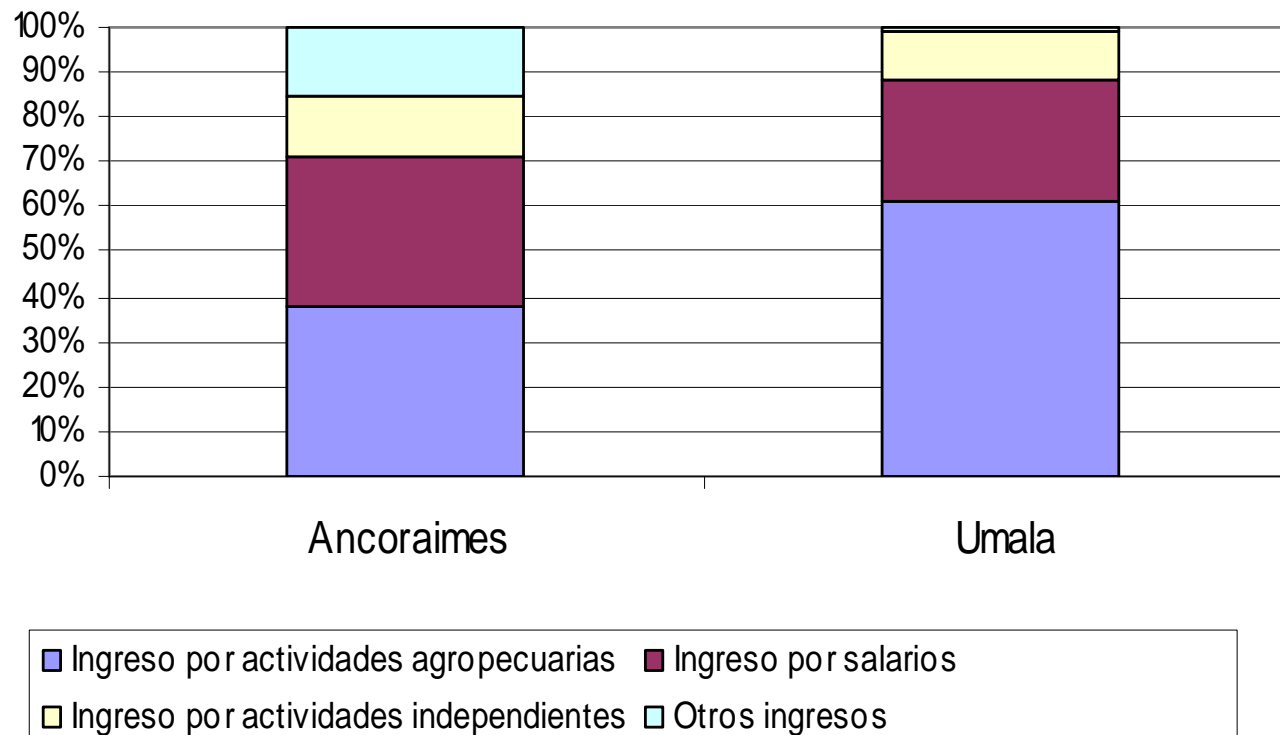
The Main market outlet at both sites is the local market and the main source of information are middle man



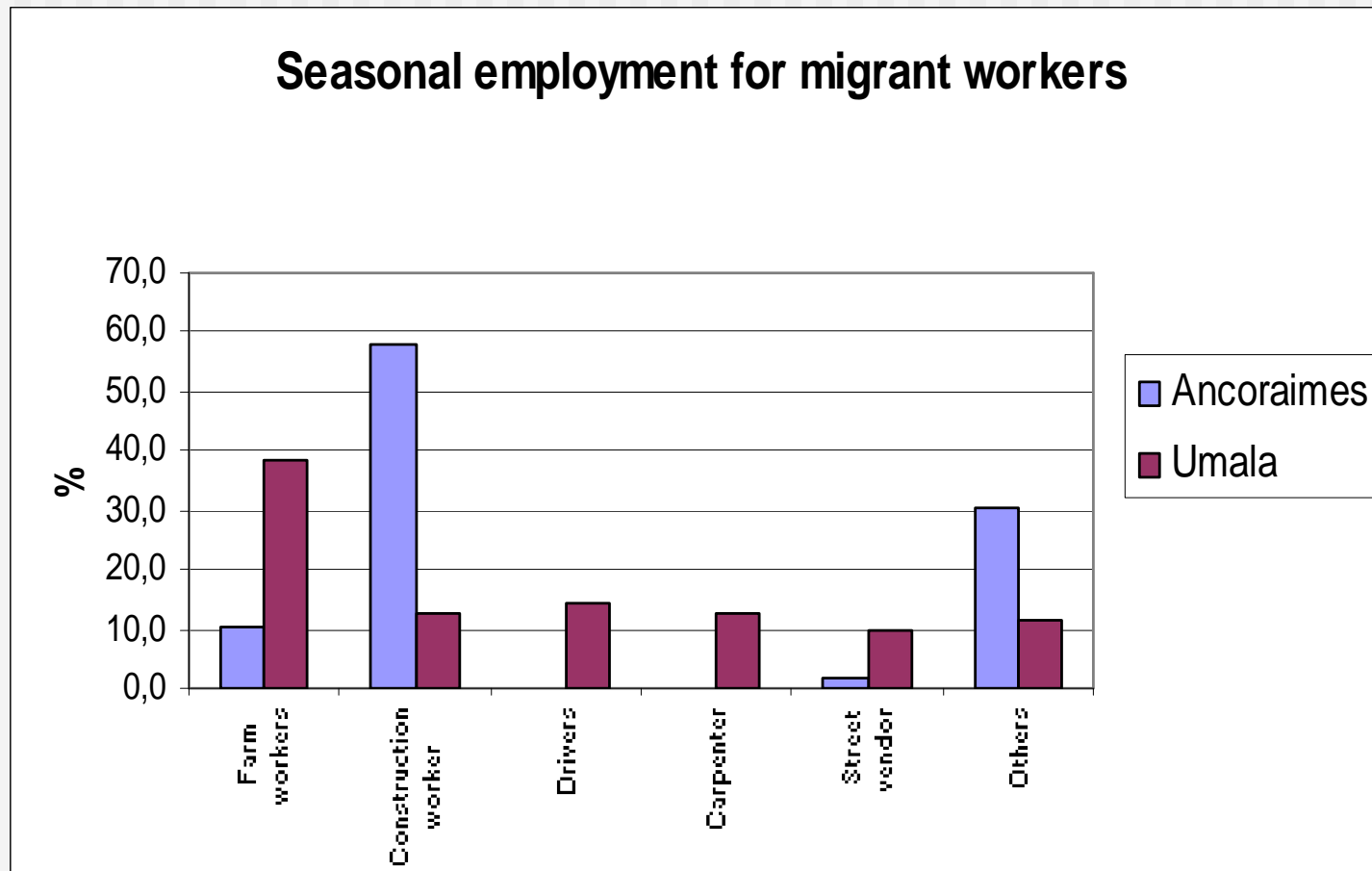
Migration and income from wages outside the household

The second most important source of household income is wages

Cash income is more significant in Ancoraimes



Participation in temporary employment is concentrated in vulnerable jobs



Masters Degree Research:

- The role of women's bargaining power within the household
- Women's "participation" in participatory research
- The impact of the adoption of new technologies on the household

What do these results suggest:

- There are substantial differences in capitals, livelihood strategies and participation in markets across the two sites studied
- Yet, we need to go down and examine the characteristics across communities, and
- Complement our analysis with qualitative information

Where we go from here:

- Assess the extent in which site differences explain household's ability to handle risk, uncertainty and shocks
- Identify strategies to improve household resilience → financial products, market participation
- Link our analysis with biophysical indicators