

WORK ORGANISATION AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AMAZONIAN FARM TRAJECTORIES

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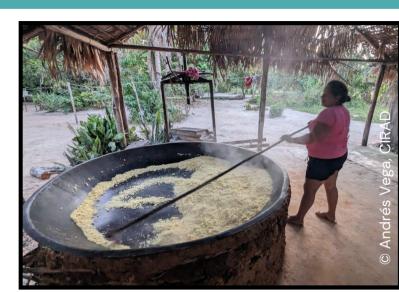
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SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND

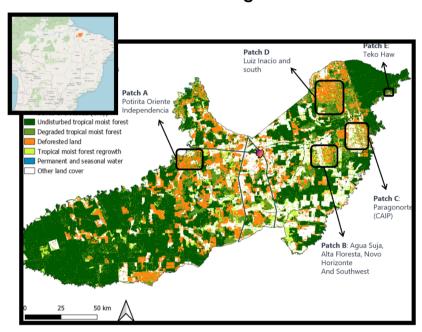
- Amazonian Agriculture is becoming more organizationnaly complex by confronting issues on generational and urban transitions, and on forest preservation.
- Technical solutions to concilate agriculture and forest faces low adoption.
- Agronomic studies rarely involve work organisation and even less women work. **Hypotesis** Highlighting the allocation of workgroups and the women's contribution helps to understand agricultural dynamics and the room for change.

MATERIALS, METHODS AND DATA ANALISIS

- Study zones selected in each territoy (Paragominas, Brazil and Guaviare, Colombia) according to environmental challenges visions of local key informants and forest regeneration, degradation and deforestation layers.
- Women and men Farmers were interviewed with the aim of analyzing the role of women and work organization in farm trajectories and analized through a compressive analysis of family and farm history.



woman farmer making manioc flour



Paragominas Selected patches Generated with Qgis
Types of Production, TMT JRC 2022 Open Street Map

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Slash and burn annual crops (pancoger-roça)

Secondary forest (purma-capoeira)



Forest regeneration

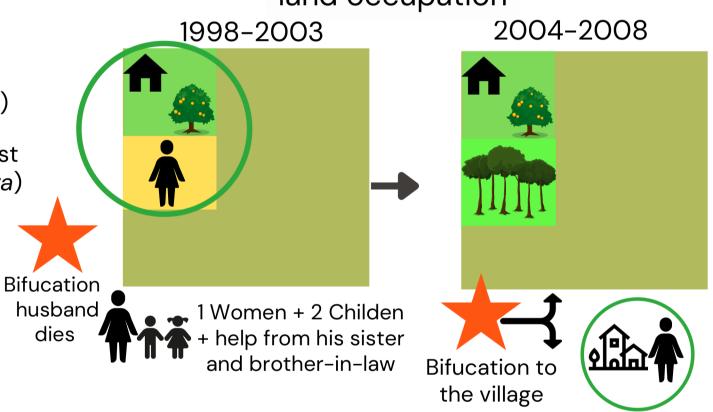


Agroforestry (black pepper,

açai, cocoa)

Grazing cattle

Trajectory A small working groups in a context of land occupation



Woman worked in her farm and as a diarist for other farmers

Woman works in the village to build capital and seek education for their children

2008-2023

The state of the sta

man + Diarist

farm allows for the

Women's pluriactivity allows for the consolidation of a diversified productive system, new marriage

Trajectory B Large working group in a context of forest conservation

Bifucation

in the

organization

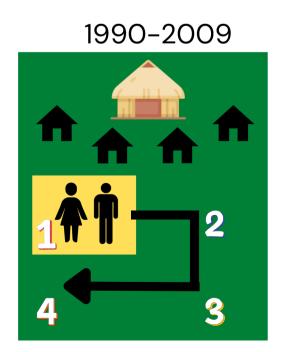
of work



Slash and burn annual crops (pancoger-roça)

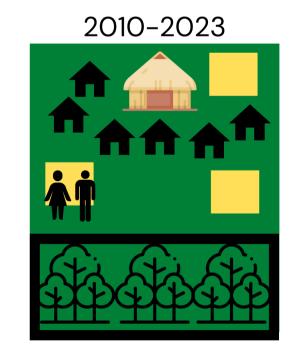


Forest Conservation



 Communal cultivation, women and men work on the annual crop, men also hunt,

- Rotational annual crops
- 8-9 Families -> 1990



 Increase of the population, individual crops per family

- Diversification with other activities (handicrafts)
- Annual crops on the same place + establishment of a forest reserve
- 45-50 Families -> 2023

CONCLUSIONS

- Women are active in the work group, but in the Amazonian context cannot work alone, without a "husband" or male companion.
- Women play a major role in the establishment of production systems but this does not systematically result in preservation.



