Supplemental material for

"Greening the Economy: Articulation and the Problem of Governance in the Andes" by Mattias Borg Rasmussen, published in *Mountain Research and Development* 32(2), 2012.

Table S1: Responses to the inquiry about the agricultural production system in Recuay, which is targeted primarily at household consumption; crops are only rarely sold. Nonetheless, it requires substantial input in terms of labor and costly pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, although the latter primarily for potatoes.

Crop	*Absolute number of respondents*	Overall percentage of respondents growing a crop	Less than a kilo	Up to half a fathom (approx. 6 kilos)	Up to one fathom (approx. 12 kilos)	Up to half a sack (approx 35 kilos)	Up to one sack (approx 70 kilos)	Up to two sacks (approx 140 kilos)	More than two sacks	Fertilizer* (1)	Pesticides*	May be sold in case of surplus* (2)
Potato	*82*	85%	0%	6%	10%	10%	27%	26%	21%	96%	59%	15%
Horse Bean	*55*	57%	0%	55%	24%	16%	4%	2%	0%	80%	20%	2%
Oca (3)	*46*	47%	0%	46%	39%	4%	7%	2%	0%	96%	15%	2%
Olluco (3)	*41*	42%	0%	51%	32%	10%	5%	0%	0%	95%	20%	2%
Wheat	*44*	45%	0%	14%	34%	34%	5%	5%	2%	UnKw	11%	UnKw
Oat	*27*	28%	4%	15%	44%	26%	7%	4%	0%	85%	15%	0%
Barley	*27*	28%	4%	22%	33%	27%	4%	0%	4%	78%	15%	0%
Mashwa (3)	*25*	26%	0%	52%	28%	4%	12%	0%	0%	88%	12%	0%
Maize	*18*	19%	6%	85%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	22%	0%
Quinoa	*17*	18%	47%	41%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	71%	12%	0%
Impr. Past.	*12*	12%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100%	0%	0%
Chocho (4)	*12*	12%	0%	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	8%
Alfalfa	*7*	7%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14%	0%	0%
Linseed	*4*	4%	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%
Peas	*3*	3%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%

N=97

*Percentage of those who indicate that they grow the crop

(1) Only potatoes receive synthetic fertilizer on a regular basis; otherwise animal dung is used

(2) Only one person mentioned producing potatoes and horse beans exclusively for sale

(3) Oca, Olluco and Mashwa are Andean tubers

(4) Chocho is an Andean lupin grown for its beans

Table S2: Distribution of animals in the study area, and number of male and female animals.

Animal	*Number of respondents*	Percentage of respondents holding animals	Number of male animals held*					Number of female animals held*				
			1 – 3	4 – 9	10 – 49	50 –	Total no. of male animals	1 – 3	4 – 9	10 – 49	50 –	Total no. of female animals
Guinea pig	*80*	82%	72%	19%	8%	0%	263	28%	41%	29%	1%	630
Chicken	*64*	66%	93%	7%	0%	0%	50	70%	27%	2%	2%	203
Sheep	*50*	52%	25%	31%	44%	0%	538	8%	15%	50%	27%	1724
Pig	*47*	48%	100%	0%	0%	0%	38	95%	5%	0%	0%	52
Cow	*37*	38%	73%	27%	0%	0%	87	56%	38%	6%	0%	123
Donkey	*36*	37%	96%	4%	0%	0%	33	96%	4%	0%	0%	44
Horse	*23*	24%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20	93%	7%	0%	0%	21
Rabbit	*8*	8%	86%	14%	0%	0%	13	75%	13%	13%	0%	29
Duck	*7*	7%	75%	25%	0%	0%	9	83%	0%	17%	0%	18
Turkey	*2*	2%	100%	0%	0%	0%	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Alpaca	*1*	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%	2	0%	100%	0%	0%	4
Goat	*1*	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	1

N=97

*Percentage of those indicating that they have the animal, followed by the total number of animals

Table S3: Age distribution in Huancapampa and the hamlets of Ocopampa, Pocrac, and Cantu shows a gap in the population in the active working age; the numbers of weekly income for the entire household indicates at least one reason for leaving the area: the low levels of income.

Age distribution		
Age range	*Huancapampa*	*Hamlets*
0 – 9	23%	15%
10 – 19	22%	27%
20 – 29	11%	10%
30 – 39	14%	8%
40 – 49	10%	9%
50 – 59	6%	13%
60 – 69	5%	9%
70 – 79	6%	5%
80 – 89	3%	3%
90 – 99	0%	1%

N=97

Weekly income per household in nuevos soles*	
0 – >25	38%
25 – >50	9%
50 – >75	16%
75 – >100	1%
100 – >125	7%
125 – >150	2%
150 –	14%
missing	*11%*

N=97

* 1 sol = 0.37 USD

Number of people living in the household	
1	11%
2 – 4	25%
5 – 8	40%
9 –	4%

N=97