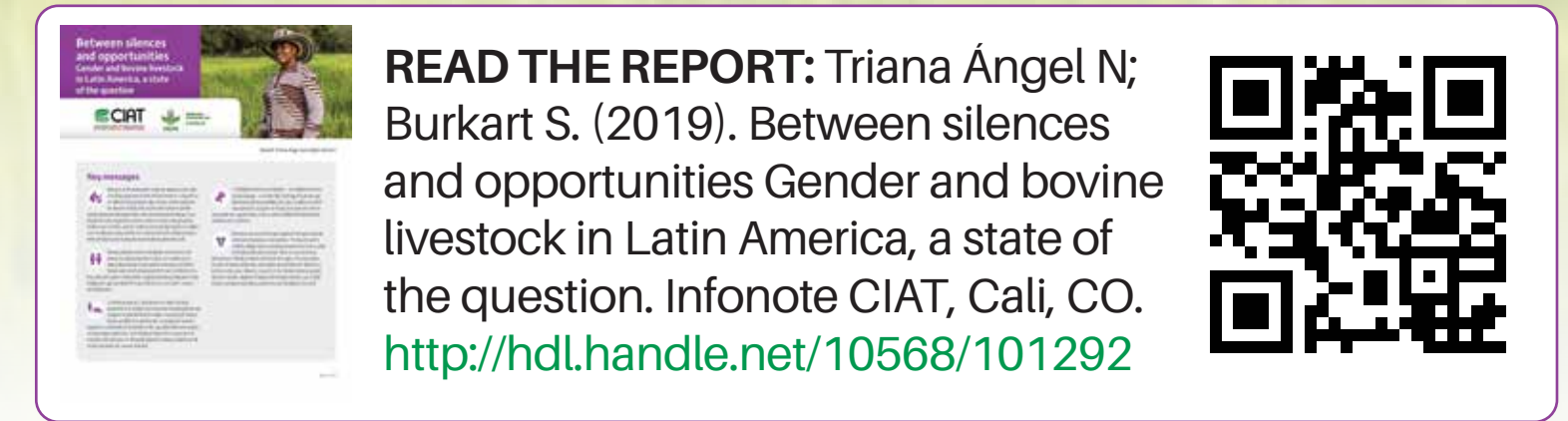


Gender and bovine livestock in Latin America: the status quo

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Feminization of agriculture



Transnational dynamics transforming agriculture:



Three perspectives stand out:

Value chains: challenges and opportunities:

- » Action nodes of men and women.
- » Hygiene-related activities, selling dairy products (artisanal cheese/informal markets).
- » Double “work burden”: productive and reproductive labor.

How is this hindering productivity?

- » Complicates the access to services and information.
- » Poor recognition of vital, yet “invisible” contributions (wages and informal markets)
- » Gender-blind technologies can have a negative impact on vulnerable populations whose necessities were not accounted for. (sanitary regulations, persistent inequality)

Bovine livestock and families in the Southern Cone

- » Export-oriented markets and defamiliarization: land and property rights.
- » Generational transfer and local markets: what happens when the “father” dies? (reluctance to inherit women)
- » No property rights: no decision-making.

New lines of inquiry:



Innovative business models for women, youth and minorities



Historical perspectives and sociocultural factors: (forced migration, violence, civil wars) and comparative analysis



Learning opportunities: climate change, mitigation strategies and reforestation.

Agents of change: women and youth

- » Research on IVF found persistent low adoption rates (technologies to improve productivity).
 - » Which is the role of women? - Knowledge about animals and reproduction.

In Colombia: reluctance to implement silvopastoral systems/ extreme drought and effects on rural households.

Costa Rica: mitigation strategies led by women and young population.

How is this hindering productivity?

- » As in Central America, access to services and information is complicated.
- » Local populations are impoverished because of gradual defamiliarization.
- » Wealth from export markets does not translate into improved rural livelihoods (migration)

Conclusions

- » **A gendered division of labor that perpetuates inequality** hinders the productivity of the cattle sector across LAM.
- » Animal care, hygiene activities, domestic contribution and selling of milk by-products **has a vital social and economic importance in the survival of rural households.**
- » **Rendering visible the contributions of all family members** is necessary, not only to bridge the gender gap but also to facilitate the access to services, information and assets and empower vulnerable populations as agents of change, opening new research opportunities.

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