

## Submitted Abstract

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<b>Title</b>	Complex Social Systems For The Management Of Complex Agricultural Systems And Diversity As A Key Element For The Resilience Of High Andean Landscapes In Peru.
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## Abstract

The high Andean agricultural landscapes in Peru are social and cultural spaces managed mainly by peasant families and communities. These actors with different interests and livelihood objectives specialize in agriculture or grazing livestock managing specific spaces, or they can be mixed systems with holistic management of several spaces along the altitudinal gradient of the landscape. Whatever the productive orientation (agriculturalist, pastoral and agropastoral) and scope, the management of these Andean complex socio agroecological systems implies access to different landscape zones, and through this to a diversity of types and uses of soils and biological material and therefore to a deep spatial knowledge. Management and decisions of these actors geographically encompass diverse defined and delimited spaces, but socially management is more complex since ways of accessing land are multiple and eventually overlap. In addition, access to land can be very dynamic in time. This form of Andean agricultural management with a landscape approach we called the “Andean farm” (finca andina) which consists of access to several pieces of land of different sizes, not necessarily connected to each other, generally of irregular shape, located in one or several landscape zones, whose scope or size is the result of historical and current formal and informal social agreements of access to land. This complex social management of high Andean agricultural landscapes that has endured over time, despite social, political and environmental changes, is key to the resilience of these agroecosystems and their livelihoods and guarantee farm productivity, biological diversity and food security for the families that depend on them. Understanding these complex social management of high Andean landscapes will allow us to understand their capacity to adapt to changes, especially climate change. The objective of this study is to evaluate the state of social management of landscape, its validity, and its trends of change in two high Andean zones of Peru through a comparative study. The study of such complex socio-ecological systems represents a methodological challenge. A combination of semi-structured and structured interviews was carried out with different actors of Ancash and Junin regions and mapping of areas under their management. The results of this study can contribute to fill gaps in knowledge and relevant information for policy makers who elaborate policies and instruments for rural development and land use with a territorial approach but without considering the complexity and diversity of the Andean context.