

ATLANTIC ZONE PROGRAMME

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**INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE FARM ACTIVITIES
OF WOMEN AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR
ACTIVITIES FOR THE FAMILY INCOME IN EL INDIO**

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SUMMARY

This is the report of an investigation, done in the period 25th June till 19th July 1991, to find out what the activities are of women in agriculture and animal husbandry and the importance of women activities for the total family income. The area for the investigation was the resettlement area El Indio.

The information was collected in two different regions in the resettlement from the women of two agricultural organizations with feminine members.

Information is presented in a descriptive way and also in Tables. Total 37 women were interviewed, seven of the first organization, thirty of the second organization.

SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

This is the report of an investigation, done in the period 25 June till 19 July 1991, to find out what the activities are of women in agriculture and animal husbandry and the importance of women activities for the total family income. The area for the investment was El Indio.

El Indio is a resettlement region in the Rita de Pococi, between Rio Chirripo, banana plantations of Ticabán and Rio Frio. This region has an area of 4420 hectares (ha) and is constituted by the IDA (Instituto desarrollo agrario) in 1982. The IDA is supervisor of the region and divided the area in about 480 parcels and sold them to landless farmers. These parcels have sizes of five to fifteen ha with an average size of 8,8 ha.

The information was collected in two different regions in the resettlement from the women of two agricultural organisations with feminist members. The first organisation was named: Empusa Comunitaria de Autogestion Campesina, El Indio (or E.C.A.C. El Indio). It was situated in el patio de Christobal, in the southern part of el Indio. (See 1 annex 1 map el Indio) The second organisation was the agricultural co-operation UNAINDIO, situated in the northern part of el Indio, near San Gerardo. (See 2 annex 1 map el Indio) Of this organisation only the women of a project of planting rice were interviewed.

Totally 37 women were interviewed, seven of the first organisation, thirty of the second organisation in a period of four weeks in July 1991. Of the seven women of the E.C.A.C. only six were interesting for the investigation.

To give a general view and make conclusions from so few different persons is very difficult and unreliable. But it was interesting to give a description of the way of living of the women individually and to compare them with the women of the other organisation. Their data were also processed in tables to make it possible to compare them with the other women.

Of the members of the rice project 29 were interviewed. The other woman, number 30, was not a member of UNAINDIO but her husband was a member of UNAINDIO. Of the organisation is some general information given. The collected data were processed in tables.

In the end few conclusions are given on the data, but they can also easily be read from the tables.

Many of the data are estimates.

1 EMPUSA COMUNITARIA DE AUTOGESTION CAMPESINA, EL INDIO (OR E.C.A.C. EL INDIO)

1.1 INTRODUCCION

This community is a group of seventeen male and female farmers in El Indio who cultivate together four hectares of land to produce foodcrops with good economical rendiments for the market. The reason to form this community was to try to improve the economic, social and cultural situation of the members. It was founded on the seventh november 1986 on initiative and with the help of the Instituto Desarrollo Agrarico (IDA) in El Indio.

The members of the community are all inhabitants of El Indio. For the community they bought together two ha of land from the IDA, for a low price of C 11.800,- /ha. All the investments needed for the first year for crops, materials and organisation they paid together. All the profits of the crops in the first two years were invested in the community. The members were only paid for their labourhours. In 1988 they could buy with the profits another two hectares from the IDA for the community. In the same year the members recieved for the first time a part of the profit.

My investigation was concentrated on the women of the community.

Committee

1. President: Angelina Morera Alfaro
2. Vice-president: Daisi Morera Barrantes
3. Secretaria: Isabel Gordoba Gordoba
4. Member 1: Dora Maria Alvares Gonzalez (daughter of 7)
5. Member 2: Aquiles Monge Bunes (husband of 3)
6. Finances: Fauto Arias Fonceca
7. Commercial leader: Maria Melitina Gonzalez Alvares

Other members

8. Otoniel Aree Gonzales (husband of 1)
9. Carlo Morera Alfaro (son of 1)
10. Jeny Angulo Morera (daughter of 2)
11. Siomara Gordoba Gordoba (daughter of 3)
12. Jomingo Arias Arias (husband of 4)
13. Josefina Ugalde Rodrigue (wife of 6)
14. Roxana Arias Ugalde (daughter of 13)
15. Carlos Carita Sandi (partner of 7)
16. Maria Ballestero Gonzalez (daughter of 7)
17. Porfirio Hernandez

All the members are inhabitants of el Indio and have to be older than fifteen years. The total number of members have to be seventeen to be complete.

1.2 GROUPACTIVITIES

1.2.1 Crops

The community cultivate their four hectares as follows:

- 2 ha Cuadrados (banana specie)
- 1 ha Taro
- 0,5 ha Yam
- 0,5 ha Gember
- 0,25 Trees, a reforestry project

Cuadrados: The fruits of this plant are for own use of the members of the community. They can be used for human and animal consumption. This crop is important for rotation, because the other crops are all tuberous plants. Cuadrados need just little inputs on labour and fertilizers. For marketing it is not interesting, they can't sell it.

Taro and Yam: They are high risk crop with high price fluctuations. These crops are easy susceptible for bad weatherconditions and diseases. Taro and Yam both need high inputs for labour and materials. The reason why the group chose these crops is that they can be economically very profitable. This year they tried improved plantmaterial of Yam, los Diamantes 22, which is resistant for several diseases.

Gember: Gember needs also high material inputs. The labour input is less. Not only the high price is the reason to grow this crop, but also that it is useful in rotation with Taro and Yam. Taro and Yam are both tubercrops with the same diseases. Their diseases however have no effect on gember. These three crops together are rotated with the Cuadrados, but there is not a real system for croprotation. This is the first year that they planted this crop.

Reforestation: Planting of this Laurel trees was part of a project donated by the Dutch Ambassade in 1989. If the community would plant this trees they would receive a donation for plantmaterial and equipment for crops and trees. This donation was a sum of C540.000 (= \$4286). For every new donation of this ambassade they have to make a new project proposal.

1.2.2 Social activities

This social activities are divided in:

- a social fund
- social help

Social fund: The community has an amount of money for social aimings. If one of the members has a serious lack of money, he or she can ask the other members for help from the social fund. The

sum can be up to C4.000 (= \$32) without paying it back afterwards. They can also lend money and pay rent of one to five percent. For large sums all the active members of the community decide to give it or not.

Social help: If someone needs food, like vegetables, milk, etc. they help each other. Also they help with agricultural or house activities when the persons self can't do all the work. This is for cases of sickness, etc.

1.3 FINANCES

1.3.1 Profits

For every cropcycle they have a separated administration. After selling the harvest they divide the nett profit. Of the nett profit they put 50% on the bank. A part of it is for the social fund, another for capital. The other 50% of the nett profit is divided between the active members of the group. Every member gets an amount of the nett profit related with the hours he /she worked in agriculture for the community.

Untill 1988 the 50% of the profits for the members was not paid to them. They used the money for new investments and enlarged their common property with two ha..

For every hour they work in their common property they receive an hourwage. This wage is paid to them afterwards. If the harvest was good they receive the actual hourwage. In case of a bad harvest they get less. The wages have risen from C50.00 /h in the first year to C80.00 /h in the past year.

1.3.2 Marketing

They sell their crops after the harvest to intermediate merchants, to the one who gives the highest price. They don't sell on contracts. The commercial leader of the community seeks contact with the merchants by telephone. The merchant pays cash when he comes to fetch the product. He takes care of the transport.

Selling of the common harvest is strictly separated from the selling of their individual crops.

In annex 2 a profitaccount is given for 1 ha of taro in 1990. Also the division of the nett profit is given.

1.4 FAMILY DESCRIPTIONS OF THE WOMEN

1.4.1 Angelina Morera Alfaro

Angelina is for all the five years since the foundation of the community the president of it. Her partner, Otoniel Aree Gonzales, is also a member but not active at the moment. He only works in agriculture on their farm. She has ten children, four boys and six girls, 29, 27, 26, 24, 19, 17, 15, 13, 12 and 10 years old. Angelina is 47 years old. The three youngest children live at home. One of her older sons, Carlo Morera Alfaro, is an inactive member of the community.

Angelina has lived on the farm in el Indio for ten years. Before she lived in Mata Limon. She has been four years to the primary school.

She is one of the persons who took the initiative to start a community. For her it is very important that people of the group work together and have social contact, that they help each other when needed.

With her partner she has a mixed farm with an area of nine ha.. The children take care of the animal husbandry. They have 27 chickens, twelve pigs, five cows, two ducks and a horse.

Of the nine ha four ha are grassland and 2,5 ha cultivated. The rest is at the moment unoccupied. They have the following crops:

- 0.5 ha rice
- 0.5 ha yam
- 0.25 ha gember

They produce vegetables, fruits, rice, meat, milk and eggs partly for own consumption.

Angelina works about eleven hours a day. Six hours she works in agriculture, three hours of it on their own farm and three hours on the common property. The rest of the day she works in the house, cooking, washing, ec.

Their total year income is C137,000.00 (\$1087.00). Sources of income are:

- 33.0% animal production
- 8.5% agricultural products
- 54.0% work children
- 4.5% community

Of the expenses are:

- 60% for food, clothes, school, etc.
- 20% for investments in crops
- 20% for animal production

1.4.2 Daisi Morera Barrantes

This woman is vice president of the community. Her husband works for the IDA in Puerto Viejo and lives there. Only in the weekend he stays on the farm in el Indio. In the weekends he helps a little on the farm, but the main part of the work is done by Daisi. He is not a member of the community.

She has seven children, three boys and four girls. The boys are 18, 5 and 3 years old, the girls 17, 13, 12 and 2. The oldest son studies in the USA with financial help of an American woman. He was for several months at home and helped on the farm.

The oldest daughter goes to college in Guapiles. She stopped studying for a year to earn money for school, because her parents couldn't pay it anymore. This girl, Jane Angulo Morera, is an inactive member of the community. One year ago she became member, because one year ago another member stopped joining the community and they needed a new member. She helps her mother with the housekeeping.

Another daughter of 13 also goes to school. The daughter of twelve years old, is handicapped. She can't walk. A special school for her is too expensive, she has never been to school. The three youngest children also live at home.

Daisi is 38 years old. She has been three years to the primary school. She has lived on this farm for about ten years. Before she lived in Guapiles.

She is member of the community since the founding. For her the economical aspect of the community is the most important.

She has a mixed farm, with animals and agriculture. She has thirty chickens and five pigs. Her property measures seven hectares of which 3,5 ha cultivated with:

- 2.0 ha cacao
- 1.0 ha cassava
- 0.5 ha taro

The rest of it was not cultivated at the moment, partly because of lack of money for investments in crops and lack of time.

Fruit, vegetables, corn and partly meat they produce themselves for consumption.

Daisi works about thirteen hours a day. One hour a day she is busy with the animals and six hours she works in agriculture, of which three hours in her own property and three hours for the community. The rest of the day she does the housekeeping with the help of her oldest daughter.

Sources of the total year income are:

- 5% animal products, like eggs and meat
- 10% agricultural products
- 35% wage of her husband
- 50% community

The income from the community is very important.

Of their expenses:

- 50% is for food, clothes, etc.
- 40% is for school
- 5% is for investments in agriculture
- 5% is for animal production

1.4.3 Isabel Gordoba Gordoba

She is the secretary of the community. Her partner is also an active member. Beside the group activities he only works on their farm. Isabel has six children, three boys and three girls. The boys are 30, 19, and 17 years old. The daughters are 25, 18 and 12 years old. Isabel is 47. The four youngest children still live at home. The two girls help in the housekeeping, the boys work somewhere else and one of them helps also in agriculture at home. One of the daughters, Siomara Gordoba Gordoba is also member of the community, but not active.

Isabel has lived ten years in el Indio. Before she lived in Sixaola. She has finished the primary school.

She and her husband are very active for the community because of the income and also they like to work together with the other members.

They have a mixed farm with few animals and a property of six ha. for agriculture.

They have the following animals:

- 4 chickens
- 2 pigs
- 2 cows
- 2 horses

On the six ha they grow several crops:

- 2 ha cocopalm
- 2 ha cacao
- 1 ha casava
- 1 ha grassland

Of the agricultural and animal products they consume, only vegetables and milk are from their own farm.

Isabel works about eleven hours a day, four hours at home, three hours in agriculture and four in the group. Her husband takes care of the animals.

As sources of their income they didn't mention income from the community. The rest of the income was from the following sources:

- 25 % from animal production
- 50 % from agricultural products
- 25 % from loans of the sons.

Of the expenses are:

- 50% for food, clothes, school, etc.
- 25% for investments in crops
- 25% for animal production

1.5.4 Dora Maria Alvares Gonzalez

She is member 1 in the committee, but further not active, because she got a baby recently. Her partner Domingo Arias Arias is an active member. He works only there and on the farm. They have three little children, one boy of 3 years old and two daughters, one of 2 years and one of 1 week old.

Dora is 25 years old. She finished the primary school and two years college. After school she worked several years as a telephonist. She has lived eight years in el Indio, in her mothers house and on their own farm. Before she lived in Puntarenas.

On their farm the agricultural crops are the most important. Their property is eight ha. of which:

- 0.5 ha taro grown in companionship with Dora's mother
- 0.5 ha corn
- 4.5 ha for planting beans, rice and corn
- 1.0 ha hired out to Dora's mother
- 1.0 ha hired out to someone else
- 0.5 ha grassland hired out to someone else

They have the following numbers of animals:

- 12 chickens
- 2 pigs
- 3 turkeys

They buy fruits and meat. Other agricultural and animal products they produce themselves or get them from friends and family.

Dora works about nine and a half hours a day in the housekeeping and in feeding the animals. Her husband also helps feeding the animals. He works every day about five hours in agriculture on their own property or on the common land.

Sources of income for the family are:

- 10% from animal products
- 70% from agricultural products, Corn and Taro
- 20% from the community

Of the expenses are:

- 60% for food, clothes, etc.
- 35% for investments in crops
- 5% for animal production

1.4.5 Maria Melitina Gonzalez Alvares

She is the commercial leader of the group and one of the brains behind the group. Her partner, Carlos Carita Sandi, and two of her daughters are also members. One of the daughters, Maria Ballestero Gonzales is not active in the community, because she lives too far away from the common ground. The other daughter Dora Maria Gonzales Alvares was described in the previous paragraph. Carlos is also active in the group.

Melitina has seven children, three sons and four daughters. The sons are 26, 20 and 8 years old. The two youngest still live at home. The son of 8 goes to school, his brother works on a banana-plantation. The daughters are 25, 23, 21 and 19 years old. A grandchild, daughter of the 19 years old daughter, lives also in Melitina's house. Melitina is 42 years old.

She has lived ten years on this farm. Before she lived in Rio Frio and worked in a bananafactory to pack bananas. She has been nine years to school, six years primary and three years college. She did also a managementcourse of two months in the USA.

She is the most important person behind the organisation of the community, the brain. Reason to work for the community is the possibility to organise some farmers to work together and build up a kind of social help and insurance. A lot of her spare time is for the community, for administration and arrange new activities.

They have a property of five ha., four of them grassland for their cows. They have ten cows for milkproduction. The other animals are:

- 24 chickens
- 3 pigs
- 6 ducks
- 2 geese
- 2 horses

Carlos is responsible for the cows and horses. Melitina looks with the children after the other animals.

They hire 1.5 ha land for agriculture, partly from Melitina's daughter Dora.

- 1.5 ha cassava (1 ha of their own)
- 1 ha taro (0.5 ha together with her daughter)

She works about eleven hours a day, three hours at home, one in animal husbandry, three in agriculture, four hours for the group.

Their family income comes from the following sources:

- 22% from animal products, used for milkproduction inputs, paying the mortgage of their house and others if necessary
- 22% from agricultural production, used for investments in agriculture
- 36% from the wage of her son, used for food of the family
- 30% from the community, used for all kinds of things together with the rest of the agricultural production

Of the expenses are:

- 50% for food, clothes and school
- 25% for animal production
- 25% for investments in agriculture

1.4.6 Josefina Ugalde Rodrigue

She and her partner, Fauto Arias Fonceca are members of the community. He takes care of the finances of the community. The only agricultural activities of Josefina are for the group. Her partner works in the morning on different farms in animal husbandry. In the afternoon he works on their own farm and on the common ground.

She has four children, three boys and one girl. The daughter of 18 years old, Roxana Arias Ugalde, is also member of the group. She doesn't live in el Indio, but works in Guapiles. The oldest son of 16 years neither lives at home, his mother doesn't know where he lives now. The other two boys are ten and one and a half years old and live at home. Josephina is 34 years old.

She has lived nine years on this farm. Before she lived in San Carlos. She has never been to school, her father didn't want it. Josefinae worked all her live at home, domestic activities.

They are members of the group for the connections and partly for the finances.

They have a property of five hectares, all grassland. For the cultivation of pumpkin they hired one ha. They have twelve chickens, four pigs, seven cows and three turkeys.

Josephina works about eleven hours a day, eight hours in the house and three hour in agriculture on the common land.

Of the total family income are:

- 25% from animal products
- 50% from agricultural products
- 25% from the wage of Faust

Notice that they didn't mention the income from the community, although they told that the work in the community of economical importance was.

The expenses are for the following catagories:

- 50% for food, clothes, school, etc.
- 25% for investments in crops
- 25% for investments in animal husbandry

1.5 PROCESSED DATA OF THE SIX WOMEN

1.5.1 General information about the women

Tabel 1: Average ages of the women and years of formal education

	Years	Range
Average age	39	25 - 47
Education	5	0 - 9

- One woman never had any formal education.
- Two women did in the past other work for their living besides housekeeping:
 - 1 packed bananas
 - 1 telephonist

Four of the women were between 35 and 50 years old. Nearly all the active members of the group were older people. The younger members of the group are at the moment not active for the community.

Most of them worked all their lives at home, helping in house and on the farm.

Tabel 2: Number of children

	Average no./fam.	Range	Total	%
Boys 0 - 14 years	1	0 - 2	8	21.6
Girls 0 - 14 years	1	0 - 3	7	18.9
Boys 15 and older	2	1 - 3	9	24.3
Girls 15 and older	2	0 - 5	13	35.1
Total	6	3 - 10	37	100.0

The two women who are below 35 years old have three and four children, the others all six or more until ten.

The six women that were interviewed for this data all had a family with partner and children. A daughter of one of these women was also interviewed but not included in this data, because she still lived at home and didn't have a partner neither children. She didn't work on her mothers farm, only helped in the housekeeping.

In every house of these women lived in average five people, between four and seven. In general children below eighteen years old still live at home.

1.5.2 Animal husbandry

Tabel 3: Number of different animals on the farms

	Total no.	No of farms	Range	Average no. /farm
Chickens	155	6	4 - 70	26
Pigs	28	6	2 - 12	5
Cows	24	4	2 - 10	6
Horses	5	3	1 - 2	2
Ducks	10	3	2 - 6	3
Others *	5	2	2 - 3	3

* 2 geese, 3 turkeys

On all the farm they had chickens, pigs and other animals. Horses are for transport of people and goods.

1.5.3 Agriculture

Tabel 4: Landuse on the 25 different farms

	Tot. ha.	No. of farms	Range ha	Ha * /farm	% ***
Grassland Unocupied	14.00	4	1.00 - 5.00	2.33	32.5
Cassava	12.25	3	3.50 - 5.00	2.04	28.4
Cacao	4.50	4	1.00 - 1.50	0.75	10.4
Taro	4.00	2	2.00	0.67	9.3
Coconut	2.25	4	0.50 - 0.75	0.38	5.3
Rice	2.00	1	2.00	0.33	4.6
Corn	1.50	2	0.50 - 1.00	0.25	3.5
Others **	0.50	1	0.50	0.08	1.1
Total ha. property	1.25	2	0.25 - 1.00	0.21	2.9
Total ha. hired	40.00	6	5.00 - 9.00	6.60	91.9
	3.50	3	1.00 - 1.50	0.58	8.1

* Average number of ha of the landuse divided over all the six farms. The % of all the crops together are not 100%, because 2.5 ha are hired out.

** 1.0 ha. Pumpkin, 0.25 ha Gember.

*** % of the landuse from the total area of all farms.

Notice: 5 ha of the unocupied land will be used for planting Rice, Beans and Corn. During the investigation it was not the right season for Beans. Probably more people intended to plant Beans.

Most of the farmers have a little property and most of it is covered by grassland and unocupied land. They grow just a few crops, often on hired land.

Cassava is the most cultivated crop. Four of the farmers grow it and all 1 ha or more. Cassava is a crop which needs low money inputs, that is probably the reason why they grow it.

For two farmers Cacao was an important crop, but the harvests are bad at the moment, because of the disease Monillia.

They grow Taro for selling, but every farmer only a little. The Coconut, Corn, Pumpkin and Gember are also for marketing.

They sell all the agricultural products to an intermediate merchant. That is not always the same merchant. They sell to the one who gives the highest price for their product.

1.5.4 Work on the farm

Tabel 5: Dayactivities of the women, average hours they spent for different activities and percentages of the total of them

	No. of hours *	No of women	Range in hours	% of total
Housekeeping	5:48	6	3:00 - 9:00	52.6
Animal husbandry	0:48	3	0:30 - 1:00	3.8
Agriculture	3:00	4	3:00	18.0
Community	3:24	5	3:00 - 4:00	25.6
Total	11:20	6	11:00 - 13:00	100.0

* given in hours

Agricultural activities at the own farm and in the group are nearly the half of the total activities of the women. They work not so much in animal production and not all of them, although they all had animals. Work in the community is important.

Tabel 6: Division of total activities in the six families between women, men and children in percentage of total work in that particular activity

	No. of fam.	Range *	Average %
Housekeeping:	6		
- women	6	40 - 100	81.7
- children	4	0 - 60	18.3
- men	0	-	0.0
Animal husbandry:	6		
- women	3	0 - 100	23.3
- children	2	0 - 100	18.3
- men	4	0 - 100	58.3
Agriculture:	6		
- women	5	0 - 100	38.8
- children	1	14	2.3
- men	5	0 - 100	58.8
Community:	6		
- women	5	0 - 100	55.8
- men	5	0 - 100	44.2

* The percentage of work in that sector done by one person varies between this given limits.

In only one family the help of the children in the housekeeping is more than the women self does. The women do also the purchases.

The men do more than the half of the total work in animal husbandry.

In agriculture on the farm the women work less than men, but they work more in the community.

Tabel 7: Workdivision in animal husbandry between men and women. The percentage of the number of men and women that help in the activities feeding animals, rearing young and sick animals and milking of the cows

	No. of farms *	% Men	% Women	% Men and women
Feeding	5	40	40	20
Rearing young and sick	5	20	60	20
Milking	3	40	20	40

* On one farm only the children look after the animals.

Women more often take care of little and ill animals. Men more often milk than women.

Tabel 8: Workdivision in agriculture between men and women. The percentage of the number of men and women of six families that help in the activities planting, fertilizing, pests control, field clearing and harvesting

	% Men	% Women	% Men and women
Planting	50.0	16.7	33.3
Fertilizing	50.0	16.7	33.3
Pest control	50.0	16.7	33.3
Field clearing	66.7	16.7	16.7
Harvesting	50.0	16.7	33.3

In one family only the women worked in agriculture, her husband only in the weekends helps a little bit. Women help in distributing fertilizers and pesticides and field clearing, but just partly. It is more done by men.

1.5.5 Income

Tabel 9: Average percentages of income of the families from animal production, agriculture, work of husband or children somewhere else and from the community

	No. of fam. *	% /fam.	Range %	% of all families
Animal production	4	17.5	5.0 - 33.0	17.5
Agriculture	4	27.6	8.5 - 70.0	27.6
Work husband/ children **	3	41.7	35.0 - 54.0	31.3
Community	4	26.1	4.5 - 50.0	23.6

* This data are from only four farms, because two women didn't mention their income of the community. They gave both the same division for their total income:

Animal production 25 %
 Agriculture 50 %
 Work husband /children 25 %

** 1 husband worked full time for the IDA.
 1 husband worked partime as a loanworker in agriculture, but also on their farm and for the community.
 3 men work on the farm and in the community.
 1 man only works on their farm.

If a family has income from work of partner and children somewhere else it is very important for the total family income. Agriculture from the own farm and in the community is very important. Of the income from the community a large part is just hourwage for working.

1.5.6 Expenses

Tabel 10: Expenses on average in percentages in a family for food, clothes and school, investments in agriculture and in animals

	No. of families	Range %	% / family
Food, clothes, school, etc.	6	40 - 60	51.7
Investments in agriculture	6	20 - 40	28.3
Investments in animals	6	5 - 25	20.0

Costs for investments in agriculture and animals are very high, but a lot of it is for consumption and not for marketing. Investments in farmactivities are high in comparision with costs for food, clothes, school, etc.

1.5.7 Consumption own agricultural and animal products

Tabel 11: Percentages of families that totally buy, totally produce or partly buy /produce some specified agricultural and animal products

	% tot. buy	% tot. produce	% partly buy /prod
Vegetables	-	100.0	-
Rice	66.7	16.7	16.7
Milk	16.7	83.3	-
Meat	83.3	-	16.7
Fruits	16.7	66.7	16.7

Vegetables they not always produce themselves, but get them from friends. Some people that don't produce milk get it from friends. The meat they buy is not poultry. Poultry they produce all themselves. Rice is just partly of own production although it is very important for their food.

1.5.8 Importance of the activities of the woman for the total family income

Tabel 12: Approached percentage of the total family income earned directly and indirectly by the women in animal production, agriculture and loanwork

	% of total work in catagorie *	% of total income **	% total income earned by wo-mens' work
Animal production	23.3	17.5	4.1
Agriculture	38.8	27.6	10.7
Loanwork	0.0	31.3	0.0
Community	55.8	23.6	13.2
Total			28.0

* This data are taken of tabel 6.

** This data are taken from tabel 9.

Activities of the women are very important, 28% of the total income, for the family income.

Probably the activities of the women in animal production and agriculture were not the profitabel activities, but otherwise they are probably more important then the activities of the men.

2 UNAINDIO, CO-OPERATION EL INDIO

2.1 ORGANIZATION UNAINDIO

UNAINDIO is a co-operation for men and women who have a farm in the resettlement el Indio. They object to organize the farmers and to improve co-operation between different groups of farmers.

This organization was founded two years ago. It has about 95 members, about 40 women and the rest men. Activities are often for women and men separated. Meetings of these two groups are also separated. They have a common committee.

Every month all members have to pay a contribution of C100.00 (= \$0.80).

2.2 ACTIVITIES

The co-operation tries to stimulate farmers to work together. On the monthly meetings they give information about farming and co-operating. For group activities of farmers they seek organisations who want to support the group activities. Sometimes also UNAINDIO directly supports activities. UNAINDIO also has contacts with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal husbandry (MAG) of Costa Rica for granting credits.

Until now they started three projects for the members:

For men:

- Building houses
- Production of Yam for export

For women:

- Planting rice for own consumption

Building houses: A group of men build houses together for wages.

Production of Yam for export: There are several groups of Yam-farmers. Within the group they can help each other with labour and credit. Every farmer plants his Yam individually. He also buys the planting material, fertilizers, etc. individually.

The groups each have a contract with an export firm, BANCOP. Before planting they got the contract with a fixed price for an established quantity. The co-operation collects the harvests and sells them to BANCOP. Of the nett profit 97% is for the farmers and 3% for UNAINDIO. In annex 3 a profit account of 1,0 ha. of Yam of one of the farmers is given. It are estimations of the farmer.

Planting Rice for own consumption: This is a new project and has not already started. There are three groups of ten women, all women with a family. Every woman is going to plant Rice on 0.5 ha

on her own property. All the work in the crop will be done with members of her own family, not with the other women. The whole harvest will probably be for themselves. Otherwise 3% of the harvest is for UNAINDIO.

IMAS is an organisation in Guapiles who gives the seedmaterial and fertilizers to the groups of women. This year one group of women get seed and fertilizers. Next year the other two groups get the same. For the investigation these thirty women were interviewed.

2.3 FUTUREPLANS

In the next year they want to start with a packing factory for agricultural products, for example for yam. This would be an activity for the group women. Other futureplans for this group is starting with the cultivation of the crops platano, red pepper and palmheart.

For the group of men they want to organise the production of cassava and animal husbandry.

Probably of all the projects of the co-operation 3% of the nett profit will be for UNAINDIO to be able to donate more projects in future.

2.4 PROCESSED DATA UNAINDIO

2.4.1 General information about the women

Tabel 1: Average ages of the women and years of formal education

	Years	Range
Average age	35	16 - 71
Education	4	0 - 6

- Two women never had any formal education.

Most of the women worked all their life only at home to do the housekeeping and help on the farm. Just eight women did other things for their living in the past:

- 1 cooking in a hotel
- 1 helped in a shop
- 1 was a secretary
- 2 packed bananas
- 3 had been labourworkers in agriculture

Most of the women were between thirty and forty years old. They had six years of education, some of them less. All their lives they worked at home, doing the housekeeping and helping on the farm. Now they still only work on the farm.

Tabel 2: Number of children

	Average no./fam.	Range	Total	%
Boys 0 -14 years	1	0 - 5	40	28.4
Girls 0 - 14 years	1	0 - 3	25	17.7
Boys 15 and older	1	0 - 7	37	26.2
Girls 15 and older	1	0 - 7	39	27.7
Total	5	0 - 6	141	100.0

Two women have no children up to now, but they have a partner. Four women didn't have a partner. Six persons on average live in a household, often the woman and her partner and her children below twenty years old. In eight cases also grandchildren are members of the household.

Older women, above the 45 years old have in average nine children. Until 35 years they have about four children.

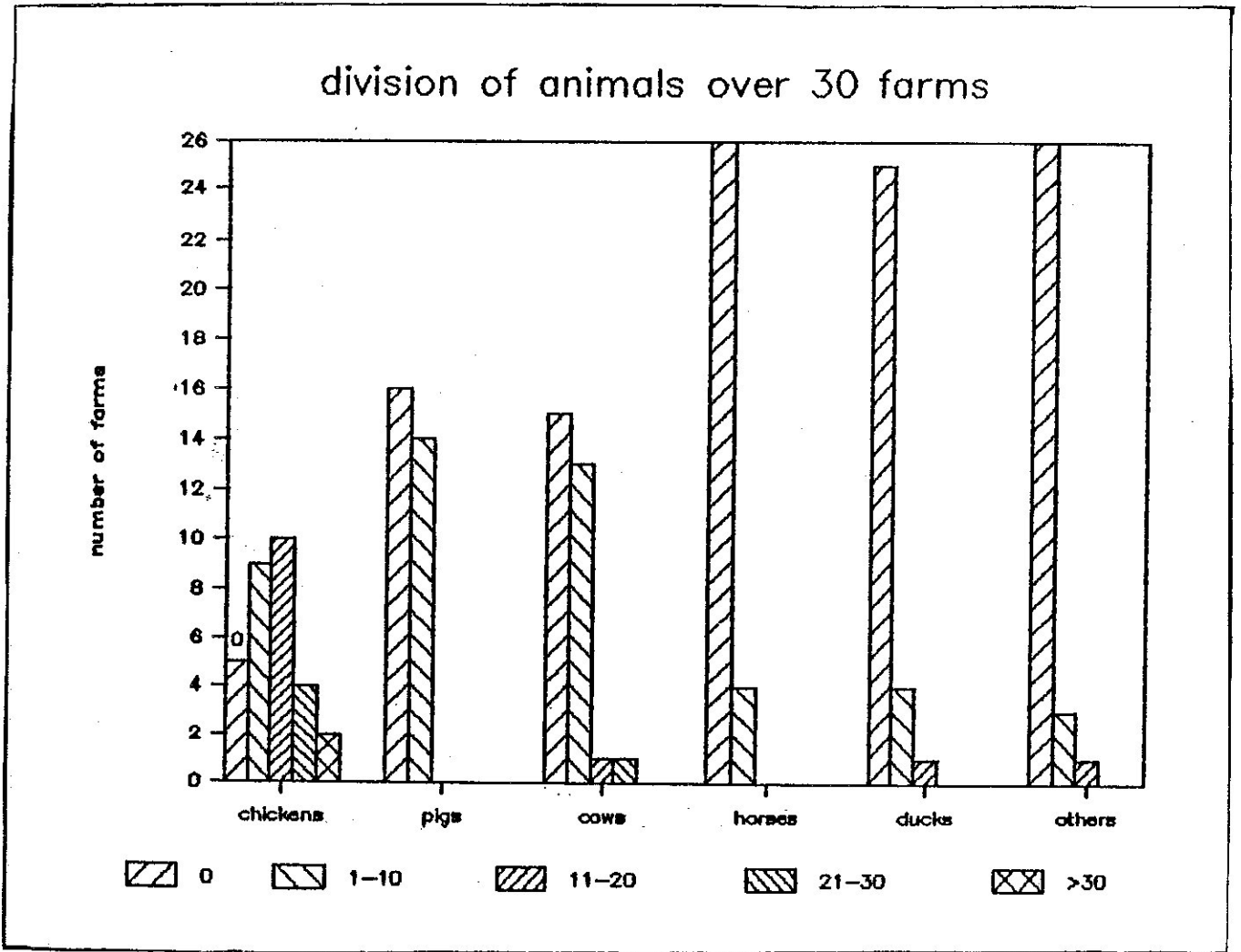
2.4.2 Animal husbandry

Tabel 3: Number of different animals on the farms

	Total no.	No of farms	Average no. /farm	Range
Chickens	469	25	19	1 - 70
Pigs	31	14	2	1 - 4
Cows	86	15	6	2 - 30
Horses	5	4	1	1 - 2
Ducks	34	5	7	2 - 11
Others *	20	4	5	2 - 11

* 4 Geese, 16 turkeys

On nearly every farm they have chickens, on many about twenty or thirty. On one of the two farms they have several pigs, but always just a few number, about two or three. Also on half the total numbers of farms they have cows, most of them two or three, but also with a lot of them. They have only a few other animals. In the following graph the divisions of animals on the thirty farms are given.



2.4.3 Agriculture

Tabel 4: Landuse on the 25 different farms

	Tot. ha.	No. of farms	Range ha	Ha * /farm	%
Grassland	94.00	20	1.00-11.00	3.76	36.9
Uncultivated	44.75	7	1.00-12.75	1.79	17.6
Corn	30.50	16	0.25- 6.00	1.22	12.0
Cassava	17.10	13	0.25- 3.60	0.68	6.7
Cacao	13.25	8	0.25- 2.00	0.53	5.2
Rice	13.00	13	0.25- 2.00	0.52	5.1
Beans	10.75	13	0.13- 3.00	0.43	4.2
Yam	8.75	5	0.50- 3.00	0.35	3.4
Platano	4.75	9	0.25- 1.00	0.19	1.9
Fruittrees	4.63	8	0.13- 1.00	0.19	1.9
Others **	10.75	6	0.25- 5.00	0.43	4.2
Tot. ha. property	232.45	25	2.00-14.75	9.30	91.4
Tot. ha. hired ***	22.00	7	1.00- 5.50	0.88	8.6

* Average number of hectares of different kinds of landuse of the 25 farms.

** 1.5 ha Taro, 4 ha reforestry with Laurel, 0.25 ha Pumpkin, 5 ha Cane.

*** Hired for crops.

Notice 1: Total area of used land is less than the total area. This has two reasons:

1 often they didn't know the exact measures of their property and landuse.

2 they gave the total measures of their property. On it is also their house with yard.

Notice 2: Some people made no difference in grassland and unoccupied land.

Notice 3: Platano were sometimes included with the fruittrees.

Most of the total area is grassland and uncultivated land. Grassland is often fallow land, not used for animal husbandry and to wet for agriculture. Many of the farmers who have a lot of grassland, have no animals or just a few grazing on it.

Corn is the most important crop, with the largest area, and many farmers grow it for marketing. It is for some of them an important source of income, their main crop.

The harvest of Cacao was in the past for some farmers their

main source of income. At the moment the yield is very poor, caused by the disease Monillia.

A lot of farmers grow Cassava, partly for selling, partly for consuming. At the moment they can't sell the harvest, because there is no market for it.

Yam is produced for export with the help of the co-operation. For farmers who grow this crop it is very important.

Rice, Bean and Platano production are for own consumption. The mentioned area with fruittrees are in general for marketing. The crops under the name "others" are also for selling.

They sell the agricultural products right down to the packing and distribution factories.

2.4.4 Work on the farm

Tabel 5: Dayactivities of the women, average hours they spent for different activities and the percentage of the total activities of them

	No of hours	No of women	Range in hours	% of total
Housekeeping	8:00	30	3:00 - 15:00	73.5
Animal husbandry	1:20	27	0:15 - 2:30	11.0
Cropping	2:12	20	0:30 - 5:00	13.3
Work for wages	1:53	4	0:30 - 3:00	2.3
Total	11:00	30	4:00 - 15:15	100.0

Housekeeping is for most of the women their main activity. But some of them have also a large part in the activities of the farmwork.

Tabel 6: Division of total activities between women, men and children in percentage

	No. of fam.	Range	Average %
Housekeeping:	30		
- women	30	50 - 100	87.8
- children	13	0 - 50	11.0
- men	7	0 - 5	1.2
Animal husbandry:	27		
- women	27	4 - 100	46.4
- children	11	5 - 48	5.9
- men	23	5 - 90	47.7
Agriculture:	28		
- women	23	0 - 80	15.7
- children	12	0 - 90	13.2
- men	27	0 - 100	71.1

Notice 1: All these percentages were estimates, they were made for every family individual.

Notice 2: Doing the purchases is the only activity of the men in housekeeping.

Notice 3: The total activities in animal production are nearly equal divided between men and women.

In most of the families the women does the main part of the work in the housekeeping. The children sometimes help. When they have an older daughter still living at home, the daughter does also an important part of the work in house.

Working in quantity of time in animal production is equal divided between men and women. In general help of children in this sector is of no importance.

In agriculture the men do the main part of the work. Many women help them, but in general just a little, with a few exeptions. In a few families the children do a large part of the work in agriculture, more often they help a little, equal their mother.

Of the thirty women, 25 had an own farm. Five women didn't have a farm of their own, but worked on the farm of their parents. One old woman lent her land to her son and family and helped them with agriculture. One woman and partner didn't have a farm and neither worked on one. The partner worked on a banana plantation. On two farms the women didn't work on their farms, in one case only the husband, in the other cases only the children. In ten families the children also helped in agriculture and with rearing the animals.

Tabel 7: Workdivision in animal husbandry between men and women. The percentage of the number of men and women that help in several farm activities

	No. of farms	% Men	% Women	% Men and women
Feeding	27	0.0	29.6	70.4
Rearing young and sick	25	32.0	32.0	34.0
Milking	18	44.4	33.3	22.2

Feeding poultry is in general the womans' job. Other animals, like pigs, cows and horses are often fed by the men. Rearing of young and sick animals is sometimes done by men and sometimes by women. Milking is often the man's job and the woman helps sometimes. When they have just a few cows, one or two, the women often milk them.

Tabel 8: Workdivision in agriculture between men and women. The percentage of the number of men and women of 28 families that help in the activities planting, fertilizing, pest control, field clearing and harvesting

	% Men	% Women	% Men and women
Planting	25.0	0.0	75.0
Fertilizing	75.0	0.0	25.0
Pest control	82.1	0.0	17.9
Field clearing	82.1	0.0	17.9
Harvesting	32.1	0.0	67.9

In none of the families only the woman worked in agriculture. Always her partner or children helped her. With planting and harvesting often the women helped. Fertilizing and pest control were often activities they didn't like. Field clearing is very hard to do and because of that done by the men. The women have an important part in the harvest and processing of Cacao, but at the moment the harvests are very bad.

2.4.5 Income

Tabel 9: Average percentages of income in the families from animal production, agriculture, work of husband or children somewhere else and other work of the women somewhere else

	No. of families	% /fam.	Range %	% of all families
Animal production	13	25.5	2 - 100	11.0
Agriculture	25	77.5	5 - 100	64.6
Work husband/ children *	9	61.7	10 - 100	18.5
Work women **	3	57.7	23 - 100	5.8

- * Of the husbands worked:
- 1 only on a banana plantation
 - 1 sometimes on a banana plantation
 - 1 regular as a loanworker on another farm
 - 1 sometimes as a loanworker on another farm

- ** Jobs of these women were:
- baking and selling bread, good for half the total family income
 - helping someone else in the house keeping, good for 23% of the family income
 - loanwork in agriculture, the only source of income of that family

In only three families the main part of the income is from animal production, from the milk of their cows. In the other families it is just until ten percent of the total income. Chickens and pigs are often for own consumption. Sometimes they sell little chickens, eggs or pigmeat, but the income from these animals are of little importance.

The income from agriculture is often the most important one, in several cases the only one. For many families agriculture and animal husbandry together are the only source of money.

In twelve families they have also another income from working outside the farm, a third of them women. Work of all the men for wages was in agriculture, for the children in many cases also. Two women had non agriculture profitabel activities. In only a few families working outside the farm is the only source of income.

2.4.6 Expenses

Tabel 10: Expenses on average in percentages in a family for food, clothes and school, investments in agriculture and in animals

	No. of families	% /family	Range %	% of all families
Food, clothes, school, etc.	30	72.6	47 - 100	72.6
Investments in agriculture	28	22.4	2 - 47	20.9
Investments in animals	23	8.4	1 - 25	6.4

Investments for agriculture are often about a quart of the total expenses. In families where dairy production is of importance for the family-income they also have larger investments in the animals.

Of the costs for food, clothes, school, etc., the main part is for clothes. The prices of clothes are very high.

2.4.7 Consumption own agricultural and animal products

Tabel 11: Percentages of families that totally buy, totally produce or partly buy /produce some specified agricultural and animal products

Products	% tot. buy	% tot. produce	% partly buy /prod.
Vegetables	10.0	63.3	26.7
Rice	60.0	16.7	23.3
Beans	23.3	56.7	20.0
Milk	40.0	60.0	0.0
Meat *	70.0	13.3	16.7
Fruits	20.0	56.7	23.3

* The figures of meat are for pigmeat and beef. In most of the cases no for chickenmeat. Many families produce chickenmeat themselves.

Vegetables, milk and fruits they sometimes not produce themselves, but get them from friends or family. Some families don't consume milk at all. Some nearly don't have fruits at all, but don't have money to buy them.

None of the farms is sufficient for the consumption of the family for all these products. All have to buy partly one or more of these agricultural and animal products. Five families don't buy animal products. Two families don't need to buy agricultural products. One of them has very high inputs in agriculture. Costs for food, clothes, school etc. of them were equal with the investments in agriculture.

2.4.8 Importance of the activities of the woman for the total family income

Tabel 12: Approached percentage of the total family income earned directly and indirectly by the women in animal production, agriculture and loanwork

	% of total work in catagorie *	% of total income **	% total income earned by womens' work
Animal production	46.4	11.0	5.1
Agriculture	15.7	64.6	10.1
Wagework women		5.8	5.8
Total			21.0

* These figures are taken from tabel 6.

** These figures are taken from tabel 9.

Most of the women work in animal husbandry. That sector is of little importance for the family income, because most of the products they consume themselves. They work a few in agriculture, the most important source of income. In the families where the women have other profitable activities the families can't live without that extra income.

3 CONCLUSIONS

From the data of the women of UNAINDIO some conclusions can be made about family compositions, animal husbandry, agriculture, division of farm activities, finances and the importance of the activities of the women for the family income. The data of the women of the community are interesting for comparison with the information of the women of UNAINDIO.

The data were often estimations made by the women, figures only approach reality.

Most of the women of UNAINDIO had six years or less of formal education and worked their whole lives in housekeeping and farming.

The younger of them, below 35 years old, had up to four children. Older women, above the 45 years, had in average nine children. In the ten years between them the average number of children of each women had changed much, a difference probably caused by a change in generation.

Most of the farmers keep chickens, about twenty or thirty, for consumption and a buffer for moments when they need money. The two or three pigs on one of the two farms are kept for the same target. On half of the total farms they had some cows. Dairy products are often for marketing and just a part of it for consumption.

On the farms of the other women, of the community, they often kept more pigs and cows.

A large part of the total area is covered with grassland and uncultivated land. Grassland is often unused land, farmers with a large area of it often have just a few animals grazing on it.

Corn was for the farmers of UNAINDIO an important crop, it was the most cultivated crop with the largest area. Also it was a part of their income, not a crop for consumption.

Cacao was an important market crop for some of the farmers, but the harvests are at the moment very bad, caused by the Monillia disease.

The production of Rice and Beans is totaly for own consumption. The other agricultural products they sell straight to packing factories.

The farmers of the community grow a few Corn. For them Cassava and Taro are of more importance. They sell the products to intermediate merchants.

The women of UNAINDIO are in general not so active in agriculture. Housekeeping and helping in the animal keeping are their main activities. They feed the chickens and pigs, look after weak animals and sometimes help milking the cows when necessary. Men more often look after the horses and cows. The division of total work in animal husbandry between men and women is nearly equal.

In agriculture they help with planting, harvesting and processing of the crop. Processing of Cacao is their task. Activities like fertilizing, pest control and field clearing often they don't like. The men and often also children do most of the work in agriculture.

The women of the community work nearly half their workingday in agriculture and animal husbandry. Most of their work in agriculture is for the community. They help with all the agricultural activities, but fertilizing, field clearing and pest control are more often done by the men.

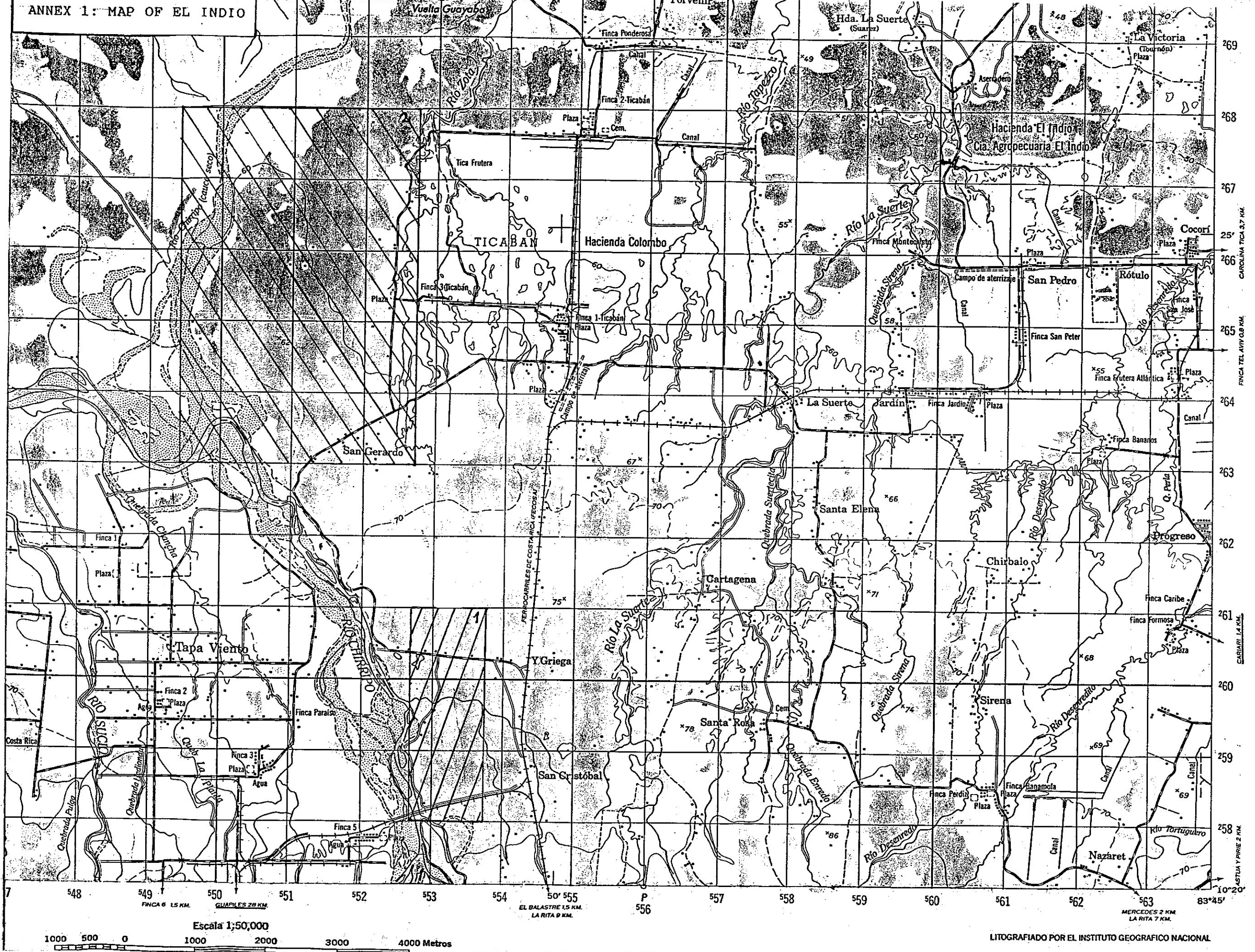
The women work less in animal husbandry than the men. Men more often milk. Women help feeding and take care of ill and young animals.

Agriculture is for many families the main source of income. Only a few families depend on the income from work somewhere else of the men, children of women, or from animal production.

In the community the income from the agricultural products of the farm is not the most important, but the income from men and children who work for wages. The income from the community is partly for the profit of the crops and partly of the wage they earn there for working. But it is important.

When the figures of the percentages of work done by the women in the profitable activities and the income from that activities are put together, the percentage of total income produced by work done by women can be calculated. For the women of UNAINDIO that is 21%, for the other women 28%. In reality probably this is less, because it can be asumed that they overestimated themselves. But still their part in the total profitable activities are of importance.

ANNEX 1: MAP OF EL INDIÓ



1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metros

Escala 1:50,000

LITOGRAFIADO POR EL INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO NACIONAL

269
268
267
25'
266
265
264
263
262
261
260
259
258
10°20'

CAROLINA TICA 3.7 KM.
FINCA TEL AVIV 0.8 KM.
CABAL 1.4 KM.
ESTUJA Y PINE 2 KM.

7 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 83°45'

FINCA 6 1.5 KM. GUAPILES 28 KM. EL BALASTRE 1.5 KM. LA RITA 9 KM. MERCEDES 2 KM. LA RITA 7 KM.

ANNEX 2: COST AND LABOURACCOUNT FOR 1 HA OF TARO IN 1990

Account 1:
Yield 6,490 kg à C11.00/kg
(+ 14 bags of plantmaterial) C71,392.25

Costs		
A Total labour *	C128,040.00	
B Total materials **	- 10,621.00	
C Transport	- 6,860.00	
D Bags	- 750.00	

Total	C146,271.00	
Negative nett profit	- - 74,878.75	

	C 71,392.25	C71,392.25

* Labouraccount:

	Hours	Costs /hour	Total costs
Soil preparation by machine	5	C19,000.00	C 95,000.00
Field cleaning	20	70.00	- 1,400.00
Planting	109	"	- 7,630.00
Chemical treatment 1	100	"	- 7,000.00
Fertilizing 1 + 2	9	"	- 630.00
Remove leaves and sprouts	36	"	- 2,520.00
Ridge	61	"	- 4,270.00
Chemical treatment 2	26	"	- 1,820.00
Harvest	111	"	- 7,770.00
Total labour			-----
			C128,040.00

** Materialsaccount:

	Quantity	Costs /unit	Total costs
Gramoxono (herbicide)	3 gallons	C 1,150.00	C 3,450.00
Fertilizer 12 - 24 - 12	3 bags	- 1,250.00	- 3,750.00
Fertilizer 15 - 03 - 31	3 bags	- 1,085.00	- 3,255.00
Pegafix (pesticide)	1 liter	- 166.00	- 166.00
Total materials			-----
			C10,621.00

The total yield was only 25% of what it could have been. 75% of the field was destroyed by a disease. They could only harvest 25% of what they total planted.

The community didn't have a real net profit, because the costs of soilpreparation and materials were paid by a donation of the Dutch Ambasssee. They didn't calculate this costs.

In the following account the cost paid by the donation are not calculated.

Account 2:		
Yield 6,490 kg à C11.00 /kg		C71,392.25
Costs		
A Total labour	C 33,040.00	
C Transport	- 6,860.00	
D Bags	- 750.00	

Total	C 40,650.00	
Net profit'	- 30,742.25	

	C 71,392.25	C71,392.25

The nett profit of C30,742.25 was divided between:

- 1 capital and social fund in bank
 - a Capital C6,586.00
 - b Social fund C8,885.00
- 2 investments in other crops (not divided between members) C15,371.25

ANNEX 3: PROFITACCOUNT OF 1.0 HA. OF YAM OF ONE OF THE FARMERS

Yield 40,000.00 kg à C90.00 /kg			C3,600,000.00
Costs materials:			
Plantmaterial			
Cane	C	17,000.00	
Herbicides: - 2 gallon Hesopak	-	32,000.00	
- 1 gallon Laso	-	9,000.00	
- 2 litres Galan	-	16,000.00	
Fertilizers: - 4 bags 12-24-2	-	11,400.00	
- 4 bags 15-3-31	-	6,800.00	
		6,400.00	
Soilpreparation mechanized	-	25,000.00	
Labourhours a C100.00 /hour:			
Preparation plantmaterial 40 h	-	4,000.00	
Planting 40 h	-	4,000.00	
Putting cane 80 h	-	8,000.00	
Fertilizing 2 times 40 h	-	4,000.00	
Spraying herbicides 2 times 40 h	-	4,000.00	
Harvesting (wage /bag)	-	60,000.00	
Total costs *		-----	
Nett profit	C	207,600.00	
		-3,392,400.00	

		C3,600,000.00	C3,600,000.00

* Costs for bags and transport are not mentioned !?

Yam needs high costs for investments, but the nett profit is high. For poor farmers it is not possible to plant this crop without financial help.

ANNEX 4: LIST OF QUESTIONS USED TO COLLECT THE DATA

INVESTIGACION POR LOS ACTIVIDADES DE MUJERES EN EL INDIO

Fecha:

Información general

1. Nombre y apellidos:
2. ¿Cuántos hijos tiene usted, cuántos baronnes y cuántos años tienen?
3. ¿Cuántos mujeres y cuántos años tienen?
4. ¿Dónde trabaja su esposo?
5. ¿Cuánto años vive usted aquí?
6. ¿Dónde vivió usted antes?
7. ¿Cuánto años usted fui a la escuela antes?
8. ¿Qué tipo de trabajo tenía usted antes?
9. ¿Cuánto años tiene usted?
10. ¿Quién trabajen en la finca de usted?
11. ¿Quién viven en su casa?

La finca:

12. ¿Usted y su esposo tienen una finca?
13. ¿Tiene usted gallinas, chanchos, vacas, caballos, patos o otra animales? ¿Cuánto?
 - a. Pollos /gallinas
 - b. Chanchos
 - c. Vacas
 - d. Caballos
 - e. Patos
 - f. Otras
14. ¿Cuántas hectáreas tiene usted en total?
¿Cuántas hectáreas alquila?
15. ¿Qué cultivos tiene usted? ¿Cuántas hectáreas?
 - a. Maíz
 - b. Platano
 - c. Name
 - d. Nampi /Chamol
 - e. Yuca
 - f. Frijoles
 - g. Pastos
 - h. Otras
 - i. Sembrar
 - j. Cacao

Actividades:

16. ¿Cuántas horas trabaja usted en un día generalmente?
17. ¿Cuánto horas trabaje usted en:
1. Manejo de la casa, familia
 - a. Preparación de comida
 - b. Cuidado los niños
 - c. Lavar ropas
 - d. Hacer las compras
 - e. Otras
 2. Animales
 - a. Dar comer
 - b. Cuidar los animales joven
 - c. Cuidar los animales enfermo
 - d. Ordeñar
 - e. Cambias de pastos (pastoreo)
 3. Cultivos
 - a. Plantar /Sembrar
 - b. Fertilizar
 - c. Control plagas
 - d. Poner caña alambre
 - e. Aporcar
 - f. Chapias
 - g. Cocechar
18. División del trabajo en su familia
1. Parte total en trabajo de finca %
 2. Manejo de la casa
 3. Animales
 4. Cultivo

Gastos y entradas:

19. Entradas de dinero por maneja la finca y familia.
- a. ¿Cuánto de entradas son de productos animales?
 - b. ¿Cuánto de entradas son de productos de cultivos?
 - c. Trabajo su esposo /hijos
20. ¿Cuánto de todo gastos son por:
- a. Manejo de la casa, ropa, comer
 - b. Producción de cultivos, fertilizantes
 - c. Comer y medicinas de animales

21. Consumo Comprar
1. Verduras
 2. Arroz
 3. Frijoles
 4. Leche
 5. Carne
 6. Frutas

22. ¿Quién administra el dinero, su marido o usted?

UNAINDIO:

23. ¿Usted es un miembro del UNAINDIO, por qué?

24. ¿Por cuánto tiempo usted ha ido un miembro de UNAINDIO?