Agroecological Logbooks

and Women from the Semiarid

holding hands and strengthening agroecology

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Results of the use of Logbooks
in the projects supported by IFAD in Brazil
from August 2019 to February 2020.

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MAPA-IVONILDE
FAZ. ALgodões, filadélfia-BA
6,9 Ha


MAPA de Vilma
4,34 Ha


MAPA-Rosimeire


MAPA-CREMILDA


PROJETO
VIVA O
Quintal
cisterna
roça
Vanessa


Banheiro
Cozinha
Quarto
Sala

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Semear Internacional **Program,**

an ifad donation to Brazil

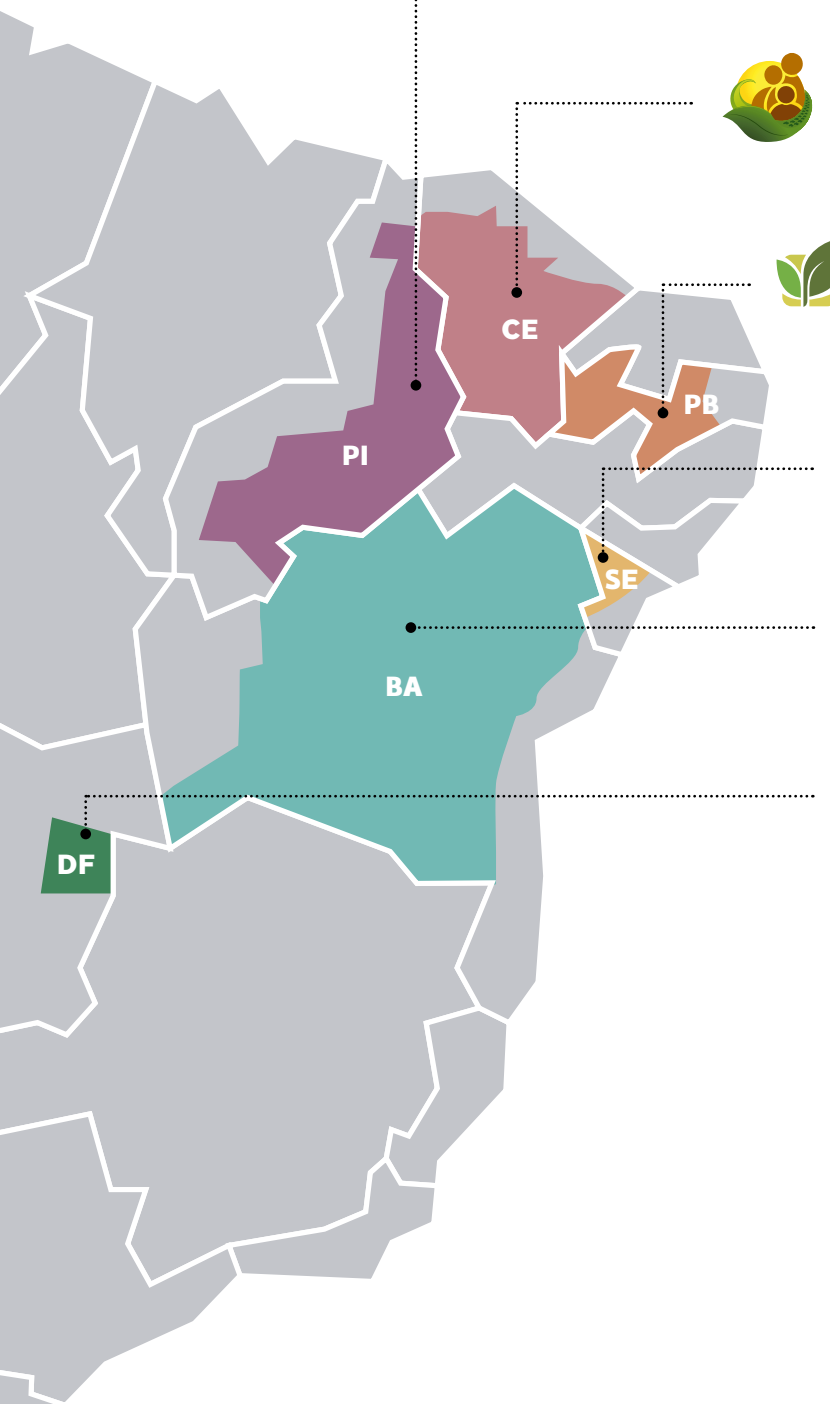
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is an investment agency of the United Nations (UN) that, in partnership with state and federal governments, provides loans and grants to support rural development. In Brazil, IFAD's main investment focus is the semiarid region, where it supports and fosters productive and income generating agricultural projects, cooperatives, associations and access to markets. With the goals of improving food security and reducing poverty in rural areas among its key pillars, IFAD promotes the strengthening of activities that have women, youth and traditional communities as priority audiences.

IFAD has already made about US$ 300 million available for the implementation of thirteen projects in Brazil. In 2020, six projects are currently being executed, directly benefiting 250.000 families. Five of these projects are in partnership with state governments, through bilateral agreements: Paraíba (Cariri and Seridó Sustainable Development Project – PROCASE), Bahia (Pro-Semiarid Project), Sergipe (Dom Távora Project), Piauí (Viva o Semiárido Project) and Ceará (Paulo Freire Project). The Dom Hélder Câmara Project (PDHC), in partnership with the federal government, covers eleven states – Pernambuco, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas, Bahia, Piauí, Paraíba, Sergipe, Maranhão, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

In addition to these projects, IFAD also undertakes activities that go beyond productive development in the communities supported, promoting access to information through donation programs, such as the *Semear Internacional* Program (PSI). Operating in Brazil, PSI comprises the following areas: Knowledge Management, Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication, Policy Dialogues, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation; its execution is supported by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). The Program benefits all six projects supported by IFAD in Brazil, strengthening their capacities by undertaking knowledge-building activities. PSI's objective is to facilitate access to contextualized knowledge and innovations for coexisting with the Semiarid Region.

PSI's activities include exchanges, training, workshops and seminars involving project technicians and beneficiaries, technical training for public managers, institutional coordination, promotion of gender equality, support for the collection and systematization of socioeconomic data, publications of books and production of journalistic and communication content in printed and digital formats. Through these efforts, the Program has been significantly contributing to the systematization and dissemination of good rural practices in IFAD projects, both at the national and international levels.

Projects supported by IFAD in Brazil



PROJETO viva o SEMIÁRIDO

Federative Unit: Piauí
IFAD Finance: US$ 20 million
Governmental Finance: US$ 10.1 million
Benefited families: 22,000

PROJETO PAULO FREIRE
DESENVOLVIMENTO PRODUTIVO E DE CAPACIDADES

Federative Unit: Ceará
IFAD Finance: US$ 40 million
Governmental Finance: US$ 40 million
Benefited families: 60,000

PROCASE
PROJETO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL DO CARIRI, SERIDÓ E CURIMATAÚ

Federative Unit: Paraíba
IFAD Finance: US$ 25 million
Governmental Finance: US$ 15.5 million
Benefited families: 22,000

PROJETO DOM TÁVORA
DESENVOLVIMENTO DE NEGÓCIOS RURAIS PARA PEQUENOS PRODUTORES

Federative Unit: Sergipe
IFAD Finance: US$ 16 million
Governmental Finance: US$ 12.6 million
Benefited families: 12,000

PRÓ-SEMIÁRIDO

Federative Unit: Bahia
IFAD Finance: US$ 45 million
Governmental Finance: US$ 50 million
Benefited families: 61,963

PROJETO DOM HELDER CAMARA

Federative Unit: Federal District
IFAD Finance: US$ 125.3 million
Governmental Finance: US$ 42 million
Benefited families: 74,000

IFAD

Investing in rural people

Understanding each PSI component

Knowledge management

Training, exchanges, thematic meetings and seminars are the main activities carried out to strengthen knowledge generation and knowledge exchange between projects, involving technicians and beneficiaries. The main themes addressed are access to markets, agroecology, gender, gastronomy and sheep and goat farming. Many of these activities result in printed and/or digital publications that contribute to the adoption and dissemination of good practices and successful experiences.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Training courses are regularly offered for all project technicians and meetings of working groups are held with the participation of professionals from other institutions. A common management system integrating all IFDA projects in Brazil (Data.FIDA) is the main product developed by PSI in this component, helping to improve the quality and accuracy of the data collected and processed by the projects.

Communication

A cross cutting component, PSI Communication makes use of several channels, such as the program's website and social networks, to disseminate knowledge and information to a great variety of audiences. PSI website, for example, provides access to publications (books, booklets, manuals and studies), videos and photographic materials and a database of good practices promoted by supported projects, in addition to weekly texts circulated among IFAD projects. A product recently developed in this component is the *Semear Internacional* Journalism Award, which is given to the best news reports published in Brazil on good rural practices and is in its first edition.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Policy Dialogue

To foster the creation of knowledge and new networks through the internationalization of their actions: this is the goal of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation component. Exchange activities, training and seminars involving Latin American and African countries are held to address family-farming topics of common interest, identifying techniques and practices that can help rural workers in their daily lives. In addition, PSI seeks to facilitate dialogue on public policies, with a view to promoting and supporting discussions involving civil society, governments, academia and partners.

SEMEAR INTERNACIONAL

Learn more about PSI's actions: visit the virtual library and get information on the events held to join the network for disseminating good rural practices in the Semiarid at www.portalsemear.org.br.

Brazilian Rural Women:

Present!

Brazil's rural population comprises about 30 million people, according to the 2010 Demographic Census, which corresponds to 15.64% of the Brazilian population. Women represent 47% of the rural population and 25% of the heads of rural households that have only one household head. By way of comparison, 41% of urban households are exclusively headed by women. Nationally, 57,449,271 household units – 30.11% of the total – have only one household responsible person (IBGE, 2010). In rural Brazil, there are 5.07 million agricultural establishments, with 947,000 of them managed by women, or 19% of the total. A geographical breakdown of the data shows that about 538,000 establishments, or 57% of the total, are run by women in the Northeast (IBGE, 2017).

The situation of poverty in Brazil makes rural areas places of greater vulnerability. In fact, this is a more global trend, as around 70% of the world's 1.4 billion extremely poor people live in rural areas of developing countries (FIDA, 2011).

In Brazil, one in four rural dwellers was in extreme poverty at the beginning of the last decade, that is, 25% of the country's rural population lived on less than R$ 70.00 monthly per capita. In urban areas, this percentage was about 5% (MELLO et al., 2015). Furthermore, evidence indicates that the highest poverty rates in the country are found in families headed by women with children, and that these women's income was mainly composed of government transfers, with only 5% generated in productive activities (MENDONÇA et al., 2015).

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon that is not limited to employment and income issues. In some regions, particularly in Latin America and parts of Asia, poverty is related to different forms of deprivation resulting from social and political relations that reinforce each other and have varying impacts on different social groups. In all rural societies, women, young people and indigenous peoples suffer disproportionately due to disadvantages that make it more difficult to escape the cycle of poverty and hinder their access to opportunities (FIDA, 2011).

In Brazil, studies conducted from a feminist perspective are still scarce. One such study shows a strong participation of women in unpaid activities, especially in rural areas, since about two thirds of rural women worked in unpaid or self-consumption activities. Conversely, men were employed in paid occupations in almost all agricultural activities, whereas unpaid or self-consumption activities showed less than a third of male occupation (MELO; DI SABBATO, 2009).

It is clear that a significant part of the activities carried out by women is not recognized as work, and is therefore disregarded in conventional economic analyzes, even though these activities are productive and guarantee the food and nutritional security of families. The economic role of women is made invisible due to the fact that a great part of their activities is not monetized or involve formal markets.

Although poverty is a reality in the lives of many women, much of the work and wealth generated by

rural women is invisible to society, due to a hegemonic economic approach that excludes non-market activities from economic analysis. Agroecological experiences developed in various socioenvironmental contexts in Brazil, however, show that rural women play a fundamental role in wealth generation and in guaranteeing access to adequate and healthy food. They are involved in a diversified production of food, medicinal plants and small livestock, as well as in the revitalization and maintenance of traditional local crops. They are also responsible for the processing of items produced, which is key to the better use of food resources, among other activities.

The different types of productive work carried out by women – usually the care of backyards, vegetable gardens and small livestock – and the processing of food items and medicinal plants in the kitchen, when considered as a mere extension of domestic activities, are invisible for two reasons: they are not considered as work and are not recognized for their economic contribution (TELLES, 2018). Moreover, the fact that women's production has a variety of uses – commercialization, self-consumption, donation and exchange – contributes to make a great part of the wealth generated by them invisible under conventional economic approaches.

It is for this reason that we make use of the contributions of feminist economics, which proposes an alternative approach to economy by questioning the neoclassical economics that addresses all social and economic relations in terms of the market and shift socioeconomic analyzes to a perspective centered in human life. In other words, feminist economics focuses on the activities and processes necessary for sustaining life and satisfying human needs, allowing non-market activities carried out by women to be visible.

In this sense, this book presents an economic analysis of the data recorded by the rural women participating in the projects supported by the *Semear Internacional* Program (PSI)/IFAD in seven northeastern states: Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí and Sergipe. These economic data are generated by various activities (exchange, donation, consumption and commercialization), thus emphasizing the wide range of activities encompassed by this alternative approach to the economy. In carrying out such analyses, we aim to make a double movement: to demonstrate the amount of work and wealth produced by women in family farming and to question the bases of the hegemonic economics that makes them invisible.

> **Well! So in the beginning it was difficult ... but with the training it got better ... and it was good with the notes, because before we didn't know what was going in and out of our pockets ... and it's good to know that it's not only our husband's money that's going in, but also our own."**
>
> **Lucineide Paiva**, 30 years old, Santa Tereza II Community, Pires Ferreira, Ceará. She is currently president of the local association.
>
> Paulo Freire Project.

Partnership and Action

By Quitéria dos Santos Cunha

(Written during the Agroecological Logbooks Regional Seminar I, September 9, 2020)

I'll tell you with all accuracy
About a partner in the fight
Partnership and action

I'm talking about IFAD
The International Agrarian Development Fund
That with PROCASE a beautiful unity has made
In all these projects from Cariri to the Sertão

Transforming the dream into concrete reality
And giving a new direction to each community
That later with their own legs persevered
in their force and continuity

After each project the story soon changed
Where there was no seed nursery
A seed nursery was created

And seed banks IFAD also implemented
And small farmer's gardens strengthened
Irrigated orchards it also supported

And for Agroforestry Systems saw the need
To produce the necessary for animal feed
The beautifully shaped goat, lamb and sheep

I will not forget the support for cultural projects
For product sale and makers of lace
And many others more

And all of these projects brought liberation
For each beneficiary without payment obligation
IFAD and PROCASE, partnership in all this action

Agroecological Logbook

By Quitéria dos Santos Cunha

The Logbook has arrived
To help and reinforce
That custom that's ours
Of writing down all hours

I started to notice everything
With much dedication
Month's end has arrived
And a great jubilation
For reading the Logbook
So big was our production

The Logbook has arrived
To empower all of us
Teaching that it's not help
The work we know to do
And throughout the property
Women's work is there too

Quitéria lives in a land reform settlement since 2003. She lives in the São Domingos Settlement, Cubati, Seridó Territory, Paraíba, and works together with her husband, daughters and son. Since 2013, she has been part of the board of women directors who took over the management of the settlement's association to regularize its legal and fiscal situation and ensure access to Procase resources. This mobilization brought significant changes to her life, one of which was to return to school.

“

I have the opportunity to be participating in the Agroecological Logbook [project], the importance of the Logbook for me is that it organized my life, I [used to] think [that because] we lived in the rural area it didn't matter (to record), after [start using] this Logbook I see what we consume, the consumption line is huge and if I were to buy everything I have, if I were to buy everything I take from the productive yard, that my house took from PROCASE, I would not have the money to buy so many things. Here I produce soursop, I have chicken, egg, coriander, chives, cucumber, pine, coconut, lemon that I consume and sometimes donate and exchange, too. I don't have carrots, beets and sometimes sweet potatoes, [but] my neighbor does and [she] likes soursop, and [so] we exchange them. What is left of egg, chicken, cashew fruit jam, nut I sell to street market vendors [and] at home, and I still have money left over to buy other things. After this Logbook, I see the organization, I was disorganized, I didn't know how much money was entering, how much I consumed, how much money was left over. With the Logbook, I write [in it] what I consumed, donated, exchanged and what I sell too, I saw that its importance is huge for me and for those who have it. I believe that all persons who own this Logbook [can] see what they produce and if they were to buy [it all] the expense would be so much that they wouldn't even afford buy it all. Producing in the productive backyard has improved our lives a lot, I recommend the Logbook for those who produce without [using pesticide], it helps us a lot to organize, it’s an organization that is very good for us.”

Carmita Araújo de Souza, 55 years old, president of the Community Producers Association of Saco dos Goitis, municipality of Santa Luzia, Middle Sertão territory.

Procase Project

01 Agroecological Logbooks

how it all began

Due to the established gender relations in our culture and society, women's work has less value than the work performed by men. The sexual division of labor, which assigns the work of men to the field of economic production and that of women to the reproductive sphere, also ranks the work of men over that of women, and a man's work is worth more than a woman's work (HIRATA; KERGOAT, 2008).

It is not by chance that the work done by women lacks social visibility, especially in family farming, where productive and reproductive work are often mixed, as is the case of backyards, which are considered spaces for reproductive work and self-consumption cultivation, but which also produce market products.

Contributing to this lack of visibility, according to Michelle Perrot (2005), there is a social, political and cultural project aimed at silencing the history of women, a device for concealing and making their actions and speech invisible, obscuring and/or excluding women from history, taking traditional historical studies as the absolute and unquestionable truth of the facts.

Therefore, in order to have a more comprehensive view of the production and income generated by family and agroecological farming, it is necessary to question how women's work and productive activities are addressed by traditional economic approaches, which make women's work invisible and disregard production for self-consumption (which supports and guarantees the food and nutritional security of families) in the analysis of the income components that measure the value of production.

To shed light on women's income-generating and productive activities, we turn to the fundamentals of feminist economics that, in addition to income, highlight the economic contribution of work forms that do not produce market goods, such as domestic and care work; to well-being and autonomy aspects, which Miriam Nobre (2012) argues that tend to combine production for self-consumption and the market; and also to an integrated vision of the territory under the management and control of the populations living there. This market concept based on close relationships and short cycles that cause considerably fewer negative impacts on the environment and the social fabric, and that results in improved food security and quality of life for the entire local community, thereby giving visibility to the work and production of women.

Feminist economics allowed us to learn that economics cannot be just about experts, formulas and figures. Economics is part of our daily production of life; it is not only our work in the public world, but also our unpaid work in the private world.

The intense economic movement occurring in the backyards of rural women in the *Zona da Mata* of Minas Gerais, mainly due to the access of family farmers to policies such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the National School Meals Program (PNAE), called attention to the urgent need to look more closely at women's production in backyards – in addition to their production on the property as a whole – which used to be disregarded in studies of family farming production and income generation, in order to better help these families, especially women, to access such policies.

Even the data on the commercialization of women's production and on their access to public policies for the commercialization of family farming products do not entirely show the size of women's contribution to family farming production and income generation, as a study on women's access to the PAA by Emma Siliprandi and Rosangela Cintrão (2011) showed:

"It was found that, although women are directly participating in production, the commercialization of family farming products is still done, in most cases, using the man's CPF (Individual Taxpayer Registry). Rural women producers usually have difficulties in participating in commercialization, due to their assigned gender attributes."

Based on these demands, the *Zona da Mata* Center for Alternative Technologies (CTA-ZM) , in partnership with the Women's Movement of the Zona da Mata and East of Minas Gerais, with the aim of measuring and giving visibility to the work of agroecological women farmers, developed the Agroecological Logbook, in 2011, taking into account that recording production data is not very common in family farming – and even less data on women production – and also that this instrument would necessarily have to be simple and quick to use to facilitate its adoption by rural women.

[6] The *Zona da Mata* Center for Alternative Technologies is an organization with over 30 years of experience in promoting agroecology in family farming in the Zona da Mata region of Minas Gerais.

“

The Logbooks brought the group closer together; we are 40 women. We have a ZAP (WhatsApp) group, we have talked a lot, exchanging information and clarifying doubts with each other, helping with what we can, even from a distance. [The Logbook] made us get very close, in this matter of dialogue and discussions. It has helped a lot in conducting the project; it is a tool that came to us to “prove by A plus B” the size of our production. It is an instrument that helps us to systematize our production. Mainly, it has helped a lot in the enthusiasm of the women to produce in their productive backyards. It's a really cool tool that helps us a lot and encourages us to continue planting our greens, planting our vegetables, tending our backyards, which is where we get our healthy food closer to home and more easily."

Sônia Maria da Costa Sousa / activist of the Small Farmers Movement of the Serra dos Morros community / Francisco Santos, Piauí.

Viva o Semiárido Project.

Learn about the Agroecological Logbook

In a notebook format, the Agroecological Logbook has four columns to organize information on the women's production. It serves to record what was sold, donated, exchanged and consumed on a daily basis, taking into account everything that is cultivated in the areas tended by women in family and small farming productive units, from agricultural production to handicrafts and processing.

The Agroecological Logbook was created as a political-pedagogical tool for training rural women. Its first aim is to “empower” women by giving visibility to and raising awareness of their work’s importance, allowing them to perceive the relevance of their participation in their family’s production and income generation, thus contributing to increase women's autonomy. But, as soon as the first returns of the records appeared, showing surprising partial results for the women and the project team, the Logbook proved to be an efficient tool for monitoring and valuing the women’s almost invisible production for self-consumption, exchange, donation and sale.

Since the initial interaction with the Women Working Group (WG) of the National Articulation of Agroecology (ANA)[7], in 2013, the Logbook was implemented in other regions of Brazil in partnerships with the Network of Rural Women Entrepreneurs of the Amazon; the Network of Women Producers in the Northeast and the Network of Feminism and Agroecology in the Northeast; the Gender and Agroecology WG of the Southeast Region; and the Movement of Peasant Women in the Southern Region of Brazil, through the Feminism and Agroecology Training Program. Of these experiences, only Logbook data from two micro-regions were systematized: the *Zona da Mata* of Minas Gerais and the *Sertão do Pajeú* in Pernambuco, revealing a consistency of data not previously found in previous studies.

Because of the need to analyze national data, a study was carried out between 2016 and 2018 in partnership with the regional networks mentioned above and with the ANA's Women WG, the Federal University of Viçosa (UFV) and the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE), among other partners. In all, data from 300 Agroecological Logbooks from sixteen Brazilian states were systematized.

Inspired by results of this national initiative, the *Semear Internacional* Program, in partnership with the CTA-ZM and the ANA's Women WG, proposed in 2018 the "Training and Dissemination Project for the Conscious Use of Agroecological Logbooks in the Projects Supported by IFAD in Brazil," with the aim of systematizing the production data of women farmers supported by projects in the Brazilian Semiarid Region.

Project activities started in June 2019 in partnership with the Dom Távora Project in Sergipe; Paulo Freire Project in Ceará; Dom Helder Câmara II Project in Alagoas, Ceará and Pernambuco; Cariri, Seridó and Curimataú Sustainable Development Project – PROCASE in Paraíba; *Viva o Semiárido* Project in Piauí; and Pro-Semiarid Project in Bahia. These projects covered a total of in 111 municipalities and data from the Logbooks of 879 women in 415 rural communities were systematized, in addition to the participation of these women's families, technical staff and project managers.

The systematization of the Agroecological Logbooks, promoted by the *Semear Internacional* Program, basically followed the same methodology created and tested by the ANA's Women WG, but this time the projects teams took the responsibility of holding seminars and/or state and municipal meetings, with the support of the Gender Equity WG of the IFAD projects in Brazil[8]; all the field work for the application of the Socioeconomic Questionnaires (SEQ) and the development of the Sociobiodiversity Maps; as well as of conducting advising, training and data collection activities.

The study adopted a novel approach to agroecology and the women's work, centered on the Agroecological Logbook, focusing on and highlighting the production of women that is not normally perceived or valued by their families, but which is key to this agroecosystem's economy, shedding light on the role of women as food producers and income generators, raising these women's awareness of the importance of their work in family and peasant agriculture, and improving gender relationships within the family units and in the technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) activities carried out by advisory organizations.

[7] Working Group created in 2004.
[8] The Gender Equity WG of the IFAD projects in Brazil comprises the advisory team for gender, race and ethnicity of the six projects currently in execution (Sena, Elizabeth, Sarah, Gleiciane, Amarize and Maria do Carmo), the coordinator and the manager of Knowledge Management of the *Semear Internacional* Program (Fabiana and Aline), and the gender consultant for IFAD (Rodica).

Activities started with a seminar held at UFPE in Recife, in June 2019, with the participation of about 80 people, including technicians, farmers and project managers, aimed at presenting and sensitizing the partner organizations of the *Semear Internacional* Program concerning the "Training and Dissemination Project for the Conscious Use of Agroecological Logbooks in Projects Supported by IFAD in Brazil;" presenting the Agroecological Logbook methodology to partner projects and organizations; discussing the results of the national systematization of Agroecological Logbook data and their impact on the lives of the women and technical teams involved; presenting and discussing the proposal for the systematization of Agroecological Logbook data in the Northeast Region; strengthening the training in Gender, Feminism and Agroecology of technicians from IFAD's partner organizations in the Northeast Region; deepening the discussion on feminist methodology in the performance and implementation of projects developed in partnership with the *Semear Internacional* Program; strengthening the Gender WG of IFAD-supported projects so that it fulfills its overall monitoring role in the process. And, from this moment on, all six IFAD-supported projects in Brazil started the process of dissemination, training and use of the Logbooks with the participation of women farmers and technical teams.

We lived agroecologically and didn't know it. And it was through the Logbook project that we learned the knowledge, and we learned what agroecology is. And we learned a lot by exchanging experiences and knowledge. It was very good. We only learn if we participate, we only learn if we put it into practice; if we just see it there and don't practice it, we don't learn. For that, first, I can only thank God, and secondly the team that brought this project to us, in the communities, especially here in the quilombola community of Tapuio. Thank you very much!"

Maria Jacinta, Quilombola community of Tapuio/Queimada Nova, Piaui.

Viva o Semiárido Project.

A feminist tool for giving visibility to the production and work of women farmers

An action research involving the six IFAD-supported projects in Brazil allowed the collection and analysis of data on the production and the economic, environmental and socio-political contribution of rural women, as well as on their self-awareness in relation to the value of their production. The research started by questioning the bases of the hegemonic approach to economy, which only addresses those activities that generate monetary resources, that is, only market-related activities. In this sense, much of the activities undertaken by women are made invisible or disregarded by this market-centered economic approach. In order to take a counter-hegemonic look at the economy that allows the set of activities carried out by women in society to be visible, we engage in a dialogue with feminist economists and their reflections. These economists argue that economic approaches must incorporate all the activities necessary for sustaining human life.

Research data revealed the importance of women production for sale and self-consumption, as well as for the exchange of goods with neighbors and donations to schools, community festivals and religious activities, among other ends. Donating and exchanging goods are essential practices for strengthening the social fabric of the territories and, as Cristina Carrasco (2013) points out, it promotes a shift in social and economic practices and goals. This process causes paradigm changes that create a new economic logic in defiance of the capitalist economy, which now, more than ever, needs to understand that these economic practices arise from the forms of the relationships that we build, and not the other way around, as the financial capital that appropriates everything tries to make us believe.

Even with some limitations and difficulties in keeping the Logbooks entries, the women were impressed and motivated by the results of this practice, due to the new perspective it allowed them to take on their production. The research showed that the Agroecological Logbooks shed light on the non-monetary activities carried out by women (such as consumption, donation and exchange), by considering them in economic analyzes and at the same time leading women farmers to reflect on their production and its value and importance, allowing changes in production planning and bringing visibility, “empowerment” and autonomy to the women who used the instrument.

In this sense, we can say that self-consumption activities and the rest of the activities aimed at the reproduction of life, such as house and care work, must also be considered as a key part of the economy of farming families.

According to the projects’ technical teams, the systematization of Agroecological Logbook data has helped all the involved parties to reflect on the women’s production and work in family farming, on the types of products they produce and on the significance of this production for ATER activities. Logbook systematized data indicate the challenges of production; the importance of what is exchanged and donated by women, fostering relations of solidarity in communities; the importance of production for self-consumption in maintaining food and nutritional security; the diversified composition of the income generated by women; and it also brings visibility to the work performed by them.

The collective reflection on the data makes it possible to question the subordinate role to which family-farming women are subjected and demonstrates the importance of an ATER inclusive and committed to the reality of women in order to generate positive impacts on the income and food security of families.

The Logbooks promote the inclusion of women's daily production in the economic analysis of family production and reveal an income generation that was previously invisible, but which is a key element in food production and family maintenance in the countryside. The adoption of Agroecological Logbooks allows us to have elements for reflecting on the work of women and provides guidance on how ATER activities should assist women in achieving the goals of increasing the income and quality of life of rural families by sustainably improving production systems; the mechanisms for accessing markets, credit and financing; and services.

The Agroecological Logbook methodology showed that women produce in a resilient, healthy way, while also respecting life, being much less dependent on external resources and building systems that are much more sustainable than conventional ones.

Giving visibility to the production of backyards makes it possible to compare the income generated by the different subsystems of the family unit and incorporate some strategies adopted by women into the entire family production system. Backyard production data also help to justify the need for future projects focusing on backyard production, food security and self-consumption.

The results of adopting the Logbook methodology show, in practice, the importance of projects including actions to encourage gender equality, empowering women and highlighting their contribution to the family income, as well as recognizing them as political and economic subjects.

It became clear that the systematization of Agroecological Logbook data allows women's work to be recognized and made visible, but it also contributes to bringing the debate on gender issues to the organizations involved, pointing out the need for an in-depth reflection on some important issues in order to qualify the work performed by women farmers, such as the sexual division of labor, gender inequalities in family farming, domestic violence and ATER focused on women, among others.

The Agroecological Logbook methodology is allowing the monitoring of women's production in a simple and easy way, generating data that can be articulated with ATER activities. This methodology can contribute to the review of project monitoring systems, bringing economic indicators closer to social indicators, including data on women's economic contribution in addition to the annual production of crops and livestock for conventional markets.

The methodology allowed women farmers to gather in community meetings or in workshops to exchange experiences, report what is happening to them, listen to each other and solve problems together, increasing their autonomy and, sometimes, even allowing them to dispense with the intervention of technicians in the resolution of problems.

The training process, indispensable in the proposed methodology, when well executed, continuous and involving both technical teams and women farmers, strengthened the systematization of Agroecological Logbooks and allowed these women farmers to understand the recording of entries in the Logbooks as part of this training process.

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I am delighted with what I produce around my house, when I put it in the Logbook it’ll be registered, it won’t be left only in memory. It is also a way of sharing with others, because I started to see what I produce with another look, that look of real appreciation; because it is very important, what little you produce is very valuable and it is the strengthening of family farming through women's hands. People like us who defend agroecology, who want to have a better world, each instrument of this helps us to grow, to produce better, helps us to show other women how good it is to produce our own food, this Logbook is a very good tool. To mobilize and encourage other farmers, I share the photos of my production in the virtual groups, and also short videos showing the results obtained around the house. With that, I encourage other women to produce and share the results that are helping to strengthen the goat production chain, through the Association of Leaders, the Family Farming Organizations of the Paraiba’s Cariri – CASACO, an organization led by women farmers.”

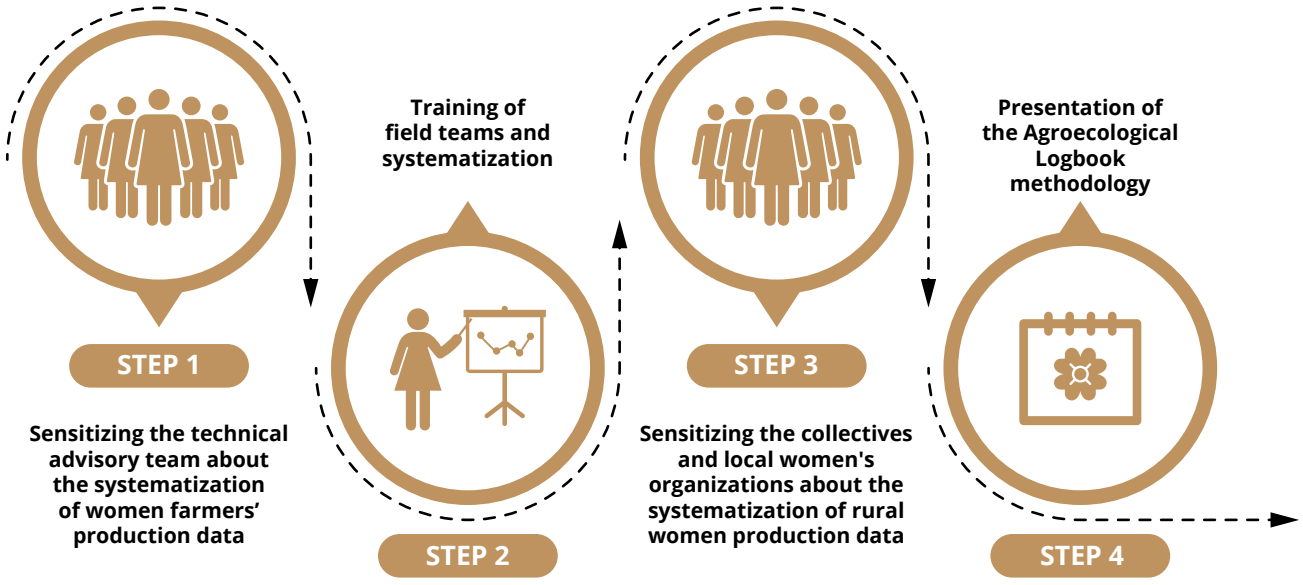
Francineide Barbosa de Oliveira, 45 years old, head of the family for a long time, lives with two daughters, a granddaughter and a grandson, Lagoa de Jucá community, Alcantil municipality, Eastern Cariri.

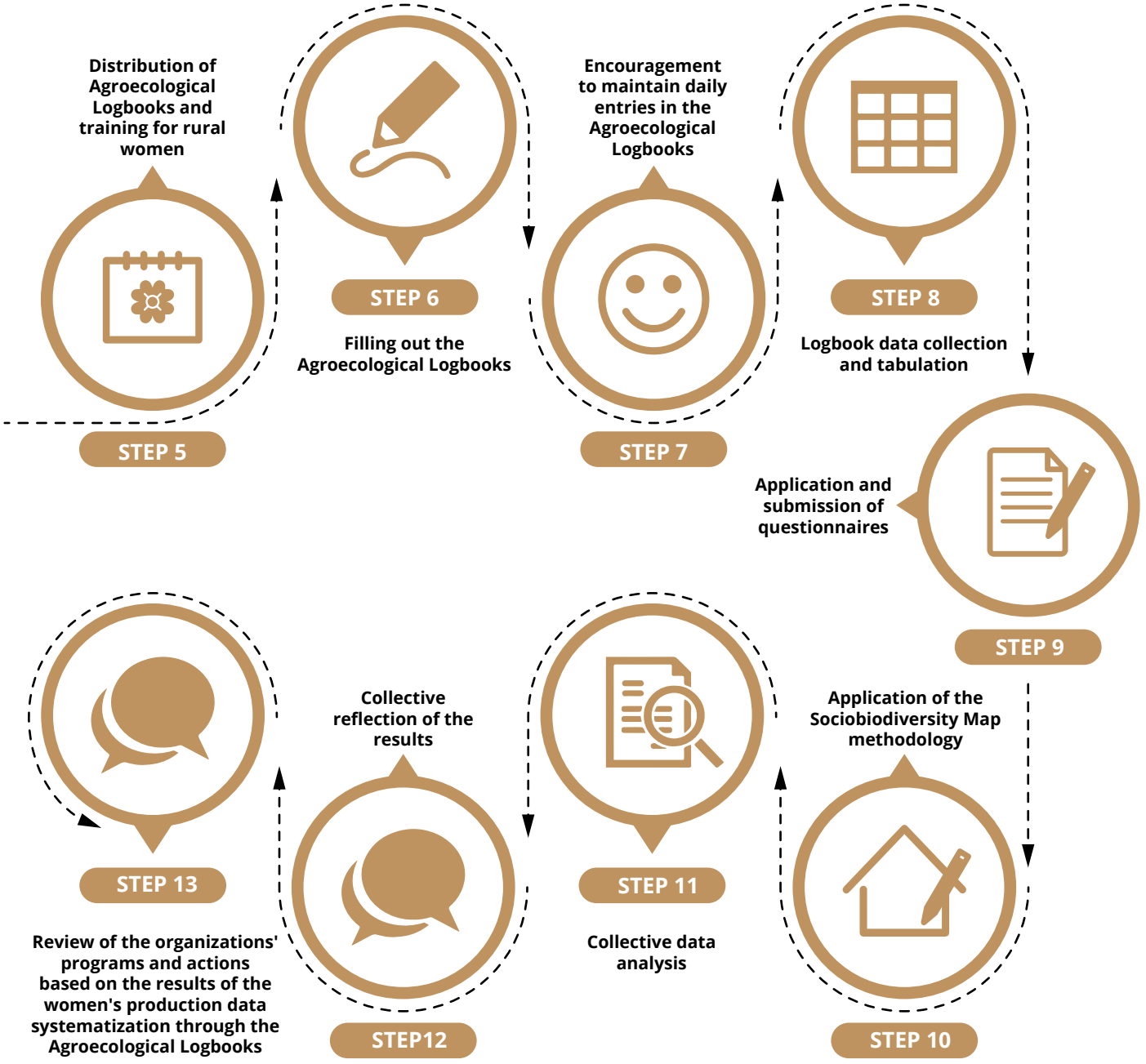
Procase Project.

02 Methodological guide

a contribution to all people involved in the project.

The Agroecological Logbook Methodological Guide was developed in partnership with the *Semear Internacional* Program and contains a step-by-step description of the methodology. The Guide contributes to creating a common understanding shared by all project technicians of which are the steps to be followed in the research by detailing the methodology to be adopted. No single formula to be followed by all teams is proposed, each project may include other steps according to the different experiences and situations found in the research territory. The most important was to understand that it is a process involving a number of different persons, each with their own timelines and roles.




Distribution of Agroecological Logbooks and training for rural women
STEP 5
STEP 6
Filling out the Agroecological Logbooks
Encouragement to maintain daily entries in the Agroecological Logbooks
STEP 7
STEP 8
Logbook data collection and tabulation
Application and submission of questionnaires
STEP 9
Application of the Sociobiodiversity Map methodology
STEP 10
STEP 11
Collective data analysis
Collective reflection of the results
STEP12
STEP 13
Review of the organizations' programs and actions based on the results of the women's production data systematization through the Agroecological Logbooks

Step 1 – Sensitizing the technical advisory team about the systematization of women farmers' production data

Sensitize the teams about the importance of systematizing and making visible the contribution of rural women to the reproduction of agroecosystems and to agroecological practices in Northeast Brazil. In this stage, workshops, study groups, meetings etc. are held. All topics related to the ALs should be presented and understood before the specific training starts.

Step 2 – Training of field teams and systematization

It is the leveling of information about how the Agroecological Logbooks should be used by the women and how to apply the other systematization tools that will be used. In this stage, training workshops are held with the participation of project teams and rural women leaders in the territories, thus enabling a first contact with the instrument.

Step 3 – Sensitizing the collectives and local women's organizations about the systematization of rural women production data

Mobilize the groups and present the project proposal to women farmers, productive groups, associations, unions and social movements, clarifying the importance of adopting the Agroecological Logbooks to the women's lives, the work of technical advisory organizations and the strengthening of actions in the territory; and also of helping engage local/territorial networks with the theme of Gender, Feminism, Feminist Economics and Agroecology, creating a group to disseminate the process.

Step 4 – Presentation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology

Present the systematization proposal and define, with the participation of women farmers, the strategy for distributing the Logbooks (in communities, territories, municipalities, groups and women associations) and the number of Logbooks that will be systematized by the local organization.

Step 5 – Distribution of Agroecological Logbooks and training for rural women

In this stage, the training aims to teach the women how to use the Logbook, how to price products and how to carry out the sum of the values, often requiring support from the advisory team or local leadership, which must be planned at this time.

Step 6 – Filling out the Agroecological Logbooks

The Logbooks must be filled out by the women farmers themselves. Ideally, the women should fill out the Logbooks for a period of one year to allow an overall view of their entire annual production. If they need support in this task, other family members (with priority for daughters) or the advisory team can help. The Logbooks should be filled out preferably in a daily basis, so the details of the production will not be forgotten.

Step 7 – Encouragement to maintain daily entries in the Agroecological Logbooks

Technical visits or the holding of workshops involving women from the same community or collective are suggested in order to address the difficulties that the women are facing, how they are solving problems and doubts and whether they need any other form of support, which may come from the advisory team or from other involved women in the surroundings. In this process of encouragement, it is important to promote some reflection on their part about the partial results achieved.

Step 8 – Logbook data collection and tabulation

Data tabulation is made by project technicians in a spreadsheet and forwarded to the systematization team. Attention should be paid to the standardization of measurement units, as there is a huge diversity of these units used by farmers, converting them into universal measurement units (kilo, liter, unit).

Step 9 – Application and submission of questionnaires

The questionnaire's aim is to understand the socioeconomic and political profile of rural women. The questionnaire should be applied to women farmers. Questions must be answered by them alone to prevent interference in the answers.

Step 10 – Application of the Sociobiodiversity Map methodology

The production of Sociobiodiversity Maps is complementary to the Logbook methodology and is aimed at obtaining knowledge about the family agro-ecosystem, the sexual division of work and the workplace and autonomy of rural women.

Rural women should make a drawing or map of their property as detailed as possible. By marking in it the places where men and women lead the work, the map should help the women identify all the places of production where they are the main actors and which products are produced in these places for consumption, donation, exchange or sale.

Step 11 – Collective data analysis

The systematization of the data obtained in the research through all three data collection instruments (Logbooks, Questionnaires and Maps) allows forming a first picture of the women's reality. At this stage, it is essential that all participating women, the technical team and local partners are present to validate the data and make adjustments, corrections etc.

Step 12 – Collective reflection of the results

At this stage, it is important to consider that this research intends to bring about positive changes for women farmers, so it is necessary to reflect on the extent to which these data may help to rethink the technical assistance provided for ensuring food and nutritional security for the families and problematizing the sexual division of work. The data obtained allow the territory to be perceived in a different way and new strategies for its development to be built.

Step 13 – Review of the organizations' programs and actions based on the results of the women's production data systematization through the Agroecological Logbooks

The final objective of the process, based on the collective process of data analysis and the reflections carried out, is to direct the discussions to the organizations and collectives involved in order to reflect on how the research process helps to rethink actions from an institutional perspective. Are the methodologies and institutional approaches adopted effectively incorporating the promotion of gender equality in the actions carried out? Do local organizations have a strategy for increasing women's autonomy and reducing gender inequalities? This stage asks for an exercise in joint self-reflection.

http://portalsemear.org.br/publicacoes

http://portalsemear.org.br/videos

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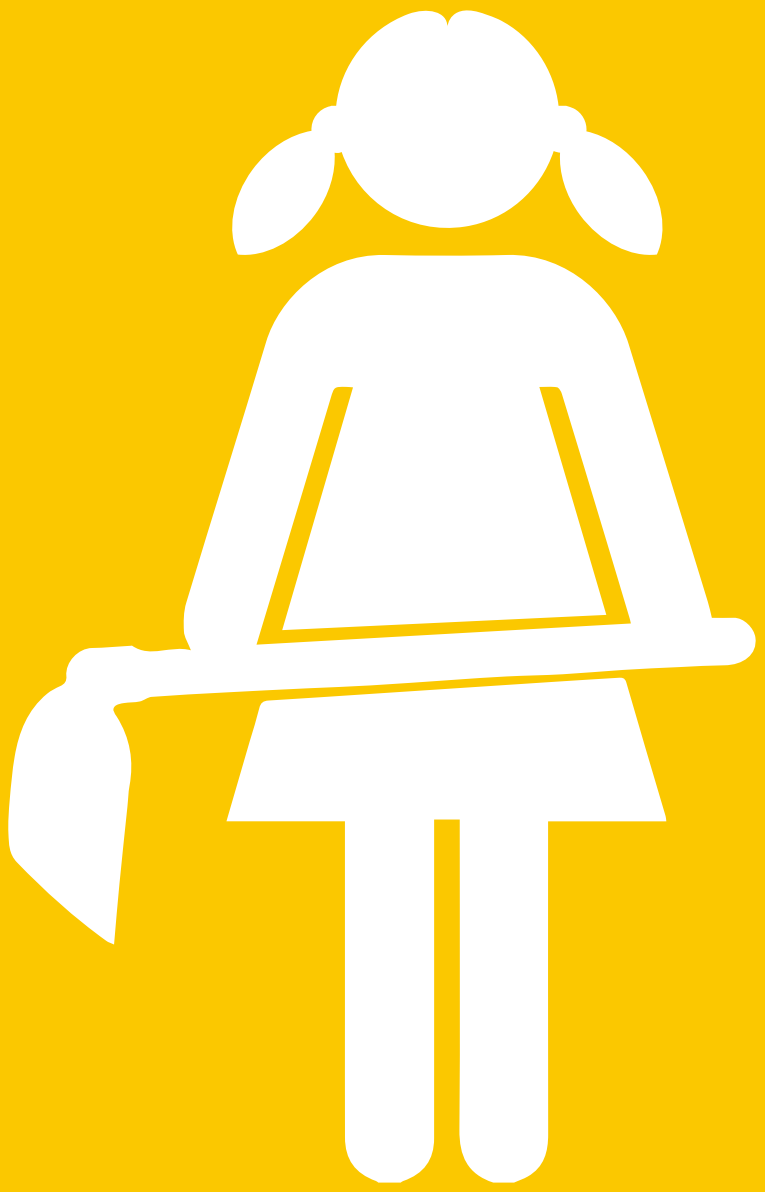
My challenge is that I have no reading skills. After this Logbook, I started to take better care of my vegetable beds, because when I started selling, I could know how much money I earned; I sell parsley, carrots, cherry tomatoes. For me, it was this Logbook that made me start to take better care [of my vegetables]. I am very happy to be part of this project, I already know how to write my name and I am already learning to write all my things; I do not write very well, but since I write my own things in the Logbook, I do it my way. Look, at the first meeting of the Logbook, I was still taking controlled medication. And after this project, I stopped taking the medication, because I took all the nonsense out of my head. Because now while I take care of one thing I take care of the other. Then, for example, when the day ends, I sit on the porch, pick up the Logbook and write down everything I consumed that day, everything that came in, that came out, that I donated, that I sold, that I exchanged. Thanks to God it was very good for me.”

Maria do Socorro Gomes de Lima, 54 years old, Serra do Cipó – Parambu, Ceará.

Paulo Freire Project.



03 Agroecological Logbooks
and the economic contribution of women farmers in the northeast semiarid

For this publication, data from 879 Agroecological Logbooks and 642 SEQs were tabulated. These numbers reflect the fact that some questionnaires were not applied or were not sent to the systematization team, or even because some women farmers noted down only a month's worth of information on the Logbooks, for example. Considering these limitations, it was possible to obtain through statistical analysis the socioeconomic and demographic profiles of 642 semiarid women farmers supported by the projects, as is shown below.

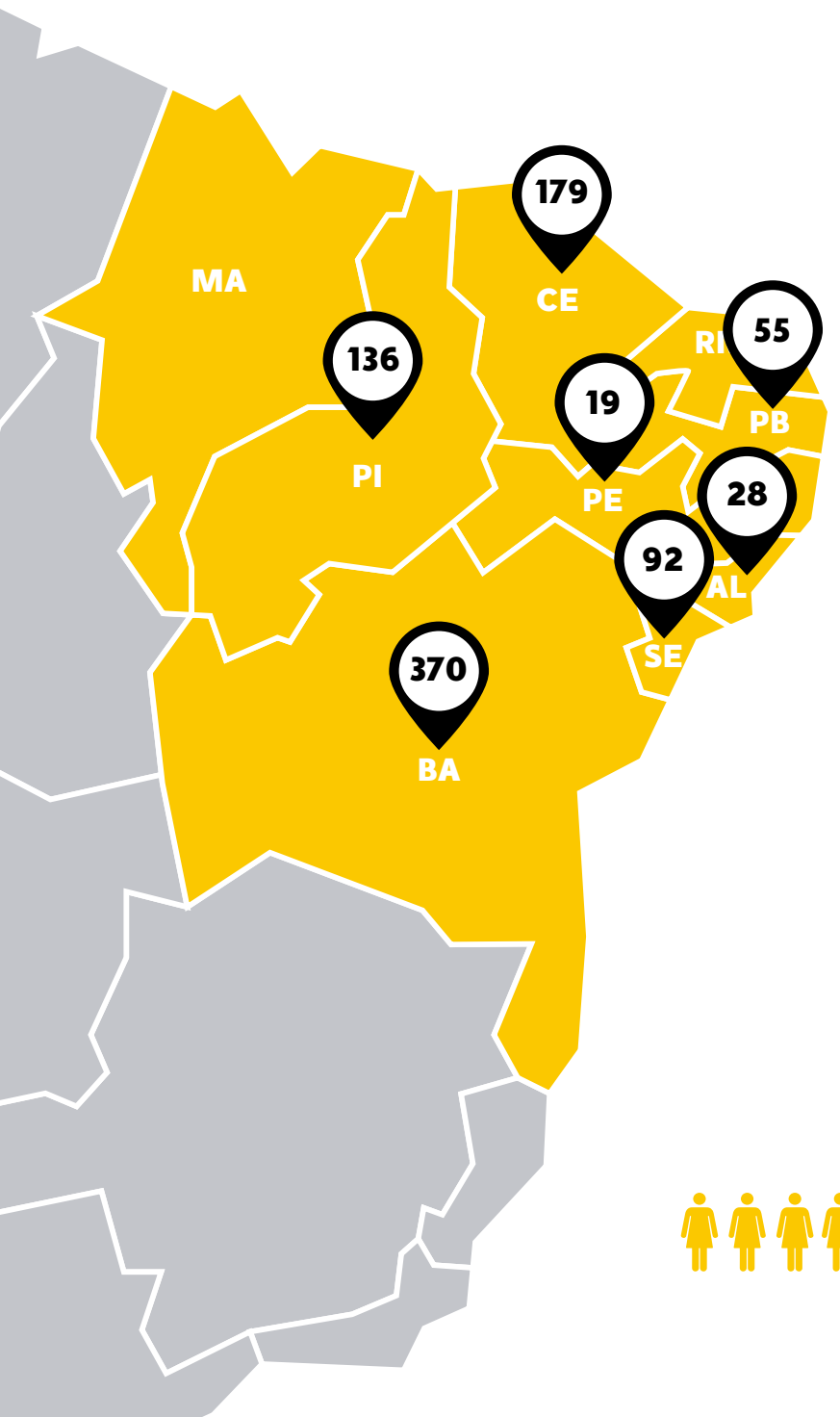
Bahia (Pro-Semiarid Project – PSA) is the state with most Logbooks tabulated, comprising 42% of the total. The remaining Logbooks are distributed among the other states and projects as follows: 6% (Procase), 9% (Dom Helder), 10% (Dom Távora), 15% (PVSA) and 16% (Paulo Freire).

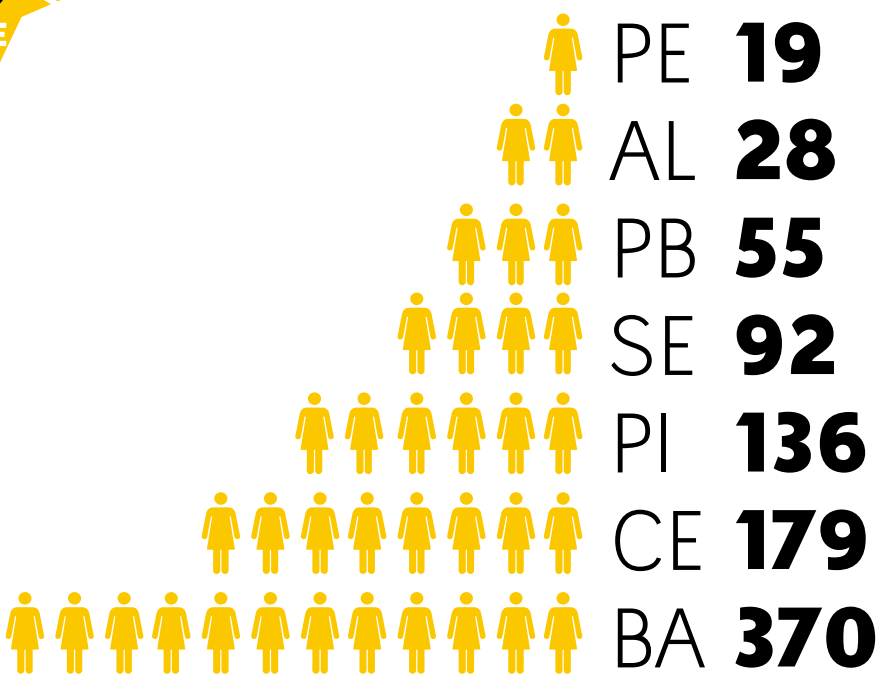
Table 1. Number of women farmers who took notes in the Agroecological Logbooks by community, municipality, state and Project

Project	State	Municipality	Community/ Settlement	Number of women farmers
PDHC II	AL	17	22	28
PDHC II	CE	4	17	34
PDHC II	PE	11	17	19
Dom Távora	SE	8	12	92
Procase	PB	11	15	55
Paulo Freire	CE	19	85	145
PSA	BA	31	217	370
PVSA	PI	10	30	136
		111	415	879

See in ANNEX 1 the complete list of communities, municipalities and states.

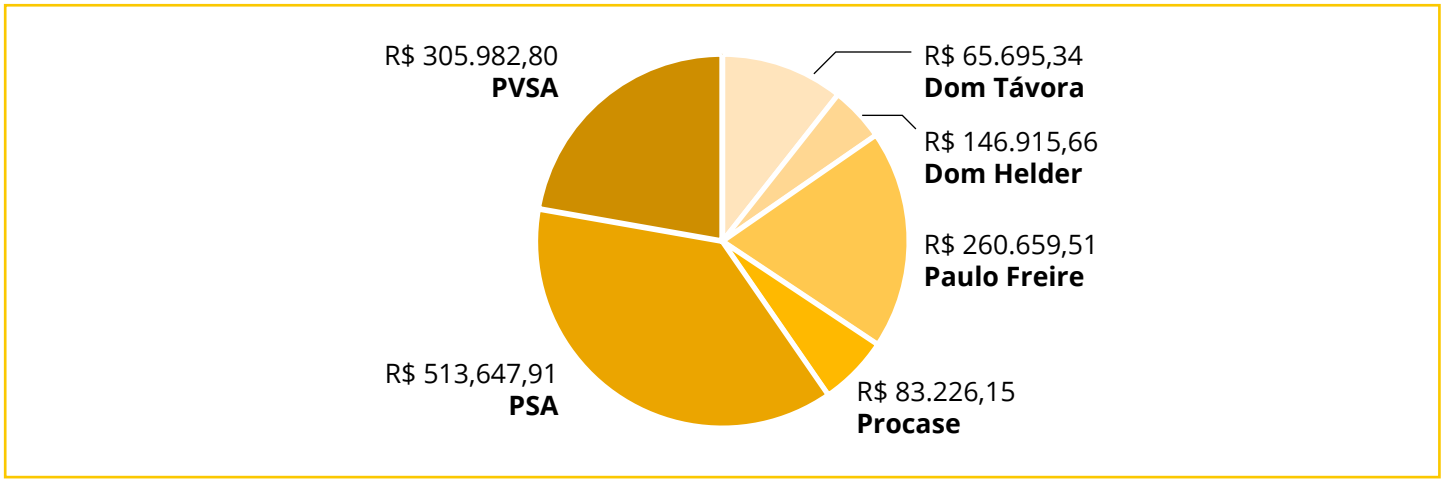
Number of women farmers who took notes in the Agroecological Logbooks





The sum of the values of all entries recorded in the Agroecological Logbooks shows the total value produced by the 879 women farmers over the six months: R$ 1,376,127.39. Graph 1 presents the distribution of the total production value among the projects:

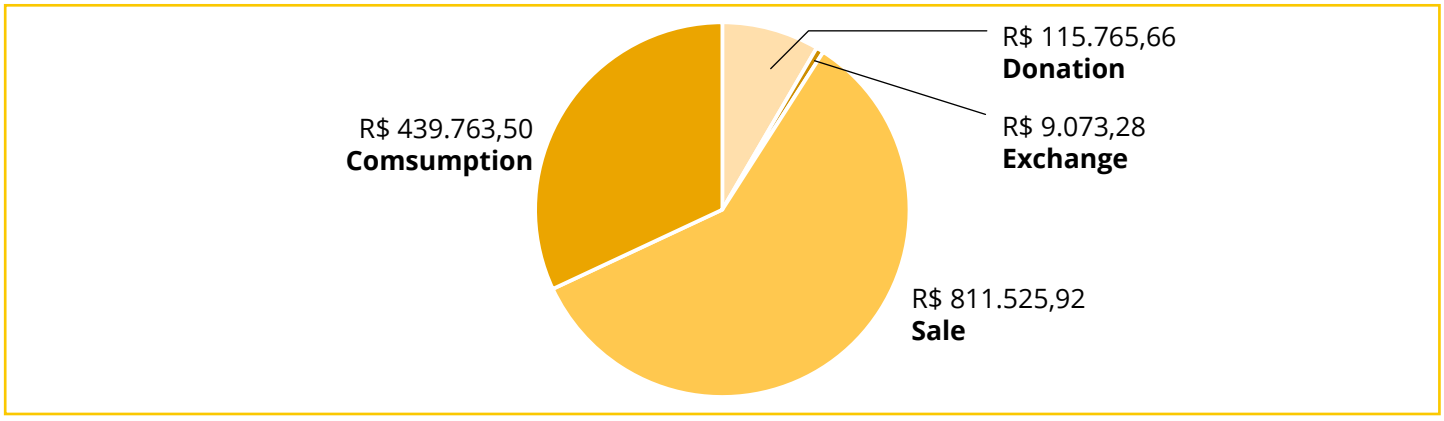
Graph 1. Total production value in reais by project from August 2019 to February 2020



Graph 1 shows that PSA is the project with the highest production value, which corresponds to more than R$ 510,000, representing 37% of the total. This makes sense, considering that PSA has the largest number of Logbooks monitored among all projects. The values presented above correspond to all the production reported by the women farmers, which is divided into four types of socioeconomic relationship: consumption, donation, exchange or sale.

Graph 2 illustrates the distribution of women farmers' production across these socio-economic relationships:

Graph 2. Total production value in reais by type of economic relationship from August 2019 to February 2020



The Logbook has a lot of use for me and has helped me a lot to organize the farm, mainly n controlling expenses, which we did not do. Before, I spent more and didn't see the profits. Today, with everything noted down, it is possible to make an analysis of everything we spend, and we can still build a reserve and save for reinvesting."

Camila Gonzaga, farmer in the municipality of Água Branca, AL. Dom Hélder Câmara II Project – State of Alagoas

Consumption, donation and exchange relationships are considered non-monetary, because they do not involve any financial transaction and, for this reason, are invisible to orthodox economic analyzes. In this sense, the non-monetary wealth produced by women, which involves an enormous amount of work, is simply economically disregarded.

Only the income from the sale of what is produced has greater visibility. However, a considerable part of the women farmers' production is represented by products of low value added, daily sold in small quantities – for example, a few heads of lettuce or other vegetables, a small amount of eggs, fruits and other products that are sold every day.

Because the amount handled daily is small, family farmers hardly keep an account of it, and thus have the feeling that this is a negligible contribution. For this reason, these items are also often disregarded as a source of income both by the family and by public managers and policy makers. This shows how the economic role of women – in this case, agroecological farmers – is made socially invisible. In short, as Michèle Pujol (1992, p. 3) argues, "economics has developed a methodology that fails to 'see' the economic behavior of women."

Graph 2 illustrates this situation: sales correspond to most of the value produced – 59%. This ratio can be partially explained by the fact that women farmers – and society as a whole – end up valuing more the production for commercialization and thus do not note down with the same care the economic production for consumption, donation and exchange.

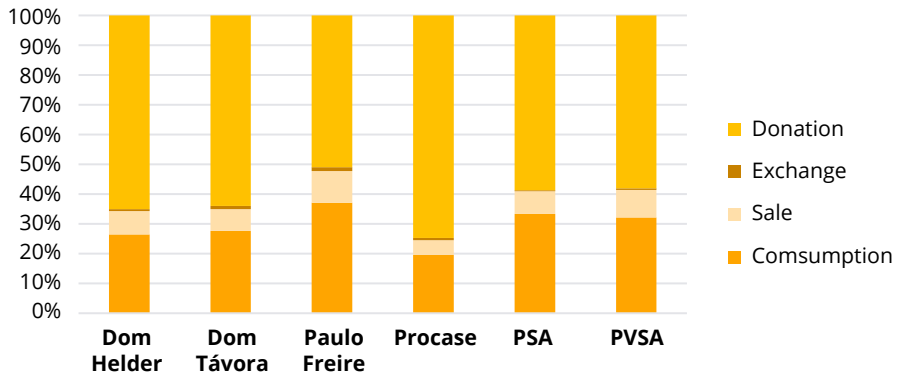
The practice of noting down the products sold is more common in most women farmers' routine, in order to monitor the inflow and outflow of money in the management of the family finances.

On the other hand, the Agroecological Logbooks made it possible to reveal that out of almost R$ 1.5 million produced by the women farmers, more than R$ 500,000, or 41% of the total production value, corresponds to non-monetary socioeconomic relationships.

We may argue that, in the absence of these Logbook entries, this value would be invisible to the eyes of most people. Despite being extremely important for the maintenance of the family (consumption) and the community (donation and exchange), the production that does not generate monetary returns is often disregarded, and its importance minimized.

Graph 3 shows the production volume distribution per type of economic relationship for each of the projects:

Graph 3. Total production volume by socioeconomic relationship



Product sales represent the most significant monetary values in all projects. Paulo Freire Project showed the lowest proportion of sales in the total value, with 51% of the entries corresponding to the sale of products, followed by PVSA (58%), PSA (59%), Dom Távora (64%) and Dom Helder (65%). In the case of Procase, 75% of the production value was related to product sales, representing the highest proportion among the projects.

Table 1 shows the disaggregated data on the Total Production Value by Socioeconomic Relations by project.

Table 1. Total Production Value by Socioeconomic Relations by Project

Socioeconomic Relation	Dom Helder	Paulo Freire	Procase	PSA	PVSA	Dom Távora
Donation	R$ 11.481,05	R$ 27.914,65	R$ 4.114,50	R$ 39.138,05	R$ 28.289,82	R$ 4.826,60
Exchange	R$ 967,30	R$ 3.256,95	R$ 584,25	R$ 1.927,78	R$ 1.654,00	R$ 683,00
Sale	R$ 95.601,31	R$ 132.876,60	R$ 62.224,35	R$ 301.287,41	R$ 177.478,39	R$ 42.057,87
Consumption	R$ 38.866,00	R$ 96.611,31	R$ 16.303,05	R$ 171.294,67	R$ 98.560,60	R$ 18.127,88
Total	R$ 146.915,66	R$ 260.659,51	R$ 83.226,15	R$ 513.647,91	R$ 305.982,81	R$ 65.695,35

Table 2 shows the Total Production Value by Socioeconomic Relationship broken down by State for the Dom Helder Câmara II Project, which involved women from three different states.

Table 2. Total production value by socioeconomic relationship for the Dom Helder Câmara II Project by state

Socioeconomic Relationship	AL	CE	PE
Donation	R$ 3.719,35	R$ 6.082,50	R$ 1.679,20
Exchange	R$ 394,50	R$ 188,80	R$ 384,00
Sale	R$ 26.124,86	R$ 41.380,95	R$ 28.095,50
Consumption	R$ 3.824,25	R$ 20.813,05	R$ 14.228,70
Total	R$ 34.062,96	R$ 68.465,30	R$ 44.387,40

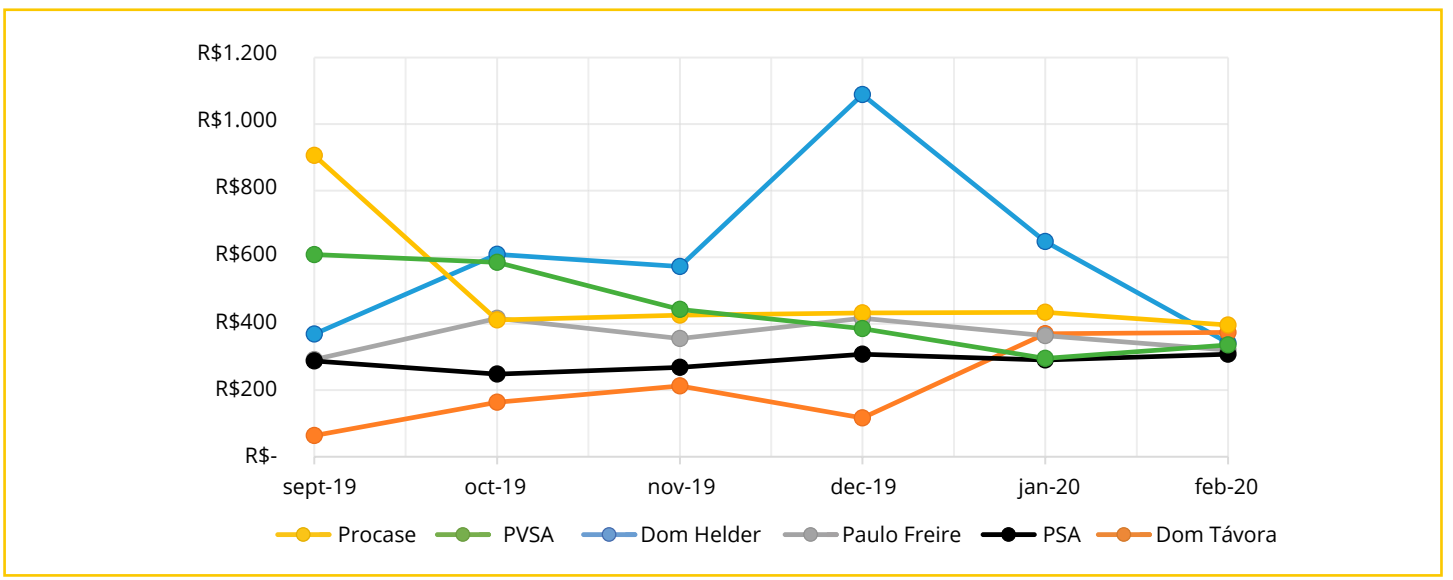
See in Annex 2 the complete list of production values by socioeconomic relations broken down by project

These figures show that non-monetary relationships follow the same distribution across all projects, with consumption being the most reported of these, followed by donation and, lastly, exchange.

The monthly average is an important statistic for summarizing Logbook data, as it allows to approximate how much, on average, the women farmers contribute to their households and communities with their work. Although represented in monetary terms, the average monthly production value generated by farmer includes both the income from product sales and the amount the family does not have to spend due to the farmer's production.

Graph 4 shows the average monthly production value for each project and allows a comparative analysis of the projects.

Graph 4. Average monthly production value by farmer by project



Graph 4 shows that, over the months analyzed, there was a convergence of the average production value across all projects to the level of R$ 350.00 per month.

At first, each project showed fluctuations in production values, some explained by atypical values, such as Procase in September (R$ 905.54) and Dom Helder Project in December (R$ 1,088.45), others result from variations in the number of farmers monitored, as in the case of Dom Távora Project. In this case, the expressive increase in the number of women farmers monitored – whose production is systematically higher than the production of the women assisted until December – resulted in an increase in the general average in the following months.

In other projects, such as PSA and Paulo Freire, the monthly average fluctuated very little, between R$ 287.73 and R$ 335.97. It is interesting to note that these are the two largest projects in terms of the number of women farmers being monitored, with 515, or 59%, of the total number of women. For this reason, it makes sense that the averages for these projects are more stable.

To allow a disaggregated analysis to be performed, the Average Monthly Production Value by Farmer, for each Project, is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Average Monthly Production Value by Farmer by Project

Month	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	Procase	PSA	PVSA	Total Geral
sept-19	R$ 369,08	R$ 63,63	R$ 292,19	R$ 905,84	R$ 287,73	R$ 607,89	R$ 385,58
oct-19	R$ 608,69	R$ 163,60	R$ 415,59	R$ 410,80	R$ 248,34	R$ 584,79	R$ 375,47
nov-19	R$ 571,72	R$ 212,75	R$ 354,81	R$ 425,07	R$ 268,55	R$ 442,73	R$ 349,16
dec-19	R$ 1.088,45	R$ 116,15	R$ 416,31	R$ 432,42	R$ 308,00	R$ 384,84	R$ 366,34
jan-20	R$ 646,80	R$ 370,05	R$ 364,15	R$ 434,32	R$ 290,44	R$ 295,59	R$ 348,20
feb-20	R$ 342,23	R$ 373,78	R$ 320,63	R$ 395,97	R$ 308,19	R$ 335,97	R$ 328,41

This data set shows that women farmers play a leading role in various economic processes, performing a large number of activities. They produce for self-consumption, make donations and exchange their production and, at the same time, seek to improve their work organization and increase their participation in markets. They are, therefore, leading an intense economic life that is usually unknown and disregarded by the common sense, government agents and policy makers.

The use of Agroecological Logbooks as a political and pedagogical tool for the technical assistance teams supported by the *Semear Internacional* Program made it possible to unveil this intense economic contribution of women farmers, with the help of feminist economics as an analytical tool for addressing these women's work. However, most activities carried out by women farmers do not result in monetary transactions and, for this reason, remain hidden from economic analysis.

This shows that strategies to tackle poverty in rural areas, such as those implemented by IFAD, need to incorporate affirmative action mechanisms to overcome gender inequalities, especially for building women's personal, political and economic autonomy. Moreover, these strategies should recognize the economic role played by women farmers, thus contributing to give visibility to the enormous amount of work and wealth produced by them, which is still disregarded by the state and society.

“

The Logbook started to be part of my life and of my family since the Pro-Semiarid project [began], with meetings to discuss the participation of women in production. And, from then on, I’m motivated. At each meeting there was an interesting discussion; and then we were asked to draw a map showing what we had in the backyard; and when I began to do it, I imagined that I didn't have much, [but] when I put it on paper there were countless things I had in my backyard, so it started to get my attention, to push me so that I would come to reality and note down my things. And that was an interesting thing that I hadn't discovered yet, all the things that I had in my backyard and didn't realize. So the Logbook and the map did come to boost my family’s production. The people who are assisting us on this project, they encourage us and give us strength. Because it is important to see what we do, what we produce in our backyard. The Logbook changed a lot of things, and from then on I realized that it was important to write down a detail here, a detail there, that everything made a difference. I also started to see that what I produced made a difference. I didn't go to the market to buy bell pepper because I had it in my backyard ... the eggs, every day had that glorious moment of going to the chicken house to get the egg. So this changed my life a lot, the Logbook came to guide the people who are in this project and strengthens us, so when we are very stressed, upset, it makes us feel alive ... it brings happiness, right?! Not to mention that when we are doing something the children come to help, and that is very rewarding.”

Edvania de Jesus Andrade, 38 years old.

Novo Paraíso Settlement, Bahia – Pro Semiarid Project.

04 Agroecological Logbooks' contribution

to the promotion of food and nutritional security in the northeastern semiarid

This chapter aims to provoke a critical reflection on the consumption, sale, exchange and donation of agroecological food products, in order to assess their impacts on the food and nutritional security of women farmers and their families, based on the data collected and systematized during the process of Agroecological Logbook adoption (August 2019 – February 2020) by 879 women farmers in six IFAD-supported projects in seven states in the Brazilian Northeast.

To this end, we start by taking a broad and encompassing view of food and nutritional security. When looking at the data showing the changes in the consumption of agroecological food products occurred during this process, our assumption is that food is more than the intake of nutrients, as food choices depend on cultural factors and the particularities of each socio-political context. Adequate and healthy food availability results from socially and environmentally sustainable agricultural systems, which are being built in the communities and social groups benefiting from the six projects supported by IFAD in Brazil, in the northeastern semiarid region.

In a country like Brazil, with high levels of socio-biodiversity, the diversification of food sources – especially fruits and vegetables – is a major factor in guaranteeing an adequate nutrition in accordance with established standards. The Agroecological Logbooks were able to "shed light" on what was obscured, revealing the value of the food produced in rural backyards, both with regard to disease prevention due to self-consumption practices, which constitute what we might call a kind of "indirect economy," and with regard to exchange and donation practices, which are other ways of ensuring the circulation of food products and allowing other families in the community a more diversified diet.

The many faces of productive backyards

Historically, backyards have been the domain of rural and urban women, being seen as a mere extension of the "home," and thus without potential to generate significant productive benefits, although they have always been a part of the local supply networks that guarantee self-consumption and strongly mitigate the impacts of food and nutritional insecurity in local communities.

One of the goals of the adoption of Agroecological Logbooks is precisely to give visibility to the multiple functions that backyards have taken in the lives of families within a given territory, which include their contributions to what could be considered a new agricultural development model, since they are a privileged locus for strengthening inter and intrapersonal bonds, and generating monetary and non-monetary benefits, in addition to disseminating innovations in agricultural and food practices.

The use and monitoring of the Logbooks in our community is helping our work. Today I cultivate in my backyard vegetables, medicinal plants and fruits such as acerola, umbu, jocote, cashew; and we even found out how to grow others. And we can make our pulps, juices and delicious sweets. Also, when we do not produce, we buy from a friend and it is just another little income generation for everyone. (...) It's a wonderful project and it has strengthened us, especially in this pandemic moment."

Francisca de Deus, president of the association of São José de Cocos/Ipiranga - Piauí.

Viva o Semiárido Project.

Backyards can be understood as spaces that make up a "system" based on their different management zones (PACHECO, 1997), constituting places of high ecological diversity and of critical importance for the Work Plans of IFAD-supported Projects in Brazil.

I

They can be considered privileged spaces of sociability that allow the transmission of traditional knowledge through the practice of exchanging and donating seeds, seedlings and food.

II

They are experimental fields for observing the acclimatization of new species and testing the effectiveness of farming techniques.

III

They serve as “living pharmacies,” since most backyards, in addition to a wide range of foods, contain medicinal plants, many of which are used in home remedies (teas, syrups, tinctures).

IV

They are teaching spaces that allow learning from doing in a continuous handling of nature and of its changing cycles and environmental conditions.

V

They are places that, due to the direct contact with cultivated plants, allow a moment of rest and facilitate the social coexistence between family members and neighbors of different generations; this, especially for women, has been extremely important due to the lack of opportunities in the community for leisure and rest.

VI

They are systems that foster agroecological innovations, because they depend on local knowledge and technologies, generally compatible with local social practices.

VII

It has been proven that, in the face of climate change, backyards are production systems that are more environmentally sustainable and more resilient to its effects.

VIII

They represent the main source of food for some public purchasing policies, such as the National School Meal Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), thus ensuring significant improvements in the quality of the food supplied to public facilities such as schools, nursing homes and hospitals.

These are the various faces of productive backyards. They reveal the backyards’ multifunctionality in the life of rural communities.

Agroecological production is a way to guarantee food and nutritional security

A total of 879 women recorded their production, generating 89,735 different entries, each corresponding to a line in the Logbook. This number of entries corresponds to a diversity of **1,228 different products**, including animal, vegetable and mixed foods; handicrafts; seedlings and seeds; medicinal plants; services; and many others.

ANNEX 3 contains a table with the complete List of the Diversity of Production of Agroecological Women Farmers.

It is necessary to emphasize the importance of consuming fresh, locally produced foods that are culturally appropriate and of high nutritional value, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes, seeds and nuts, which completely preserve their nutrients.

Also, a healthy dietary pattern presupposes a great complementarity between food groups, defined according to their nutritional or biological characteristics. The common food groups are the following:

1. Foods with a high concentration of carbohydrates, such as grains, breads, pasta, tubers and roots;
2. Fruits, legumes and greens with high levels of vitamins and minerals; and
3. Protein-rich foods, mostly of animal origin, with special attention to whole grains, legumes, seeds and nuts (BRASIL, 2008).

One issue that must be considered is that these biological and nutritional factors need to be combined with cultural and seasonal factors. It is necessary to take into account the food resources that grow spontaneously at certain times of the year, according to environmental conditions, as well as to understand the value of the foods that are part of the cultural traditions of each people.

Moreover, it is important to remember that eating habits are one of the constitutive elements of social groups, since food represents a cultural heritage of communities, a knowledge inherited from generation to generation – a process of transgenerational transmission in the which women play a fundamental role.

In the case of traditional peoples and communities, it is essential to take into account the factors that may interfere with their ethnic and racial identity, precisely because food choices constitute collective representations of tradition, at the same time that the meanings assigned to them are transformed in the processes of social interaction.

A further consideration concerns biodiversity, a major principle of food and nutritional security, especially in Brazil, which, according to the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, is the country with the world's greatest biodiversity of flora and fauna. Also according to the Institute, there are more than 103,870 animal species and 43,020 plant species known to science in the Brazilian territory. Brazil is estimated to have at least 312 native fruit species, many of which are in family backyards and orchards in the Brazilian Semiarid region. It should be pointed out that, even in the face of limiting conditions arising from climatic fluctuations and from an ongoing drought that started in 2012, it has been possible to cultivate this wide range of species, many of which have been spread by donations and exchanges among the families that inhabit the semiarid biome in these seven northeastern states – Ceará, Bahia, Sergipe, Piauí, Pernambuco, Alagoas and Paraíba.

In what way are backyards already the privileged locus for disseminating sustainable food and agricultural practices, as revealed in the Logbook entries of the women who cultivate such spaces? How do these women lead decision-making about what to plant and what to harvest, what goes on sale in the markets and what makes up their daily meals?


Sra. Maria Cleide
Área de situação: 3,44 Ha.
Moradia
Aviário
Cisterna
Frutíferas
Plantação de Cana
Horta


Sra. Bernardina
Área de situação: 3,48 Ha.
Jardim
Plantas medicinais
Moradia
Horta
Jardim
Jardim


Jacira maria dos Santos
Por: de pedras
C. Formosa B/A


Mª MARTA

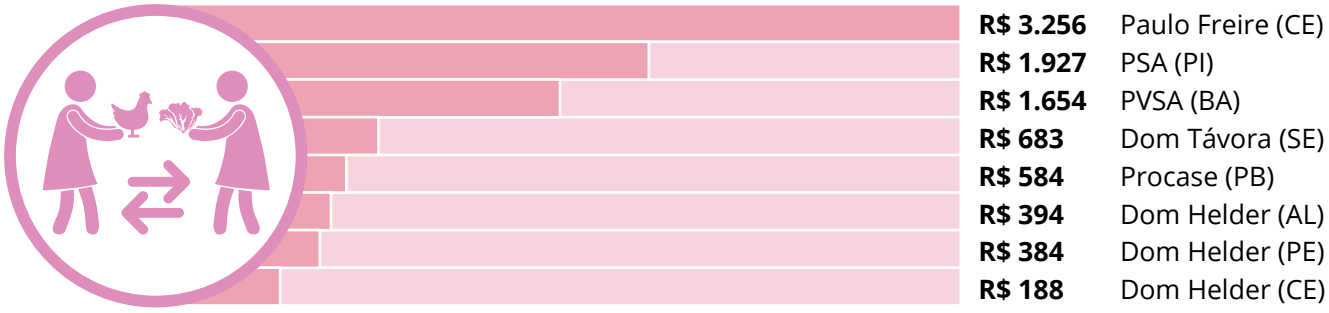
The Brazilian Northeast has an enormous wealth of food traditions, reflected in the food recipes that the women participating in the IFAD-supported projects create and experiment with in their daily lives, and which they continuously exchange among themselves when they talk with neighbors or in meetings, workshops and "conversation circles" organized by partner organizations that provide technical assistance and rural extension services (ATER). Many of these recipes include variations in the use of food resources, such as cassava and its subproducts, or make an extensive use of the variety of fruits found in backyards and orchards, through the production of pulps, jellies and sweets.

Many creative ways to fully exploit food resources and avoid waste are revealed in the reports of all women farmers engaging in these agricultural and food strategies, as shown by all the information contained in the Agroecological Logbooks.

The exchange of food, seeds and seedlings among women in the community, although tending to be underreported practices and thus not noted down by all of them, testify to their desire to "pass on" this socio-environmental wealth of their territories and contribute to the community's food and nutritional security. If the backyards, in a given territory, are filled with healthy and varied foods – representing all food groups and types and also being emblematic of cultural traditions – it is possible to feed and nourish, in a healthy way, all the families that live there through a practice that cross the borders and walls separating the houses to encompass the local community and the whole territory (which includes nearby communities).

The Agroecological Logbooks used by the women participating in the FIDA projects in Brazil revealed this culture of exchange and donation, as shown in the graphic below, which covers the period from August 2019 to February 2020.

Socioeconomic relationships of exchange by Project and state



There is a silent revolution taking place in the spaces where women farmers live and disseminate the knowledge they inherited from their mothers and grandmothers. Backyards and their surrounding areas – where food and medicinal plants are collected – are where these food traditions are maintained and transmitted to future generations. These traditions are cultivated in the work of women and other family members in planting and harvesting activities, based on agroecological methods and principles, which propose a more systemic approach to nature. It is undeniable that women play a major role in sustaining this agroecological approach, taking advantage of all the inputs and resources that circulate in these spaces and of the efforts of all those who participate in the management of land and its resources.

“

My Agroecological Logbook came to encourage me to plant my vegetables, so that I may consume these organic products, without pesticides, which made me creative because I’m having a healthy diet; I’m also growing medicinal plants and this has been making me happy, because I'm doing the things that I wanted so much. I'm making a dream come true, because it was my dream to have a cistern for my production so that I could have my vegetable beds, so that I could have my vegetables, so that I could have my organic products to have a good diet, but not only for me, I also share my vegetable gardens, plants and fruits with my neighbors; I sell, and this makes me happier to get something like that and, thank God, today I have the Logbook in my hands and I’m making my dream come true. The Agroecological Logbook is teaching me a lot, so that I can see things that I didn't have before!”

Maria Neide Gomes de Souza, 43 years old, lives in Sítio Proeza, near the Santa Cruz community in the Rural Territory *Construindo um Futuro Melhor*, in the municipality of Casa Nova – BA.

Pro-Semiarid Project.

Looking at the logbooks' food data

To understand the relationship between what is produced and what is consumed and to define the main characteristics of the "eating habits" of the 642 women and their family members who used the ALs and answered the questionnaires, it is necessary to use a systematization model with categories that are easy to handle and understand. The classification system used for systematizing the food products recorded in the ALs prioritized the division into food groups, according to their origin (animal origin vs. plant origin vs. mixed origin).

FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Foods of animal origin are all foods of direct or indirect animal origin. This group includes foods such as honey, milk, eggs, meat, and cheese, among others.

FOODS OF PLANT ORIGIN

Foods of plant origin are those originating from plant sources. Examples are leaves, roots, stems and fruits.

FOODS OF MIXED ORIGIN

The "foods of mixed origin" category includes all foods prepared with products of vegetable and animal origin, such as broths.

Today I see how much I produce, because when I finish filling out the month's form I see how much I consumed, exchanged or sold. Before, I only valued things bought from outside, but most of the things we consume at home I take from my backyard."

Vilma Alves, 58 years old, lives in the Pau Preto community, Parambu, Ceará.

Paulo Freire Project.

Food products were also classified according to the purpose and type of processing used in their production, differentiating between "fresh foods" or "minimally processed," on the one hand, and ultra-processed food products[9].

FRESH FOODS

The fresh food category comprises all food products obtained from plants or animals and purchased for consumption without having been processed. Examples: greens, legumes and fruits (fresh or dried); tubers (potatoes, cassava, etc.); rice; corn (in grain or on the cob).

MINIMALLY PROCESSED FOODS

The minimally processed category includes fresh foods that have undergone minimal changes in the food industry, such as milling, drying, pasteurization, etc. Examples: cereals; flours; cornmeal; fruit juices (without added sugar or other substances); yogurt (without added sugar or other substances).

PROCESSED FOODS

Processed food products are food products manufactured with the addition of salt, sugar, oil or vinegar, which makes them nutritionally unbalanced. Examples: canned and preserved food; tomato extracts or concentrates; syrup and candied fruits; nuts with added sugar, salted meat; cheeses and breads (made with wheat flour, yeast, water and salt).

ULTRA-PROCESSED FOODS

Ultra-processed products are industrial food products typically made with five or more ingredients. Examples: cookies, ice cream and sweets; cakes; breakfast cereals; cereal bars; “instant” soups, pasta and spices; “packaged” snacks; soft drinks; chocolate milk; sweetened yogurts and milk drinks; energy drinks.

An important consideration for the analysis of the “consumption” of agroecological foods is that, in general, the foods consumed were not registered with the same precision and assiduity as the foods that were sold. The fact that most of the reported values refer to the sale of products followed by values for consumption, donation and, lastly, exchanged products, raises the possibility of an underreporting of non-monetary practices.

[9] This way of classifying food is in accordance with the guidelines of the Brazilian Ministry of Health, which, in 2014, updated and published the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population (GAPB). Seeking to overcome a strictly biological perspective, the Guide adopts the expanded concept of adequate and healthy food (AAS), based on an intersectoral approach to Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security (SSAN). Some aspects of the GAPB guidelines were incorporated into the classification process that guided the systematization of the data in the Agroecological Logbooks. An issue further explored in the classification system proposed by GAPB involves the “levels” of food processing which divide foodstuffs into the following categories: (i) minimally processed foods; (ii) processed foods; and (iii) ultra-processed foods.

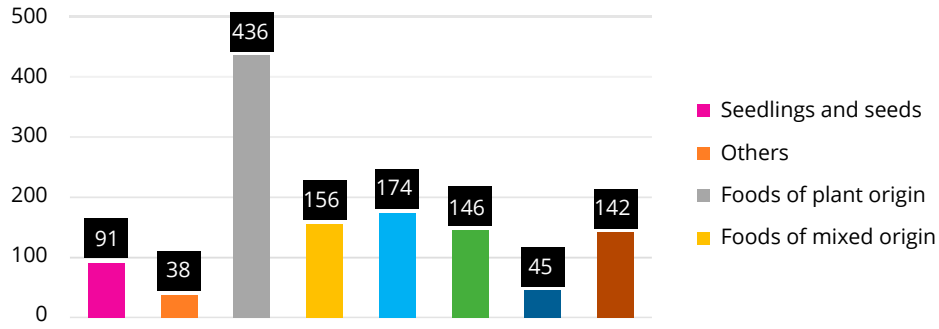
There is indeed a greater difficulty in registering habits of consumption (and of donation and exchange), partly because the practice of writing down the products sold is more common in the routine of some of the women farmers, those who have been creating mechanisms to control money inflows and outflows, in order to facilitate the management of the family economy and of enterprises, in the case of productive projects carried out at the collective level.

This practice of noting down product sales was further reinforced because of the implementation of "Business Plans" (PNs) and "Investment Plans" (PIs)[10], many of which require financial planning mechanisms in order to participate in public bidding and ensure proper accounting.

A total of 1,228 different products were registered, mostly foods of animal and vegetable origin

The entries recorded in the Logbooks show that foods of plant origin represent approximately 36% of the total, corresponding to 436 different types of products, followed by foods of mixed origin, corresponding to 18% (156 different types of products); plants and medicinal preparations: 17% (146 different types of products); and foods of animal origin: 14% (142 different types of products), as shown in Graph 1.

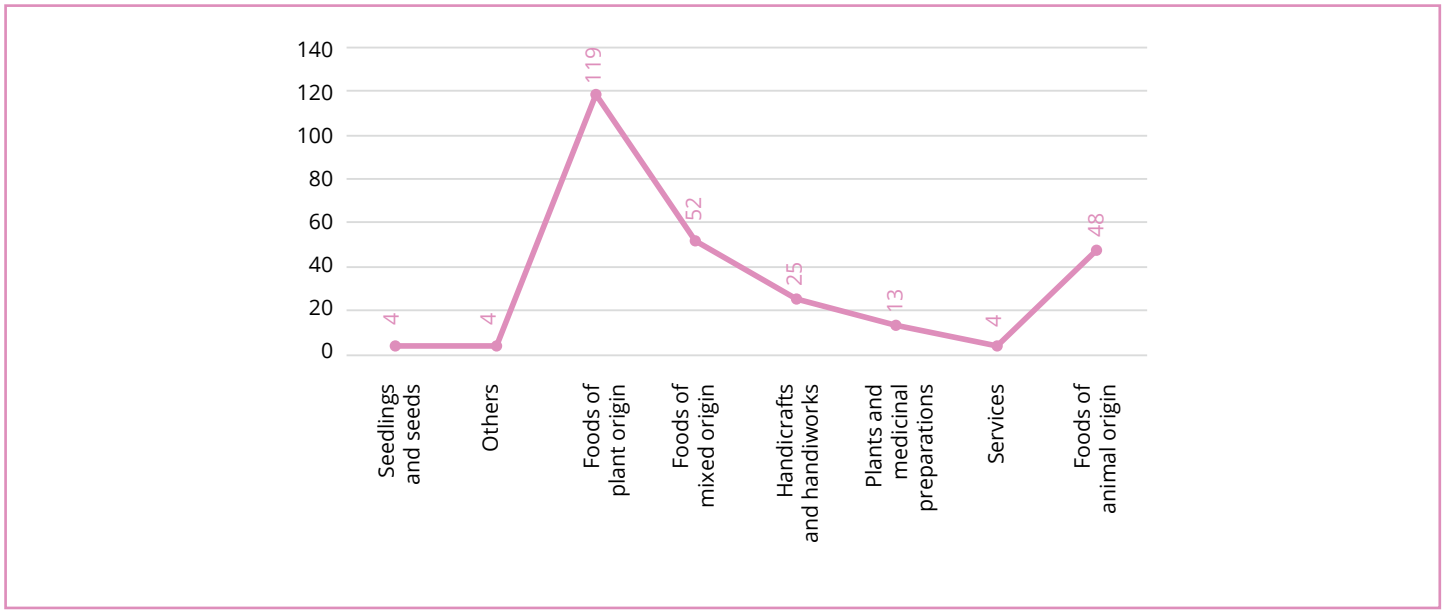
Graph 1. Product diversity: number of products without repetition



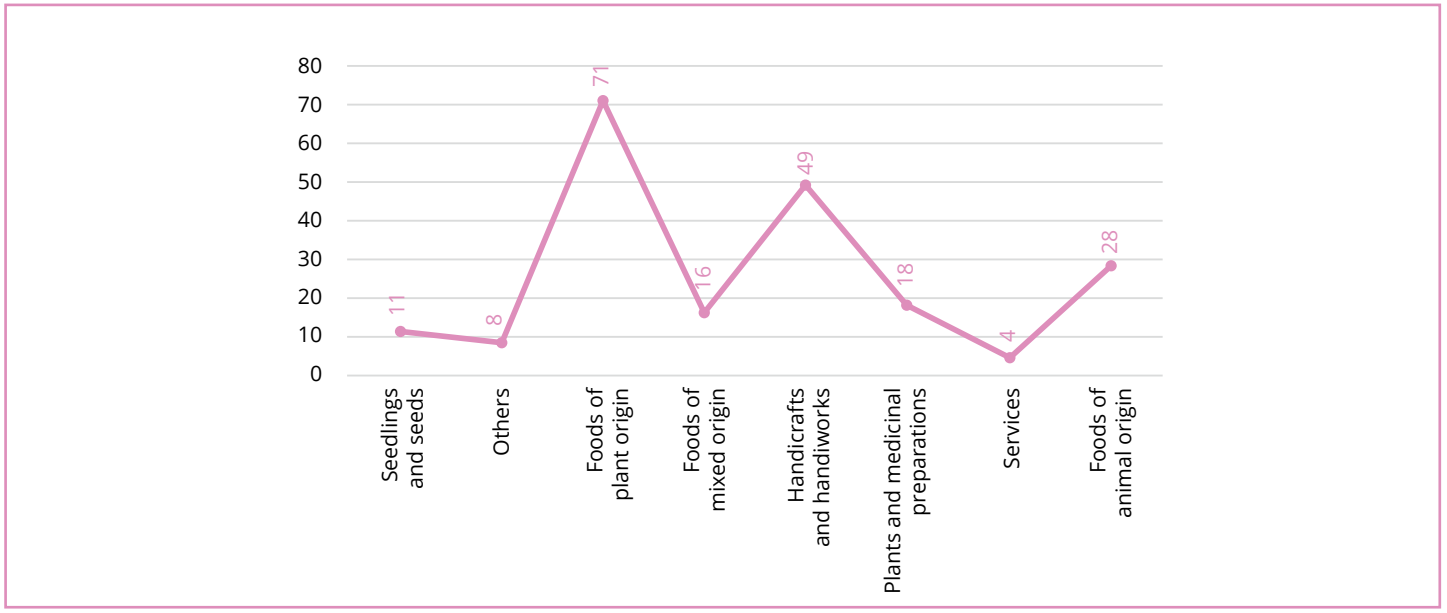
[10] IFAD-supported projects encourage the strengthening of productive activities – such as poultry farming, sheep farming, and productive backyards – through small investments in "business plans" or "investment plans." These productive projects are managed collectively by the associations and aim to consolidate the processes of social organization.

Within this broad value, we can also see expand our look and check each project, as shown in the following graphs.

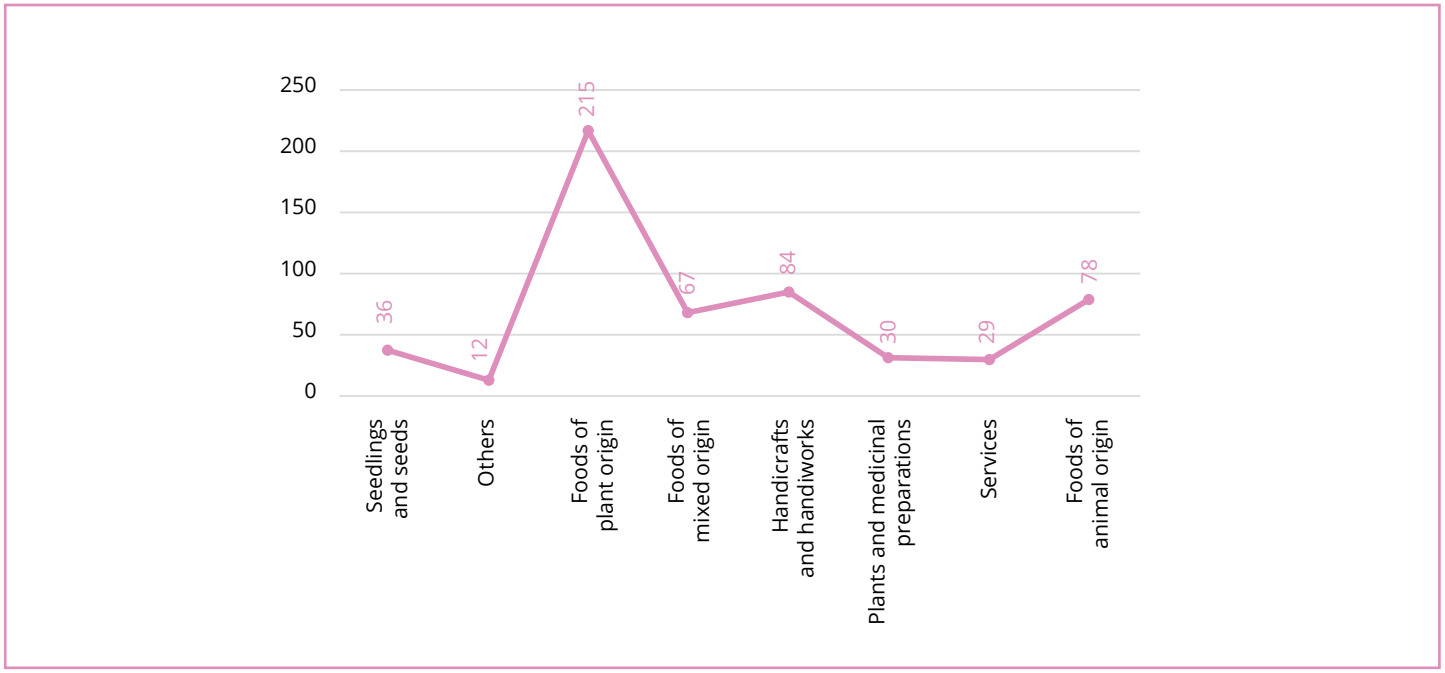
Graph 2. Diversity of products in PDHC II: 269 types without repetition



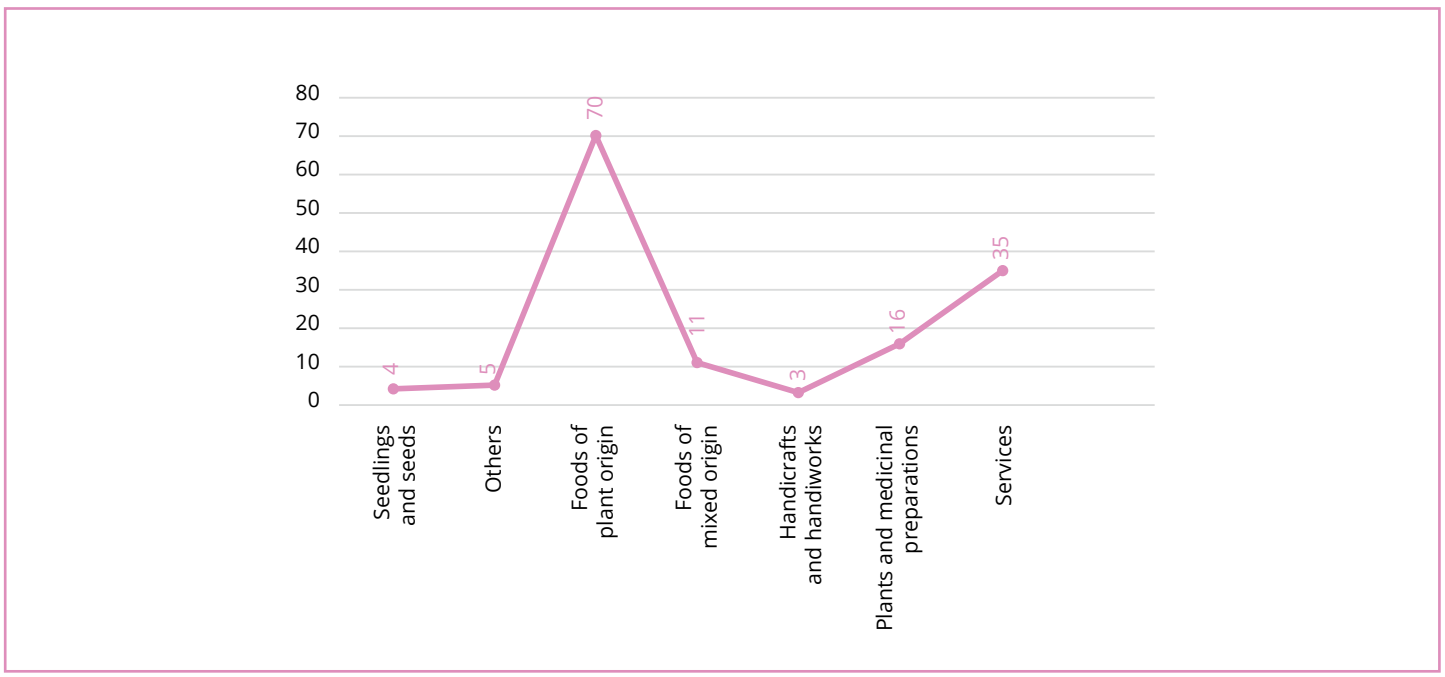
Graph 3. Diversity of products in the Dom Távora Project: 205 types without repetition



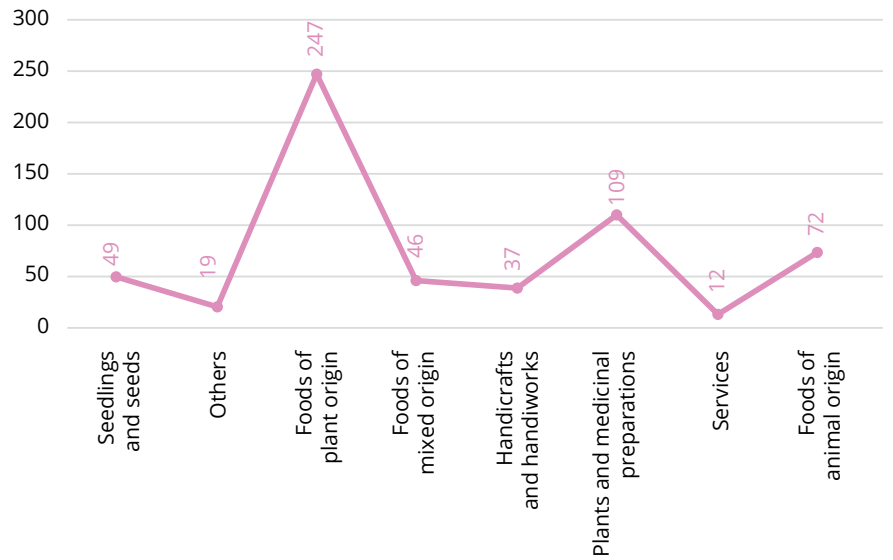
Graph 4. Diversity of products in the Paulo Freire Project: 551 types without repetition



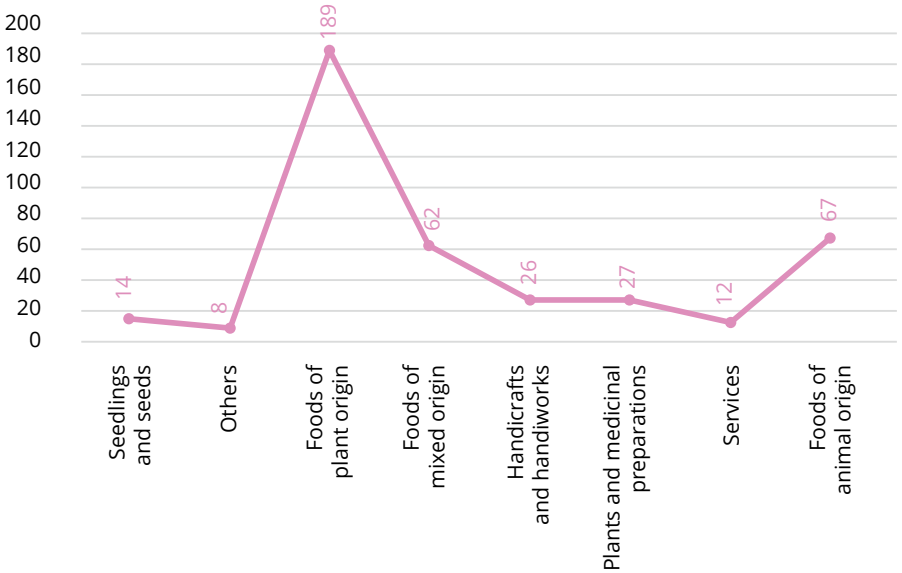
Graph 5. Diversity of products in PROCASE: 144 types without repetition



Graph 6. Diversity of products in the Pro-Semiarid Project: 591 types without repetition



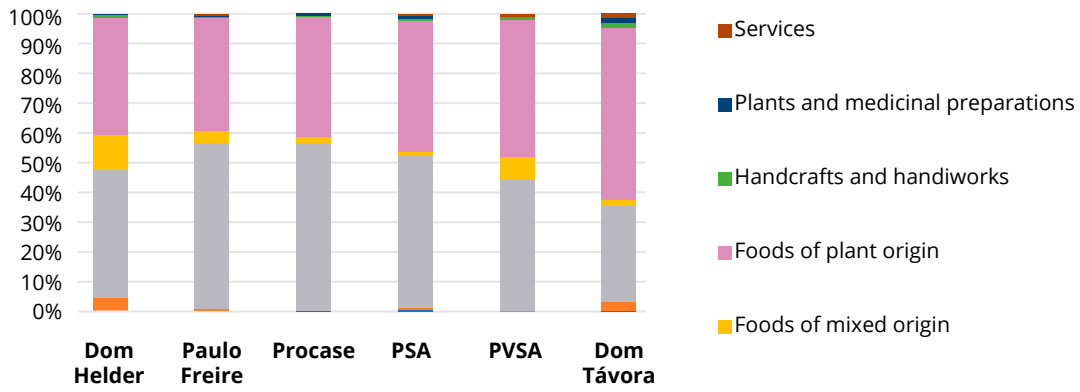
Graph 7. Diversity of products in the Viva o Semiárido Project: 405 types without repetition



An even closer look at the consumed products

By excluding the products sold and focusing on non-monetary socioeconomic relationships (exchange, donation and consumption), we observe that most of the products are of plant origin, followed by products of animal origin.

Graph 8. Products in the sphere of non-monetary socioeconomic relationships by project



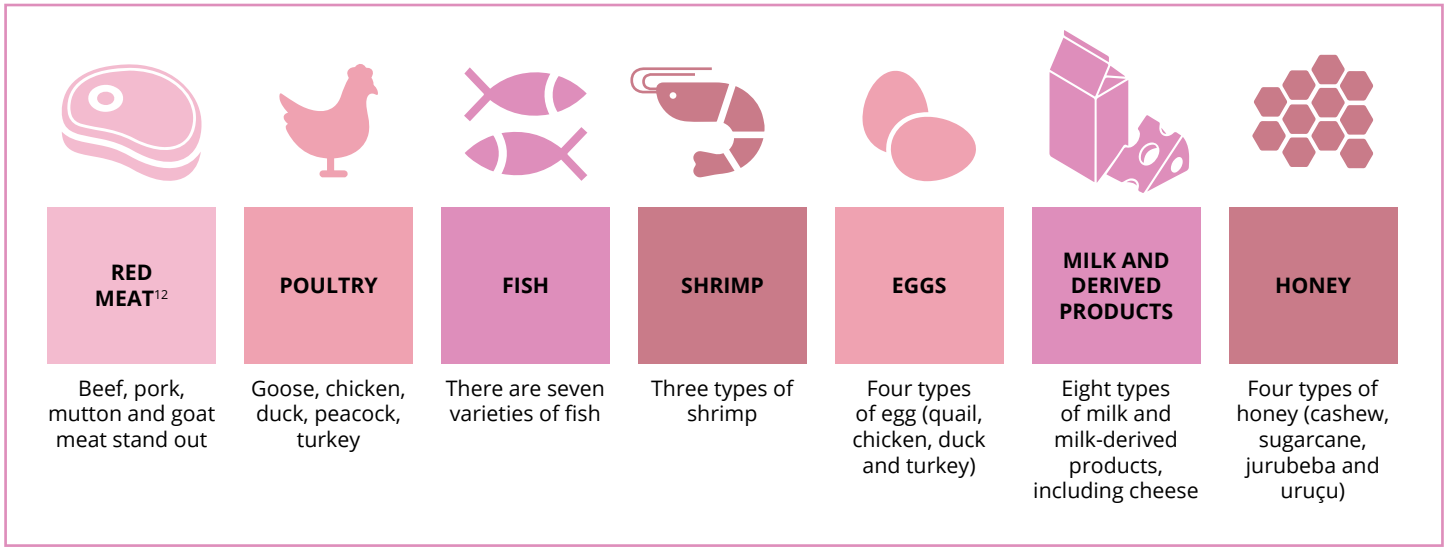
Analysis of the diversity of agroecological products recorded in the logbooks

Food diversity is one of the founding principles of food and nutritional security, being widely incorporated into the production methods of most rural families in Brazil's northeastern semiarid region, which are based on the principles of agroecology[11], prioritizing species diversity and complementarity through a holistic and systemic approach. Insofar as meals contain a variety of foods (of various colors, textures and flavors), respect seasonal availability and reflect the traditions of regions, territories and communities, in addition to being available in the necessary quantity – three meals a day – there is a better chance of guaranteeing food and nutritional security.

[11] We adopt here a more comprehensive concept of agroecology that goes beyond mere technological or input substitution, encompassing the various manifestations of social, economic and political organization. Agroecological productive arrangements are understood as referring not only to agricultural practices, but also to the incorporation of agronomic, ecological and socioeconomic principles, in order to assess the effects of technology on agricultural systems and society (ALTIERI, 1998). An important aspect of this conception is the valorization of the cultures, traditions, knowledge and experiences of farmers as a starting point for fostering technological innovation. Another aspect that distinguishes agroecology from other agricultural approaches is its critical stance toward the economic bias that has dominated agronomic studies, in an attempt to recover a more holistic and systemic view of productive processes by focusing on "production systems" or" agrosystems."

The first point to be highlighted when analyzing the data, therefore, is the level of food diversity, which is present in all food categories, but which becomes more expressive in the case of foods of plant origin: fruits, vegetables, greens.

When analyzing products of animal origin, we find a wide range of types or varieties that fall into each category, thus demonstrating the strength of "animal husbandry" in these rural properties.



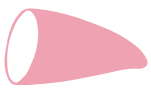
In the typology adopted here, the diversity of foods of plant origin that are consumed, donated, exchanged and sold becomes more evident when examining more closely the varieties within each type of food, which is also related to differences in processing the same species – which may be shelled, threshed, dried and so on.

Legumes include green beans, string beans, cowpeas, macassar cowpeas, pigeon peas; and also lentils, dried peas, fava beans and chickpeas. Twenty-nine types of beans and 7 varieties of broad beans were identified. In the seed category[13], it is worth mentioning the production of three varieties of sesame and their use by rural families in meals and for donation, exchange or sale.

[12] The diversity of animal husbandry is quite evident in rural communities and reflects the incentives offered through "business plans" (PNs) or "investment plans" (PIs) by the projects since the beginning of their implementation. The farming of swine, sheep, goats and cattle stands out.
[13] Seeds are characterized as the part of the plant responsible for generating new plants, which are also used as food. In general, seed foods are sources of fiber, B vitamins and fats considered "healthy."

Among the vegetables, the following varieties were identified:





PEPPER	CUCUMBER	MAXIXE	TOMATO	BELL PEPPER	CASSAVA
Six varieties of pepper	Three varieties of cucumber	Three varieties of maxixe	Seven varieties of tomato[14]	Four varieties of bell pepper	Six varieties of cassava

With regard to greens, two varieties of collard stand out.

Fruits – which represent the most varied food category; 56 fruits were identified in all – were found in the following varieties:



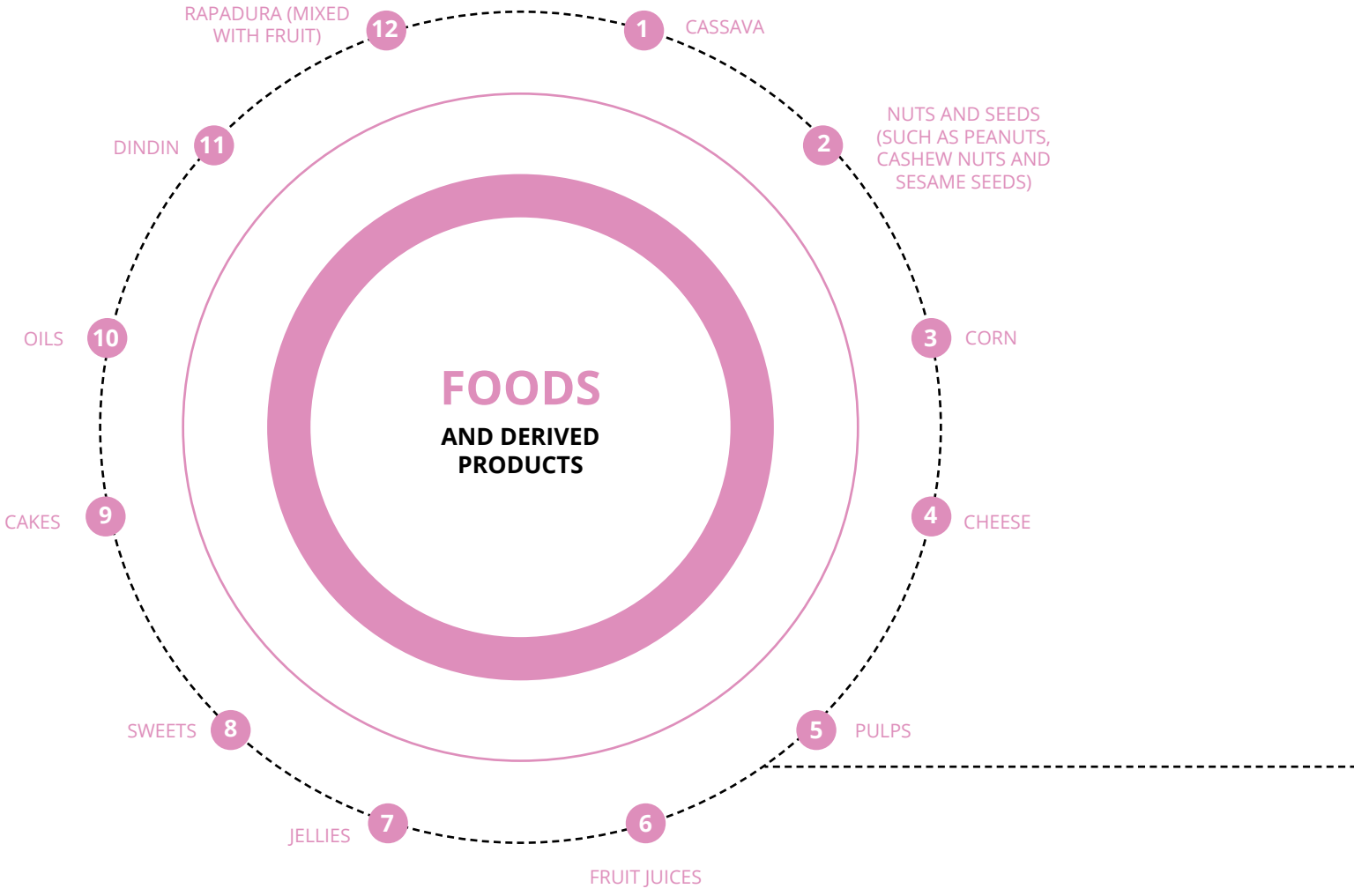
BANANA	MELON	LEMON	MANGO	PASSION FRUIT	PAPAYA
Thirteen varieties of bananas	Three varieties of melon	Four varieties of lemon	Five varieties of mango	Six varieties of passion fruit	Two varieties of papaya

[14] It is important to note that botanically, tomatoes are considered “a fruit,” that is, it is classified in the category of "fruits." Studies show that eggplants, pumpkins, cucumbers, bell peppers, among other foods called “legumes” in Brazil, are also formally considered "fruits." Technically, a fruit is the seed-bearing ripened ovary of a plant. At the same time, it is necessary to understand that they are popularly called “legumes” or “vegetables,” and that different parts of these vegetables are usually consumed, such as fruits, stems or roots.

Making full use of food resources is another indicator of food and nutritional security. In this sense, we present below some considerations on the strategies used by rural women to take full advantage of food resources, such as “minimal” processing and the development of several “varieties” or “subproducts.”

The processing of fresh food – which involves physical procedures, such as heating, pressing or grinding; in addition to biological techniques, such as fermentation and maturation – helps to promote its use in the daily diet. With a minimum of processing, there are fewer changes in nutrients, which may occur in the case of higher levels of processing.

The infographic below shows the different subproducts derived from certain foods – a reflection of the diversity inherent in culinary practices.



1. CASSAVA
Eleven cassava-derived products recorded: tapioca dough, tapioca gum, tapioca cake, cassava puree, cassava flour, cassava ice cream, tapioca *beiju* (dry and stuffed)[15], starch biscuit, cassava bread, *brevidade* cake.

2. NUTS AND SEEDS (SUCH AS PEANUTS, CASHEW NUTS AND SESAME SEEDS)
Fourteen nut- and seed-derived products recorded: *paçoca* (with cashew nuts, peanuts or sesame seeds); cashew pâté; peanut sweets; sweets (of peanuts, sesame seeds or cashew nuts); peanut flour; sesame seed flour; cashew nuts (roasted or candied); cashew nut frozen sweets; cereal bars; *manzape* cake.

3. CORN
Ten corn-derived products recorded: *pamonha*, popcorn, polenta, couscous cake, *xerém* corn mash, *mungunzá* porridge corn, corn bread, *sequilho* (corn cookies), cornmeal flour, couscous flour.

4. CHEESE
Eight cheese-derived products recorded: cheese bread, cheese dumplings, cheese bagel; and four types/varieties: rennet cheese, goat cheese, butter cheese, creamy cheese.

5. PULPS
Twelve types recorded: acerola pulp, *buriti* palm fruit pulp, yellow mombin fruit pulp, cashew pulp, coconut pulp, guava pulp, soursop pulp, orange pulp, mango pulp, passion fruit pulp, jocote pulp, umbu pulp.

6. FRUIT JUICES
Twenty types recorded: pineapple, acerola, cashew, sugarcane, carambola, collard, guava, soursop, orange, lemon, apple, papaya, mango, passion fruit, wild passion fruit, jocote, umbu, green juice, tamarind, tangerine.

7. JELLIES
Three types: guava jelly, passion fruit jelly, butternut squash jelly.

8. SWEETS
Thirty-three types: candied passion fruit, candied cashew, banana jam, banana candy, pineapple jam, peanut candy, potato jam, buriti jam, cocoa candy, cashew jam, curd milk candy, cashew nut candy, coconut jam, sesame seed candy, guava jam, redcurrant jam, jackfruit jam, pumpkin jam, papaya jam, papaya-and-coconut jam, mango jam, watermelon jam, umbu jam, coconut candy, licuri palm fruit candy, coconut cream, licuri palm fruit condensed milk, cassava ice cream, sweet cones, *paçoca* (cashew nut, peanut and sesame seed), *pé de moleque* (candied peanut sweet).

9. CAKES
Twelve types: pineapple, banana, potato, cinnamon, carrot, coconut, jackfruit, pumpkin, orange, cassava, corn and cream.

10. OILS
Four types: coconut, babassu, licuri and pequi.

11. DINDIN[16]
Six types: cashew nut, coconut, guava, licuri, mango and tamarind.

12. RAPADURA (MIXED WITH FRUIT)
Three types: coconut, jackfruit and papaya.

[15] The beijus recorded by the women farmers have a variety of fillings: coconut, licuri, banana or guava, and can be either dry or soft in texture
[16] Dindin is a frozen juice sold in small, cylindrical plastic bags.

“

After the Logbook arrived, I don't worry ... At first I had a concern ... I’d think about what I was producing, what I was selling ... There were times when I didn't even know what I was producing, because I'm a leader of my place, I’m always travelling a lot, going away for a week, but the Logbook helped me even with this, [because] when I leave, my husband and my daughter already know what they consumed from the backyard, they write it down in the notebook, and then when I arrive I just have to note it down in the Logbook and then, at the end of the week or at the end of the month, if I want, as we are very interested in knowing what we produced in that certain period ... [it’s] ready, we only look there in the Logbook. So my notebook became a working tool for me. Besides being an instrument for controlling my work, it became an instrument of work itself; it became a documentary, because one year from now, two years from now, I will want to know, perhaps, what I produced and sold in 2019, 2020, what did I eat. And there it is, my documentary is kept there with a lot of love and care. The Agroecological Logbook, for me, is for being in control of my work, my life and my family. And that's it. This Agroecological Logbook was very important to me. It was an interesting idea, this idea of bringing it to us. I am very happy to help, too; there are about 20 women with me here in the association and in the community that I help to write because they don’t know how to write.”

Maria Francisca Gomes Silva, Fornos/Picos community.

Viva o Semiárido Project, Piauí.

With regard to food processing, we observe the exploitation of a wide variety of fruits in different types of "derived products." This is evidence of their high nutritional value, as fruits contain many vitamins and minerals that are essential to strengthen the immune system and protect against various diseases and disorders.

In short, it is undeniable that this number of 34 fruits used in various processed products is a reflection of the socio-biodiversity found in the backyards of the semiarid region, which, although historically seen as a place of need, shows signs of abundance and vitality that are reflected both in the wealth of cultivated species and in the innovations that an agroecological approach introduced in the productive arrangements.

Unconventional Food Plants (PANCS)

Another issue to be highlighted regarding the Agroecological Logbooks entries is the consumption, donation and exchange of unconventional food plants (PANCs – Portuguese acronym for *plantas alimentícias não convencionais*) – which are rustic plants adapted to the climate, with low water and fertilization requirements. This acronym for unconventional food plants has only been popularized in the last ten years in the scientific community and the media, but, for many families, these rustic and native plants that "grow anywhere," sometimes being confused with "weeds," have been used over the years as rich sources of vitamins and minerals.

They are called by several names, according to region and biome, and should be recognized for their contribution to food and nutritional security and to the fight against diseases, as is the case of *ora-pro-nóbis* or "*orabrobó*" (*Pereskia aculeata*), which, in addition to being used to fight anemia due to its high iron content, is a great alternative source of "protein."

Five PANC species were identified among the Logbooks' entries: caruru de palma, a typical dish made of the prickly pear cactus (palma, in Portuguese); fresh palma; pequi; jalap; *ora-pro-nóbis*; and purslane.

Ora-pro-nobis is an excellent source of protein, as it may contain 17 to 32% of protein in dry matter

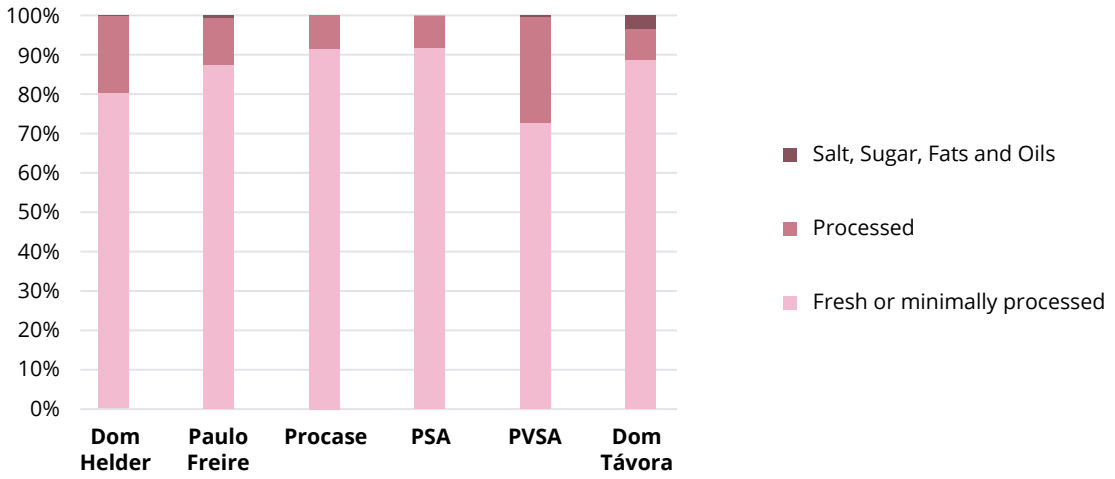
There are likely more PANC species that have not been identified yet, but they tend to be seen only as part of the landscape, as if they were mere "weeds" and, therefore, not considered as suitable food resources. Many of the plant species found in backyards that have been identified in socio-biodiversity maps may be understood as undervalued food resources that, although little used in cooking, may be classified as PANCs. It should be noted that, in the semiarid region, which is characterized by uncertain climatic conditions and long periods of drought, this plants' hardiness and ability to grow in unfavorable conditions can be of great help in promoting food and nutritional security in these communities.

Nutritional values: fresh foods versus processed foods

Fresh food represents the majority of the value of the food produced – 85% for non-monetary relationships and 70% of all product sales. In both cases, the remaining value basically refers to processed foods.

Graph 9 shows the small proportion of processed foods compared to fresh or minimally processed foods – these being quite expressive in “non-monetary” relationships (exchange, donation and consumption).

Graph 9. Food processing in non-monetary economic relationships by project



See in Annex 4 detailed information on food processing in non-monetary economic relationships by project

Another important fact is that the share of processed foods grows in product sales – ranging from 22% to 45% across the six Projects.

With regard to non-monetary economic relationships (consumption, donation and exchange), see in Annex 4 a series of charts showing that fresh foods, which can be considered healthier, are more used for consumption, exchange and donation.

Extractive practices

"Let food be your medicine, and medicine be your food" (Hipócrates)

The Agroecological Logbooks allowed identifying 116 different food plants, many of which also have medicinal properties and are used by rural women – the majority of whom perform various functions in addition to their role as "farmers," also acting as "*curandeiras*" (folk healers), "root women," "*benzedeiras*" (faith healers) and "midwives" in the community – mainly for making home remedies, such as teas, syrups and tinctures. Many of these plants – as foodstuff or purely medicinal – are grown and collected not only in backyards, but also in the surrounding areas, such as forests, shrublands and pastures.

In general, extractive practices show that there are other spaces used as sources of food and health resources, since 61.2% of the women farmers who recorded their practices in the Logbooks collect natural resources in the Caatinga biome. Among the 56 farmers who declared themselves *quilombolas*, 43% collect natural resources in the *Caatinga*, while 34% collect in pastures, 25% in forests and 25% in shrublands. In addition, more than half of quilombola women farmers (52%) forage for natural resources in more than one location, moving between forest and shrubland, *caatinga* and pastures, to find plants suitable for medicinal or food purposes.

It is important to remember that these extractive practices are part of the way of life of traditional peoples. Thus, it is no surprise that the systematized data shows an intersection between ethnic and racial identity and extractivism. We also should not be surprised by the role that women have historically played in this regard – a special role in preserving the knowledge and practices linked to these natural resources.

It is also important to highlight the importance of seedlings and seeds, of which 91 types were identified, usually in donations and exchanges. This way of promoting the diversification of species should not be underestimated, since introducing new seedlings and seeds in backyards increase the capacity of these productive spaces to supply families with foodstuffs and satisfy their needs. Within the category of "seedlings and seeds," which are frequently donated or exchanged by women farmers and their neighbors, fruits such as *umbu*, jocote and passion fruit stands out, in addition to a variety of vegetables and medicinal plants.

Transforming the lives of women in the countryside and cities is also the role of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension – ATER, as a policy aimed at guaranteeing the rights of all people. To give visibility to the spaces in which women work and to their contributions to the production and reproduction of life is to reaffirm the important role of women within a historically unequal society. For Emater-PI, the Agroecological Logbooks have been proving themselves essential to this visibility strategy. As a pedagogical and political instrument, they represent challenges, in view of their innovative character, and it has been gratifying to celebrate the results achieved and face the challenges posed with new actions, new strategies, new thinking about ATER's performance."

Márcia Mendes, Directorate of Education and Rural Extension of Emater Piauí.

The sale of agricultural products also have an impact on people's quality of life

Just as we argue that practices of reciprocity (donation and exchange) contribute to ensure the food and nutritional security of the families in these communities, we also believe that the sale of healthy foods, produced using agroecological techniques, especially when involving a direct contact between producers and consumers, contributes to increasing the awareness of the values (nutritional, social and cultural) embedded in the purchased food.

Ultimately, the sale of agroecological products contributes to improving food and nutritional security not only in the communities directly benefited by the Projects, but also for the broader public that seeks and purchases such products. In this sense, it is interesting to observe the level of average production diversity according to distribution channels, which can be classified as "short distribution channels," such as street markets, selling at home, sales in the community or door-to-door sales, as shown in the Table 2.

Table 2. Average production diversity and average monthly sales (R$) by distribution channel

Distribution channel	Average production diversity (sales)	Average monthly sales (R$)
Conventional street market	8	R$ 422,13
Direct selling at home	5	R$ 167,90
Sales in the community	4	R$ 214,21
Conventional street market, direct selling at home	7	R$ 314,30
Direct selling at home, sales in the community	6	R$ 131,62
Direct selling at home, door-to-door sales	7	R$ 219,38
Direct selling at home, door-to-door sales, sales in the community	9	R$ 273,56

The data collected in the Agroecological Logbooks show the relevance of the short distribution channels, since 575 women farmers who answered the questionnaire stated that they sell at home, while the rest of the respondents stated that they sell in the community and at conventional street markets.

The analysis of the types of food products that have been sold through these channels (home, community, street market) reveal the important fact that most of these products are fresh foods with plant origin, followed by products of animal origin and minimally processed products (for example, beijus and a variety of tapiocas).

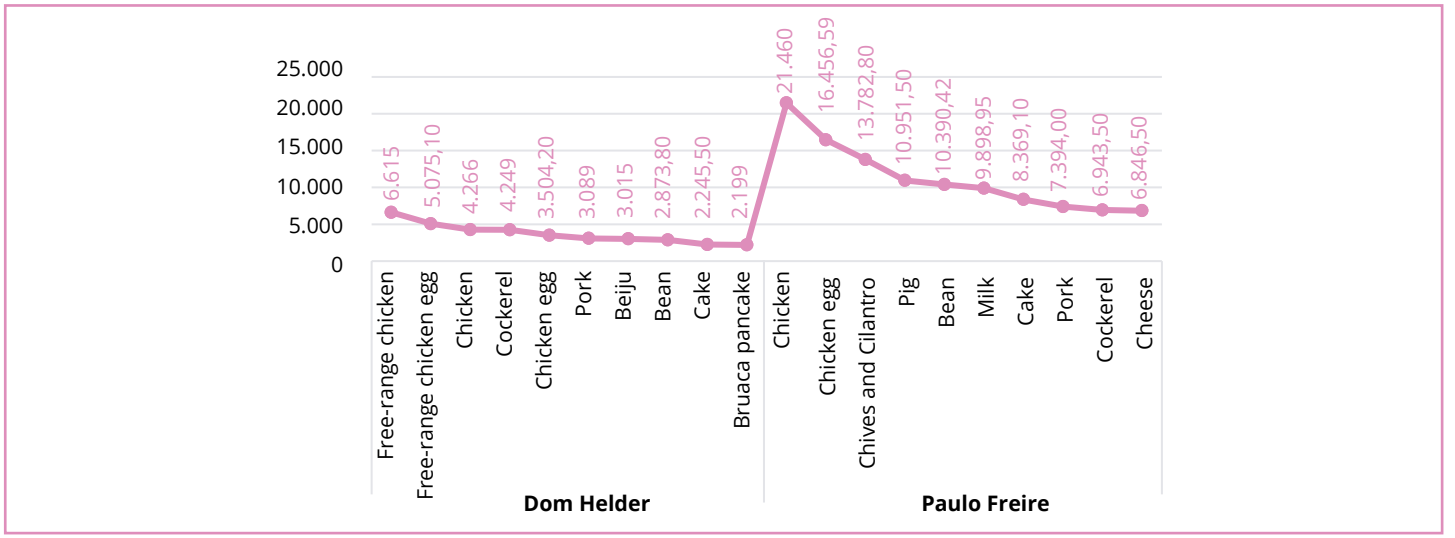
In the case of sales at home, fresh products of plant origin make up 47% of total sales, while sales in the community represent 55% of the total production sold.

The fact that sales of fresh foods are greater than sales of other products is evidence of the high nutritional value of the foods purchased. This demonstrates how sales practices – especially in these distribution channels – have significantly impacted consumption practices. This information is extremely relevant for our analysis because our assumption is that a close link between production and consumption is one of the main principles of both the agroecological movement and the food and nutritional security movement, constituting two closely intertwined poles within agrifood systems. It is necessary to seek strategies so that an ecological-based production, without pesticides and paying greater attention to the preservation of nutrients, may reach a wider audience, thus ensuring that the transformation of eating habits will not remain restricted to producers, but also encompasses consumers.

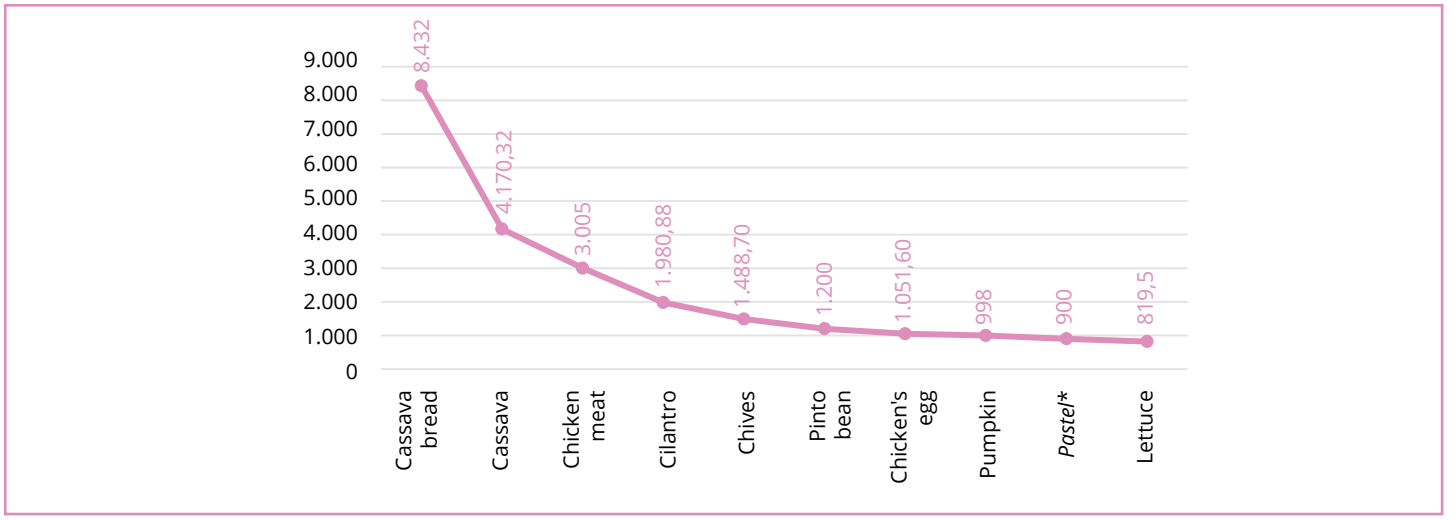
Although street markets were in the third place as distribution channel, they undoubtedly play a unique role in strengthening ties between producers and consumers, which is a key element in food education and reeducation, due to the socialization and coexistence among different social actors. Short distribution channels, such as street markets, facilitate the dissemination of healthy eating habits to other social groups, at the same time that they favor the direct contact of women with markets and consumers, without the intervention of middlemen, in order to increase their economic and political autonomy. These are spaces where valuable information is exchanged about the value associated with healthy and natural foods, aiming at improving the quality of the food sold and consumed.

Another important issue to be highlighted is that the use of Agroecological Logbooks reinforces the insertion of women in these distribution channels, because the simple act of noting down their production allows them to gradually perceive the economic value of the products coming from their backyards and their sales potential. These women farmers also highlight, in their speeches and actions, the contribution of such foods to food and nutritional security in multiple dimensions (social, nutritional, cultural and environmental). As shown in Table 3, there are products that stand out for their volume and, thus, for their sale value, which has a direct impact on the economic condition of women farmers (see a comprehensive list in Annex 3).

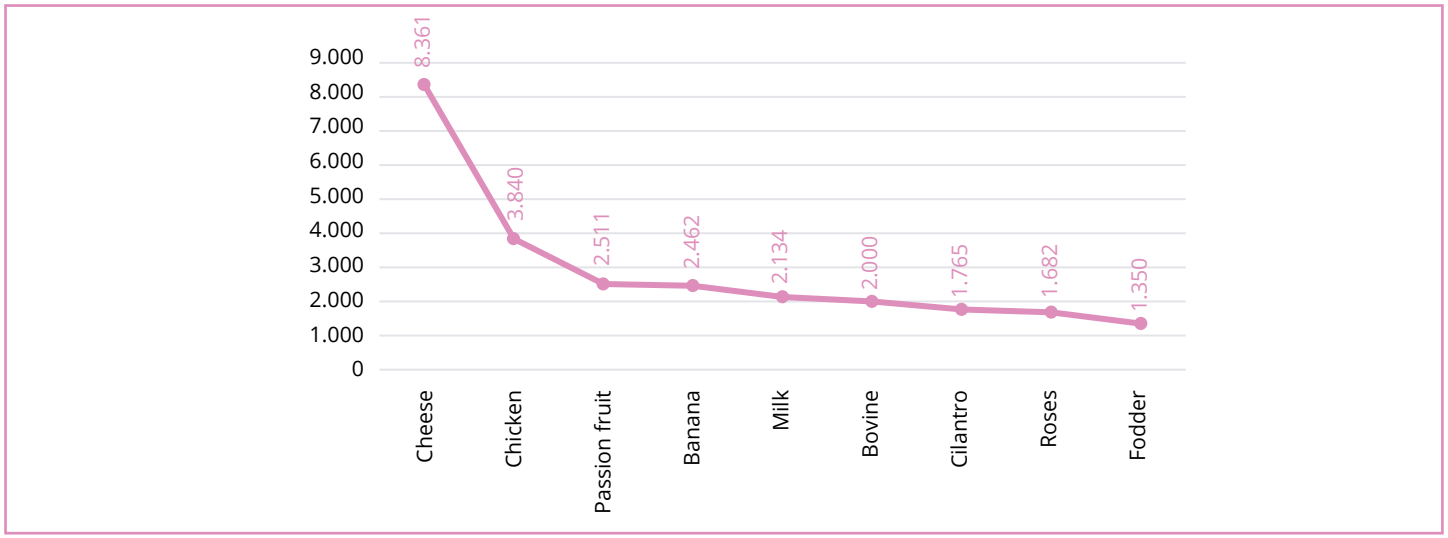
Graph 10. Highest-valued products of the Dom Helder and Paulo Freire (Ceará) projects (R$)



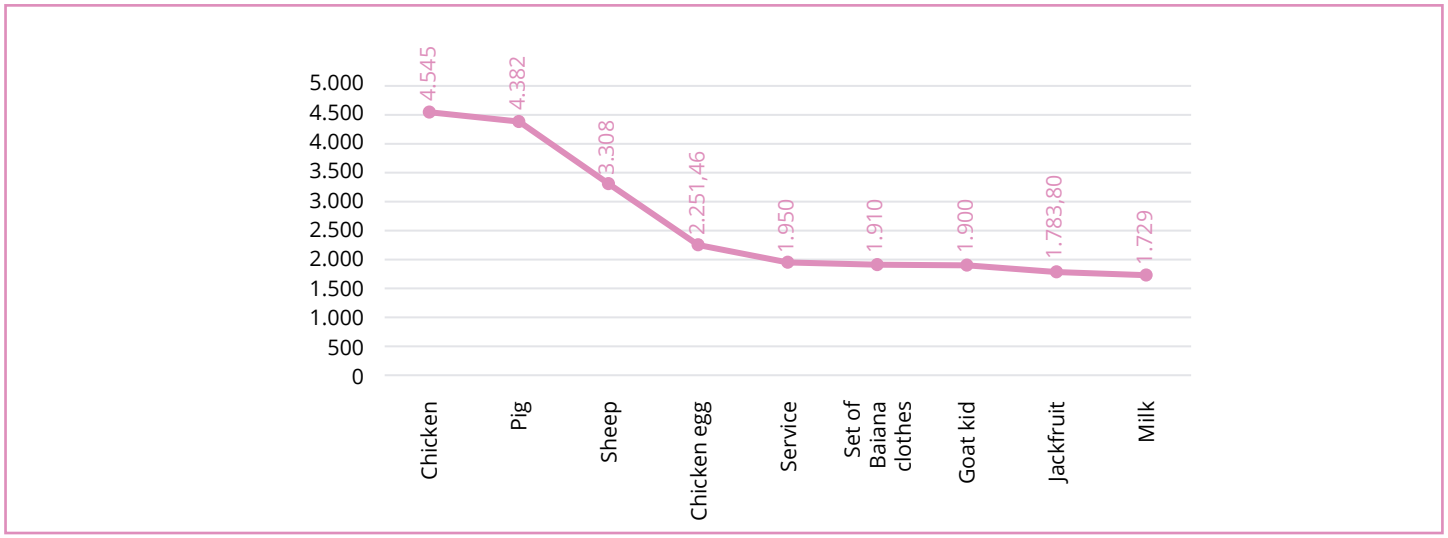
Graph 11. Highest-valued products of the Dom Helder (Alagoas) project (R$)



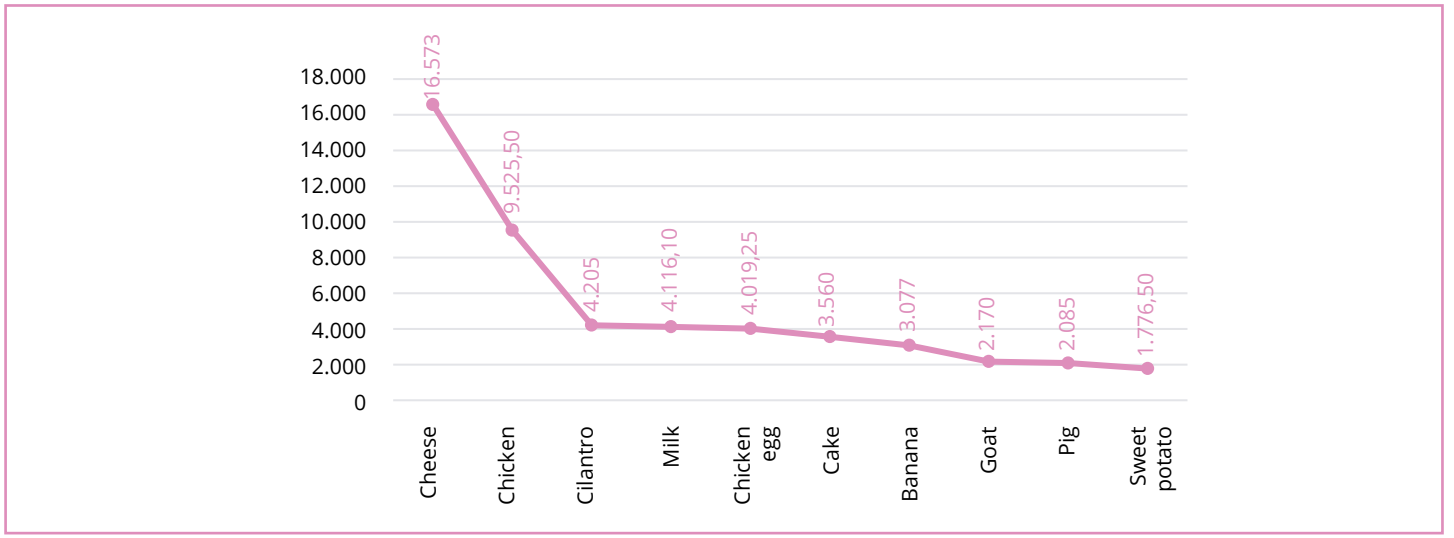
Graph 12. Highest-valued products of the Dom Helder (Pernambuco) project (R$)



Graph 13. Highest-valued products of the Dom Távora (Sergipe) project (R$)

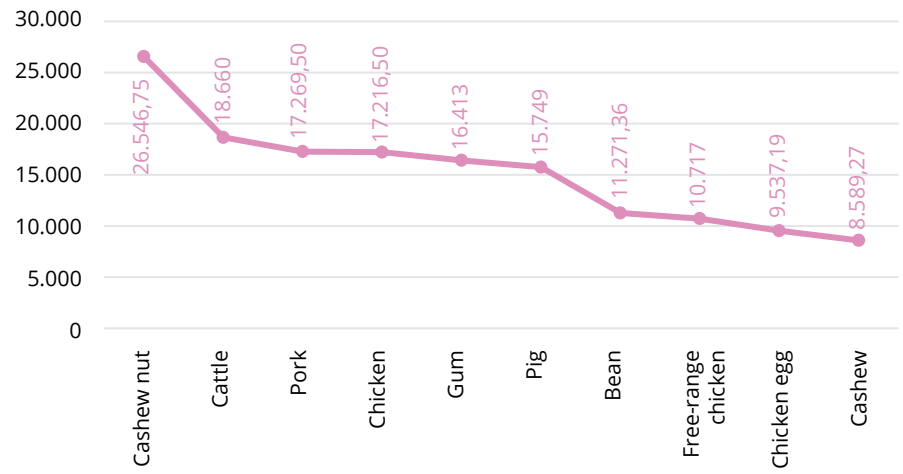


Graph 14. Highest-valued products of the Procase (Paraíba) project (R$)



Graph 15. Highest-valued products of the PSA (Bahia) project (R$)

Graph 16. Highest-valued products of the PVSA (Piauí) project (R$)



Some factors have helped to strengthen self-consumption and to significantly improve the eating habits of families in the area covered by IFAD-supported Projects, as shown by the information collected in the Logbooks and the instruments associated with it, such as the socio-biodiversity maps. One of these factors is the agroecological approach espoused by many of the organizations that provide technical assistance to rural communities regarding investment and business plans. Agroecology, as a model that guides interventions in production processes, has as one of its founding principles the diversification of species within all production spaces; and there is no doubt that such approach contributes significantly to guarantee a healthy and balanced diet through self-consumption practices.

In particular, the backyard, which has historically been relegated to invisibility in rural properties, becomes a space for agroecological production that not only generates income, but also, at the same time, as it increases and diversifies production, contributes significantly to changing the eating patterns of the families involved. This reframing of the backyard sheds light on the contributions of women as carriers of knowledge and practices related to the preservation of biodiversity and food traditions, since they are the ones who grow a wide range of foods in backyards or forage in the surrounding areas for edible plants with high nutritional value and/or healing properties. In their essence, these activities are motivated by the desire to care for the most vulnerable within the family (especially children and the elderly), which forms the backbone of what we might call the "care economy" – an ethics that guides all their interwoven behavior patterns at the family and community level.

Another important aspect is the ability to foster critical awareness and a new look at the practices of food production, donation, exchange and consumption arise from the adoption of this political-pedagogical tool. In this sense, the Agroecological Logbook can be considered a tool of change, being a driving force for changing the attitudes, behaviors and habits of those who use it.

This transformation in consciousness arising from the use of Agroecological Logbooks – which occurs when one notes down something in the Logbook and, soon after, when one reflects on what has been noted own – became evident in non-monetary relationships.

This example evidences how the Agroecological Logbooks need to be understood as components of a continuous pedagogical process, which takes root precisely in collective spaces – conversation circles, workshops, meetings – where women share knowledge, worldviews and innovative practices.

It is precisely in these spaces that the women engaging in this pedagogical process see arise within themselves the desire to organize and be part of community-based initiatives without losing their autonomy of action. Therefore, this process of self-organization of rural women is one of the most valuable developments resulting from the use of Agroecological Logbooks. These groups of women, which have been emerging and consolidating themselves throughout the Agroecological Logbook implementation process, go hand in hand with more encompassing organizational structures, such as community associations.

The critical reflection on what is noted down or not in the Logbooks makes the women want to reformulate their positions and try new actions in the present and in the near future. These actions, originated within the collectives and focused on both ensuring food and nutritional security and preserving agrobiodiversity, are aimed not only at them, but also at the future generations. In this sense, they are like seeds thrown in a fertile land tracing new paths in the field of socio-political organization.

This transformation in consciousness arising from the use of Agroecological Logbooks has become evident in non-monetary relationships, as exemplified by a situation that occurred in the community of Cacimba Nova, Sergipe.

The women assisted by the Dom Távora Project's ATER team, involved in the implementation of the ALs, reported that they clearly perceived that they no longer had the habit of "exchanging" and, for this reason, the Logbooks' "exchange" column was blank.

They reported that this blank space, this emptiness in the "exchange" column was one of the reasons for resuming a practice that were no more part of their families' lives and, from then on, they began to share more intensively the foods that each had in the backyard and the food products derived from them (liqueurs, jellies, pulps, cakes).

This led them to formulate a proposal, based on discussions in a conversation circle: to organize what they called "exchange fairs" to promote a regular exchange of products at the local and regional level, following a "solidarity economy" approach.

“

Here on my property we plant a little bit of everything. I grow lettuce, collard, bell peppers, pumpkin ... we have a little bit of everything here. I've already been planting for some time and now my production is increasing because some agro-ecological beds that I have allow us to increase production, right?! And then, the important thing about all this is that the Agroecological Logbook allows us to have a better control of what we plant, what we consume, what we donate, sell or exchange. Because in the past I didn't pay much attention to that; if I consumed a dozen eggs, it wouldn't make any difference to me because I didn't note anything down; if I picked a lettuce head, a bell pepper or anything from my garden for me, it didn't matter, [but] not now! The Agroecological Logbook for me is a tool that we have, which is very important because in the Logbook there are those four columns where I note all this down. And it was also through the Logbook that I realized that our work is being highly valued, because in the past no one gave much value to women's work. Even if she helped her husband in the garden or in the fields, wherever ... there was only that saying, right? "My wife doesn't work, she just stays at home." But after the Logbook things changed, because we're proving that we have value and that our work is valued. And when the month ends and we add [the values] in our Logbook, we see how much we saved and profited, too, how much we sold and how much we donated. So we are really helping our family, too. We are consuming good quality food, and at the same time we are also showing solidarity, because if your neighbor doesn't have it, you are donating to him, too. In my case here, I consume, give to my children, and there are also my grandchildren, who love everything that is produced here. Lettuce, egg ... everything I produce here I share with my family. Congratulations to those who created the Logbook, because it is as I say: it is our work tool and the woman's worksheet. It's where you put everything you have on the property. And you surprise yourself by the amount of things you produce and that you didn't even value."

Rosângela de Oliveira Silva, Lagoa da Onça Village, Andorinha, Renascer da Caatinga, Bahia.

Pro-Semiarid Project.

05 The changes experienced by rural women in the Brazilian Semiarid

and the questioning of the sexual division of labor

In looking at social indicators – such as data on labor (and its forms of organization); political participation and decision-making; access to income, land, water and basic rights (such as health and education); and rates of domestic, gender-related and other forms of violence – while considering how gender-based social relations relate to the logic of patriarchy, we realize how much women's lives are marked by profound inequalities of power within the family, in public spaces and in the relationship with the state[17].

Other forms of oppression reinforce the effects of this patriarchal logic – such as those of class, race, age, ethnicity, sexuality, religion, citizenship, etc. – which together form a complex and often diffuse system of oppression, described by Collins (2016) as intersecting systems of oppression, that is, all these issues are closely related and feed one another, forming a much more complex system of oppression[18].

Understanding how this system is culturally legitimized is crucial to deconstruct the relations of oppression and power to which women are subjected, but it also allows rethinking public policies (and their institutional arrangements), social development projects and new methodologies that contribute to transforming the lives of rural women and their families.

Patriarchy means a social system in which men have power over women, and the masculine is more valued than the feminine. It is a system where an androcentric basis informs social structuring and social practices[19].

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[17] In a study on the changes occurred in rural women's lives between 2003 and 2009, Cintrão and Siliprandi (2011), based on the analysis of the Brazilian National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), show that there is still a lot to be achieved in terms of the access to public policies, land, natural resources and the new issues brought up by social movements to ensure that rural women are able to exercise their full citizenship. To learn more, see Heredia and Cintrão (2006), Butto (2011) and Araújo (2011).

[18] Collins (2016) studies oppressions of race, class, gender, sexuality and nation, considering that they are interrelated, mutually constructing systems of power. She uses the term "intersectionality" to explain the simultaneous overlapping of multiple forms of oppression, considering that women have unique stories at the intersections of systems of power. Although different socio-historical periods are related to different forms and intensities of oppression – there may be contexts in which machismo is more structuring than racism, or vice versa – the question of the interconnected nature of oppression has long permeated black feminist thought.

[19] To learn more, see. Kergoat (2009) and Saffioti (2004, 2009).

This is a path that allows us to build strategies aimed at ensuring that women are recognized as political subjects and that they have access to basic rights, such as to living without suffering violence, to poverty eradication policies, to the access to education and healthcare and to opportunities for the full realization of their own autonomy.

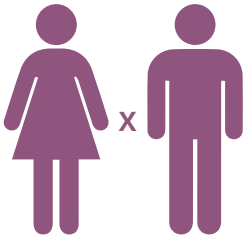
This social and conceptual framework explains the importance of the project proposed by the *Semear Internacional* Program (PSI), in partnership with the *Zona da Mata* Center for Alternative Technologies (CTA-ZM), the Women Working Group of the National Agroecology Articulation (ANA's Women WG) and the gender equality WG of the IFDA-supported projects in Brazil. The implementation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology in the projects supported by the PSI in the Brazilian Semiarid region allow us to perceive and give visibility to the importance of the work of the rural women who participated in the projects.

Two questions guided us in our analysis. The first is understanding how the sexual division of labor appears as one of the barriers to the participation of rural women in public and political spaces, and how it hinders their access to income, public policies, etc., thus contributing to their not being fully recognized as active workers and subjects of rights.

The second question arises from the first, as a result of the continuous training process (meetings, workshops and seminars) conducted by PSI's partner organizations. In this sense, we ask ourselves: Considering the recognition of all the work performed by rural women (in addition to domestic and care work[20]), how do they manage to transform their lives, participate in public spaces and be recognized as fundamental subjects for agroecology, the economy and the reproduction of life?

And why were and are these questions motivating research, collective reflections and political actions? Why is it still necessary to "insist" on this debate?

Because it is necessary to problematize the material, social and cultural conditions of women and men to understand how women are socially recognized and are able, collectively, to question and overcome the inequalities manifested, for example, in the devaluation of women's work in rural areas.



The sexual division of labor

It is the form of division of social work resulting from social relations of sex and is adapted historically and to each society. This social division of labor follows two organizing principles: separation and hierarchy, while maintaining a key characteristic: men are assigned to the productive sphere and women to the reproductive sphere [...]. Social relations organize, name and rank the divisions of society: private – public, manual labor – intellectual labor, capital – labor, international division of labor, etc. The material modalities of these dual categories are central to social relations; the social division of labor between the sexes is a fundamental point [of disputes] in the social relations of sex. (KERGOAT, 1996, p.4).

[20] Care work encompasses all activities aimed caring for children and the elderly, particularly arising from relationships based on affection, love and dedication to others. They are part of activities regarded as "naturally feminine" and, for this reason, they are not recognized as real work when carried out at home. This is work is crucial to allow people to fully develop their personalities, with emotional security and the skills to relate to others. To learn more, see Hirata (2010).

Rural women and their relationship with work

There is an idea, still quite common, that rural women work “only” at home and at the spaces around their houses (such as backyards, terraces, patios, etc.). This view is still widely accepted and determines, for example, the exclusion of women of productive projects, also reaffirming their role as “helpers” of husbands and fathers.

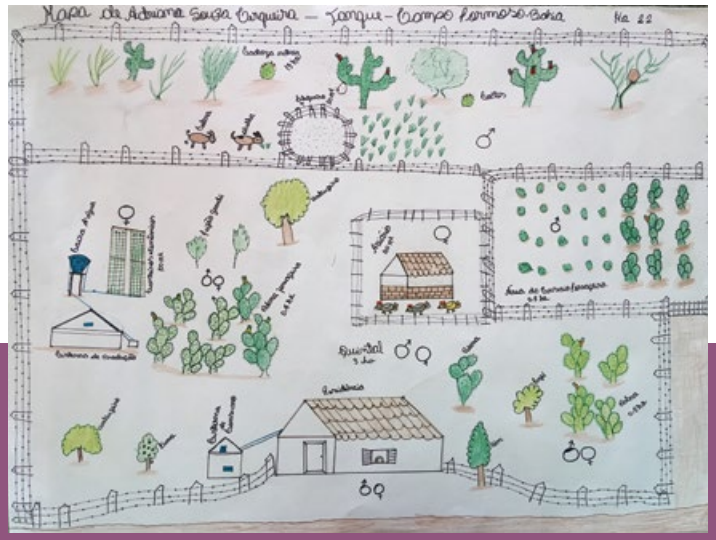
In reality, however, rural women participate in all activities conducted in the property, performing various tasks, such as milking animals; planting; fetching firewood and water; fishing; foraging for fruits in the forest; processing foodstuffs and fibers; handcrafting; harvesting; weeding; land clearing; among others. Even so, they are not recognized and are generally excluded from decisions concerning the use of resources and productive and economic choices, thus compromising their personal and financial autonomy (SILIPANDRI; CITRÃO, 2011).

Therefore, one of our assumptions in this publication is understanding the agro-ecosystem, or the subsystems that compose it, as spaces where power relations also materialize and in which we can recognize all the work done by women, as well as how much they contribute to its economic, environmental and social reproduction.

The implementation of the Agroecological Logebook’s methodology involved asking the women to create Sociobiodiversity Maps showing the agroecosystems and the sexual division of labor. The primary aim of this exercise is to visualize, from these women’s perspective, the spaces in the agroecosystem where they play a key role and work, as drawn and indicated by them.

The exercise allows recognizing the hierarchy/ importance of each of the activities carried out by each gender by materializing the representations about the sexual division of labor in these spaces and revealing how these activities are organized in the subsystems, marking the agroecosystems' limits and/or internal boundaries.

And it is by critically looking at these different spaces that we are able to see how women's work is closely linked to their families' subsistence, to the guarantee of food and nutritional security, to the relationships of reciprocity and solidarity that strengthen the social fabric of communities and territories and to the conservation of agrobiodiversity, which also represents a resistance to market-oriented agriculture and to the homogenization of production in the countryside (CARNEIRO et al., 2013; LOPES et al. , 2015; OAKLEY, 2004; PACHECO, 2002; SANTOS, 2012).



The challenges of “the private world,” or how to unveil this universe?

Another issue that arises from this theoretical and methodological approach is the problematization of the notions of family and domestic environment. The family is recognized as the organizing core of work and a central player in the production and reproduction of family farming, culture and the ways of living and being.

The domestic space[21] of the home – or private space – is the central family space, still being strongly governed by established power relations, which subject women and young people to relations of oppression, inequality and violence.

The notion of the man as "head of the family" and the woman as "housewife" is based on the culture of patriarchal power (the power of the pater *familias*, i.e. the power of the man over his wife and children), which governs many of the social practices in rural areas, especially concerning labor relations, in which women are subject to a rigid sexual division of labor, which limits and determines what is women's work and men's work. According to Melo and Di Sabatto (2006):

“In the rural world, women’s perception of their work is socially defined as a way of being a woman. Always entangled in housework, whose tasks are not expressed in monetary terms and are, therefore, forgotten and devalued by society. The dimension of the invisibility of female work in the countryside is revealed, initially, by the proportion of employed women that are not paid, which is significantly higher in agriculture, in comparison with other economic sectors. In this activity, women generally produce for self-consumption and do not enjoy the same status as working males” (p. 48-49).

After I started using the Logbook my life improved a lot in my backyard production. It also improved by the organization of notes of donations and exchanges and consumption, because I thought that was not income. I also see now that I work more than my husband. [I see] that the income of the house and the sustenance come more out of my work. I’m also always seeking [to access] public policies not only for me, but also for other women. I’m encouraging them to do more in the backyards and also to do things together with their husbands. Because they also work alone; and many times this is not seen by themselves and their families. My sales also improved because today I’m the one who set the price and not the buyer.”

Simone Oliveira, 36 years old, Quilombo Jardim – Quiterianópolis, Ceará.

Paulo Freire Project.

[21] Domestic space is understood here as not only what is within the limits of the home, as in the case of urban women, but also includes backyards and gardens, in the case of rural women. In this regard, see Carneiro (1987), Paulilo (1987) and Heredia (1979).

Women throughout the world dedicate 12.5 billion hours, each day, to cleaning the house, cooking and taking care of children and the elderly, and this is even more pronounced in the lives of rural women, according to a report by OXFAM Brasil (2020).

One of the direct and most common results of this model is the failure to recognize and value all the work done by women, which causes several consequences for their lives, such as fatigue, poverty, discouragement, depression, low self-esteem, unhappiness, among other hardships.

According to Jordana de Jesus (2018), in a study on domestic work in Brazil that addressed the time spent at home in the care for other individuals, women are responsible for more than 85% of household chores and allocate more hours specifically for carrying out these tasks, for this reason they would also receive higher incomes than men.

For this author, the discussion about the valorization of domestic work contributes to legitimize it as real work, recognizing an economic activity that has been invisible for a long time and considered as non-productive. In her analysis, more than simply assessing the time spent on domestic activities, she argues that this service, if properly valued, could represent the equivalent of 10.4% of the national gross domestic product (GDP), thus demonstrating the huge contribution of women to the economy.

More hours of work, less pay
Several factors contribute to the differences between men and women in the labor market. For example, in 2016, women spent an average of 18 hours a week caring for people or doing household chores, 73% more than men (10.5 hours). This figure reached 80% in the Brazilian Northeast (19 hours versus 10.5 hours) (PNAD, IBGE, 2016).

There is still little data on this topic. Studies like this allow us to apprehend a little more of this reality and to gain more knowledge about the work done by rural women, the amount of time they spend performing various activities and the direct consequences in their lives. Collecting data about this allows not only to understand, but also to act politically with the aim of implementing social changes and reframing the female work in the Brazilian rural environment.

An important and little discussed aspect of this system is that there is a direct appropriation of this work, in the form of unpaid work, which is crucial to the reproduction of this system and to the profits generated by the work and lives of women and young people[22]. Of course, it is not easy to promote this discussion, because the family is the primary unit of socialization. It is in being with the family that we feel safe. We do not want to destroy the family, but we need to discuss the fact that the family needs to change.

[22] Also according to the same study by Oxfam (2020), this unpaid work indirectly generates US$ 10.8 trillion per year (in a very conservative calculation).

The criticism of this conception focuses on challenging the idea of a single, static family model. It questions the idea of the division of roles, based on a masculine nature (as provider of the family and in charge of relations with society) and a feminine nature (a wife/mother who dedicates herself to domestic life and to caring for people, exercising her affective function within the family). This approach disregards women's contribution to economic production (DEVREUX, 2009). And, for family women farmers, this is an even more sensitive issue, because the family environment is also the space for production and reproduction of life.

So we ask ourselves: how to think about the sexual division of labor, the invisibility of domestic work and care, the work overload of rural women, when all spaces are confused, mixed, as in the family farming environment?

How to rethink the rural family when it is also the basis of an agricultural production so important for Brazil and the world?

How to bring this discussion to traditional communities and peoples? What family model are we seeking to build?

How can we fairly divide domestic and care work and recognize the importance of rural women's work for production and reproduction, for food security and for life?

As for my experience with the Logbook, it's been very positive for me, because the Logbook has some very interesting data about consuming, exchanging and selling. These are very interesting items, since we as women in productive backyards, we have this thing of donating and exchanging, especially the exchange of seeds that we do, and this was not counted in our income; and with the Logbook this started to be counted and also we got to know that this is a form of income that enters our homes, mainly in our consumption. Because sometimes the husband thinks that consuming the food that comes from our backyards doesn't count, but when we write it all down, there is a big difference at the end of the month, when we're paying the bills. For me, the Logbook is a revolutionary tool, and when we write everything we consume, everything we give, everything we exchange and everything we sell, it all adds up to a very significant amount at the end of the month."

Jaciara Ladislau Leobino, Andorinhas community, municipality of Sento Sé, Bahia.

Pro-Semiarid Project.

06 Agroecological women farmers in the Brazilian Semiarid

and the sexual division of domestic work

This chapter presents data obtained from 642 social characterization questionnaires (SCQ) answered by rural women participating in six IFAD-supported projects in Brazil in seven northeastern states. These projects are directly supported by the IFAD Knowledge Management Program in Brazil, the *Semear Internacional* Program.

We will address some aspects that allow us to reflect on the objective conditions of these women's lives, articulating them with issues concerning productive activities, access to income and political participation. This kind of data helps us to understand how the unfair sexual division of labor and care work affects their daily lives and represents a barrier to political participation and the effective access to income.

With regard to how they perceive their work, the data also reaffirm the difficulty of separating domestic and care work from the other types of work that they perform in the agro-ecosystem. Another issue is the lack of recognition of the importance of the different work activities carried out by women, which contributes to maintaining the systems of patriarchal oppression. The women participating in the study have agricultural work as their main activity, but they also perform several other works, such as handicrafts, cleaning, sales of cosmetics, sewing and the making of brooms, pots and ceramics, soap and toilet soaps, etc.

Among the women farmers surveyed

45 years is the average age

60% are married and 16% are in a stable relationship

< 4% (less than 4%) declared to live alone, and those living with other people, when not with spouse and children (most cases), live with nephews, parents or grandparents

43% have up to two children, 40% between two and five children and 10% have more than six children

57% of respondents have children aged 14 years or more, and 35% have children under ten years old

80.6% of women farmers declared not to work "outside the home"

The data allow us to form a good picture of the life of rural women in Brazil, because this system excludes them from various spaces and from participating in public projects and policies, since "by spending more hours in carrying out domestic duties, in comparison with men, these women have less time to invest in their education, leisure and social and political participation" (SCHOTTZ et al., 2015).

When asked about who is responsible for house and care work:

85%

said they have the main responsibility for domestic work

< 7%

(less than 7%) declared sharing the job with another woman in the household or that these activities are undertaken by these other women, mainly their mothers and daughters

82%

said that a son or daughter aged fourteen or more participates in domestic work

2%

affirmed that male family members perform most domestic work

Observing the data for each project regarding the division of domestic and care work – shown in Table 1 – we realize that they differ very little, which helps us to understand how the patriarchal system organizes and guides social practices of rural families, regardless of the state they live. These data allow us to develop strategies to face this reality institutionally and build methodologies for empowering rural women, dialoguing with their families and proposing new, fairer and more solidary social arrangements.

Table 1. Main responsible for domestic work

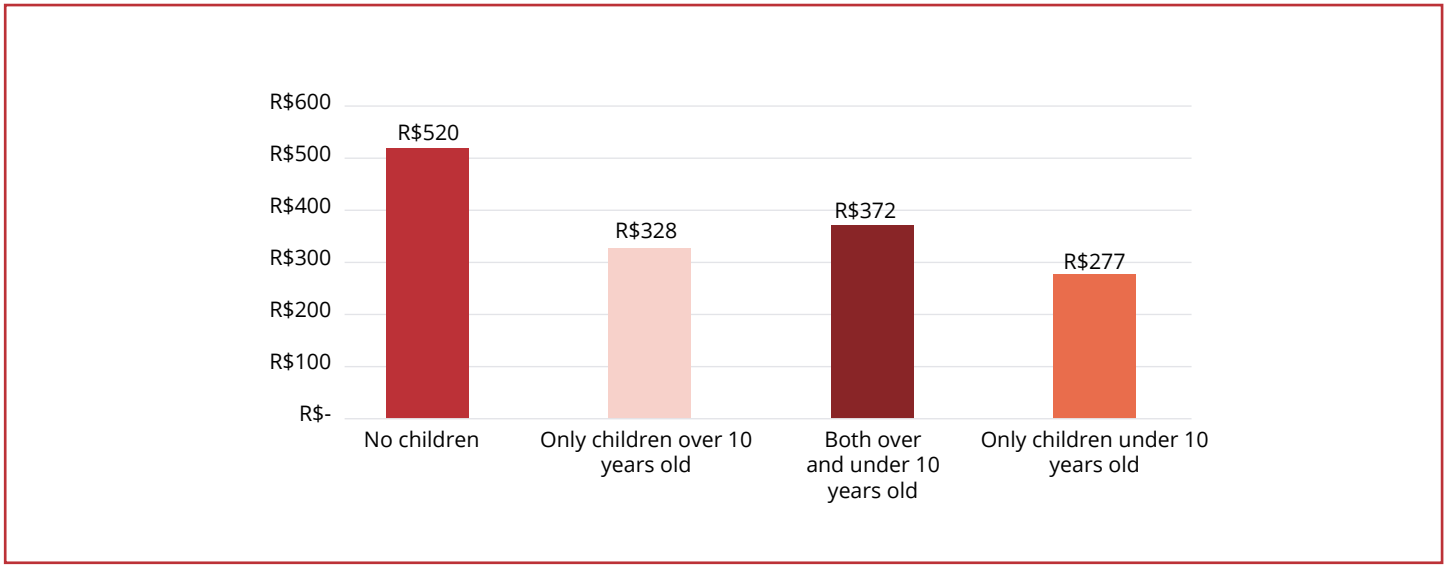
Main responsible for domestic work	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
The woman farmer herself	72.73%	85.71%	81.16%	86.36%	84.10%	91.89%
Other women in the family	18.18%	14.29%	4.35%	9.09%	5.81%	5.41%
Family members, including men	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.91%	2.45%	0.00%
No response	9.09%	0.00%	10.14%	3.64%	7.65%	2.70%

When we analyze the average monthly production of women farmers in relation to the presence and age of children, the data is emblematic of the unfair sexual division of labor that women experience, indicating that care work is exclusively performed by women.

By cross-referencing the data, we observe that women without children have higher incomes, in contrast to those who have children under the age of ten, who have the lowest incomes. It is interesting to look at families with children of varying ages, that is, women who have children both older and younger than ten years old, which allows us to reflect on the domestic rearrangements of care work, usually passed on to older daughters.

Even so, motherhood and care of young children still prevent women from having access to higher incomes, as shown in Graph 1.

Graph 1. Average monthly production of women farmers according to the presence and age of children



We highlight the importance of IFAD projects supporting the care of children so that mothers can participate in events, as is the case of the Cirandas Infantis (children circles) initiative of the Pro-Semiarid Project (PSA), in Bahia, institutionally developed to deal with gender inequalities and bring the sexual division of labor to the center of the debate and of educational actions.

Cirandas Infantis is a strategic action involving three generations: children, young people and adults. It aims to guarantee the equal participation of women and men in their communities' activities, while focusing on the potential of young participants and integrating peasant children into the formative process experienced by their parents and/or caregivers, in order to prepare them to be future leaders in rural territories.

With regard to market access, we have data concerning 575 of the 642 women who answered the questionnaire, because 67 of them reported not accessing any market.

Interestingly, the data show that the primary strategy of rural women is selling at home (60%), followed by selling in the community (36%). There are also different combinations of ways to access distribution channels. Another interesting point is that selling at home is the only distribution strategy present in all combinations, as shown below.

6.4%	4.7%	4.5%	3.7%	6.4%	4.9%	2.6%	1.7%
Selling at home + selling in the community	Selling at home + door-to-door sales	Selling at home + street markets	Selling at home + door-to-door sales + selling in the community	PAA[23] access combined with other market strategies	PNAE[24] access combined with other market strategies	Agroecological fair + selling at home + selling in the community	Agroecological fair + selling at home

If we consider the amount of domestic work they perform, the decision of women to sell their products at home or in the community is understandable, since the proximity to their homes allows them to conciliate their various domestic and care responsibilities.

Accessing more than one distribution channel demands more time, which results in more work for them. This can be decisive in their choices. Even so, this is one of the most important and effective strategies for building autonomy. Despite the obstacles and difficulties experienced, ranging from handling domestic and care work and transporting their products to the various difficulties in accessing government purchasing projects (such as PAA and PNAE), they are still able to access more than one market.

This strategy, in addition to generating income, allows them to leave home and gain knowledge and develop new skills to negotiate, exchange and sell, thus providing them with important spaces for socializing and learning. Another point to highlight is that selling at street markets generates more income and involves a greater variety of products. Even so, it is the distribution channel least accessed by rural women.

We might thus ask: What are the reasons for women to ignore this market? How can this be a strategic action to address gender inequalities in technical and productive projects?

[23] Food Acquisition Program.
[24] National School Meals Program.

“

I am a beneficiary of the Dom Távora Project through the investment made in goat dairy farming and I’m part of the group that is developing and implementing the Agroecological Logbooks, and I see this tool as being of great value to women because it shows us our daily work in our homes, in our backyards and in productive projects and the importance of women's work and their financial contribution to family income. It helps in the valuation of healthy food production and also gives us a direction by showing us in the notes the financial value of our work, and we realize what we didn’t have to buy, what we exchanged, what we can sell. I see the Agroecological Logbooks as an extremely important tool for us women because many of us sometimes think that our work is worthless; [but] we perform a very important work. Just because we don’t have money in our hands all the time it doesn't mean that our work is worthless. With the Agroecological Logbooks and the notes we see that this is not true because we don’t have to buy many things, which are added to our family income.”

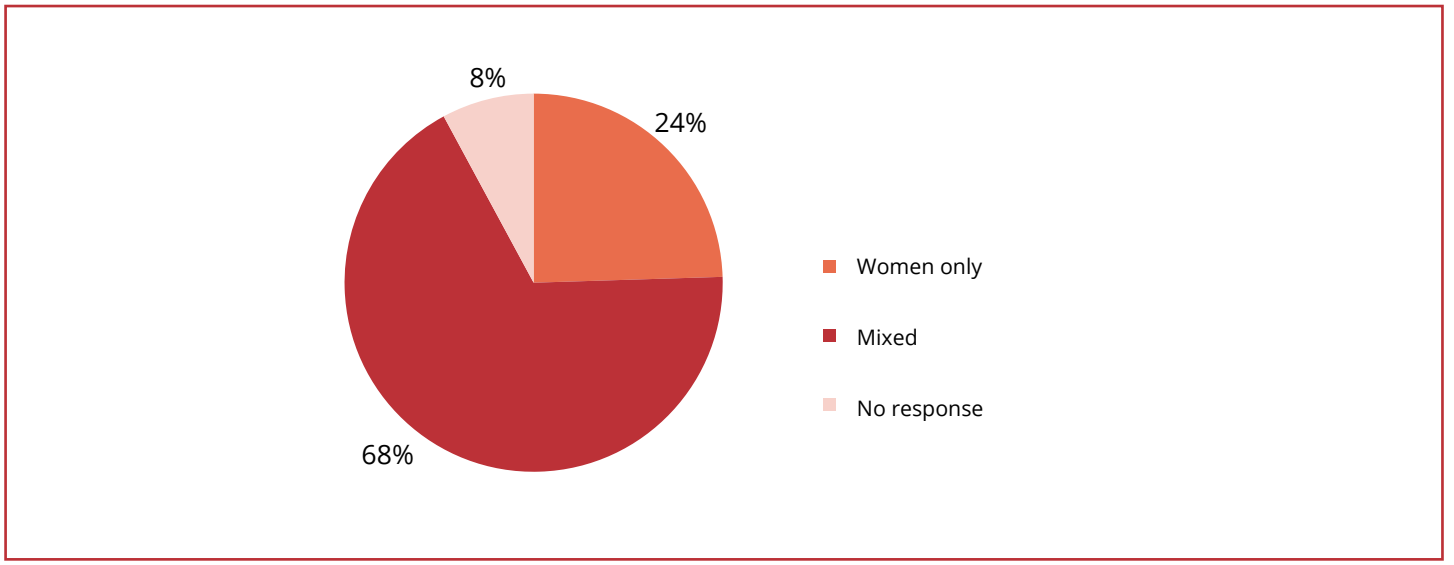
Farmer **Ana Maria de Oliveira Souza Santos**.
Cacimba Nova Community, municipality of Poço Verde, Sergipe.

Dom Távora Project.

Rural women and participation in political and social spaces in the Brazilian Semiarid

Graph 2 shows the participation of women in groups linked to the IFAD projects and classified as “productive or of interest.”

Graph 2. Percentage of productive/interest groups for women only



55%
of women report participating, with 33% being formal groups

24%
are women only groups

68%
are mixed (that is, composed of men and women)

48%
declared participating in some association

45%
declare participating in unions, even holding leadership positions, both in associations and in unions

Social and political participation is an important activity for transforming gender relations in rural areas. Table 2 shows the data for each project.

Productive group	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Women only	22.22%	25.00%	36.73%	44.44%	10.70%	42.86%
Mixed	77.78%	75.00%	53.06%	55.56%	77.01%	57.14%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	10.20%	0.00%	12.30%	0.00%

This has clearly been a strategy used by organizations that provide technical advice, as shown by the significant participation of women in political organizations, including in leadership positions.

What the data for each project reveals is that the participation is still greater in mixed groups, unions and associations. The data also indicates that there are difficulties in strengthening women's self-organization in women specific spaces, and this is a methodological and political challenge to be faced by all organizations involved.

Productive groups of rural women (formal or informal) are recognized as spaces for empowering women and an important strategy for productive organization and access to markets. Even with several difficulties, these are spaces of self-organization and construction of autonomy, according to Bruno and Jalil (2013).

Rights are for women and men. responsibilities too[25]!

We have a long way to go to transform social gender relations and thus change power relations, especially in establishing a new social and cultural order and a fair sexual division of labor among family members. But we also know that many families have been able to progress to new forms of organizing domestic and care work, in which women are no longer solely responsible for these activities. This should also be institutionally discussed, with the aim of developing public policies and projects that take into account gender specificities in the Brazilian rural environment.

The use of methodologies such as that of the Agroecological Logbooks allows recognizing and giving visibility to women's work and to their social and economic contribution to the reproduction of family farming and the care for life, understood here in its broadest sense. Projects like this are an important step in addressing these issues, which should be regarded as ethical and political bases for all actions aimed at combating poverty, hunger and the inequalities that still structure societies.

The Agroecological Logbook project demonstrates that we need to take up this challenge collectively (partner projects, social organizations and movements, women's groups, communities and families), in order to overcome inequalities between men and women and the forms of violence occurring in the domestic space.

Recognizing the importance of domestic and care work performed by women and all the work overload weighing down on their lives is an important step to increase rural women's participation in public and political spaces and their access to income and public policies, since they would thus start to have more time for other activities that are also fundamental for their autonomy and recognition as active workers and full citizens.

The challenge common to all is reconstructing social relationships on the basis of respect, love, care as a social action (and not just as women's activity) and the common good, also leading us to rethink our relationship with nature and our environment. A world without violence and expropriation depends, firstly, on reconstructing social relations in the domestic space, in the home, with a new family model; it depends on recognizing women's work and the income generated by them, and on meeting their demands for technical advice and financing. Only in this way we will be able to build in a meaningful way new models of sustainable and dignified rural development for the women and the communities of the Brazilian Semiarid.

[25] To learn more: <https://www.facebook.com/peladivisaojustadotrabalhodomestico/> or <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ov0Ar44SuzA>. Access on June 5, 2020.

Agroecological Logbook

By Josefa Santos

My dear friends
Now listen to me
Open the book at night
And don't forget to write

Everything that you sold
And what you exchanged
Everything that you ate
And what you donated

This is beautiful to see
in contemporaneity;
To see women organizing
with all their accounting.

Josefa Santos, farmer.
Sítio Alto – Sergipe.
Dom Távora Project.

Many hands are required to build a large network of women

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (2010 Census)[26], 29,830,007 Brazilians live in rural areas, of which 15,696,816 are men (53%) and 14,133,191 are women (47%). It is also noteworthy that the Brazil's Northeast has the country's highest proportion of people living in rural areas, reaching 28%, followed by the North, with 26%, the South, with 14%, the Center-West, with 10%, and the Southeast, with 7%. Also according to the 2010 Census, of the 5.07 million rural establishments, 77% are classified as family farms, which are also predominant in the Northeast and the North.

We may thus argue that it is essential to discuss the issues that mark and define life in rural Brazil, with special focus on Family Farming and rural women lives. This allows us to rethink the development models aimed at this population, generate new data and build new social and economic indicators that recognize gender inequalities as something that must be effectively addressed.

Motivated by these considerations, the Northeast Feminism and Agroecology Network[27] launched the "Campaign for the fair division of domestic work: rights are for women and men, responsibilities too," as a resource for involving in this discussion rural families and organizations providing technical advice with a gender approach. We understand that the unfair sexual division of labor and the invisibility and lack of recognition of the work performed by women are among the main barriers they face to access public policies, productive projects, participate in public spaces (such as fairs, unions, associations) and be recognized as political actors, as we aim to demonstrate here.

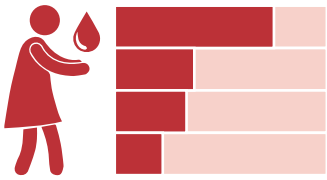
[26] 2010 Census – IBGE. Available at: <https://censo2010.ibge.gov.br/sinopse/index.php?dados=8>. Access on May 19, 2020.
[27] The Northeast Feminism and Agroecology Network is composed of a wide range of social actors. Among them are three Federal universities; 22 agroecological NGOs; three feminist social movements: the Rural Women Workers Movement (MMTR-NE), the Interstate Movement of Women Babassu Coconut Breakers (MIQCB) and the Peasant Women Movement (MMC); and two mixed gender movements: the Small Farmers Movement (MPA) and the Landless Rural Workers Movement (MST). The Network was founded in 2014 and operates in coordination with social actors of the Brazilian Northeast region in the following thematic areas: development and proposition of public policies; development of participatory methodologies; analysis and systematization of training and qualification experiences and processes aimed at groups of women, young people, and traditional peoples and communities, especially regarding their qualification in ATER systems.

It is essential to problematize within this context the work of agroecological women farmers considering the agricultural and non-agricultural activities aimed at maintaining their families and communities, based on sustainable practices (social, environmental, economic and ecological) in their agroecosystems and on the establishment of socio-political and economic relations with a variety of actors that essential to agroecological transition processes and to the reproduction of life. They are carriers of an ancestral knowledge that allows them to reframe and transform their practices based on current environmental and cultural needs and changes (TELLES et al., 2018), and they use the Logbooks while recognizing their contribution to the family economy (or to family farming). They adopt a methodological and political approach to the social relations of production and reproduction, materialized in different spaces within the agro-ecosystem[28], giving special emphasis to the spaces where women lead the activities, in terms of decision-making about production, management , access to technologies and financing, etc.

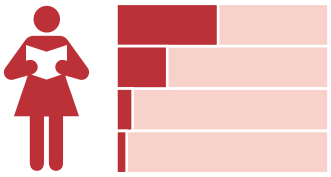
REGARDING COLOR OR ETHNIC ORIGIN
75% of women farmers can be considered black women;
53% declared themselves brown;
22% declared themselves black.

REGARDING LAND OWNERSHIP
Just over half (54%) own land;
18% have land titles in their name;
12% access the land through lending schemes.

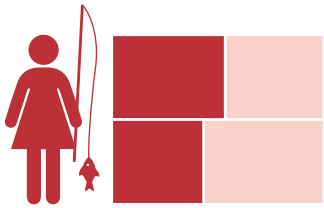
REGARDING CATEGORIES
64% identify themselves as family farmers;
9% as land reform settlers;
16% as quilombolas;
57% of women farmers collect natural goods in the caatinga.



REGARDING ACCESS TO WATER
73% of women farmers have a drinking water cistern;
39% have a production cistern;
31% have an artesian well;
21% receive water through water tank trucks.



REGARDING EDUCATION
48% have incomplete elementary education;
22% completed high school;
8% have technical or higher education;
4% are illiterate.



REGARDING THE PUBLIC POLICIES ACCESSED
55% access the Bolsa Família Program (PBF);
40% access the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Service (ATER).

[28] For Silliprandi (2009), an agroecosystem is a specific type of ecosystem modified by human action through agricultural activities. It is a delimited geographical unit (although variable in its extent) where complex relationships between agricultural practices and the original ecosystem occur. To understand these relationships, it is necessary to analyze not only the ecological phenomena that occur there (biochemical, agronomic), but also the interactions between human beings.

My name is Francilda, I work with Systematic Technical Assistance (ATS) at the *Viva o Semiárido* Project (PVSA) and I'm pleased to say that I was one of those chosen to assist the women who received the Agroecological Logbooks. This assistance with the Logbooks has been a great challenge for me, a challenge that has made me grow, both as a professional and as a person. In fact, it has been a real exchange of knowledge. There, I could see the reality of the women farmers' life. Before they received the Logbooks to write down their notes, they had no idea that their backyards were really productive and that they also generated income, an income that helps to support their families. I could see that the women farmers really liked the idea of writing down everything they produce in their backyards, as well as what they donate to their neighbors, [what] they exchange, too, and what they sell. I could see their interest in planting more in their backyards so that they'd have more things to sell and increase the family's income. Some of them still face the problem of lack of water, but even so, working with the water that arrives in water tank trucks, they don't give up on producing their food. The backyards are there, all pretty, full of fruit plants, vegetable gardens ... the vegetables are there, all pretty. For all this, my deepest thanks!"

Francilda Lima / Emater - Avance - Viva o Semiárido Project.

I'm Maria Araújo, from the community of Pauzinhos, O Amanhã *territory, in the municipality of Campo Formoso, Bahia, and I participate in the Pro-Semiárido project.*

Dear friend now I'll speak, to me pay close attention
I will talk about this Logbook arriving in the region
The Logbook is where we'll all do our annotation
What we get from the backyard we may now know
Everything we get and have in the book we note it down
What we consume, what we give and what we sell
All of this is annotated to help us see what's of our own
This Logbook has much value and it has worked very well
This Logbook is very good and our families it helped us help
Our families didn't know in the backyard what we all grow
But today, the Logbook, all that we have it came to show
A lot of improvements we are now seeing
For women farmers throughout the region
Our production's value we are assessing
Before we planted but didn't know what's going on
Our situation has much improved, today we know
In the Logbook, all the value and the total are noted
Of our vegetables, what in the yard we have produced
I sell my greens, everything is of good quality
We write it down, the unit of currency
We now know how to value our property
This was a good idea that I enjoyed hearing about
The Logbook came so we may figure it out
Because everithing we plant, we don't forget
All that in our backyard, we later will get
I do all this and everything I have to write
At the month's end all will be in black and white
The income from your backyard you'll be able to see
The profit and the value that we have to write down
The Agroecological Logbook is a control that must be
To control the backyard and the production
It's a registration book for our organization
The Logbook is a teacher for all us farmers
To sell and sumwithout knowing its value
Without thinking about our meals, food security
Of all the vegetables that women will plant
We have to write down, our food of high quality
We have to record and confirm our entire
Backyard and productivity
To know how to value our regions
Women farmers are the guardians
Of their Logbooks and annotations

07 The historic of the working group for gender equity

in ifda-supported projects in Brazil

The Working Group for Gender Equity in IFDA-supported Projects in Brazil was created in 2017 due to demands arising from IFAD missions aimed at supervising the supported projects, having been one of the suggested proposals to support project implementation. Another proposal presented at the time, which aimed to strengthen ongoing gender equality actions, was the publication of a study entitled "Results of the gender diagnosis of IFAD-supported projects in Brazil" (Weitzman, Rodica. FIDA. 2017)[29].

The study also proposed new ideas, such as creating a process to systematize methodological innovations that could contribute to the empowerment of rural women in the projects. This would further strengthen the transversal approach to gender issues across all IFAD-supported projects. It was evident that many projects were experiencing similar challenges, and that sharing these experiences would be crucial to addressing them. The *Semear Internacional* Program, an initiative funded by IFAD to promote Knowledge Management in Brazil, thus held a meeting between all the project consultants on gender to discuss the study's results, promoting the exchange of experiences, challenges and solutions.

At the same time, a meeting was also held to assess the situation of several Women Groups of the Northeast Semiarid, in an effort to understand how these groups work and the common challenges they face. The establishment of Women's Groups is part of a self-organization process that prioritizes educational and reflection-action activities, within a context of gender inequalities and male domination. The common goal is to create a space for dialogue that allows women to reflect on the historical process of domination they experience and, on this basis, to change their lives. At this moment, the WG for Gender Equity in IFDA-supported Projects in Brazil was born, with the purpose of promoting changes in the lives of almost 200,000 women – beneficiaries of the IFDA-supported Projects in Brazil.

Today, the Gender WG of IFDA Brazil is basically composed of the six advisors on gender, race, ethnicity and age for each project, two consultants from the *Semear Internacional* Program and IFAD consultants for issues related to gender equity. The group holds in-person meeting twice a year to coordinate integrated activities. In its discussions addressing the needs and interests of women farmers, the WG reflects on the various themes important to the lives of rural, black,

[29] The study is available on the website of the *Semear Internacional* Program http://portalsemear.org.br/publicacoes.

indigenous and quilombola women, fisherwomen, women in *fundo de pasto* (common use areas) communities, women artisans and several others, broadening its focus to encompass several different feminisms.

There are women who participate, or have participated, in the activities of the WG, the *Semear Internacional* Program and the Projects that are held in high esteem by all the others, such as Rita Preta, a potter and quilombola from the Santa Luzia region, Paraíba, who left the Quilombo do Talhado community and moved to the city, but did not abandon the art of making earthenware. With strong testimonies and an inspiring story, PROCASE, through the efforts of its gender advisor, Maria do Carmo, supported the making of a short film[30] produced by *Semear Internacional*, showing how Rita Preta was able to change the life of an entire community.

In the state of Piauí, there is the experience of the Itainópolis Women Farmers Association (Amai), a story that started in the 1990s. Two of its associates came to occupy relevant positions of power: Dona Francisca, elected the first woman president of the Rural Workers Union, and Dona Teresa, the first farmer to be elected councilwoman in her municipality. For them, this strengthened the group and was a recognition of the

[30] Watch the short film on the *Semear Internacional* website: http://portalsemear.org.br/videos/rita-preta-da-paraiba/.

work they had been doing, in vegetable gardens, unions, sales and innovation. These women's stories are in the book *Mulheres que florescem o Semiárido Nordestino*[31] (Women who make the Northeast Semiarid flourish), which was supported by the Viva o Semiárido Project's gender advisor, Sarah Luiza. In fact, all the booklets, books and videos produced by the *Semear Internacional* Program with coordination of the Gender WG present experiences of women who struggled to have their work recognized and valued, facing a patriarchal culture and the everyday sexism.

This same publication tells the story of the *Poço Redondo* community, in the municipality of Tabira, 395 kilometers from Recife, through the experience of a group called *Guerreiras do Pajeú II* (Pajeú II women warriors). The group consists of twenty women from the semiarid region of Pernambuco, who consume and sell everything they produce in their community. The Dom Helder Camara Project (PDHC) coordinated all these productive and organizational processes, which addressed the following key themes: associative and cooperative initiatives, participatory management, access to public policies, agroecology, food security, youth, gender, race and ethnicity.

"Dissemination of Experiences" is the term used to express what one wants to do with these inspiring stories of women, that is, spread, propagate, reveal, transmit, externalize, publicize, communicate, share, sow. And that is exactly the purpose of the book *Riquezas do Semiárido*[32] (wealth of the semiarid), which presents eleven stories recounting the development of family farming in semiarid regions, written by technicians and beneficiaries of projects supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Brazil . This publication allows the reader to know, for example, the inspiring history of the Association of Embroiderers and Residents of the

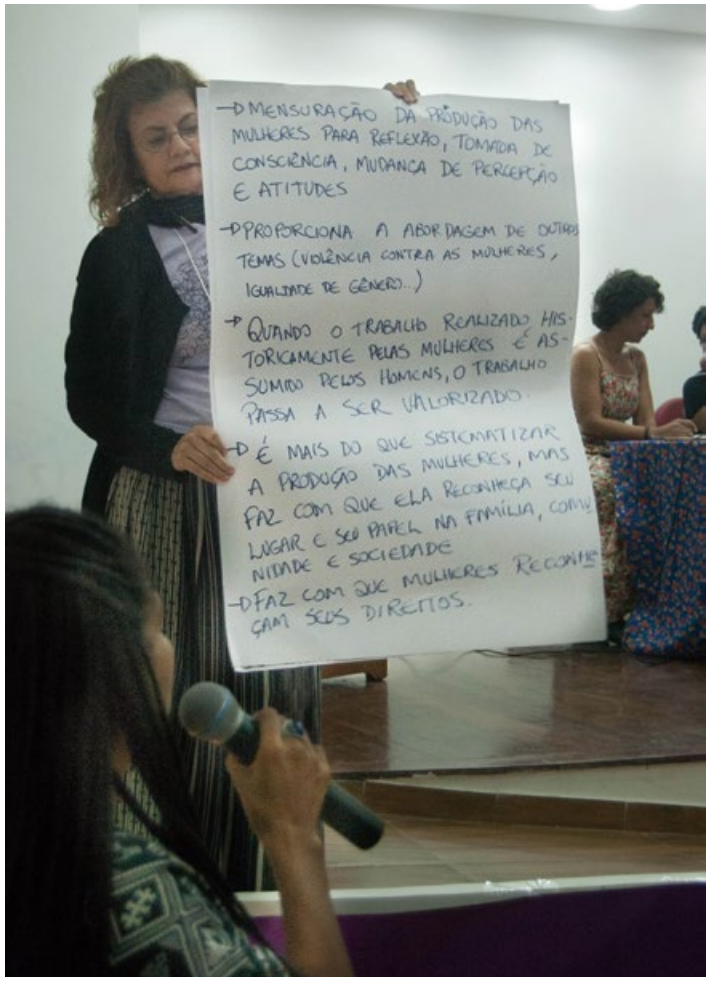
[31] Read and download the book on the *Semear Internacional* website: http://portalsemear.org.br/publicacoes/mulheres-que-florescem-o-semiarido-nordestino/.
[32] Read and download the book on the *Semear Internacional* website: http://portalsemear.org.br/publicacoes/riquezas-do-semiarido-historias-de-sucesso-impulsionadas-pelas-acoes-do-fida-no-nordeste-brasileiro/

Povoado Nova Brasília and its Richelieu Embroidery Tradition, which was supported by the gender advisor in Sergipe, Amarize Soares. The Association's president, Kelly de Melo, says that since the arrival of the Dom Távora Project the group is managing to achieve its goals, such as increasing women's income, promoting the generational transmission of handicraft techniques, increasing production and securing a market for selling the products, in addition to modernizing its equipment.

This dissemination of experiences led the IFAD WG to increase its efforts to mobilize the rural women and develop new activities. At this moment, in 2018, an opportunity arises to learn about the *Results of the use of Agroecological Logbooks*, a methodology used by women from other regions of Brazil, in a joint initiative of the Federal Government, the *Zona da Mata* CTA and the Women WG of ANA, as mentioned at the beginning of this publication. It was the beginning of the process that would bring the celebrated Agroecological Logbooks to the IFAD-supported projects in the Brazilian Semiarid region, in yet another initiative of the Gender WG. To this end, several seminars, training sessions and meetings, were held, and various partnerships and agreements were signed.

Just as there is no single way to be a woman, there was also no single way to use the Logbooks, as shown by the almost thousand women who bring with them different experiences, different stories and continuous changes. Keeping track of the use of a tool in seven different states, 111 municipalities and more than 400 communities is keeping track of a wealth of varying and enriching experiences.

Women farmers were not the only ones changed by this experience, management teams were also change by their immersion in a series of relevant issues: sexual division of domestic work, feminism, domestic violence, agroecology, productive backyards, sales of products in the community, women participation in family income generation, production of spices, growing of medicinal and ornamental plants, among others. These themes were incorporated into the training processes, and their treatment was informed by the women's notes, which “raise awareness” about their daily lives.



To further these goals, Paulo Freire Project's gender advisor in Ceará, Francisca Sena, call attention to the story of farmer Emília Oliveira, 53, who lives in the Bonito community, in Ipu. Emilia is a community leader that coordinates a group of women artisans and is a member of the association of family farmers and fishermen of Bonito. After receiving training on the Logbooks, in Fortaleza, she sought support from the city government to make copies of the Logbook training material and hold training workshops with other members of her community. Today, all the women in the group record in Logbooks their complete production of handicrafts, fish, vegetables and cakes.

Another prominent example of the use of Logbooks comes from Bahia and the Pro-Semiarid Project, currently the largest IFAD-supported project in Brazil, and in which works the gender advisor Elizabeth Siqueira. Operating in 32 municipalities, the PSA hired the services of ten providers of Technical Advisory and Rural Extension (ATER) services to assist women farmers in the improvement of their daily work practices and in the adoption of the Logbook methodology. In this sense, the Logbooks proved to be a powerful tool for increasing the effectiveness of the ATER services offered through the IFAD-supported projects.

To provide ATER services more suitable to the local context, we can no longer speak only of ATER for family farming, but we should ask instead that ATER services recognize the diversity of family farming actors, such as women and young people. All these ongoing changes should lead us to careful question what kind of ATER do we want. These changes will demand the qualification and training of technical teams and the improvement of the relationship with the projects' beneficiaries, which must become closer, more committed and perceived as an opportunity for the communities achieve their autonomy.

This will make it possible to respond to other important social issues, such as sexism, racism, sexuality, gender, feminism, fair division of domestic work, gender violence, participation, autonomy and empowerment.

The IFAD Gender WG is moving in this direction with its joint work with other project areas – such as M&A and Productive Backyards – and with rural women associations and the numerous women networks that work in solidarity. For more women to identify with feminist movements, it is necessary to incorporate on equal terms their struggles, voices, needs and points of view. It is necessary to ensure that public and private entities are attentive to these needs and particularities.

The Logbook methodology is integrative, and the Monitoring and Evaluation teams of each of the six projects in the seven states were essential to make its implementation possible. Their work involved the processes of receiving the Logbook records, systematizing and analyzing the data and, finally, presenting the standardized worksheets, thus crucially contributing to the implementation of the Agroecological Logbooks in the IFAD-supported projects in Brazil.

Another important contribution of the M&A teams that should be highlighted is that their activities enable reflection, learning, production of knowledge and collaboration to provide feedback and strengthen project management.

Thus, the Agroecological Logbook methodology promotes the empowerment of beneficiary women, but, above all, promotes a transformation in ATER practices and in the relationships between technical teams and women and between women and their families. These changes generate further institutional and political transformations that, in turn, are fundamental to strengthen rural development projects in the Brazilian Semiarid region. When women begin to change their lives, to show they can move with autonomy, they demand that men and the society as a whole move too, building, on a daily basis, more egalitarian gender relations.

Agroecological Logbook – A Great Tool

By Marcilene Ribeiro de Araújo

It came for helping
Add, divide, multiplying
It's good but needs improving
Without the work increasing

The Logbook, that's I'm talking
With the pen it is joining
Our backyard enhancing
Small amount accounting

We talk about our works
With increased results
It is with the sum that it values
The warmth of my burned arms

In the Logbook it's accounted
What in the drawer is stored
Month's end and all added
Again and again I'm surprised
When all the month is summed
It is not salary but it is valued

Surprise for me was perceiving
Chicken more than ox is paying
My backyard to me show
That my legwork is slow

It didn't add up my daily fee
But the value I was able to see
It came all well planned
And in it can be marked
What's eaten, sold, exchanged or donated
In the end it's just adding

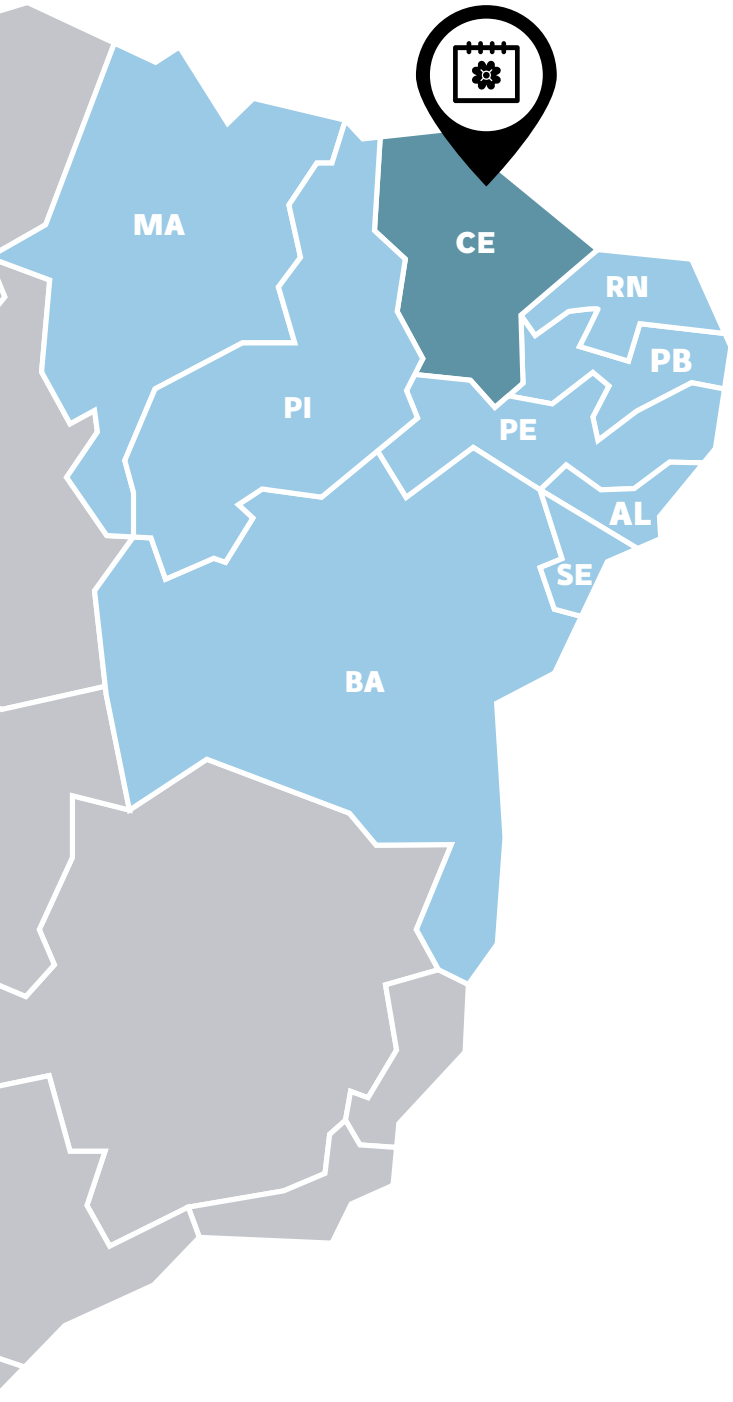
After we did the dividing
Annotating and discovering
The minimum increasing
Our life is a game of meanings

And here I will start finishing
In my Logbook I will be writing
How much my poem I'm valuing
It was not possible, what a pity

In the Agroecological Logbook
The minimum things annotating
And the maximum achieving

It is being small that you grow
It is at dusk that dawns
The end comes from the beginning
A little more I'll be writing

Author: Marcilene Ribeiro de Araújo, Piauí – Viva o Semiárido *Project*



Agroecological Logbooks in the Paulo Freire Project – Ceará

The Paulo Freire Project (PPF), an initiative of the Agrarian Development Secretariat of the State of Ceará (SDA), is being implemented by seven non-governmental organizations contracted to provide Continuous Technical Assistance (ATC) in 31 municipalities of the Cariri, Inhamuns and Sobral regions. These NGOs are the Support Center for the Sustainable Development of the Semiarid Region (Cactus), the *Flor do Piqui* Institute, the Diocesan Caritas of Crateús, the Esplar Research and Advisory Center, the Study and Assistance Center for Rural Worker Struggles (Cealtru), the Center for Labor Studies and Worker Assistance (CETRA) and the *Antônio Conselheiro* Institute for Human Development Support, Assistance and Research (IAC).

The Gender and Race/Ethnicity Commission, with the support of the PPF gender advisor, also has a relevant role in streamlining the Agroecological Logbook implementation process. This process has been conducted in coordination with all these entities and players, and involves a series of training, planning, monitoring and evaluation activities. The Federal University of Ceará (UFC) and the University of Luso-Afro-Brazilian Integration (Unilab) also occasionally participate in training activities and debates, contributing to the discussions and sharing the difficulties, results, lessons and challenges arising from this process. The Gender Equity Working Group of the projects supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and by the *Semear Internacional* Program (PSI) has played a key role since the inception of the Project in sharing experiences and discussing the project results, difficulties and challenges.

In addition to the initial training for women farmers, project technicians have already held other meetings, including in the Sobral region, where two ATCs – IAC and Cealtru – organized a meeting of 36 rural women. Currently, in this period of social isolation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the assistance to the project beneficiaries has been done through WhatsApp and virtual meetings. To enhance the experience of women in the use of the Logbooks, we promoted, among others activities: two meetings of women farmers (December 2019); the participation of three women farmers and one technician in the XI Brazilian Agroecology Congress (November 2019); a Family Farming Fair with Women Farmers (March 2019); the publication of the Floriô Bulletin on Agroecological Logbooks; and a conversation circle to discuss the results of the Logbook adoption (January 2020).

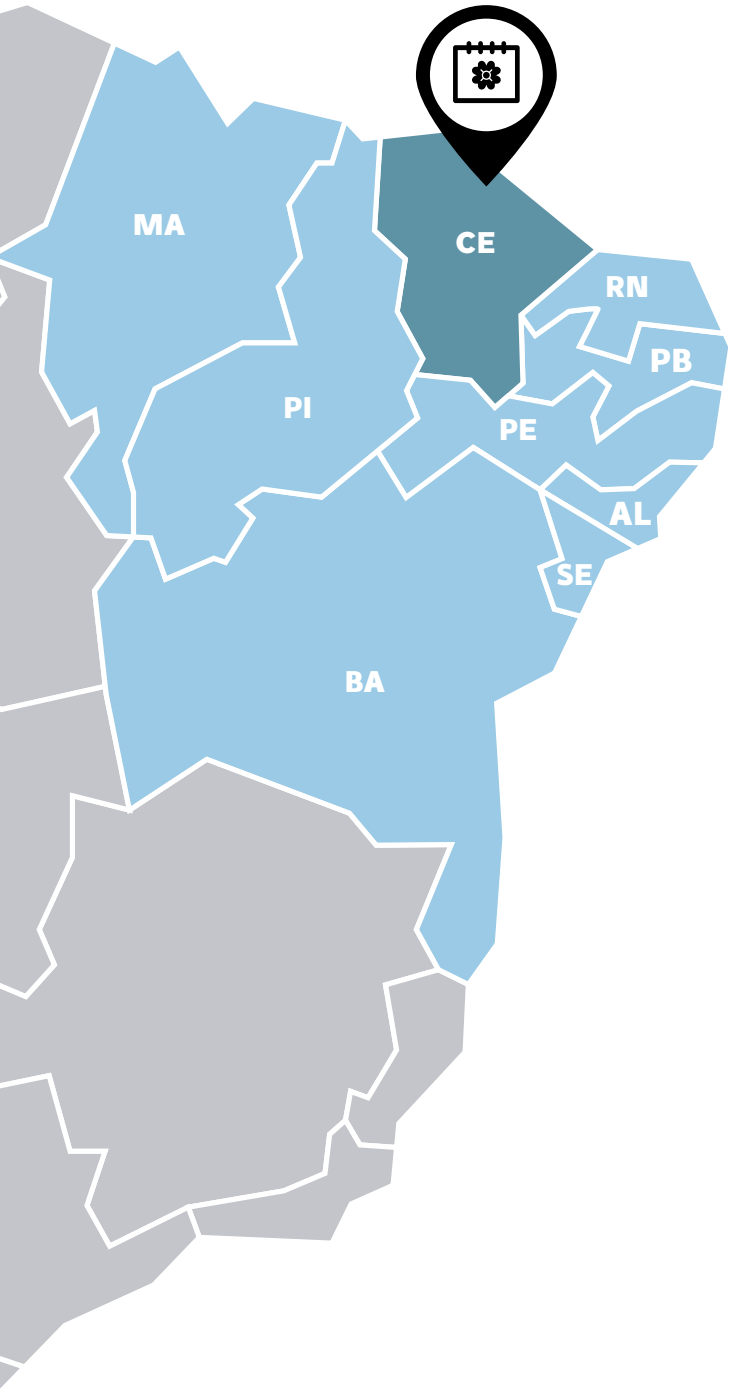
WOMEN FARMERS OF CEARÁ AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL ADVOCACY ARISING FROM THE USE OF Agroecological Logbooks

Many of the women participating in the Agroecological Logbook initiative are already leaders in their communities and associations, but the use of the Logbooks has further increased their knowledge. Today they perceive more easily and are more capable of explaining to others the importance of women to the improvement of the quality of life in the countryside, to community life and to the development of the territory.

Women have used the notes recorded in the Logbooks as a basis for increasing their confidence in their own ability to participate in political matters at home, in association and in the community, and also to demand their rights from the city government. Some of them, individually or collectively, have sought to access public policies for themselves, for other women and for their communities.

The empowerment of women, enabled not only by the use of Agroecological Logbooks but also by PPF's various actions, made visible the individual and collective growth of peasant women, who are becoming protagonists of their history and more independent and fulfilled, while enhancing their social engagement and qualifying their work, whether in planting, soil management, recovering degraded areas and diversifying production. The women of Ceará now see the implementation of Productive Investment Plans in a new light, thus increasing their participation in project activities, meetings, purchase and delivery of materials and presentation of demands to advisory teams, such as guidelines and training on composting techniques.

Written by Francisca Maria Rodrigues Sena. Educator, social worker and master in Public Policy and Society. Specialist in Gender and Race/Ethnicity at the Paulo Freire Project, an initiative of the Secretariat of Agrarian Development of the State of Ceará. She is a member of the Gender Equity WG of the projects supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Brazil.



Agroecological Logbook adoption by women farmers assisted by PDHC II in the state of Ceará

The implementation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology in the central semiarid of Ceará, in the municipalities of Quixadá, Quixeramobim and Santa Quitéria, and in the northwest of the state, in the municipality of Ipu, was conducted by the Dom Helder Câmara II Project (PDHC II), with technical advice from the Center for Labor Studies and Worker Advice (Cetra) and the Support Center for Sustainable Development in the Semiarid (Cactus).

Initially, between September 4th and 6th, 2019, the IFAD-supported projects in the state, PDHC and the Paulo Freire Project (PPF), participated in the State Meeting for Agroecological Logbook Training, which was held with the support of the Ceará State Secretariat for Agrarian Development (SDA-CE). The goals were to increase the technical teams' capacity to implement the use of Agroecological Logbooks by women beneficiaries of the PDHC and PPF; prepare the PPF and PDHC II technical teams and the women farmers for the application of the socio-economic questionnaires, the drawing of socio-biodiversity maps and the use of Agroecological Logbooks; define strategies for monitoring the Agroecological Logbook project and prepare a schedule for its execution.

A broad training process was carried out with the participation of all the women farmers involved, in order to present the Logbook methodology and clarify possible doubts. During this process, all women farmers received individual technical visits and assistance on the subsystems. Periodic monitoring activities were carried

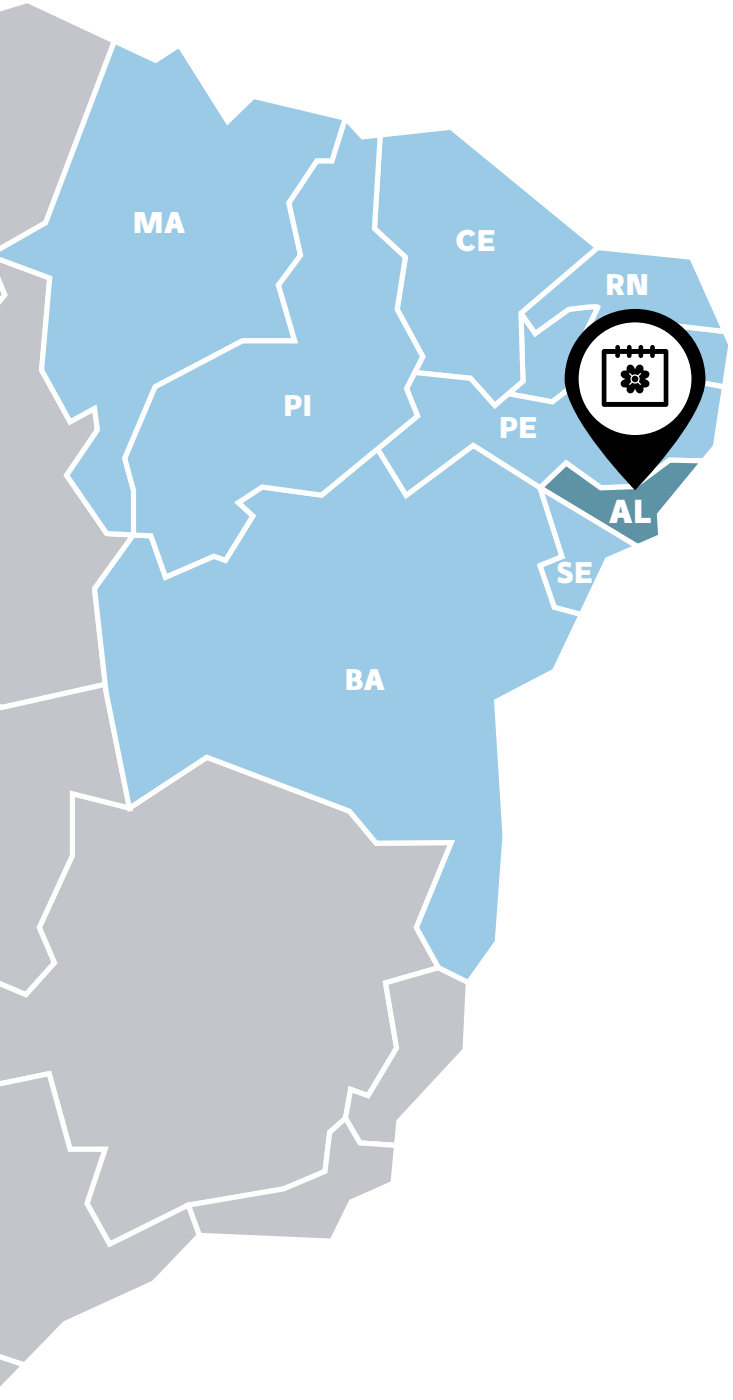
out involving coordination and technicians to clarify doubts, share their difficulties and collectively build strategies, since the monitoring occurs together with the other PDHC actions.

WOMEN FARMERS OF CEARÁ AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL ADVOCACY ARISING FROM THE USE OF Agroecological Logbooks

Most of the women farmers already participated in associations, cooperatives or mixed groups. However, this participation increased even more after the Logbook methodology implementation, with the training process, both individual and collective, contributing to increasing women's visibility in these groups. Although there were no project resources for the development of investment plans, for example, it many women farmers were able to further improve their productive backyards and increase product diversity. This increase in women participation in mixed collectives and associations occurred mainly in solidarity economy initiatives, such as the municipal agroecological fairs in Quixeramobim, Quixadá and Santa Quitéria.

Relationships were established with the Palmares Foundation, rural worker unions in the municipalities, partner institutions, the Agroecological Farmer Network and the Agroecological and Solidarity Fairs Network of Ceará. In some communities, the project involved more than just individual records in the Logbooks. There was a greater participation in collective processes by other women farmers not involved in the project, as, for example, in the Mearim quilombola community, in Quixeramobim, which was wholly involved in the process, strengthening their struggle for recognition as a quilombola community. The Palmares Foundation started a series of legal discussions about recognition as quilombolas, including the development of collective productive project.

Maria Evany Pompeu de Amorim. Social Worker, specialist in Public Policies. IICA consultant for the Dom Helder Camara II Project in the State of Ceará in 2019.



Agroecological Logbook adoption by women farmers assisted by Dom Hélder Câmara II Project in the state of Alagoas

The implementation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology in the State of Alagoas started with "1st Seminar for Training in the Use of Agroecological Logbooks in Projects Supported by IFAD in Brazil," which took place from July 3rd to 5th, 2019, in Recife (PE), conducted by the *Semear Internacional* Program. The event aimed to sensitize and increase the technical teams' capability to implement the use of Agroecological Logbooks by women beneficiaries of the projects supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

In the State of Alagoas, the adoption of the Agroecological Logbook methodology benefits family women farmers participating in PDHC II activities in the municipalities of Água Branca, Delmiro Gouveia, Piranhas, Mata Grande, Pariconha, Santana do Ipanema, Poço das Trincheiras, São José da Tapera, Senador Rui Palmeira, Jacaré dos Homens, Monteirópolis, Olho D´Água das Flores, Palmeira dos Índios, Lagoa da Canoa, Girau do Ponciano, Craíbas, Tanque D´Arca and Traipu.

The process of disseminating the Agroecological Logbook methodology began with the training of 25 Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) technicians who provide technical assistance at the Institute for Sustainable Rural Development Innovation of Alagoas (EMATER-AL). Content dissemination involved the drawing of socio-biodiversity maps, the application of socio-economic questionnaires and practical activities, including the systematization of worksheets during the period of monitoring the use of Logbooks by the women farmers participating in the PDHC-AL.

For EMATER-AL's ATER Manager, Graça Seixas, the training of ATER agents raised the awareness about the value of the work of technicians and farmers benefited by the PDHC: “the Logbook is very important to the women farmers; they become aware of their work and of its important contribution to the family income; and they started to understand the process as a result of their effort, their labor and their productive backyard in generating income. This motivated them to produce more and to strengthen the relationship with technicians and their activities.”

The strategy defined by ATER agents during the training process was to make women farmers aware of the importance of recording and knowing their backyard production as a tool for training and empowerment, which also leads them to value more their work and, especially, maintain the agroecological production in their productive backyards.

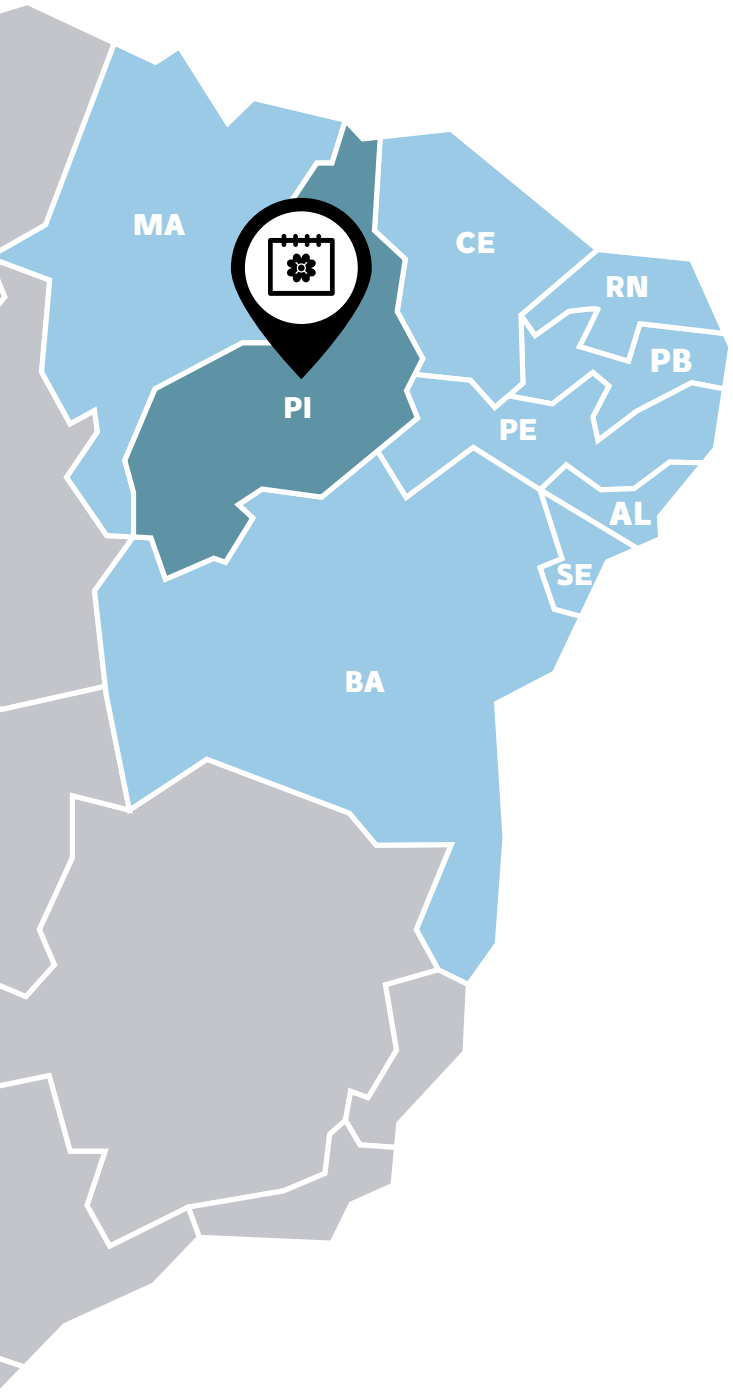
WOMEN FARMERS OF ALAGOAS AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL ADVOCACY ARISING FROM THE USE OF Agroecological Logbooks

The effects of the use of ALs in political advocacy and in developing a feminist and more women-inclusive approach to ATER become evident in the awareness-raising activities involving the project technical teams, a process that is taking place in Alagoas, as can be seen in the reports of team members.

For the technician Anne Dayanne, “the training in the Agroecological Logbook methodology was of paramount importance to show the Logbooks’ purpose and objectives. As for its adoption by the farmers, the Logbooks came to complement a work that we were already doing with the rural women to give visibility to their production, revealing to themselves their value for the property and the family income. Not to mention the constant stimulation to agroecological production.”

EMATER-AL technician Naciel da Silva Campos, from the municipality of Traipu (AL), said: “for me, an ATER technician, the Logbook is a relevant instrument, because it also brings a smile to the woman who understands and visualizes her role in family. When we are assisting in the use of the Logbook, we notice that the farmer has understood her role in the family, she’s emotionally investing herself in that work and realizing its importance and significance in the family context. It is wonderful to follow this work of valuing rural women.”

Written by: Cláudia Yoná.
Consultant for Sustainable Rural Development at the PDHC.



Agroecological Logbooks in the PVSA/PI

In Piauí, the *Viva o Semiárido* Project (PVSA), an initiative of the state government's Family Agriculture Secretariat (SAF) in partnership with IFAD, supported the implementation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology from the beginning, understanding the importance of the Logbooks to increase the visibility of women family farmers' work and contribution. To this end, a team of consultants, technicians and women farmers was created to disseminate this work through the participation in training activities carried out at a Regional Seminar held in Recife. This group was composed of PVSA consultants (from the areas of gender, productive backyards, and monitoring and evaluation); a consultant for the Regional Project Management Unit (URGP), in the region of Guaribas; two technicians from Systematic Technical Assistance (ATS) entities at the Institute of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension of Piauí (Emater-PI) and the Production and Services Cooperative of Agricultural Technicians of Piauí and Associates (Cootapi); and four women farmers.

The women farmers and the productive groups that participated in the activity were jointly selected by this team and the PVSA coordination, according to the following criteria: the groups or associations should be for women only or have a majority of women; priority should be given to those that were already working to strengthen productive backyards; all five territories where PVSA operates should be represented (Itaim, Guaribas, Sambito, Oeiras and Serra da Capivara).

To start work on the Agroecological Logbooks in Piauí, training activities were held with the women farmers who would participate in the project, involving as well community leaders, ATS technicians and URGP representatives. Thirteen workshops took place in the five state regions, involving about 160 women, with the aim of providing training in Logbook filling and data collection, while also addressing issues related to gender, valuation and visibility of women's work, agroecology and productive backyards. At that occasion, all the participants draw socio-biodiversity maps of the production areas under their responsibility.

After these training activities, which were carried out in the communities themselves, the women farmers who undertook to record their production and participate in the planned actions received their Logbooks and started to take notes. Thus, a group was formed with 143 women who would use the Agroecological Logbooks for one year (up to August 2020), assisted by three ATS (Emater, Cootapi and Emplanta[33]), distributed across eleven municipalities (São Raimundo Nonato, Oeiras, Bela Vista do Piauí, Picos, Jaicós, Geminiano, Campo Grande, Itainópolis, Betânia do Piauí, Queimada Nova and Ipiranga do Piauí). Some challenges still have to be addressed, such as extending the training processes to involve technical assistance teams and women farmers; strengthening collective actions with the groups; and providing a more systematic monitoring that goes beyond data systematization.

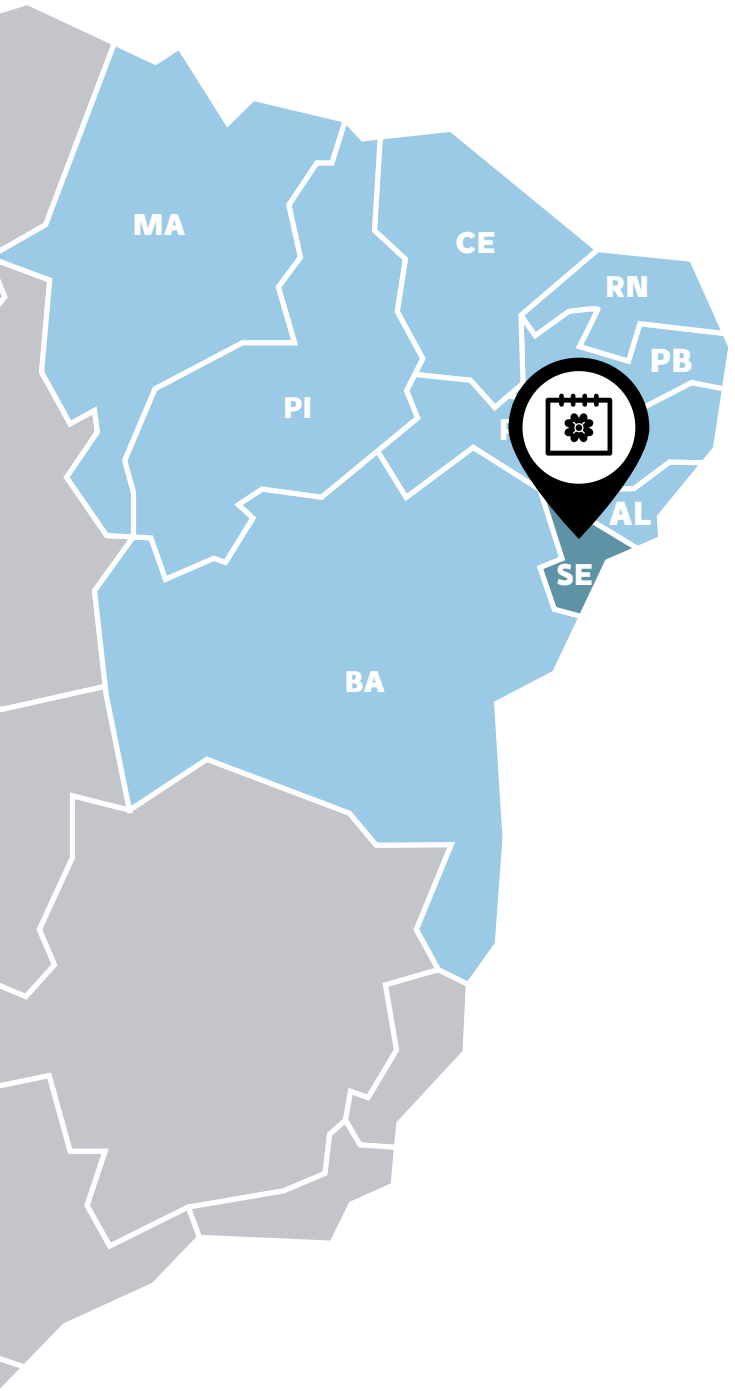
WOMEN FARMERS OF PIAUÍ AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL ADVOCACY ARISING FROM THE USE OF Agroecological Logbooks

As the selection of women and groups that would participate in the work with the Logbooks was based on existing organizational processes, involving productive groups or women's associations that were already PVSA beneficiaries with Productive Inclusion Plans (PIP), the expectation was further strengthening these spaces. According to reports from the women themselves and ATS technicians, in general, the involvement with the Logbook methodology created a collective identity around the "Logbook women" while also have been helping them to approach, support and motivate each other in the execution of their productive projects. They report feeling strengthened when they realize the amount of healthy food they produce, both for consumption and for sale, and the contribution they have made to their families' income, which makes them want to increase their production, especially in productive backyards.

It is noteworthy the strengthening of the local social organization of the women who are carrying out projects in the productive backyards of the Association of Residents and Small Producers of Piauí (Ampepi) – an initiative coordinated by the Small Farmers Movement (MPA) – and of the women's group of Fornos community, municipality of Picos. The first group, which is working with the technology of gray water reuse, has been using the Logbook as a tool for strengthening community groups, but also the MPA itself, which has closely followed the filling of the Logbooks and the project execution, while also promoting training activities on topics such as agroecology and violence against women. During the COVID-19 pandemic, an assembly was held to discuss the pandemic situation and violence, involving several women using the Logbooks. It seems clear, so far, that the strengthening in political advocacy has been more pronounced in community associations and with the Viva o Semiárido Project assisting in PIP implementation.

Written by: Sarah Luiza de Souza Moreira / Consultant in Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Generation at the Viva o Semiárido Project.

[33] Institute of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension of Piauí (Emater-PI); Cooperative of Production and Services of Agricultural Technicians of Piauí and Associates (Cootapi); Agricultural Planning and Technical Assistance Company (Emplanta).



Agroecological Logbooks in the Dom Távora Project

The institutional arrangement for the implementation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology in the state of Sergipe was established by the Dom Távora Project (PDT), an initiative of the State Secretariat for Agriculture, Development and Fisheries (SEAGRI-SE), through the Capacity Development Coordination (Codeca) of its State Project Management Unit (UEGP), in partnership with the Agricultural Development Company of Sergipe (Emdagro) and its four Local Project Management Units (ULGP) and the participation of thirteen Community Associations.

Codeca formed an Agroecological Logbook Technical Group, composed of a Training Team, Technical Assistance and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) consultants, women farmers and Emdagro technicians to establish the guidelines for implementation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology in the Dom Távora project.

Trainings activities were carried out in three stages: a) Awareness Raising and Mobilization: the team trained in the Agroecological Logbook Course held in Recife scheduled and carried out this activity; b) Training of Technicians: ATER technicians and consultants from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) were trained by the Capacity Development Coordination team to train and assist the women farmers in the use of Logbooks; and c) Training of Women Farmers: the Logbook coordination team and the trained technicians conducted the training of women farmers. The training was carried out by the Capacity Development team comprising Emdagro technicians and UNDP consultants.

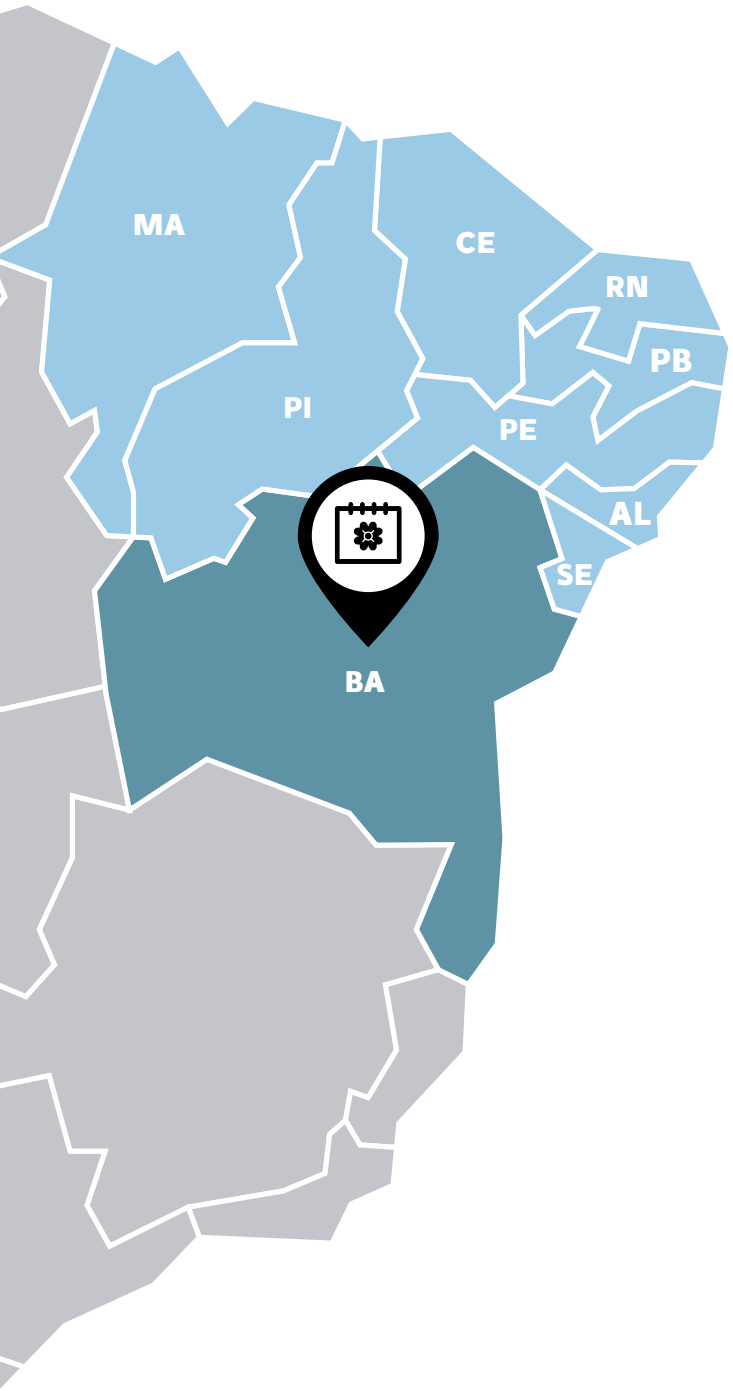
The implementation of the Agroecological Logbook methodology has contributed to the self-organization of the groups of women who use this political-pedagogical instrument.

The thirteen communities where the Logbooks are being used already had developed their Business Plans, the relationship between these organizational processes thus contributed to strengthening these business enterprises as women started to discover that the more they organized themselves, the better were the results of their productive activities.

Of the thirteen communities that are implementing the Agroecological Logbook methodology, twelve have women leaders at the head of the associations.

The women have already realized that the Logbooks contribute to increase their work's visibility, promote their empowerment and raise their self-esteem, but they still do not participate in institutions at the local level in order to influence the development and monitoring of public policies. However, it is worth mentioning that some women who adopted the Logbook methodology are already assuming a leadership role in their communities. This is also happening in Quilombola communities, as is the case of the farmer Xifronese Santos, from the Caraíbas community, who holds the position of president of the State Federation of Quilombola Communities of Sergipe, and of Maria Gressi de Santana Silveira, a farmer of the Mocambo quilombola community, in Aquidabã, who currently is the president of the Association of the Territory of the Mocambo Quilombo Remnants of the municipality of Aquidabã.

Written by Amarize Soares Cavalcante (left), Social Management Consultant, and Wilnara Amorim (right), Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant, with support from the Dom Távora Project Team.



Agroecological Logbooks in the Pro-Semiarid Project: women are advancing

The Pro-Semiarid (PSA) is one of the projects of the Development and Regional Action Company (CAR) – a state agency linked to the Secretariat for Rural Development (SDR) of the State of Bahia – in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Its operating area comprises 32 municipalities in the state's center-north semiarid region, which are located across five of the 27 state Identity Territories[34]: Sertão do São Francisco, Piemonte Norte do Itapicuru, Sisal, Piemonte da Diamantina and Jacuípe Basin; all with a low Human Development Index (HDI). The Pro-Semiarid Project Management Unit (PMU) is composed of the CAR technical team and contractors hired by the Luís Eduardo Magalhães Foundation (Flem), a management agency that supports the implementation of the project's actions.

In January 2018, through a public notice, Flem hired Continuous Technical Advisory (ATC) services from ten NGOs: Irpaa, Sasop, Coopercuc, Coopeser, COFASPI, Appj, Idesa, Cactus, Aresol and Sajuc[35], which were already working in the semiarid region and had proven experience and recognized work done in rural communities in the region.

In November 2018, an awareness-raising process aimed at presenting the Agroecological Logbook methodology was initiated as a PSA gender action strategy. This workshop was facilitated by Elisabeth Cardoso, coordinator of the *Zona da Mata* Center for

[34] Geographical strategy for government action. See: Seplan, Identity Territories: <http://www.seplan.ba.gov.br/modules/conteudo/conteudo.php?conteudo=17>. Access on July 3, 2020.

[35] Irpaa – Regional Institute of Appropriate Small Agriculture; Cofaspi – Sustainable Family Farming Assistance Cooperative of Piemonte; Coopeser – Consulting, Research and Support Services for Sustainable Rural Development Cooperative; APPJ – Small Jabuticaba Producers Association; Coopercuc – Family Farming Cooperative of Curaçá, Uauá and Canudos; Sasop – Rural Popular Organizations Advisory Service; Idesa – Institute for Social and Agrarian Development in the Semiarid Region; Cactus – Technical Advisory Association; Aresol – Regional Association of Income-Generation Solidarity Groups; Sajuc – Social and Environmental Assistance Service for the Countryside and the City.

Alternative Technologies (CTA-ZM), the entity that developed the Agroecological Logbook to give visibility to the work of women family farmers. This first training workshop for technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) agents took place during the 9th Bahia's Family Farming and Solidarity Economy Fair (Febasf), with the participation of technicians from the PSA and the Bahia Superintendence of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Bahiater), an agency also linked to the SDR, and of technicians from ten ATC entities. It is worth mentioning that another important training activity for PSA technicians was participating in a seminar on the use of Agroecological Logbooks in IFDA projects held on July 3, 4 and 5, 2019, at the Federal Rural University of Recife (UFRPE), in Recife (PE), which was promoted by the *Semear Internacional* Program and involved all IFDA-supported projects in Brazil.

WOMEN FARMERS OF BAHIA AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL ADVOCACY ARISING FROM THE USE OF Agroecological Logbooks

The Agroecological Logbook was presented to all PSA interest groups, but the Logbooks were distributed only to the women farmers who showed interest in participating in the initiative. The participants were not selected by Project's technical team, thus, the farmers themselves agreed to record their production in the Logbook with assiduity and participate in the workshops and learning circles as often as required. The learning circle methodology provides a time and space for building new knowledge. Women are the protagonists in these circles, they exchange experiences, share the work they do in agroecosystems and learn how the Logbook can contribute to strengthening and valuing the role of peasant women in the construction of agroecological knowledge.

The awareness-raising and training meetings involving women groups and technicians, as well as the learning circles, addressed gender relations, sexual division of labor, feminism as a condition for agroecology and the Campaign for the Fair Division of Domestic Work.

The women themselves report how important are the results of the Logbook routine to their lives, their personal and collective growth and autonomy, their self-awareness as women and agroecological farmer, their value and dignity. This entire process was also strengthened by the visits for the application of Socioeconomic Characterization Questionnaires (QCS) and the workshops for drawing the socio-biodiversity maps. By participating in these moments, they exchange information and knowledge, seeds, seedlings and products, while building bonds of affection, identity, companionship and intimacy, even confiding dreams and secrets to each other. It is clear to technicians and heads of organizations that the ALs allowed the women to become more confident and participative, thus strengthening their groups, families, community associations and social movements. The use of the Logbook has made some rural women more aware of the importance of participating in organizational initiatives and of a greater engagement in public spaces, such as the Pro-Semiarid productive interest groups, in the women groups of the Women Network of the *Sertão do São Francisco* Territory and in community associations.

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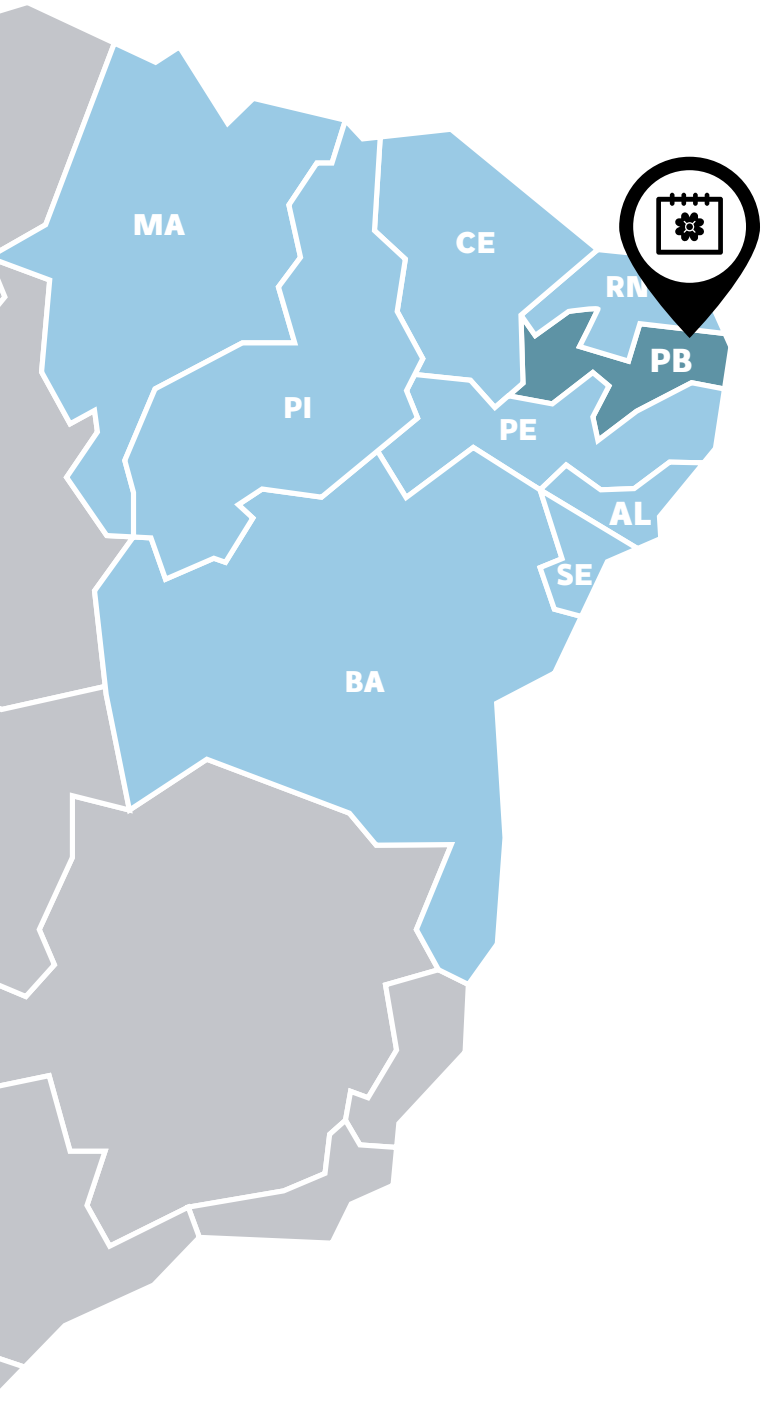

Agroecological Logbooks (ALs) in the Cariri, Seridó and Curimataú Sustainable Development Project – PROCASE Paraíba

The Cariri, Seridó and Curimataú Sustainable Development Project (Procase) is a partnership between the Government of the State of Paraíba and IFAD, conducted by the State Secretariat for Family Farming and Semiarid Development (Seafds), with activities in 56 municipalities in 5 rural territories of the semiarid region of the state.

The project is managed by the Project Management Unit (UGP) and has five Regional Project Management Units (URGPs) in the territories of Western Cariri, Eastern Cariri, Curimataú, *Médio Sertão* and Seridó.

This valuable initiative was established through investments in training activities involving technicians and women farmers who act as disseminating agents, all working together to carry out mobilization and support activities aimed at women groups in the communities. The Project gave priority to the training of technicians and women farmers, to strengthen the group that participated in the Agroecological Logbook training that took place at the Seminar organized by the *Semear Internacional* Program (PSI) in Recife, in July 2019.

Even with Procase entering in its final stage, the decision to support the use of this tool had the purpose of making available to the Project's beneficiaries a methodology for recording their production data that is also an empowerment tool. ALs' adoption was agreed within the Focus Working Group (WG), composed of representatives from Procase's territorial coordinations (URGPs) and the UGP, members of the technical staff of two contracted Technical Advisory organizations and a voluntary technician. This collective, in a process facilitated by the project's gender advisor, evaluated the

possibility of maintaining the training activities for AL adoption, and it was decided that ALs are an adequate tool to strengthen the results of the women farmers' activities and should thus be adopted in Paraiba.

Reinforcing the partnership formed to implement the Logbook methodology, the Paraíba's Research, Rural Extension and Land Regularization Company (Empaer), a state agency that supported actions in three territories (Curimataú, *Médio Sertão* and Seridó), the project's Technical Advisory team asked for specific training for its technical staff and started to assist women farmers in the territories of Seridó and *Médio Sertão*. Field teams became very interested in adopting the tool, in particular because it allowed documenting the women farmers' production and proving their family farmer status as required by the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (Pronaf). Company directors also adhered to the Logbook proposal and training was provided for teams from various regional management units.

WOMEN FARMERS OF PARAÍBA AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL ADVOCACY ARISING FROM THE USE OF Agroecological Logbooks

Training contents were developed with the aim of understanding family and peasant farming dynamics from the perspective of rural women, emphasizing the organization of productive and reproductive work in the countryside and the place(s) assigned to women, in contrast to what is actually daily experienced in the rural world, particularly by women farmers.

To analyze and understand these relationships and experiences, the training addressed topics such as family and peasant farming; sexual division of labor and fair division of domestic work; productive and reproductive work; feminisms; agroecology; violence against women; chauvinism; patriarchy; power relations; the invisibility of the activities of women farmers; among others.

The project's current position is that AL use should continue, and it is worth noting that the lack of permanent Technical Advisory activities remains the biggest challenge to ensure this continuation. The current drought affecting the region also contributes to the discontinuity of AL use by some collectives.

The Sustainable PB Project, a partnership between the Government of the State of Paraíba and the World Bank, which was launched in the state in 2019, was called by the gender advisory team and sent a technician and a manager to participate in the training at the Seminar in Recife. This led the project team to include a proposal to adopt the Logbooks in its gender equity program, which is aimed at the women farmers benefited from the productive investments that are being made available to the state's 222 municipalities, covering all regions of Paraíba. This can lead to robust results enabled by this initiative supported by Procase.

Written by: Maria do Carmo Soares D'Oliveira.
Advisor on Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity.

Agroecological Logbook

By Daniela Bento

I'll talk about the Logbook
Its name is agroecological
From the Zona da Mata it comes
Redefining what is logical
Female production,
It's also epistemological.

I searched the back of my mind
A good way of saying
That with this new tool
More together we're living
In one circle we're joined
Meanings are changed.

Anas, Marias, Marlenes
Starting the records
Of all their products
Of growing or embroidery
They realized the value
Of all their activity.

Use, exchange and sale
Gained new attention
What before was not seen
Allowed a new vision
Not being unnoticed
At last appreciated.

In Sergipe, the Logbooks
Were also applied
And with daily records
They then ratified
The female deeds
All actions amplified.
In what is donated
More than solidarity
The food produced
Generated complicity
In the makings of women,
We see this sorority.

Bringing autonomy
Due to the training
Well tuned we stayed
Promoting these changes
In minds revigorated
The revolution abodes.

Here we are thanking
IFAD for investing
Dom Távora, Semear
By practice introducing
The Agroecological Logbook
A new method we are following.

Daniela Bento - UNDP Consultant / Dom Távora Project, Chair No. 13 – Sergipe's Academy of Cordel - ASC.

The perception of the rural women participating in IFAD-supported projects in Brazil of the main achievements resulting from the agroecological logbook use

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

PAULO FREIRE PROJECT – CEARÁ

- Women have now more influence and awareness of their role in heading their families, a role historically marked by sexism. They are more aware of their work, its importance and the results it produces. They even came to realize that the domestic activities historically performed by women, which are usually invisible and devalued, are also work: cleaning, mending the fishing net, processing fish for consumption, etc.
- A change occurred in how women view their production. They have now a greater perception of their agricultural and non-agricultural production and of their participation in family income.

PRO-SEMIARID PROJECT – BAHIA

- Greater engagement of rural women in seeking their own and their family's economic autonomy.
- Self-recognition, self-worth and the recovery of self-esteem, allowing the women to acquired or strengthen their sense of competence and power.

DOM HELDER CÂMERA II PROJECT – ALAGOAS AND CEARÁ

- They also increased their financial autonomy by selling products from their backyards and, in some cases, they gained a better understanding of their family domestic activities, as there was a reorganization of domestic work.
- Over the months, the women became income generators with the power to negotiate and decide, at home, what is done with the family earnings.

DOM TÁVORA PROJECT – SERGIPE

- Increase in women's self-esteem.

VIVA O SEMIÁRIDO PROJECT – PIAUÍ

- In many cases, other family members – husband and children – also started to recognize the women's contribution, supporting their work even more, including the Logbook use.

PROCASE PROJECT – PARAÍBA

- They had the opportunity to reflect on the scope and importance of their productive activities.
- Understanding that women's work is not just "help," but that it is rather an intense and valuable work, for which they lacked the tools to see and demonstrate.

STRENGTHENING OF WOMEN GROUPS

PAULO FREIRE PROJECT – CEARÁ

- The women's adoption of the Logbook methodology and their contact with other women has contributed to their physical and mental health. Their involvement in the project activities allows them to become stronger and realize that they are already feeling happier and healthier. Some report having decreased or abandoned the use of medicines.
- The Logbook methodology gives women productive, political and economic visibility. This contributes to increasing their empowerment and autonomy. In association with other actions of the Projects, this process has enabled them to assume a leading role in the territories with regard to their production and product sales.
- Women have been showing interest in studying and learning to read and write, a basic right that is often denied to rural women that were unable to study in childhood and adolescence.

PRO-SEMIARID PROJECT – BAHIA

- Strengthening women's groups as collective spaces for reflection and the exercise of decision-making, thus leading the women to become aware of their own ability to fight for their interests and influence other people.
- They became aware that they actually work and not just "help" their husbands, which leads to a change in mentality and a more self-confident behavior.
- Women are in a process of personal empowerment, as a result of their participation in training activities and in the sharing of knowledge, information and experiences, but mainly due to their realization of the importance of recording and taking account of their production.
- Women's self-organization for planning their backyard production, achieving greater control of what they consume, sell, donate and exchange.

DOM HELDER CÂMARA II PROJECT – CEARÁ

- Perception of the direct impact of the women's work on the family and the community (women donate part of their time to the collective).

DOM HELDER CÂMARA II PROJECT – ALAGOAS

- The Logbook use resulted in better organization of the property, making the home of a woman producer a visiting point for farmers in the region seeking to improve their techniques and knowledge.

DOM TÁVORA PROJECT – SERGIPE

- Achievement of a feeling of solidarity through the act of donating or exchanging, thus generating companionship and unity.

VIVA O SEMIÁRIDO PROJECT – PIAUÍ PROJECT

- Increase in women's collective organization, in the participation in community associations, in the execution of the Productive Inclusion Plans (PIPs), with a more intense daily relationship of mutual support and exchange of experiences between them.

PROCASE – PARAÍBA

- The understanding that without feminism there is no agroecology, that it is necessary to consider women's lives and conditions in order to ensure real agroecological practices.

FOOD DIVERSITY AND NUTRITION

PAULO FREIRE PROJECT – CEARA

- Productive backyards started to be resignified, recognized and valued by women, which has allowed them to improve and give more visibility to their practices and agroecological knowledge, enhancing agrobiodiversity, agroecology, autonomy and the food and nutritional security. The women are also becoming interested in the adoption of new agroecological practices learned from other women and technical teams. The training and the exchange of experiences have encouraged and empowered women to expand and diversify their production with autonomy.
- Logbook records provide data that allow perceiving the amount and variety of what is self-consumed of the family's production. A significant part of women's production is consumed by their own families, refuting the idea that families do not consume what they produce. This is an important aspect in guaranteeing food and nutritional security.

PRO-SEMIARID PROJECT – BAHIA

- The major importance of food of animal origin for non-monetary relations (consumption, donation and exchange) in the semiarid region.
- A greater visibility given to the role of women farmers, which goes far beyond the reproductive activities, as, by dedicating themselves to the agro-ecosystem and the "backyard," they have contributed to maintaining and spreading a huge variety of seeds, foodstuffs, medicinal plants and essential knowledge, thus confirming their

contribution to guaranteeing food autonomy and security and the conservation of agrobiodiversity.
- There is evidence of a great diversity of products, even taking into account underreporting.
- The backyard as a productive space of great value and relevance for the production of healthy and quality food.

DOM HELDER CÂMARA II PROJECT – CEARÁ

- The Agroecologica Logbook records gave greater visibility to the women's contribution to strengthening family farming, in addition to allowing the women farmers to produce a great variety of seeds, foodstuffs and plants and maintain an enormous biological diversity in their backyards.
- Women farmers became aware of a greater presence of pesticide-free products in their families' meals.
- Growth in the cultivation of medicinal plants and increased use of traditional home medicines obtained in their backyards. The women revealed that daily records allowed them to identify the variety of seeds, foods and plants they cultivated and consumed.

DOM HELDER CÂMARA II PROJECT – ALAGOAS

- Production records showed the diversity of the production of small properties, such as medicinal plants, strawberries, peppers; processed products, such as cassava bread, pizza, pies, cakes and corn breads; in addition to tubers and the farming of small animals.

VIVA O SEMIÁRIDO PROJECT – PIAUÍ

- Among the many results of the use of Agroecological Logbooks, the most important has been a substantial increase in the women's awareness of the amount and quality of the food produced by them, of their contribution to income generation and to the family and local economy; they came to recognize their productive backyards as the main space for the production of healthy foods, with great diversity both for self-consumption and for solidarity sales and exchanges.

PROCASE – PARAÍBA

- The women were able to verify how much they contribute with good quality food for their families' consumption and how much they would have to spend if it were not for their backyards, gardens and the surroundings of their homes. They also started to have a record of their earnings.
- Agroecological practices were strengthened; and the women recognized importance of their production of food, teas and syrups, and of the care for the land, animals and life.
- The contribution to the food and nutritional security of their families and of consumer families.

IMPROVEMENT IN INCOME AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

PAULO FREIRE PROJECT – CEARÁ

- The Logbooks proved to be a tool for monitoring and evaluating the Project's results and impacts. The Agroecological Logbook methodology allows identifying and evidencing not only of the data recorded in the Logbooks, but also the analysis of the data made by the participating women and technical teams.

PRO-SEMIARID PROJECT – BAHIA

- It was found that women farmer have knowledge, mastery and control of the value of her monthly income.
- The women became aware of the importance and monetary value of what is produced in the backyards for consumption, donation and exchange, and of the amount that the family saves, thus giving visibility to the economic contribution of the woman farmer to her family and the community.

DOM HELDER CÂMARA PROJECT – CEARÁ

- The recording in the Logbooks of the production to be sold at street markets allowed the women to achieve an important social and economic self-recognition of their own work.

- The women became more aware that exchanging and donating products from their backyards with other women allowed them to not have to buy products in the market.

DOM HELDER CÂMARA II PROJECT – ALAGOAS

- The use of Logbooks allowed the women to get an overview of their production and the opportunity to plan ahead, thus achieving a better administrative-financial organization.

DOM TÁVORA – SERGIPE

- In recording their production in the Logbooks, the women were able to perceive that they could put a price on the products donated or exchanged, which should also be counted as income.
- They came to understand that their work represents a significant share of their families' income.

PROCASE – PB

- The main gain is that the women farmers started to visualize, recognize and appropriate the results of their work, due to their adoption of a tool that allows recording the destination and the gains obtained from their productive activities.
- They also became aware of the great variety of products made available by their crops and livestock.

A NEW, MORE FEMINIST ATER IS POSSIBLE

PRO-SEMIARID PROJECT – BAHIA

- The implementation process and the result of the use of the ALs allowed the technical team to achieve a deeper understanding of the productive activities developed by women.
- The awareness of the factors that directly interfere in production planning – such as pests, climate change or even diseases of women farmer's family members allows field technicians to qualify their intervention strategies.
- It became clear the importance of having continuous access to technical advice, provided by qualified professionals with interdisciplinary training, to deconstruct the traditional view of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) services and of a system that disseminates pre-established knowledge and practices.

DOM HELDER CÂMARA II PROJECT – CEARÁ

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to the temporary suspension of ATER contracts by Anater, the use of Logbooks was hindered by the difficulties arising from this situation. Still, some women farmers managed to send their production data via WhatsApp to the technicians residing in the municipalities.

VIVA O SEMIÁRIDO – PIAUÍ PROJECT

- For the Systematic Technical Assistance teams, the reports show that the use of the Logbooks contributed to give more visibility to technical assistance services and to increase the awareness of the importance of the productive backyards and the women's work and production; for many teams, this showed a new way of providing ATER services.
- With this change of perspective and with the data generated by the Logbooks, the teams believe that it is possible to develop new public policies for rural women in the state.

PROCASE – PARAÍBA

- Some groups of women have advanced in the adoption of Logbooks, but others did not have access to technical assistance and thus were not capable of learning adequately how to use this tool. Insufficient access to systematic technical advice is the main impediment to increase the number of women farmers using the Agroecological Logbook methodology.

Agroecological Logbook

By Eliana Teles

The Agroecological Logbook
Came for us all to alert
To open our eyes
In order to show us
The strength women have
And how much can shine

A tool of empowerment
Delivered to our hands
To change our lives
In the form of our notes
A greater encouragement
We now have to produce

Hold it in your hand
Make us understand
Wise were the people
Who did create you
But the luck is ours
To write in your lines

Name: Eliana Teles. Community: Guritiba. Municipality: Santana do Cariri. ATC: Flor do Piqui Institute. Paulo Freire Project - CE.

At the end of each day
I'll write down right away
And without realizing
At tmes you I'm hugging
Swinging in my arms
Not ceasing to smile

Don't think it's silly
It's the way of a lover
It's more than just paper
And it's difficult to define
It changes from the inside
And outside you may find.

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Annex 1

Tables showing the number of women farmers who recorded their production in the Agroecological Logbooks; by community, municipality, state and Project

Alagoas				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PDHC II	AL	Água Branca	Community of Sítio Pilãozinho	1
			Village of Mandacaru	1
		Arapiraca	Community of Cangandu	1
			Community of Pé Leve Velho	1
		Craíbas	Village of Lagoa da Malhada	2
		Girau do Ponciano	Village of Algodão	2
		Inhapi	Settlement of Delmiro Gouveia	2
			Community of Poço Grande	2
		Jacaré dos Homens	Community of Garrote	1
		Lagoa da Canoa	Village of Chã do Pau D´Arco	2
			Village of Mata Limpa 1	1
		Monteirópolis	Community of Lagoa das Ovelhas	1
		Olho D'Água das Flores	Community of Bananeira	1
		Palmeira dos Índios	Community of Indígena Aldeia Coité	1
			Community of Quilombo de Tabacaria	1
		Pariconha	Community of Serra dos Vitórios	1
		Piranhas	Community of Poço Doce II	1
		Poço das Trincheiras	Community of Saco do Ramalho	2
		Santana do Ipanema	Community of Serrote dos Bois	1
		Senador Rui Palmeira	Village of Sítio Barriguda	1
		Tanque D'Arca	Village of Boa Vista	1
		Traipu	Community of Quilombola Mumbaça	1
Total number of women farmers in the state of Alagoas				**28**

Ceará				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PDHC II	CE	Ipu	Engenho dos Belem	4
		Quixadá	Bom Jardim	3
			Quilombo Sitio Veiga	1
			Quilombo Sítio Veiga	1
			Vila Rica	2
		Quixeramobim	Aroeiras	1
			Fazenda Onça	1
			Lages	2
			Mearim I	2
			Patos	6
			Salgadinho	1
		Santa Quitéria	Armador	1
			Boa Sorte	2
			Ipueiras	2
			Lagoa Grande	2
			Picos de Baixo	2
			São Damião dos Cassimiros	1
		Total number of women farmers in PDHC II		**34**
Paulo Freire	CE	Aiuaba	Community of Gerimum	1
			Community of Minador	1
		Antonina do Norte	Community of Macambira	1
		Araripe	Community of Chapada do Carmo	1
			Community of Guaribas	1
			Community of Spring	2
			Spring do Brejo	2
		Assaré	Community of Carrancudo	1
			Community of Charcão/Izar	1
			Community of Laços	2
			Community of Novo Tamboril	2
			Community of Prazeres/Laços	1
			Community of Varjota	1

Ceará				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
Paulo Freire	CE	Campos Sales	Sítio Cajazeiras	1
			Sítio Varzinha	1
		Coreaú	Community of Feitoria	3
		Hidrolândia	Community of Tartaruga	2
		Ipu	Community of Bonito	2
			Community of Dois Riachos	1
			Community of Espraiado	1
			Community of Olho D'água Velho	1
			Community of Santa Rosa	1
			Community of Várzea da Curicaca	2
			Sítio São Cristóvão	1
		Ipueiras	Community of Areias	2
			Community of Arraial	2
			Community of Bacupari	1
			Community of Chapada	1
			Community of Guaribas/Bacupari	1
			Community of Lagoa do Canto	2
		Massapê	Community of Frecheiras/Abraão/ Cavalo Morto/ Santa Maria	3
			Community of São Braz/Bom Jesus/ Engenho	2
		Nova Olinda	Community of Chiquitoso	3
			Community of Pedra Branca	1
		Parambú	Community of Pau Preto	2
			Community of Serra do Cipó	2
			Community of Serra do Escondido	3
		Pires Ferreira	Community of Santa Tereza II	3
			Community of Tabuleiro	2
		Potengi	Community of Alto Alegre	1
			Community of Melancias	2

Ceará				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
Paulo Freire	CE	Quiterianópolis	Community of Baixa Grande	1
			Community of Bom Princípio	3
			Community of Cipoeiro	2
			Community of Malhada dos Malaquias	1
			Community of Riacho	2
			Quilombo of Jardim	6
		Reriutaba	Community of Altamira	1
			Community of Cabaceira	2
			Community of Lagoa Grande	2
			Community of Primeira Várzea	2
			Community of Riacho das Flores	3
			Community of Sombrio	2
		Salitre	Community of Lagoa dos Paulinos	1
			Community of Olho D'Água	1
			Community of Serra	2
		Santana do Cariri	Community of Encruzilhada	1
			Community of Encruzilhada/Peixoto	1
			Community of Guritiba	2
			Community of Mororó	1
			Community of Vale do Buriti	1
			Sítio Lírio	3

Ceará				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
Paulo Freire	CE	Sobral	Settlement of São João	3
			Community of Água Doce	1
			Community of Aracatiaçu	1
			Community of Bom Jesus	3
			Community of Boqueirão	2
			Community of Casa Forte	2
			Community of Contendas	2
			Community of Lages	1
			Community of Maracajá	1
			Community of Morro Branco	1
			Community of Riacho do Gabriel	4
			Community of Santa Luzia	1
			Community of São Mateus/ Contendas	1
			Community of Vassouras	1
			Sítio Croatá	1
			Sítio São Francisco	2
		Tauá	Community of Açudinho	2
			Community of Barreiros	1
			Community of Pendência 2	1
			Community of Pitombeira	4
			Community of Santa Luzia	2
			Community of Santana	1
			Community of Santana/Sítio São Vicente	1
		Total number of women farmers in the Paulo Freire project		**145**
Total number of women farmers in the state of Ceará				**179**

Pernambuco				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PDHC II	PE	Agrestina	ÁGUA BRANCA	1
		Bezerros	Frutuoso	1
			Guaribas	1
		Cumaru	RODRIGUES	1
			Sítio Jurema	1
		Cupira	QUILOMBO OF SAMBAQUIM	2
		Gravatá	Sítio Candeeiro II	1
		Orobó	Figueiras	1
			Sítio Manibú	2
			Sítio Mulugú	1
		Riacho das Almas	Sítio Graciana	1
		Salgadinho	Sítio Massaranduba	1
		Santa Maria do Cambucá	Sítio Baixo	1
			Sítio Pacaré	1
		Taquaritinga do Norte	Oiti	1
		Vertente do Lério	Sítio Malembá	1
			Sítio Salvado	1
		Total number of women farmers in the state of Pernambuco		**19**

Sergipe				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
Dom Távora	SE	Aquidabã	Settlement of José Félix de Sá	8
			Mocambo (Quilombola Community)	12
		Caraíbas	Caraíbas	6
		Japoatã	Ladeirinhas A	5
		Nossa Senhora Aparecida	Catuabo	10
		Pacatuba	Padre Nestor	10
			Rancho	3
		Poço Verde	Cacimba Nova	9
			Saco do Camisa	6
			São José	5
		Simão Dias	Village of Lagoa Grande	8
		Tobias Barreto	Village of Nova Brasília	10
		Total number of women farmers in the state of Sergipe		**92**

Paraíba				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
Procase	PB	Alcantil	CASACO/Community of Lagoa de Jucá	2
		Barra de Santana	Settlement of Mandacarú	1
			Mocois	1
			Mororó	12
		Boqueirão	CASACO	1
		Caturité	CASACO	2
			Mucunã	1
		Congo	Sítio Santa Rita	1
			Sítio Santa Rita de Cima	5
		Cubati	Settlement of Nova Esperança/São Domingos	8
		Nova Palmeira	Quixaba	1
		Picuí	Quixaba	4
		Remígio	As Margaridas/Settlement of Oziel Pereira	4
		Santa Luzia	Saco dos Goitis	2
		Sumé	Settlement of Mandacarú	10
		Total number of women farmers in the state of Paraíba		**55**

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PSA	BA	Andorinha	Common Area Community of Pasto Barriga Mole	1
			Common Area Community of Lagoa da Onça	1
			Community of Salgado	1
		Antônio Gonçalves	Community of Baixinha	1
			Community of Fecho de Pasto Brejão da Grota	1
			Community of Quilombola de Bananeira dos Pretos	2
		Caém	Community of Alagadiço	3
			Community of Quilombola de Várzea Queimada	2
			Community of Tigre	1
			Community of Várzea Dantas	2

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PSA	BA	Caldeirão Grande	Community of de Quixaba	1
			Quilombola Community of Raposa	7
			Community of São João	3
		Campo Alegre de Lourdes	Community of Baixão do Nazario	1
			Community of Cacimba Nova	1
			Community of Carolino	1
			Community of Estreito	2
			Community of Lagoa da Onça	1
			Community of Lagoa do Pedro	1
			Community of Lagoa do Vicente	1
			Community of Lagoa Formosa	1
			Community of Malhada	2
			Community of Miliam	1
			Community of Ramalho	1
			Community of São Gonçalo	2
			Community of Tanque	1
			Community of Velame	1
			Community of Zé Carlos	1
		Campo Formoso	Common Area Community of Pasto Alvaçã	1
			Common Area Community of Baixão	1
			Common Area Community of Baixinha	1
			Common Area Community of Boa Vista dos Pauzinhos	1
			Common Area Community of Borda da Mata	3
			Common Area Community of Varzinha	2
			Common Area Community of Vila dos Pauzinhos	1
			Community of Oliveira	1
			Quilombola Community of Buraco	2

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PSA	BA	Campo Formoso	Quilombola Community of Lagoa Branca	1
			Quilombola Community of Patos III	1
			Quilombola Community of Pedras	1
			Quilombola Community of Poço da Pedra	1
			Quilombola Community of Tabua	1
			Community of Sítio do Meio	1
			Community of Sumidouro	1
			Community of Tanque	1
			Village of Algodões	1
			Village of Rancho do Padre	1
		Capim Grosso	Community of Barro Vermelho	3
			Community of Barro Vermelho / Desistente	1
			Community of Barro Vermelho / Falecida	1
			Community of Volta	6
			Community of Volta / Desistente	3
		Casa Nova	Community of Baraúna	3
			Community of Deus me Leve	2
			Community of Mucambo	1
		Curaçá	Settlement of Novo Horizonte	1
			Common Area Community of Cerca de Pedra	1
			Common Area Community of Caladinho	1
			Common Area Community of Fazenda Barrocas	1
			Common Area Community of Ferrete	1
		Filadélfia	Community of Massaroca	1
			Quilombola Community of de Barreira	1
			Quilombola Community of Riachão	3
			Quilombola Community of Riacho das Pedrinhas	1

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PSA	BA	Filadélfia	Quilombola Community of Riacho do Silva	1
			Fazenda Algodões	3
			Fazenda Periquito	1
			Fazenda Riachão	2
			Village of Carrapato	1
		Itiúba	Fazenda Alagadiço do Mel	1
			Fazenda Maria dos Santos	2
			Fazenda Maria dos Santos / Desistente	1
			Village of Alto do São Gonçalo	3
			Village of de Anselmo / Desistente	1
			Settlement Project of Novo Paraiso	2
			Settlement Project of Sitio do Meio - Agrovila 01	1
		Jacobina	Settlement of Formigueiro	2
			Community of Barrocão de Cima	3
			Community of Inchu	3
			Community of Malhadinha de Fora	1
			Community of Pau Darquinho	1
			Community of Pau Ferro	1
			Community of Várzea da Naninha	1
			Community of Várzea Nova	3
			Community of Velame de Baixo	1
		Jaguarari	Common Area Community of Poço das Queimadas	1
			Common Area Community of de Fundo de Pasto Traíra	1
			Common Area Community of de Fundo de Pasto Volta do Pilar	1
			Community of Várzea Grande	1
			Fazenda Malhada da Areia	3
		Juazeiro	Settlement of Fonte Viva	2
			Settlement of São Francisco	2

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PSA	BA	Juazeiro	Settlement of São Francisco - Juazeiro	1
			Community of Atrás da Serra	1
			Common Area Community of Canoa	1
			Common Area Community of José Pires	1
			Common Area Community of Lotero	2
			Common Area Community of Mulungú	1
			Common Area Community of Olho D'água	2
			Common Area Community of Seriema	2
			Community of Lagoa do Bastião	1
			Community of Gangorra II	2
			Community of Lagoa do Bastião	2
			Community of Santa Helena	1
			Community of Serra Grande	2
			Community of Sobradinho	1
		Miguel Calmon	Settlment of the Rural Producers of União da Serra	1
			Community of Mucambo da Serra	3
			Community of Pai Afonso	2
			Community of Pai Afonso/ Desistente	2
			Community of Tubatinga	2
			Village of Macaúbas	2
		Mirangaba	Community of Dionísia	1
			Community of Junco	3
			Community of Olhos D'água	1
			Community of Paranazinho	2
			Community of Ponto Alegre	3
			Community of Riacho	1
			Community of Umbiguda	1
		Ourolândia	Settlement of Lagoa de Dentro	6

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PSA	BA	Ourolândia	Settlement of Santa Luzia	4
			Settlement of Vila Nova	9
			Community of Papagaio	1
		Pilão Arcado	Community of Agreste	1
			Community of Boca da Caatinga	1
			Community of Brejo Carrasco	1
			Community of Brejo da Capoeira	1
			Community of Brejo do Urubu	1
			Community of Brejo Piqui	1
			Community of Caixeiro	1
			Community of Caldeirão do Boi	3
			Community of Carnaúba	1
			Community of Jatobá	4
			Community of Lagoa Comprida	2
			Community of Lagoa de Cima	4
			Community of Mosquito	1
			Community of Paiol	1
			Community of Retiro	2
			Community of Saco	1
			Community of SITIO MOSQUITO	1
			Community of Tamanduá	2
		Pindobaçu	Common Area Community of Lutanda	1
			Community of Frieiras	3
			Community of Grota Ferreira	1
			Settlement Project of Nova Canaã	2
		Ponto Novo	Community of Cornicha	1
			Community of Mamota	2
			Community of Várzea da Onça	1
			Village of Caiçara	1
			Settlement Project of Pajeú	2
		Queimadas	Fazenda Várzea do Curral	1
			Fazenda Gentil	3

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PSA	BA	Queimadas	Fazenda Lagedo	1
			Fazenda Limpo dos Bois	1
			Fazenda Santo Euzebio	1
			Fazenda Tiririca	1
			Lameiro da Sussuarana	1
			Village of Cancelas	2
			Village of Riacho da Onça	1
		Quixabeira	Community of Capitão	4
			Community of Pimenteira	3
			Community of Pintado	2
			Community of Várzea Nova	2
			Village of Baixa Grande	6
			Village of Ramal	3
		Remanso	Settlement of Vila Aparecida	1
			Community of Campo Maior	2
			Common Area Community of Algodão dos Ribeiros	1
			Common Area Community of Caititu	1
			Common Area Community of de Algodões dos Ribeiros	1
			Common Area Community of Lagoa do Garrote	2
			Common Area Community of Negros	2
			Common Area Community of Serrote	4
			Community of Mandu	1
			Community of Pau D'Arco	3
			Community of Sanharó	1
		Saúde	Community of Canabrava	5
			Community of Genipapinho	2
			Community of Itacurubé	1
			Community of Itacurubi	3
			Community of Porteiras	1
PSA	BA	Saúde	Quilombola Community of Grota das Oliveiras	3

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
		Senhor do Bonfim	Community of Canavieira	1
			Community of Garrote	1
			Community of Queimado	1
			Community of Sítio da Umburana	1
			Village of Caco de Telha	1
			Settlement Project of Serra Verde	1
		Sento Sé	Settlement of Antonio Guilhermino Pontiguá	1
			Community of Andorinhas	2
			Community of Brejo de Fora	1
			Common Area Community of Cruz	1
			Common Area Community of Lages	1
			Common Area Community of Riacho Santo Antônio	2
			Common Area Community of Sítio	1
			Fishing Community of Pascoal/ Limoeiro	1
			Community of Poço do Angico	1
		Serrolândia	Community of Caraíba	2
			Community of Várzea Bonita	2
			Community of Várzea do Uruçu	2
PSA	BA	Sobradinho	Settlement of Terra Nossa	1
			Settlement of Vale da Conquista	2

Bahia				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
		Uauá	Common Area Community of Curundundum	1
			Common Area Community of Escondido	1
			Common Area Community of Fazenda Caldeirão Lalaus	1
			Common Area Community of Lages das Aroeiras	1
			Common Area Community of Marrua	1
			Common Area Community of Rio do Rancho	2
			Common Area Community of Serra da Besta	2
		Umburanas	Community of Barriguda do Hipólito	2
			Community of Barriguda do Lima	5
			Community of Barriguda do Luiz	1
			Community of Caraíba	2
		Várzea Nova	Community of Boa Esperança	3
			Community of Boa Vista	1
			Community of Giló	2
			Community of Riacho dos Maias	2
		Total number of women farmers in the state of Bahia		**370**

Piauí				
Project	**State**	**Municipality**	**Community/Settlement**	**Number of Women Farmers**
PVSA	PI	Bela Vista do Piauí	Quilombola Community of Amarra Negro	10
		Betânia do Piauí	Serra do Inacio	8
		Campo Grande	AMPEPI - Urupeu	10
			AMPEPI Serra do Campo Grande	2
			Serra do Jatobá	2
		Francisco Santos	AMPEPI - Serra dos Morros	6
			Settlement of Boa Viagem	4
			Settlement of União	1
			Community of Barreiros	2
			Community of Chupeiro	3
			Community of Diogo	3
			Diogo 1	3
			Santo Antônio	1
		Ipiranga do Piauí	AMOR Jardim	8
			São José dos Cocos	11
		Itainópolis	AMAI - Baixas	1
			AMAI - Barriguda	1
			AMAI - Barrocas	2
			AMAI - Boiadas	1
			AMAI - Junco	1
			AMAI - Lagoa Cavalo	1
			AMAI - Lagoa dos Cavalos	1
			AMAI - Morro do Milho	1
			AMAI - Tombador	1
			AMAI - Trapia	4
			AMAI - Vila Borbosa	1
		Oeiras	Canto Fazenda Frade	9
		Picos	Community of Fornos	20
		Queimada Nova	Quilombola Community of Tapuio	8
		São Raimundo Nonato	APASPI - Settlement of Novo Zabelê	10
		Total number of women farmers in the state of Piauí		**136**

Anexx 2

Total Production Value by Socioeconomic Relationship by Project

Dom Helder – % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	Donation			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin	5.32%	40.77%	49.14%	30.35%
Foods of plant origin	26.71%	30.62%	50.74%	32.14%
Foods of mixed origin	67.97%	20.11%	0.00%	32.96%
Handicrafts and handiworks	0.00%	7.78%	0.00%	4.16%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Services	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Plants and medicinal preparations	0.00%	0.57%	0.13%	0.32%
Seedlings and seeds	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.08%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Dom Helder – % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	Exchange			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin	0.00%	18.54%	100.00%	43.32%
Foods of plant origin	3.17%	81.46%	0.00%	17.19%
Foods of mixed origin	96.83%	0.00%	0.00%	39.49%
Handicrafts and handiworks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Services	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Plants and medicinal preparations	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Seedlings and seeds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Dom Helder – % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	Sales			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin	20.90%	57.53%	50.91%	45.50%
Foods of plant origin	47.07%	18.74%	42.13%	33.23%
Foods of mixed origin	31.92%	11.56%	0.59%	14.09%
Handicrafts and handiworks	0.11%	11.53%	0.00%	5.09%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	6.24%	1.77%
Services	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.18%
Plants and medicinal preparations	0.00%	0.24%	0.06%	0.12%
Seedlings and seeds	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.02%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Dom Helder – % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	Consumption			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin	23.91%	52.16%	44.04%	46.41%
Foods of plant origin	66.86%	38.99%	38.96%	41.73%
Foods of mixed origin	9.23%	7.84%	0.34%	5.23%
Handicrafts and handiworks	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.18%
Other	0.00%	0.10%	16.66%	6.14%
Services	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Plants and medicinal preparations	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.31%
Seedlings and seeds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Dom Helder - In absolute monetary values				
Category	Donation			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin	198.00	2,479.70	777.20	3,454.90
Foods of plant origin	993.35	1,862.70	802.50	3,658.55
Foods of mixed origin	2,528.00	1,223.45		3,751.45
Handicrafts and handiworks		473.20		473.20
Other				
Services				
Plants and medicinal preparations		34.45	2.00	36.45
Seedlings and seeds		9.00		9.00
Total	**3,719.35**	**6,082.50**	**1,581.70**	**11,383.55**

Dom Helder - In absolute monetary values				
Category	Exchange			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin		35.00	384.00	419.00
Foods of plant origin	12.50	153.80		166.30
Foods of mixed origin	382.00			382.00
Handicrafts and handiworks				
Other				
Services				
Plants and medicinal preparations				
Seedlings and seeds				
Total	**394.50**	**188.80**	**384.00**	**967.30**

Dom Helder - In absolute monetary values				
Category	Sales			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin	5,459.10	23,805.20	13,607.00	42,871.30
Foods of plant origin	12,297.76	7,756.50	11,260.50	31,314.76
Foods of mixed origin	8,338.00	4,783.25	157.00	13,278.25
Handicrafts and handiworks	30.00	4,770.00		4,800.00
Other			1,667.00	1,667.00
Services		168.00		168.00
Plants and medicinal preparations		98.00	16.00	114.00
Seedlings and seeds			18.00	18.00
Total	**26,124.86**	**41,380.95**	**26,725.50**	**94,231.31**

Dom Helder - In absolute monetary values				
Category	Consumption			
	AL	CE	PE	Total
Foods of animal origin	914.50	10,854.90	6,253.70	18,023.10
Foods of plant origin	2,556.75	8,115.05	5,532.00	16,203.80
Foods of mixed origin	353.00	1,630.85	48.00	2,031.85
Handicrafts and handiworks		68.50		68.50
Other		20.00	2,365.00	2,385.00
Services				
Plants and medicinal preparations		121.25		121.25
Seedlings and seeds		1.00		1.00
Total	**3,824.25**	**20,811.55**	**14,198.70**	**38,834.50**

Dom Távora - % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	Donation	Exchange	Sales	Consumption
Foods of animal origin	20.93%	61.93%	33.42%	34.28%
Foods of plant origin	63.51%	13.18%	16.98%	58.11%
Foods of mixed origin	1.56%	0.00%	9.30%	2.12%
Handicrafts and handiworks	3.67%	20.50%	27.06%	0.63%
Other	6.44%	0.00%	5.42%	1.82%
Services	0.83%	0.00%	7.73%	1.62%
Plants and medicinal preparations	2.43%	0.00%	0.10%	1.18%
Seedlings and seeds	0.62%	4.39%	0.00%	0.23%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Dom Távora - In absolute monetary values				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	1,010.10	423.00	13,987.27	6,212.09
Foods of plant origin	3,065.50	90.00	7,105.60	10,529.78
Foods of mixed origin	75.50		3,891.00	385.00
Handicrafts and handiworks	177.00	140.00	11,327.00	114.00
Other	311.00		2,270.00	330.00
Services	40.00		3,234.00	294.00
Plants and medicinal preparations	117.50		43.00	214.00
Seedlings and seeds	30.00	30.00		42.00
Total	**4,826.60**	**683.00**	**41,857.87**	**18,120.88**

Paulo Freire - % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	43.83%	44.33%	37.77%	60.03%
Foods of plant origin	46.93%	38.00%	33.45%	35.50%
Foods of mixed origin	6.01%	3.10%	12.83%	3.11%
Handicrafts and handiworks	1.59%	1.57%	9.48%	0.17%
Other	0.15%	1.54%	0.70%	0.53%
Services	0.23%	6.14%	5.07%	0.34%
Plants and medicinal preparations	0.62%	0.80%	0.33%	0.28%
Seedlings and seeds	0.63%	4.53%	0.37%	0.05%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Paulo Freire - In absolute monetary values				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	12,236.05	1,443.90	50,190.25	57,993.34
Foods of plant origin	13,100.10	1,237.55	44,443.50	34,294.12
Foods of mixed origin	1,678.50	101.00	17,051.10	3,000.10
Handicrafts and handiworks	444.50	51.00	12,599.75	161.60
Other	42.00	50.00	925.50	510.00
Services	65.00	200.00	6,735.00	331.00
Plants and medicinal preparations	172.50	26.00	443.50	266.65
Seedlings and seeds	176.00	147.50	488.00	50.00
Total	**27,914.65**	**3,256.95**	**132,876.60**	**96,606.81**

Procase - % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	37.24%	36.67%	55.40%	63.22%
Foods of plant origin	55.22%	63.16%	28.52%	34.03%
Foods of mixed origin	4.31%	0.00%	10.93%	2.28%
Handicrafts and handiworks	0.00%	0.00%	1.24%	0.10%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%	0.00%
Services	2.64%	0.17%	0.74%	0.37%
Plants and medicinal preparations	0.58%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Procase - In absolute monetary values				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	1,528.55	214.25	34,454.00	10,307.05
Foods of plant origin	2,266.45	369.00	17,733.35	5,547.50
Foods of mixed origin	177.00		6,799.00	372.00
Handicrafts and handiworks			774.00	16.00
Other			1,830.00	
Services	108.50	1.00	461.00	60.50
Plants and medicinal preparations	24.00		137.00	
Total	**4,104.50**	**584.25**	**62,188.35**	**16,303.05**

PSA - % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	40.14%	39.33%	38.61%	53.46%
Foods of plant origin	53.78%	49.04%	48.74%	42.01%
Foods of mixed origin	1.46%	1.22%	3.78%	1.28%
Handicrafts and handiworks	0.85%	1.91%	1.79%	0.29%
Other	0.69%	3.71%	5.07%	0.93%
Services	0.01%	0.00%	0.20%	0.68%
Plants and medicinal preparations	1.51%	0.56%	0.56%	1.15%
Seedlings and seeds	1.56%	4.24%	1.24%	0.20%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

PSA - In absolute monetary values				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	15,692.23	742.43	116,266.76	91,556.01
Foods of plant origin	21,024.52	925.85	146,772.60	71,942.90
Foods of mixed origin	570.00	23.00	11,394.75	2,197.30
Handicrafts and handiworks	332.50	36.00	5,393.50	500.50
Other	269.00	70.00	15,264.00	1,585.00
Services	2.00		616.00	1,172.50
Plants and medicinal preparations	590.40	10.50	1,700.80	1,968.81
Seedlings and seeds	609.50	80.00	3,729.00	341.50
Total	**39,090.15**	**1,887.78**	**301,137.41**	**171,264.52**

PVSA - % of total value for each socioeconomic relationship				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	42.00%	31.22%	42.87%	45.31%
Foods of plant origin	48.73%	48.77%	47.11%	45.15%
Foods of mixed origin	5.25%	0.73%	2.97%	8.05%
Handicrafts and handiworks	0.45%	0.18%	0.99%	1.12%
Other	0.19%	0.00%	2.59%	0.00%
Services	2.71%	15.54%	2.44%	0.10%
Plants and medicinal preparations	0.43%	1.51%	1.03%	0.27%
Seedlings and seeds	0.23%	2.06%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

PVSA -In absolute monetary values				
Category	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sales**	**Consumption**
Foods of animal origin	11,859.51	516.30	75,785.63	44,660.85
Foods of plant origin	13,761.41	806.70	83,274.26	44,500.40
Foods of mixed origin	1,482.40	12.00	5,246.00	7,934.15
Handicrafts and handiworks	127.00	3.00	1,756.00	1,102.00
Other	55.00		4,583.00	
Services	766.50	257.00	4,306.00	99.00
Plants and medicinal preparations	120.50	25.00	1,820.50	264.20
Seedlings and seeds	65.50	34.00	7.00	
Total Geral	**28,237.82**	**1,654.00**	**176,778.39**	**98,560.60**

Annex 3

List with the Diversity of Production of Female Agroecological Producers

A

Açaí
Acarajé (cowpea fritter)
Acerola
Achiote (Bixa orellana)
Alcanfor (Artemisia camphorata)
Alfeñique
Algaroba (Prosopis juliflora)
Aloe
Aluminum Cleaner
Anador
Animal Fodder
Animal Fodder (Prickly Pear Cactus)
Annatto
Apple
Apron Making
Araticum (Annona crassiflora)
Aroeira
Arrangement
Arugula
Asparagus Fern
Ata (fruit)
Atemoya
Avocado
Avon

B

Bacupari (fruit)
Bacuri (fruit)
Bagel
Bagel - Cheese
Bagel - Tapioca Gum
Baião
Banana
Banana - Apple Banana
Banana - Bunch
Banana - Dried
Banana - Green
Banana - Green (Banana D'água Verde)
Banana - Plantain (Banana da Terra)
Banana - Plantain (Banana Pacovã)
Banana - Plantain (Banana Pão)
Banana - Plantain (Banana Três Quinas)
Banana (Banana Café)
Banana (Banana Coruda)
Banana (Banana D'água)
Banana (Banana Noa)
Banana (Banana Prata)
Bark - Cashew Tree
Bark - Licuri
Bark - Pomegranate
Basil
Basil - Alfavaca
Basil - Alfavaca
Basil - Alfavaca (Quioiô)
Bathroom Set - Crochet
Bathroom Set - Embroidered
Bay Leaf
Bean - Mangalô
Beans
Beans
Beans - Black
Beans - Dry
Beans - Feijão Arreio
Beans - Feijão Brabo (Capparis flexuosa)
Beans - Feijão Santo Inácio (Strychnos ignatii)
Beans - Pinto Beans
Beans - Red Kidney Beans
Beans - Red Kidney Beans (Feijão Roxo)
Beans - Ripe
Beans - White
Beans (Feijão da Bahia)
Beans (Feijão Mulatinho)
Beans with Meat
Bedding Set
Bedspread
Bedspread
Bedspread - Embroidered
Beet
Beet and Carrot
Beijinho (dessert)
Beiju
Beiju - Baked
Beiju - Coconut
Beiju - Colored
Beiju - Stuffed
Beiju - Stuffed with Cheese and Ham
Beiju - Stuffed with Chicken
Beiju - Stuffed with Coconut
Beiju - Stuffed with Licuri
Beiju (dry)
Beiju (dry) - Stuffed

Beiju (dry) - Stuffed with Banana
Beiju (dry) - Stuffed with Coconut
Beiju (dry) - Stuffed with Guava
Beiju (soft)
Beiju (soft) - Stuffed with Chicken
Beiju with Egg
Bell pepper
Bell Pepper - Colored
Bell Pepper - Small
Bell Pepper - Yellow
Benzetacil
Bitter Melon (Caxi)
Bitter Melon (Maxixão)
Bitter Melon (Melão Caxi)
Black Olive
Black Pepper
Black Tea
Black Tea with Mint
Blackberry
Blanket
Blanket - Couple
Blanket - Single
Bleach
Bleach - Homemade (Quiboa)
Blended juice
Blended juice - Banana
Blended juice - Guava
Blouse
Blouse - Crochet
Blouse - Embroidered
Boldo (Coleus barbatus)
Bonbon
Book and Spoon Set
Bottle
Bracelet
Bread
Bread - Banana
Bread - Cassava
Bread - Cheese Bread
Bread - Corn
Bread - Potato
Bread - Tapioca Cheese Bread
Brevidade (cake)
Brilhantina
Broadleaf Plantain (tanchagem)
Broadleaf Plantain (tansagem)
Broccoli
Broom
Broom - Coconut Straw
Broom - Long
Broom - Palito
Broom - Straw
Broth
Broth
Broth - Beef
Broth - Cassava
Bruaca (pancake)
Buchada
Buchada - Beef
Buchada - Goat
Buchada - Lamb
Buriti
Butter
Butter - Bottled (Manteiga da Terra)
Butter - Bottled (Manteiga de Gado)
Butter - Bottled (Manteiga de Garrafa)

C

Cabbage
Cactus
Cage
Cajá
Cajarana
Cajuá (Anacardium nanum or Anacardium humile)
Cajuí (Anacardium nanum or Anacardium humile)
Cake
Cake - Banana
Cake - Birthday Cake
Cake - Brigadeiro (Bolo Formigueiro)
Cake - Carrot
Cake - Cassava
Cake - Cassava (Macasada)
Cake - Cassava Starch
Cake - Chocolate
Cake - Cinnamon
Cake - Coconut
Cake - Corn
Cake - Cream
Cake - Decorated
Cake - Decorated (Bolo Confeitado)
Cake - Donut Cake
Cake - Egg
Cake - Fried
Cake - Jackfruit
Cake - Jar Cake
Cake - Milk
Cake - Milk (Bolo Mole)
Cake - Orange
Cake - Peanut
Cake - Pineapple
Cake - Potato
Cake - Powdered Milk
Cake - Pudding
Cake - Pumpkin
Cake - Smooth (Bolo Liso)
Cake - Soft Cake
Cake - Sponge Cake
Cake - Stuffed
Cake - Sweet Cake
Cake - Tapioca
Cake - Tapioca Dough
Cake - Tapioca Gum (Bolo de Goma)
Cake - Tapioca Gum (Bolo de Sal)
Cake - Tapioca Gum (Bolo Grude)
Cake - Wet Coconut
Calendula
Calf
Calf (animal)
Camapu (Physalis)
Cambucá (Plinia edulis)
Can (handiraft)
Cana-de-Macaco (Costus spicatus)
Canjica (dessert)
Capon
Cará
Cará Tilapia (fish)
Carambola
Carnauba Straw
Carnauba Straw Powder
Carrancudo (Lonchocarpus guilleminianus)
Carrot
Caruru (food)
Cashew Apple
Cashew Apple
Cashew Apple - Candied
Cashew Apple - Dry

Cashew Apple Beverage (Água de Caju)
Cashew Apple Beverage (Cajuína)
Cashew Apple Meat
Cashew Nuts
Cashew Nuts - Roasted
Cashew Nuts - Roasted (Castanha Assada)
Cashew Nuts (Castanha)
Cashew Nuts with Shell
Cashew Pate
Cassava
Cassava (Macaxeira Branca)
Cassava (Macaxeira Cacau)
Cassava (Macaxeira Naja Branca)
Cassava (Macaxeira Naja Preta)
Cassava (Macaxeira Preta)
Cassava (Macaxeira Rosinha)
Cassava Chips
Cassava Puree
Cassava with Chicken
Castor Bean
Cattle
Cauliflower
Cavaquinho
Caxixi
Cement Vase
Cereal bar
Chair
Chamomile
Chard
Charity Lottery Card
Chayote
Cheese
Cheese - Butter Cheese
Cheese - Goat
Cheese - Rennet Cheese
Cheeseburger (X-Tudo)
Cheeseburger with Salad
Chicha (plant)
Chick
Chick - Caipira
Chicken
Chicken - Cooked
Chicken - Free-Range (Frango Caipira)
Chicken - Free-Range (Frango de Capoeira)
Chicken - Free-Range (Galinha Caipira)
Chicken - Free-Range (Galinha de Capoeira)
Chicken - Giant Indian
Chicken - Live
Chicken - Serving
Chicken - Slaughtered
Chicken - Young (Frangote)
Chicken - Young (Franguinho)
Chicken (Frango)
Chicken (Free-Range) with Farofa
Chicken Breast
Chicken Broth
Chicken Cream
Chicken with Farofa (food)
Chicory
Chicory (Almeirão)
Chili Pepper
Chili Pepper - Giant
Chili Pepper - Malagueta
Chili Pepper - Pickled
Chili Pepper - Purple
Chili Pepper (Dedo De Moça)
Chili Pepper (Pimenta Biquinho)
Chili Pepper (Pimenta de Cheiro)
Chili Pepper (Pimenta de Gosto)
Chili Pepper (Pimentinha de Cheiro)
Chili Pepper (Pimentinha De Gosto)
Chili Pepper (Pimentinha)
Chili Pepper, Cilantro, Chives
Chili Pepper, Collard, Cilantro Chives
Chives (Cebolinha Palha)
Chives and Cilantro
Cilantro
Cinnamon
Cloth
Cloth - Crochet Dishcloth
Cloth - Cup Cloth
Cloth - Dishcloth
Cloth - Painted Refrigerator Cloth
Cloth - Refrigerator Cloth
Cloth - Stove Cloth
Cloth - Television Cloth
Cloth - Tray Cloth
Clothes
Clothes - Embroidered (Male)
Clothing
Clothing Fabric
Clothing Set - Baiana Set
Clothing Set - Children's Crochet Set
Clothing Set - Embroidered Baiana Set
Clothing Set - Embroidered Men's Set
Clothing Set - Men's Set
Clove
Coal
Coast Morning Glory (Jitirana)
Cobblers Pegs (Picão)
Coca
Coconut
Coconut - Dried
Coconut - Green
Coconut - Green (Coco D'Água)
Coconut - Yellow
Coconut Brigadeiro (dessert)
Coconut Candy
Coconut Candy - Licuri
Coconut Cream
Coconut water
Coffee
Coffee - Roasted
Collard (Couve Manteiga)
Collard (Couve)
Cologne
Comfrey
Communal Work
Cook Work
Cookie
Cookie - Cassava Starch (Avoador)
Cookie - Cassava Starch (Biscoito de Polvilho)
Cookie - Cassava Starch (Biscoito Polvilho)
Cookie - Fried
Cookie - Shortbread
Cookie - Tapioca Biscuit
Cookie (Biscoito Delícia)
Cooking Pot Pad
Corn
Corn - (Milho Ligeiro)
Corn - Dried

Corn - Mungunzá Corn
Corn - Popcorn
Corn - Roasted
Corn - Sweet Corn
Corn Cookie (Sequilho)
Corn Cookie (Sequilhos)
Corn Grain
Corn in Straw
Corn Mush
Corn Polenta
Cornmeal
Coronha (plant)
Cotton
Country Meat (food)
Couscous
Couscous with Sarapatel
Cowpeas - Dry
Cowpeas - Dry (Feijão Andú Seco)
Cowpeas - Threshed
Cowpeas - White
Cowpeas (Feijão Andú)
Cowpeas (Feijão Canapu)
Cowpeas (Feijão de Corda)
Cowpeas (Feijão de Moita)
Cowpeas (Feijão Macassar)
Cowpeas (Feijão Pardo)
Cowpeas (Feijão Pingo de Ouro)
Cowpeas (Feijão Rabo de Calango)
Cowpeas (Feijão Sempre Verde)
Cowpeas (Feijão Valério)
Cowpeas (Feijão Verde de Corda)
Cowpeas (Feijão Verde)
Cowpeas with Pods
Coxinha (savory snack)
Cream
Cream with Rice
Creamy cheese
Creamy Cheese -Goat Milk
Cress
Crochet
Crochet Blender Cover
Crochet Set
Cucumber
Cucumber Gourd (Pepino de Cabaça)
Cumin
Curd
Curd - Drained
Curimatã (fish)
Curtain
Cushion
Cushion - Embroidered
Cushion - Painted
Custard Apple

D

Daily Fee
Daily Fee - Bean Picking
Daily Fee - Housework
Daily Fee - Laundry
Daily Fee - Service
Demijohn
Derived Product
Derived Product - Cassava
Derived Products - Passion Fruit
Detergent
Detergent - Homemade
Dill
Dindim - Cashew Nut
Dindim - Coconut
Dindim - Guava
Dindim - Licuri
Dindim - Mango
Dindim - Tamarind
Dindim (frozen juice)
Dinner
Dipyrone
Disinfectant
Doll
Door Protector
Door Stopper
Dough - Buriti
Dough - Cinnamon
Dough - Corn
Dough - Popcorn
Dough - Tapioca (Massa de Tapioca)
Dough - Tapioca (Massa Puba)
Dough - Wheat
Dough -Cassava
Dress
Dress - Crochet
Duck
Dye

E

Earring
Earthworm
Egg
Egg - Chicken
Egg - Duck
Egg - Free-Range Chicken (Galinha Caipira)
Egg - Free-Range Chicken (Galinha de Capoeira)
Egg - Guinea Fowl
Egg - Quail
Egg - Turkey
Eggplant
Elderberry
Elderly Caregiver Work
Embroidery
Eucalyptus

F

Farofa - Sesame Seeds
Farofa with Free-Range Chicken
Feather Cup for Hair
Feed
Feijoada
Fennel
Firewood
Fish
Fish - Cará
Fish - Curimatã
Fish - Pará
Fish - Tambaqui
Fish - Tilapia
Fish - Trahira
Fish - Xira
Fishing net
Floor Cleaner
Flour
Flour - Animal Feed
Flour - Cashew Nut
Flour - Cassava
Flour - Cassava (Cascalho de Macaxeira)
Flour - Couscous
Flour - Mandi

Flour - Popcorn
Flour - Tapioca
Flour - Tapioca (Farinha de Puba)
Flour - Washed Cassava
Flour - Wheat
Flour (Farinha de Borra)
Flower
Flower - Papaya
Flower Arrangement
Food Muffler
Foot Cream
Fried Dumpling
Fried Dumpling - Cheese
Fried Dumpling - Tapioca
Fried Dumpling (Bolinho de Chuva)
Fruit
Fuçura de Bode (food)
Fuçura de Ovelha (food)

G

Garlic
Garlic - Green
Genipap
Gerbera
Ginger
Gladiolus (Palma de Santa Rita)
Goat
Goat
Goat - She-goat (Cabra)
Goat - Kid
Goat - Live
Goat - Live She-goat (Cabra)
Goat Skin
Goat Spine (Espinhaço Caprino)
Goose
Gourd
Grape
Grass
Grits
Ground Coffee
Guabiroba
Guava
Guava Paste
Guinea Fowl
Guinea Fowl
Guinea Fowl - Live
Guinea Fowl (Capote)
Gum
Gum - Dry
Gum - Fresh
Gum - Tapioca

H

Hair Cream
Hair Straightening
Hairbrush
Hake (Marmota)
Hamburger
Hammock
Hammock - Canvas
Hammock - Crochet
Hammock - Doll
Handbag
Handicraft
Handicrafts
Hat
Hat - Carnauba Straw Hat
Hat - Straw hat
Herbs - Erva de Preá (Vernonia scorpioides)
Hibiscus
Homemade Medicinal Preparation with Honey
Homemade medicine
Honey
Honey - Cashew
Honey - Jurubeba
Honey - Uruçu
Honey with Honeycomb
Hot Dog
Housework
Humus
Humus - Earthworm Humus

I

Ice Cream
Ice Cream - Cassava
Indian Borage
Insecticide
Insecticide Syrup
Insulin

J

Jabuticaba
Jackfruit
Jalap
Jam
Jam - Guava
Jam - Passion Fruit
Jewelry Box
Jocote
Juice
Juice - Acerola
Juice - Apple
Juice - Carambola
Juice - Cashew Apple
Juice - Collard
Juice - Green
Juice - Guava
Juice - Jocote
Juice - Lemon
Juice - Mango
Juice - Orange
Juice - Papaya
Juice - Passion fruit
Juice - Passion Fruit (Maracujina)
Juice - Peroba
Juice - Pineapple
Juice - Soursop
Juice - Sugarcane
Juice - Tamarind
Juice - Umbu
Juice - Wild Passion Fruit
Juice And Cake
Jumpsuit
Jurubeba

K

Kalanchoe
Key Chain
Kitchen Set
Kitchen Set - Embroidered

L

Lamb
Lamb - Ewe

Lambedor (medicine)
Lantana (Lantana camara)
Lard
Leaf - Acerola
Leaf - Aloe
Leaf - Avocado
Leaf - Bay Laurel
Leaf - Beet
Leaf - Blackberry
Leaf - Cajá
Leaf - Carrot
Leaf - Cinnamon
Leaf - Cotton
Leaf - Garlic
Leaf - Jocote
Leaf - Kalanchoe
Leaf - Mastruz
Leaf - Oiticica
Leaf - Onion
Leaf - Orange
Leaf - Orange Tree
Leaf - Pitanga
Leaf - Shell Ginger
Leaf - Soursop
Leaf - Umbuzeiro
Leek
Lemon
Lemon - Rangpur (Limão Cravo)
Lemon - Rangpur (Limão Galego)
Lemon (Limão Siciliano)
Lemon Balm
Lemongrass
Lemongrass (Capim Santo)
Lettuce
Lettuce - Curly
Lettuce and Cilantro
Leucena
Licuri
Liguri Palm (Ouricuri)
Lima Beans
Lima Beans - Dry
Lima Beans - Red
Lima Beans - White
Lima Beans (Fava de Olho Preto)
Lima Beans (Fava Mulatinho Vermelha)
Lima Beans (Fava Mulatinho)
Lima Beans (Fava Vovó)
Lime
Line Skein
Liquor
Liver
Liver - Goat (Fígado Caprino)
Liver - Goat (Fígado de Bode)
Liver - Pig
Livestock
Long Rug
Long Rug - Embroidered
Lunch
Lunch (Chicken)

M

Malva
Malva (Malvão)
Mandacaru cactus
Mangaba (fruit)
Mango
Mango - Tommy Atkins
Mango (Manga Espada)
Mango (Manga Pão)
Mango (Manga Rosa)
Mango (Manguita)
Manure
Manzape
Maracugina (medicine)
Marran
Marran - Caprine
Mastruz (plant)
Mat - Straw
Mat - Straw
Maxixe
Maxixe (Maxixe de Rama)
Meat
Meat - Beef
Meat - Chicken
Meat - Duck
Meat - Goat (Carne Caprina)
Meat - Goat (Carne de Bode)
Meat - Goat (Carne de Cabra)
Meat - Guinea Fowl
Meat - Lamb (Carne Ovina)
Meat - Lamb (Ovelha)
Meat - Mutton (Carneiro)
Meat - Pork
Meat Pime
Medicinal herbs
Medicinal plants
Medicinal Preparation (Garrafada)
Melissa
Melon
Meracillina (medicine)
Milk
Milk
Milk - Condensed milk
Milk - Curdled
Milk - Goat
Milk - Licuri Condensed Milk
Milk - Sheep
Mini Coxinha (savory snack)
Mint
Mint
Mocotó (food)
Moisturizer (Hidratação)
Moisturizer (Hidratante)
Money
Moringa
Moringa - Dehydrated
Moringa - Powder
Moringa pods
Mortadella Sandwich
Mousse - Mango
Mousse - Passion Fruit
Mousse - Umbu
Mungunzá (corn porridge)
Muriatic Acid
Mustard
Myrrh

N

Nail Stickers
Nanice
Necessaire (bag)
Necessaire (bag)
Necklace
Necklace - Seed Necklace
Nescau
None
Novalgina

O

Oil - Angico
Oil - Argan oil
Oil - Babassu
Oil - Babassu Coconut
Oil - Castor Bean
Oil - Coconut
Oil - Licuri
Oil - Pequi
Okra
Olive
Omelet
Onion
Onion - Green
Onion - White
Orange
Orange (Laranja Pêra)
Ora-pro-nóbis
Ox

P

Paçoca
Paçoca - Cashew Nut
Paçoca - Sesame Seed
Pai Pedro
Palm Oil
Pamonha (food)
Pancake (Bolinho de Tacho)
Pancake (Bolo de Tacho)
Panelada (food)
Pant Hems Sewing
Panties
Panties - Crochet
Papaya (Mamão Papaya)
Papaya (Mamão)
Parsley
Passion fruit
Passion Fruit - Native
Passion Fruit - Wild
Passion Fruit (Maracujá Amarelo)
Passion Fruit (Maracujá da Caatinga)
Passion Fruit (Maracujá de Boi)
Passion fruit (Maracujá Peroba)
Pasta
Pastel (turnover savory snack)
Pata
Pata-de-Vaca (Bauhinia forficata)
Pata-de-Vaca (Mororó)
Pau-de-Rato (plant)
Peacock
Peanut
Peanut Candy Bar (Pé-de-Moleque)
Pen
Penicillin
Pepino Melon
Pepino-do-Mato (Ambelania acida)
Pepper Mill
Pequi
Perfume
Peroba
Pet Bottle Chicken
Photo Frame
Pie
Pie - Banana
Pie - Chicken
Pie - Meat
Pie - Pineapple
Pie - Tapioca
Pie - Vegetable
Pig
Pig - Foot
Pig - Live
Pig - Sow
Pig (Porco Caipira)
Pig Castration
Piglet
Pig's Head
Pimenta De Macaco (Xylopia aromatica)
Pineapple
Pique-Nique Guava
Pique-Nique Umbu
Pitanga
Pitaya
Pitomba
Pizza
Pizza - Pepperoni
Plant
Plant Substrate
Plant Vase
Plant Vase
Plant Vase with Seedling
Plants
Plastic Bag Dispenser
Pods
Pomegranate
Popcorn Bag
Popsicle
Popsicle - Coconut
Popsicle - Mango
Pork Bacon
Pork Blood Sausage
Pork Cracklings
Pork sausage
Pork tripe
Potato
Poultry
Poultry - Free Range
Prickly Pear
Prickly Pear (Fodder)
Prickly Pear Caruru
Prickly Pear Fruit
Private Classes
Protector (Cosmetic)
Pudding
Pulp - Acerola
Pulp - Buriti Coconut
Pulp - Cajá
Pulp - Cashew Apple
Pulp - Coconut
Pulp - Fruit
Pulp - Guava
Pulp - Jocote
Pulp - Mango
Pulp - Orange
Pulp - Passion Fruit
Pulp - Soursop
Pulp - Umbu
Pumpkin (Jerimum de Leite)
Pumpkin (Jerimum)
Purslane

Q

Quail
Quindim (dessert)

R

Radish
Rapadura
Rapadura with Papaya
Rapadura with Coconut
Rapadura with Jackfruit
Repair - Clothes
Repair - Dress
Repair - Fishing Line
Repair - Fishing Net
Repair - Pant Hems
Repair - Zipper
Rice
Rice - Red (Arroz da Terra)
Rice with Chicken Cream
Roast Pork
Rooster
Rooster - Free-Range (Galo de Capoeira)
Rooster - Free-Range (Galo Caipira)
Rose Apple
Rosemary
Rosemary - Dry
Roses
Roses - Turkey
Rue
Rug
Rug - Bathroom
Rug - Cloth
Rug - Crochet
Rug - Line
Rug - Patchwork
Rug Set

S

Salad
Sale of Clothes (Profit)
Sale of Honey (Profit)
Sale of Natura Soap (Profit)
salpicão
salt
salty
Sandwich - (ham, cheese, egg, lettuce, tomato)
Sandwich - Bauru (ham, cheese, tomato)
Sandwich - Chicken (Galinhão)
Sandwich - Grilled Ham and Cheese (Misto Quente)
Sandwich - Grilled Ham and Cheese (Misto)
Sapodilla
Sarapatel
Sauce
Sauce - Pepper
Sauce - Pepper with Milk
Sauce - Tomato
Sauteed Collard
Sauteed Prickly Pear
Scarlet eggplant
Seasoning
Seasoning
Seasoning - Cilantro
Seed
Seed - Aroeira
Seed - Bean
Seed - Bell Pepper
Seed - Cilantro
Seed - Corn
Seed - Coronha
Seed - Gourd
Seed - Lettuce
Seed - Okra
Seed - Pumpkin
Seed - Soursop
Seed - Tomato
Seed - Watermelon
Seedling
Seedling - Acerola
Seedling - Aloe
Seedling - Anthurium
Seedling - Aroeira
Seedling - Ata
Seedling - Avocado
Seedling - Banana
Seedling - Basil
Seedling - Beet
Seedling - Boldo (Coleus barbatus)
Seedling - Cacao
Seedling - Cactus
Seedling - Calendula
Seedling - Caraíba
Seedling - Cashew
Seedling - Cassava
Seedling - Chili Pepper
Seedling - Cilantro
Seedling - Coconut Palm
Seedling - Collard
Seedling - Croton
Seedling - Fruit Trees
Seedling - Grapevine
Seedling - Greens
Seedling - Guava
Seedling - Guava Tree
Seedling - Ipê
Seedling - Ipê-Amarelo (yellow ipê)
Seedling - Ipê-Roxo (purple ipê)
Seedling - Jocote
Seedling - Kalanchoe
Seedling - Kalanchoe (Aranto)
Seedling - Lemon
Seedling - Lemongrass
Seedling - Lemongrass (Capim Santo)
Seedling - Lettuce
Seedling - Leucena (Leucaena leucocephala)
Seedling - Malva Seedling
Seedling - Mangaba
Seedling - Mango
Seedling - Maxixe
Seedling - Mint
Seedling - Orange
Seedling - Ora-pro-nobis
Seedling - Ornamental Plant
Seedling - Palm Tree
Seedling - Papaya
Seedling - Parsley
Seedling - Passion Fruit
Seedling - Pine
Seedling - Pineapple
Seedling - Pingo de Ouro (Duranta Erecta)
Seedling - Pitanga
Seedling - Pomegranate
Seedling - Rose
Seedling - Rose Plant
Seedling - Rosemary
Seedling - Soursop

Seedling - Squaw Mint
Seedling - Strawberry
Seedling - Succulent Plant
Seedling - Tamarind
Seedling - Tangerine
Seedling - Tomato
Seedling - Tree
Seedling - Umbu
Seedling - Yarrow
Seedlings - Native
Seedlings - Various
Service
Service - Beauty Salon
Service - Cleaning
Service - Cleaning (Monthly)
Service - Cleaning (Faxina)
Service - Farmyard
Service - Farmyard Sweeping
Service - Freight
Service - Freight (Motorcycle)
Service - Gardening
Service - Hairdresser
Service - Laundry
Service - Manicure
Service - Planting
Service - Raffle Booking
Sesame Seeds
Sesame Seeds - Black
Sesame Seeds - White
Sete Dores (Coleus barbatus)
Sewing
Sewing of Shorts
Shampoo
Shampoo - Aloe
Sheep
Sheep
Sheep - Live
Sheep - Live
Sheep (Ovino)
Sheet
Sheet - Double
Sheet - Single
Shirt
Shirt - Baby Shirt
Shoes (Sapatinho)
Shorts
Shorts - Crochet (Shorts de Crochê)
Shorts - Crochet (Shorts em Crochê)
Shorts - Embroidered
Shrimp
Shrimp - Pitu (Macrobrachium carcinus)
Shrimp - Sossego (Macrobrachium jelskii)
Sightseeing tour
Skirt
Sleeping Hibiscus
Snack
Soap
Soap - Bar
Soap - Coconut
Soap - Liquid
Soap - Soda
Soap - Toilet
Sofa Cover
Softener
Soursop
Sousplat
Spearmint
Spearmint Water
Spinach
Spoon - Little
Spurge (Quebra-Facão)
Squaw Mint
St. Francis' Costume
Starch Biscuit
Steak
Steak
Stew
Stonebreaker (plant)
Stool
Straw Basket
Strawberry
Straws
Succulent Plant
Sugar
Sugarcane
Sugarcane Juice
Sugarcane syrup (Mel de Cana)
Sugarcane Syrup (Melado)
Support for Straw Pot
Sweet Bun
Sweet Cones
Sweet Potato
Sweets
Sweets - Banana Jam
Sweets - Buriti Dessert
Sweets - Candied Banana Dessert
Sweets - Candied Cashew Apple Dessert
Sweets - Cashew Nut Candy
Sweets - Cashew Nut Dessert
Sweets - Cocoa Dessert
Sweets - Coconut Dessert
Sweets - Curdled Milk Dessert (Caroçudo)
Sweets - Curdled Milk Dessert (Doce de Calda)
Sweets - Curdled Milk Dessert (Granulado)
Sweets - Gooseberry Jam
Sweets - Guava Jam
Sweets - Jackfruit Jam
Sweets - Mango Jam
Sweets - Milk Jam
Sweets - Olho de Sogra
Sweets - Papaya Jam
Sweets - Papaya Jam with Coconut
Sweets - Papaya Jam with Milk
Sweets - Peanut Candy
Sweets - Pineapple Dessert
Sweets - Potato Candy
Sweets - Pumpkin Jam
Sweets - Sesame Seed Candy
Sweets - Umbu Jam
Sweets - Watermelon Jam
Sweets and Savory Snacks
Swine
Swine - Live
Syrup
Syrup - Angico
Syrup - Herbal Syrup
Syrup - Unha-de-gato (cat's claw)

T

Table Center Cloth
Table Mat Set
Table Runner - Crochet
Table Runner Painted
Tablecloth
Tablecloth - Embroidered Banquet
Tablecloth
Tamarind

Tangerine
Tangerine
Tangerine - Ponkan
Tapioca
Tapioca - Baked
Tapioca - Dry
Tapioca - Fresh
Tapioca - Granulated
Tapioca (Quebradinha)
Tapioca Dough (Puba)
Tapioca with Chicken
Tapioca with Coconut
Tea
Tea - Aloe Vera Root
Tea - Anador with Mint
Tea - Angelica
Tea - Basil
Tea - Black Nightshade
Tea - Blackberry
Tea - Boldo (Coleus barbatus)
Tea - Cabeludinha (Plinia glomerata)
Tea - Cajá
Tea - Calendula
Tea - Camellia
Tea - Canela-de-Velho (Miconia albicans)
Tea - Chamomile
Tea - Cinnamon
Tea - Eucalyptus
Tea - Fennel
Tea - Ginger
Tea - Guava
Tea - Indian Borage
Tea - Jocote
Tea - Lemon
Tea - Lemongrass
Tea - Lemongrass
Tea - Lemongrass (Capim Limão)
Tea - Lemongrass (Capim Nagô)
Tea - Malva
Tea - Mastruz
Tea - Mint
Tea - Mint with Lemongrass
Tea - Orange
Tea - Orange Leaf
Tea - Parsley
Tea - Pata-de-Vaca (Bauhinia forficata)
Tea - Pata-de-Vaca (Miroró)
Tea - Pau-de-Rato (Cenostigma pyramidale)
Tea - Pau-de-Rato Bark
Tea - Pau-de-Rato Flower
Tea - Pau-de-Rato Flower (Flor de Catingueira)
Tea - Pau-Pereira (Platycyamus regnellii)
Tea - Quince
Tea - Rosemary
Tea - Rue (Ruta graveolens)
Tea - Squaw Mint
Tea - Stonebreaker
Tea - Tamarind
Tea - Turmeric
Tea - Wild Mint
Tea - Wild Mint (Postumeira)
Tea - Wild Mint (Pustemeira)
Tea - Wormwood Flower
Technical visit
Thin Cape Straw Hat
Tincture - Angico
Tincture - Ipê-Roxo
Tire Patch
Toilet Paper Support
Tomato
Tomato - Big (Tomatão)
Tomato - Cajá Tomato
Tomato - Cherry Tomato
Tomato - Grape Tomato
Tomato - Large
Tomato - Small
Tomato - Tomatinho
Tongue - Cow
Tongue - Pig
Toquinho
Tortelete
Tortilla
Towel
Towell - Bath
Traditional Shawl (Pano da Costa)
Trousers
Truffle
Tunic
Turban
Turkey
Turkey (female)
Turmeric
Turmeric Powder
Turnip

U

Umbu
Umburana
Umburana De Cheiro
Umbuzada (umbu juice)
Underpants - Men
Urucum

V

Vatapá
Vegetable
Vegetables
Vitamilho

W

Watermelon
Wax
Wheat
Wild Mint
Wooden spoon
Wooden Spoon and Dishcloth Set
Wooden Spoon and Glove Set
Work
Wormwood

X

Xerém (corn mash)
Xerém with Chicken
Xerém with Sarapatel

Y

Yogurt
Yogurt - Natural

Z

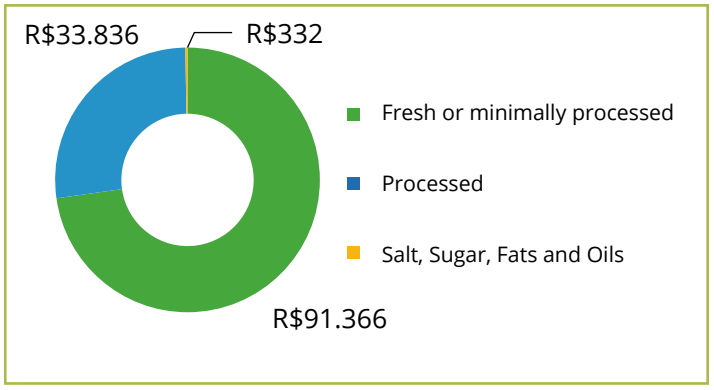
Zucchini

Anexx 4

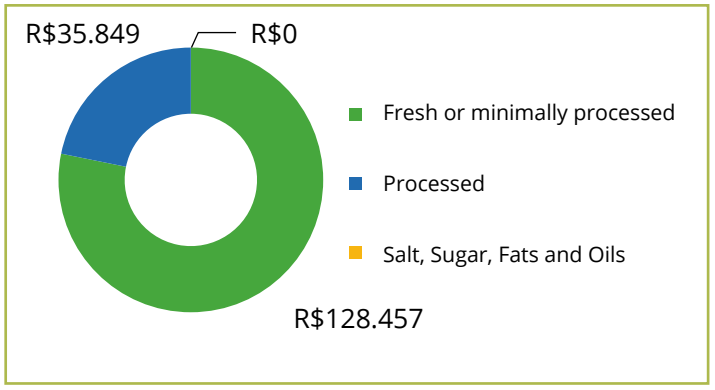
Food processing in non-monetary economic relationships by project

Pro-Semiarid Project – Bahia

Non-Monetary economic relationships

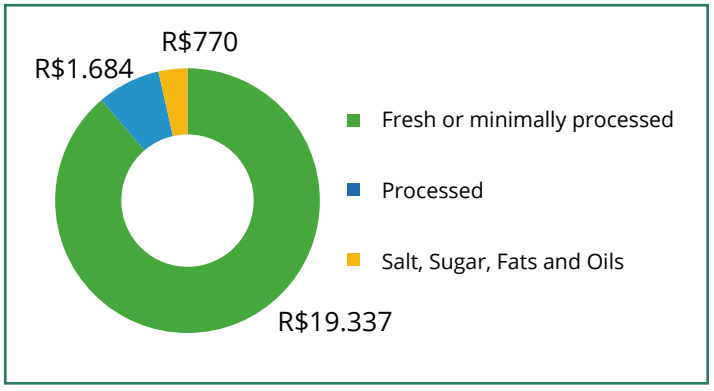


Sales



Dom Távora Project – Sergipe

Non-Monetary economic relationships



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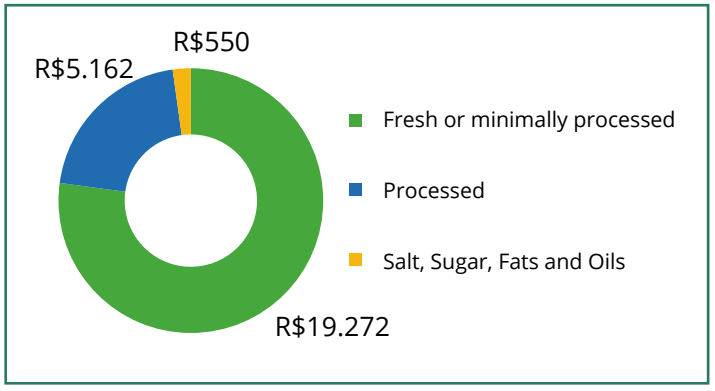
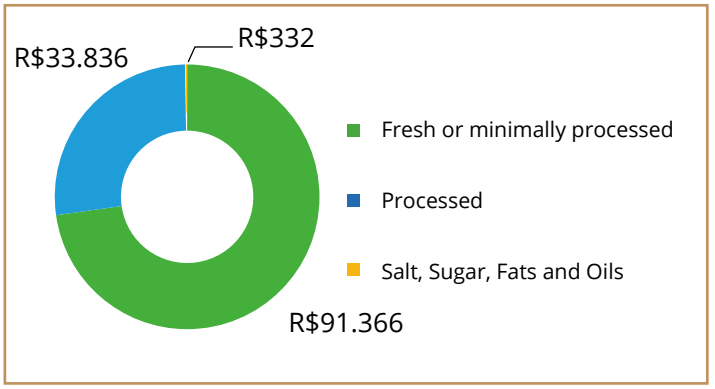


Viva o Semiárido Project - Piauí

Non-Monetary economic relationships



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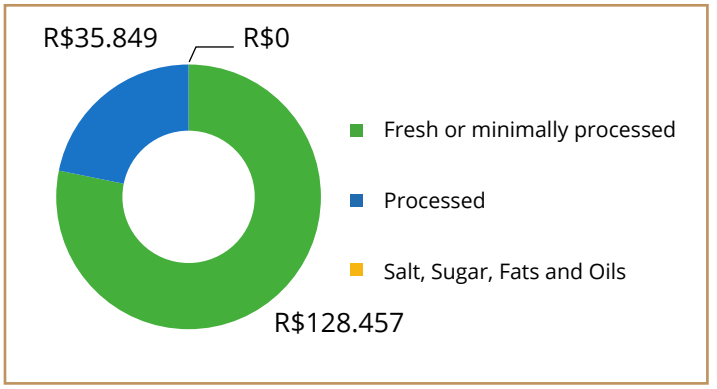
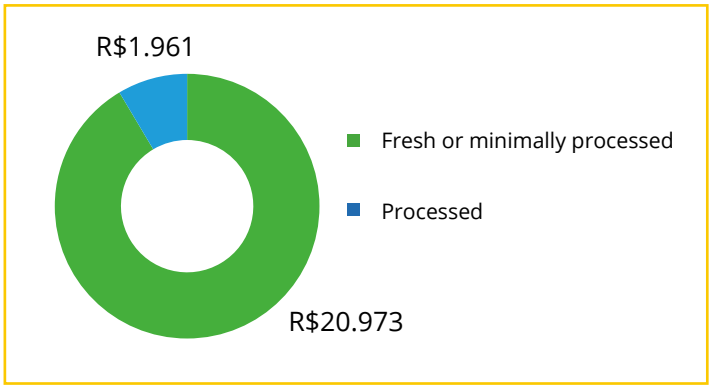


PROCASE Project – Paraíba

Non-Monetary economic relationships



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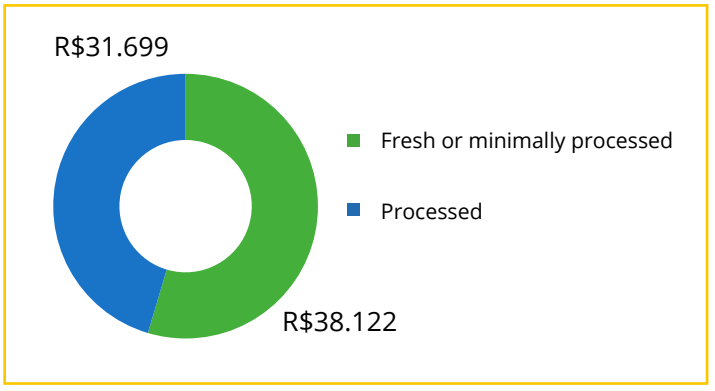
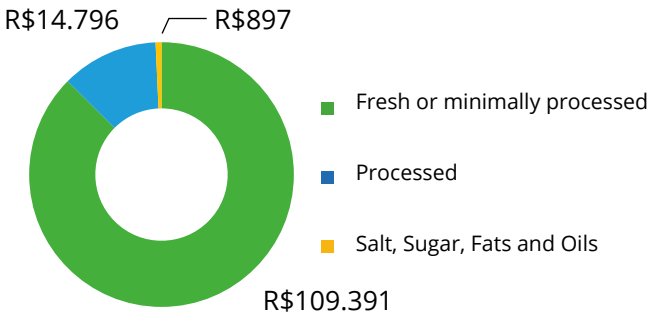


Paulo Freire Project – Ceará

Non-Monetary economic relationships



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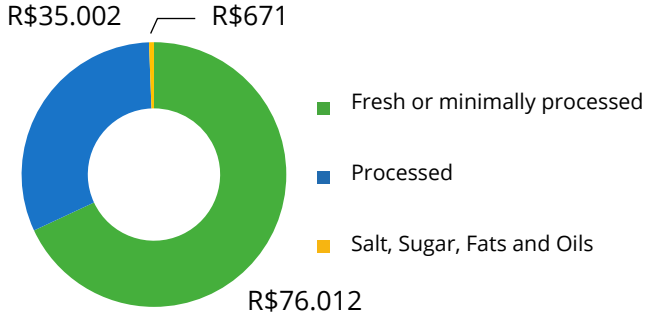
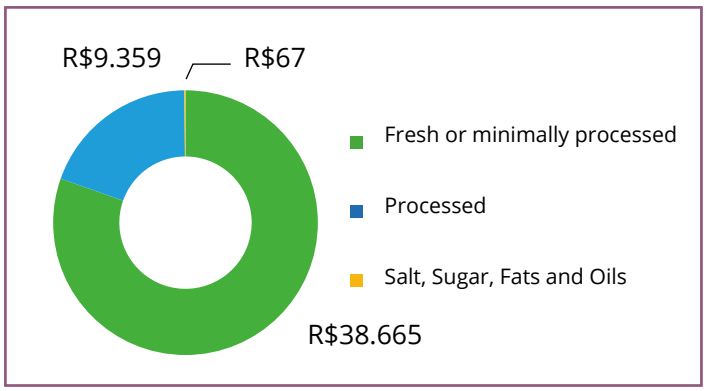
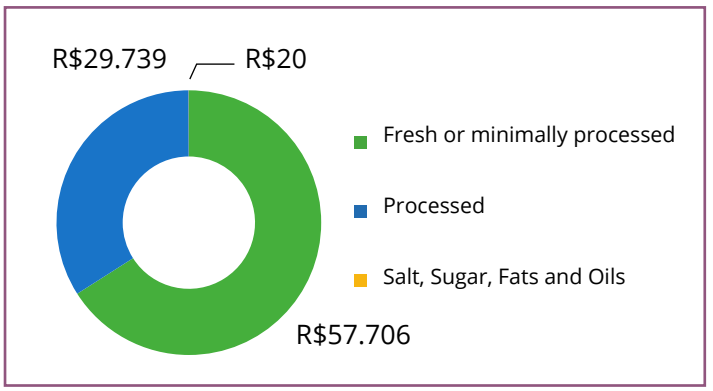


Dom Helder Camara II Project

Non-Monetary economic relationships



Sales



Anexx 5

Production per Community

Dom Helder - Alagoas						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Água Branca	Community of Sítio Pilãozinho	R$ 34.00			R$ 167.00	R$ 201.00
	Village of Mandacaru	R$ 119.00	R$ 84.00		R$ 4,222.00	R$ 4,425.00
Arapiraca	Community of Cangandu	R$ 20.50	R$ 128.50		R$ 2,064.00	R$ 2,213.00
	Community of Pé Leve Velho	R$ 1.75	R$ 36.00		R$ 1,325.00	R$ 1,362.75
Craíbas	Village of Lagoa da Malhada	R$ 846.00	R$ 301.00		R$ 2,034.50	R$ 3,181.50
Girau do Ponciano	Village of Algodão	R$ 488.00	R$ 2,473.00	R$ 362,00	R$ 7,080.50	R$ 10,403.50
Inhapi	Settlement of Delmiro Gouveia	R$ 188.00			R$ 124.60	R$ 312.60
	Community of Poço Grande	R$ 28.00			R$ 39.70	R$ 67.70
Jacaré dos Homens	Community of Garrote	R$ 48.00	R$ 13.80		R$ 750.00	R$ 811.80
Lagoa da Canoa	Village of Chã do Pau D´Arco	R$ 22.00	R$ 21.00		R$ 291.00	R$ 334.00
	Village of Mata Limpa 1		R$ 55.00		R$ 75.00	R$ 130.00

Dom Helder - Alagoas						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Olho D'Agua das Flores	Community of Bananeira	R$ 15.00			R$ 17.00	R$ 32.00
Palmeira dos Índios	Community of Indígena Aldeia Coité	R$ 612.25	R$ 291.30	R$ 20.00	R$ 3,267.56	R$ 4,191.11
	Community of Quilombo de Tabacaria	R$ 772.50	R$ 173.00		R$ 4,033.00	R$ 4,978.50
Pariconha	Community of Serra dos Vitórios	R$ 1.00			R$ 6.00	R$ 7.00
Piranhas	Community of Poço Doce II	R$ 36.00				R$ 36.00
Poço das Trincheiras	Community of Saco do Ramalho	R$ 13.00	R$ 12.00		R$ 17.00	R$ 42.00
Santana do Ipanema	Community of Serrote dos Bois	R$ 27.00	R$ 2.00		R$ 235.50	R$ 264.50
Senador Rui Palmeira	Village of Sítio Barriguda	R$ 12.00	R$ 18.50		R$ 61.00	R$ 91.50
Tanque D'Arca	Village of Boa Vista	R$ 113.00	R$ 55.50		R$ 98.00	R$ 266.50
Traipu	Community of Quilombola Mumbaça	R$ 260.50	R$ 53.00	R$ 12.50	R$ 134.50	R$ 460.50

Dom Helder - Ceará						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Ipu	Engenho dos Belem	R$ 2,941.25	R$ 217.20		R$ 583.00	R$ 3,741.45
Quixadá	Bom Jardim	R$ 1,005.40	R$ 521.50	R$ 119.80	R$ 5,151.80	R$ 6,798.50
	Quilombo Sítio Veiga	R$ 963.50	R$ 286.00		R$ 1,085.00	R$ 2,334.50
	Vila Rica	R$ 1,595.60	R$ 904.50		R$ 10,320.50	R$ 12,820.60
Quixeramobim	Aroeiras	R$ 799.70	R$ 427.40		R$ 1,410.00	R$ 2,637.10
	Fazenda Onça	R$ 790.40	R$ 183.00		R$ 1,440.70	R$ 2,414.10
	Lages	R$ 865.00	R$ 894.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 3,902.50	R$ 5,681.50
	Mearim I	R$ 4,802.25	R$ 1,077.85	R$ 4.00	R$ 482.75	R$ 6,366.85
	Patos	R$ 2,348.80	R$ 578.40		R$ 9,439.40	R$ 12,366.60
	Salgadinho	R$ 450.00	R$ 95.00		R$ 138.00	R$ 683.00
Santa Quitéria	Armador	R$ 498.50	R$ 188.00	R$ 10.00	R$ 624.00	R$ 1,320.50
	Boa Sorte	R$ 597.75	R$ 148.00	R$ 35.00	R$ 405.00	R$ 1,185.75
	Ipueiras	R$ 672.70	R$ 246.55		R$ 792.80	R$ 1,712.05
	Lagoa Grande	R$ 634.10	R$ 138.00		R$ 344.00	R$ 1,116.10
	Picos de Baixo	R$ 1,530.00	R$ 115.00		R$ 1,263.00	R$ 2,908.00
	São Damião dos Cassimiros	R$ 318.10	R$ 62.10		R$ 3,998.50	R$ 4,378.70

Dom Helder - Pernambuco						
Municipality	Community	Consumption	Donation	Exchange	Sale	Grand Total
Agrestina	Água Branca	R$ 151.00	R$ 17.00			R$ 168.00
Bezerros	Frutuoso	R$ 118.00	R$ 28.00			R$ 146.00
	Guaribas	R$ 173.50	R$ 145.00		R$ 184.00	R$ 502.50
Cumaru	RODRIGUES	R$ 369.00	R$ 80.00		R$ 2,090.00	R$ 2,539.00
	Sítio Jurema	R$ 1.097.00	R$ 92.00		R$ 1,532.00	R$ 2,721.00
Cupira	QUILOMBO OF SAMBAQUIM	R$ 587.50	R$ 47.00		R$ 312.00	R$ 946.50
Gravatá	Sítio Candeeiro II	R$ 91.00			R$ 1,692.00	R$ 1,783.00
Orobó	Figueiras	R$ 481.00			R$ 2,500.00	R$ 2,981.00
	Sítio Manibú	R$ 259.00	R$ 47.00		R$ 5,245.00	R$ 5,551.00
	Sítio Mulugú	R$ 2,862.00				R$ 2,862.00
Riacho das Almas	Sítio Graciana	R$ 655.60	R$ 26.00	R$ 4.00	R$ 946.00	R$ 1,631.60
Salgadinho	Sítio Massaranduba	R$ 1,056.00		R$ 380.00	R$ 1,410.00	R$ 2,846.00
Santa Maria do Cambucá	Sítio Baixo	R$ 2,728.50				R$ 2,728.50
	Sítio Pacaré	R$ 1,151.00	R$ 70.00			R$ 1,221.00
Taquaritinga do Norte	Oiti	R$ 400.60	R$ 58.70		R$ 62.00	R$ 521.30
Vertente do Lério	Sítio Malembá	R$ 752.00	R$ 557.50		R$ 4,919.50	R$ 6,229.00
	Sítio Salvado	R$ 1,296.00	R$ 511.00		R$ 7,203.00	R$ 9,010.00

Dom Helder Total				
Consumption	Donation	Exchange	Sale	Grand Total
R$ 38,866.00	**R$ 11,481.05**	**R$ 967.30**	**R$ 95,601.31**	**R$ 146,915.66**

Dom Távora - Sergipe						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Aquidabã	Settlement of José Félix de Sá	R$ 2,252.30	R$ 115.50		R$ 2,302.90	R$ 4,670.70
	Mocambo (Quilombola Community)	R$ 2,077.00	R$ 299.50	R$ 9.00	R$ 2,328.50	R$ 4,714.00
Caraíbas	Caraíbas	R$ 610.00	R$ 417.00	R$ 4.00	R$ 1,040.00	R$ 2,071.00
Japoatã	Ladeirinhas A	R$ 777.50	R$ 552.00	R$ 42.00	R$ 3,712.00	R$ 5,083.50
Nossa Senhora Aparecida	Catuabo	R$ 3,729.25	R$ 997.50		R$ 3,034.00	R$ 7,760.75
Pacatuba	Padre Nestor	R$ 2,768.86	R$ 775.60	R$ 135.00	R$ 2,689.10	R$ 6,368.56
	Rancho	R$ 207.50	R$ 96.00		R$ 950.00	R$ 1,253.50
Poço Verde	Cacimba Nova	R$ 2,691.90	R$ 747.50	R$ 265.00	R$ 8,998.50	R$ 12,702.90
	Saco do Camisa	R$ 698.00	R$ 156.00	R$ 140.00	R$ 3,186.00	R$ 4,180.00
	São José	R$ 544.00	R$ 152.50	R$ 57.00	R$ 2,824.00	R$ 3,577.50
Simão Dias	Village of Lagoa Grande	R$ 831.07	R$ 193.50	R$ 5.00	R$ 4,339.37	R$ 5,368.94
Tobias Barreto	Village of Nova Brasília	R$ 940.50	R$ 324.00	R$ 26.00	R$ 6,653.50	R$ 7,944.00
Dom Távora Total		**R$ 18,127.88**	**R$ 4,826.60**	**R$ 683.00**	**R$ 42,057.87**	**R$ 65,695.35**

Paulo Freire - Ceará						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Aiuaba	Community of Gerimum	R$ 1,895.05	R$ 918.50	R$ 15.00	R$ 4,681.00	R$ 7,509.55
	Community of Minador	R$ 589.72	R$ 480.00		R$ 196.00	R$ 1,265.72
Antonina do Norte	Community of Macambira	R$ 1,341.50	R$ 377.00	R$ 24.00	R$ 2,429.00	R$ 4,171.50

Paulo Freire - Ceará						
Municipality	Community	Consumption	Donation	Exchange	Sale	Grand Total
Araripe	Community of Chapada do Carmo	R$ 661.50	R$ 85.50	R$ 20.00	R$ 260.00	R$ 1,027.00
	Community of Guaribas	R$ 30.40	R$ 9.00		R$ 27.00	R$ 66.40
	Community of Spring	R$ 400.20	R$ 202.00		R$ 1,299.00	R$ 1,901.20
	Spring do Brejo	R$ 404.00	R$ 246.00		R$ 1,009.00	R$ 1,659.00
Assaré	Community of Carrancudo	R$ 1,047.25	R$ 89.00		R$ 50.40	R$ 1,186.65
	Community of Charcão/Izar	R$ 205.00	R$ 56.00		R$ 2,196.00	R$ 2,457.00
	Community of Laços	R$ 1,765.20	R$ 1,796.80		R$ 151.00	R$ 3,713.00
	Community of Novo Tamboril	R$ 1,758.90	R$ 481.80		R$ 1,360.50	R$ 3,601.20
	Community of Prazeres/Laços	R$ 2,105.40	R$ 277.50		R$ 426.00	R$ 2,808.90
	Community of Varjota	R$ 405.00	R$ 127.25	R$ 139.00	R$ 475.00	R$ 1,146.25
Campos Sales	Sítio Cajazeiras	R$ 48.00	R$ 108.00		R$ 2,200.00	R$ 2,356.00
	Sítio Varzinha	R$ 5.00	R$ 101.00		R$ 668.00	R$ 774.00
Coreaú	Community of Feitoria	R$ 492.25	R$ 297.40	R$ 4.00	R$ 1,270.55	R$ 2,064.20
Hidrolândia	Community of Tartaruga	R$ 1,165.50	R$ 480.20	R$ 170.00	R$ 3,463.00	R$ 5,278.70
Ipu	Community of Bonito	R$ 977.40	R$ 50.00		R$ 1,241.60	R$ 2,269.00
	Community of Dois Riachos	R$ 752.00	R$ 181.00	R$ 46.00	R$ 229.00	R$ 1,208.00
	Community of Espraiado	R$ 541.85	R$ 26.50		R$ 1,078.00	R$ 1,646.35
	Community of Olho D'água Velho	R$ 114.00	R$ 69.50	R$ 57.50	R$ 76.00	R$ 317.00
	Community of Santa Rosa	R$ 652.00	R$ 279.00	R$ 105.00	R$ 1,404.00	R$ 2,440.00

Paulo Freire - Ceará						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Ipu	Community of Várzea da Curicaca	R$ 999.00	R$ 78.00		R$ 610.00	R$ 1,687.00
	Sítio São Cristóvão	R$ 342.25	R$ 384.00		R$ 79.00	R$ 805.25
Ipueiras	Community of Areias	R$ 1,149.35	R$ 745.70	R$ 16.00	R$ 1,215.00	R$ 3,126.05
	Community of Arraial	R$ 1,655.00	R$ 249.00	R$ 143.00	R$ 2,827.50	R$ 4,874.50
	Community of Bacupari	R$ 211.00	R$ 189.00		R$ 1,820.00	R$ 2,220.00
	Community of Chapada	R$ 114.50	R$ 63.00	R$ 3.00	R$ 527.00	R$ 707.50
	Community of Guaribas/ Bacupari	R$ 184.00	R$ 113.00	R$ 14.00	R$ 1,356.00	R$ 1,667.00
	Community of Lagoa do Canto	R$ 277.15	R$ 92.00	R$ 30.75	R$ 344.00	R$ 743.90
Massapê	Community of Frecheiras/ Abraão/Cavalo Morto/ Santa Maria	R$ 1,419.20	R$ 479.50		R$ 1,602.00	R$ 3,500.70
	Community of São Braz/Bom Jesus/Engenho	R$ 1,114.20	R$ 734.00	R$ 135.50	R$ 832.00	R$ 2,815.70
Nova Olinda	Community of Chiquitoso	R$ 1,616.20	R$ 335.20	R$ 73.00	R$ 4,078.30	R$ 6,102.70
	Community of Pedra Branca	R$ 88.50			R$ 400.00	R$ 488.50
Parambú	Community of Pau Preto	R$ 3,983.50	R$ 983.50	R$ 5.00	R$ 2,287.50	R$ 7,259.50
	Community of Serra do Cipó	R$ 1,716.10	R$ 630.50	R$ 122.50	R$ 793.50	R$ 3,262.60
	Community of Serra do Escondido	R$ 3,848.15	R$ 504.50	R$ 124.00	R$ 3,586.10	R$ 8,062.75
Pires Ferreira	Community of Santa Tereza II	R$ 1,664.95	R$ 367.50	R$ 14.40	R$ 2,603.00	R$ 4,649.85

Paulo Freire - Ceará						
Municipality	Community	Consumption	Donation	Exchange	Sale	Grand Total
Pires Ferreira	Community of Tabuleiro	R$ 849.25	R$ 447.00		R$ 415.00	R$ 1,711.25
Potengi	Community of Alto Alegre	R$ 324.50	R$ 146.50	R$ 22.00	R$ 3,832.50	R$ 4,325.50
	Community of Melancias	R$ 1,010.00	R$ 290.00		R$ 884.00	R$ 2,184.00
Quiterianó-polis	Community of Baixa Grande	R$ 1,480.50	R$ 119.50	R$ 4.00	R$ 261.00	R$ 1,865.00
	Community of Bom Princípio	R$ 1,025.25	R$ 238.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 755.00	R$ 2,038.25
	Community of Cipoeiro	R$ 2,525.50	R$ 229.00	R$ 320.00	R$ 640.00	R$ 3,714.50
	Community of Malhada dos Malaquias	R$ 388.00	R$ 76.00		R$ 74.00	R$ 538.00
	Community of Riacho	R$ 2,195.72	R$ 341.00		R$ 176.50	R$ 2,713.22
	Quilombo of Jardim	R$ 5,752.25	R$ 851.75	R$ 188.00	R$ 3,305.50	R$ 10,097.50
Reriutaba	Community of Altamira	R$ 422.10	R$ 216.50	R$ 6.00	R$ 554.55	R$ 1,199.15
	Community of Cabaceira	R$ 2,229.45	R$ 299.35	R$ 7.00	R$ 463.00	R$ 2,998.80
	Community of Lagoa Grande	R$ 305.00	R$ 168.50		R$ 1,367.50	R$ 1,841.00
	Community of Primeira Várzea	R$ 281.30	R$ 113.00		R$ 1,215.50	R$ 1,609.80
	Community of Riacho das Flores	R$ 1,847.40	R$ 532.30	R$ 408.30	R$ 2,743.00	R$ 5,531.00
	Community of Sombrio	R$ 833.05	R$ 786.40	R$ 18.00	R$ 4,645.00	R$ 6,282.45
Salitre	Community of Lagoa dos Paulinos	R$ 96.50	R$ 44.50		R$ 271.00	R$ 412.00
	Community of Olho D'Água	R$ 79.00	R$ 73.00		R$ 430.00	R$ 582.00
	Community of Serra	R$ 333.00	R$ 11.00		R$ 17.00	R$ 361.00

Paulo Freire - Ceará						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Santana do Cariri	Community of Encruzilhada	R$ 156.75	R$ 61.00		R$ 1,060.00	R$ 1,277.75
	Community of Encruzilhada/ Peixoto	R$ 223.50	R$ 335.00	R$ 232.00	R$ 3,321.60	R$ 4,112.10
	Community of Guritiba	R$ 433.50	R$ 118.50	R$ 122.00	R$ 511.50	R$ 1,185.50
	Community of Mororó	R$ 20.00	R$ 14.00		R$ 64.00	R$ 98.00
	Community of Vale do Buriti	R$ 161.42	R$ 85.50	R$ 17.00	R$ 2,826.00	R$ 3,089.92
	Sítio Lírio	R$ 1,941.50	R$ 252.00	R$ 68.00	R$ 2,571.00	R$ 4.,832.50
Sobral	Settlement of São João	R$ 589.00	R$ 244.25	R$ 135.00	R$ 3,005.70	R$ 3,973.95
	Community of Água Doce	R$ 874.50	R$ 219.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 3,572.10	R$ 4,685.60
	Community of Aracatiaçu	R$ 64.50	R$ 61.50		R$ 157.00	R$ 283.00
	Community of Bom Jesus	R$ 7,745.35	R$ 2,070.50	R$ 30.00	R$ 7,850.70	R$ 17,696.55
	Community of Boqueirão	R$ 497.20	R$ 75.60	R$ 10.00	R$ 533.50	R$ 1,116.30
	Community of Casa Forte	R$ 634.85	R$ 169.50	R$ 27.50	R$ 2,840.80	R$ 3,672.65
	Community of Contendas	R$ 2,122.10	R$ 389.50		R$ 1,939.30	R$ 4,450.90
	Community of Lages	R$ 160.00	R$ 42.00		R$ 989.00	R$ 1,191.00
	Community of Maracajá	R$ 739.00	R$ 57.80		R$ 397.00	R$ 1,193.80
	Community of Morro Branco	R$ 1,118.80	R$ 220.00	R$ 72.00	R$ 711.00	R$ 2,121.80
	Community of Riacho do Gabriel	R$ 2,866.20	R$ 709.00	R$ 97.00	R$ 4,755.60	R$ 8,427.80
	Community of Santa Luzia	R$ 280.20	R$ 233.20		R$ 558.50	R$ 1,071.90

Paulo Freire - Ceará						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Sobral	Community of São Mateus/ Contendas	R$ 597.20	R$ 263.00		R$ 1,252.70	R$ 2,112.90
	Community of Vassouras	R$ 406.50	R$ 259.00		R$ 3,668.50	R$ 4,334.00
	Sítio Croatá	R$ 646.40	R$ 136.00		R$ 1,612.50	R$ 2,394.90
	Sítio São Francisco	R$ 1,625.70	R$ 616.30		R$ 1,591.50	R$ 3,833.50
Tauá	Community of Açudinho	R$ 623.90	R$ 56.40		R$ 1,301.10	R$ 1,981.40
	Community of Barreiros	R$ 2,116.10	R$ 1,035.50		R$ 677.00	R$ 3,828.60
	Community of Pendência 2	R$ 1,799.05	R$ 646.50	R$ 89.00	R$ 4,749.40	R$ 7,283.95
	Community of Pitombeira	R$ 3,657.60	R$ 955.40	R$ 46.50	R$ 4,197.40	R$ 8,856.90
	Community of Santa Luzia	R$ 2,484.60	R$ 502.10		R$ 1,418.70	R$ 4,405.40
	Community of Santana	R$ 740.45	R$ 159.45	R$ 36.00	R$ 866.50	R$ 1,802.40
	Community of Santana/Sítio São Vicente	R$ 1,567.50	R$ 256.50		R$ 676.00	R$ 2,500.00
Paulo Freire Total		**R$ 96,611.31**	**R$ 27,914.65**	**R$ 3,256.95**	**R$ 132,876.60**	**R$ 260,659.51**

Procase - Paraíba						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Alcantil	CASACO/ Community of Lagoa de Jucá	R$ 550.00	R$ 119.75	R$ 2.25	R$ 463.50	R$ 1,135.50
Barra de Santana	Settlement of Mandacarú	R$ 16.00	R$ 4.00		R$ 889.00	R$ 909.00
	Mocois	R$ 31.00	R$ 14.00		R$ 153.00	R$ 198.00
	Mororó	R$ 638.05	R$ 238.25		R$ 25,549.00	R$ 26,425.30
Boqueirão	CASACO	R$ 92.00			R$ 70.00	R$ 162.00
Caturité	CASACO	R$ 570.95	R$ 6.40		R$ 2,380.00	R$ 2,957.35
	Mucunã	R$ 28.00	R$ 24.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 948.75	R$ 1,020.75
Congo	Sítio Santa Rita	R$ 452.00	R$ 223.00		R$ 3,195.00	R$ 3,870.00
	Sítio Santa Rita de Cima	R$ 364.00	R$ 75.30		R$ 8,335.00	R$ 8,774.30
Cubati	Settlement of Nova Esperança/ São Domingos	R$ 3,524.60	R$ 804.30	R$ 55.00	R$ 7,404.50	R$ 11,788.40
Nova Palmeira	Quixaba	R$ 70.50			R$ 54.00	R$ 124.50
Picuí	Quixaba	R$ 235.20	R$ 154.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 499.00	R$ 908.20
Remígio	As Margaridas/ Settlement of Oziel Pereira	R$ 416.00	R$ 227.00	R$ 62.00	R$ 3,532.00	R$ 4,237.00
Santa Luzia	Saco dos Goitis	R$ 3,051.25	R$ 565.50	R$ 109.00	R$ 1,321.00	R$ 5,046.75
Sumé	Settlement of Mandacarú	R$ 6,263.50	R$ 1,659.00	R$ 316.00	R$ 7,430.60	R$ 15,669.10
Procase Total		**R$ 16,303.05**	**R$ 4,114.50**	**R$ 584.25**	**R$ 62,224.35**	**R$ 83,226.15**

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	Community	Consumption	Donation	Exchange	Sale	Grand Total
Andorinha	Common Area Community of Pasto Barriga Mole	R$ 291.44	R$ 103.65			R$ 395.09
	Common Area Community of Lagoa da Onça	R$ 368.50	R$ 241.50		R$ 129.50	R$ 739.50
	Community of Salgado	R$ 425.50	R$ 150.00		R$ 2,511.50	R$ 3,087.00
Antônio Gonçalves	Community of Baixinha	R$ 85.50	R$ 43.70		R$ 504.30	R$ 633.50
	Community of Fecho de Pasto Brejão da Grota	R$ 45.60	R$ 47.00		R$ 2,750.00	R$ 2,842.60
	Community of Quilombola de Bananeira dos Pretos	R$ 25.00	R$ 34.00		R$ 7,501.00	R$ 7,560.00
Caém	Community of Alagadiço	R$ 1,495.36	R$ 637.00	R$ 25.00	R$ 997.50	R$ 3,154.86
	Community of Quilombola de Várzea Queimada	R$ 245.15	R$ 45.19	R$ 42.00	R$ 123.00	R$ 455.34
	Community of Tigre	R$ 1,142.54	R$ 380.24	R$ 1.00	R$ 24.00	R$ 1,547.78
	Community of Várzea Dantas	R$ 1,255.11	R$ 219.20		R$ 1,070.00	R$ 2,544.31
Caldeirão Grande	Community of de Quixaba	R$ 52.50	R$ 8.50		R$ 86.00	R$ 147.00
	Quilombola Community of Raposa	R$ 4,791.50	R$ 851.50	R$ 20.00	R$ 1,365.50	R$ 7,028.50
	Community of São João	R$ 482.50	R$ 156.00	R$ 73.00	R$ 435.00	R$ 1,146.50
Campo Alegre de Lourdes	Community of Baixão do Nazario		R$ 240.00		R$ 1,350.50	R$ 1,590.50
	Community of Cacimba Nova	R$ 372.35	R$ 121.50		R$ 211.50	R$ 705.35

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Campo Alegre de Lourdes	Community of Carolino	R$ 1,012.25	R$ 122.00	R$ 13.00	R$ 177.00	R$ 1,324.25
	Community of Estreito	R$ 4,583.40	R$ 174.00		R$ 296.00	R$ 5,053.40
	Community of Lagoa da Onça	R$ 284.00	R$ 90.00		R$ 235.00	R$ 609.00
	Community of Lagoa do Pedro	R$ 2,505.50	R$ 195.50		R$ 2.597.00	R$ 5,298.00
	Community of Lagoa do Vicente	R$ 783.50	R$ 22.00	R$ 5.50		R$ 811.00
	Community of Lagoa Formosa	R$ 964.50	R$ 759.00		R$ 113.00	R$ 1,836.50
	Community of Malhada	R$ 625.35	R$ 616.70	R$ 5.00		R$ 1,247.05
	Community of Miliam	R$ 1,028.40	R$ 21.00			R$ 1,049.40
	Community of Ramalho	R$ 535.50	R$ 222.50	R$ 5.00	R$ 328.30	R$ 1.091.30
	Community of São Gonçalo	R$ 385.50	R$ 28.00		R$ 50.00	R$ 463.50
	Community of Tanque	R$ 1,160.50	R$ 181.00			R$ 1,341.50
	Community of Velame	R$ 225.85	R$ 68.05			R$ 293.90
	Community of Zé Carlos	R$ 128.00	R$ 30.00	R$ 2.00	R$ 34.00	R$ 194.00
Campo Formoso	Common Area Community of Pasto Alvaçã	R$ 402.15	R$ 142.25	R$ 74.50	R$ 349.00	R$ 967.90
	Common Area Community of Baixão	R$ 91.50	R$ 9.00		R$ 69.00	R$ 169.50
	Common Area Community of Baixinha	R$ 38.00				R$ 38.00
	Common Area Community of Boa Vista dos Pauzinhos	R$ 352.10	R$ 88.00		R$ 804.00	R$ 1.244.10

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Campo Formoso	Common Area Community of Borda da Mata	R$ 699.00	R$ 181.50		R$ 1,999.00	R$ 2,879.50
	Common Area Community of Varzinha	R$ 1,687.75	R$ 18.00	R$ 24.00	R$ 142.00	R$ 1,871.75
	Common Area Community of Vila dos Pauzinhos	R$ 555.15	R$ 87.00		R$ 973.50	R$ 1,615.65
	Community of Oliveira	R$ 104.00	R$ 212.00	R$ 18.00	R$ 1,205.00	R$ 1,539.00
	Quilombola Community of Buraco	R$ 1,058.90	R$ 237.00		R$ 622.50	R$ 1,918.40
	Quilombola Community of Lagoa Branca	R$ 105.95				R$ 105.95
	Quilombola Community of Patos III	R$ 1,040.00	R$ 560.00		R$ 2,781.00	R$ 4,381.00
	Quilombola Community of Pedras	R$ 186.00	R$ 3.00		R$ 4.00	R$ 193.00
	Quilombola Community of Poço da Pedra	R$ 238.90	R$ 55.80		R$ 222.00	R$ 516.70
	Quilombola Community of Tabua	R$ 641.60	R$ 5.00		R$ 138.00	R$ 784.60
	Community of Sítio do Meio	R$ 308.50	R$ 154.00		R$ 551.00	R$ 1,013.50
	Community of Sumidouro	R$ 44.00	R$ 42.10			R$ 86.10
	Community of Tanque	R$ 53.70	R$ 13.50			R$ 67.20
	Village of Algodões	R$ 542.75	R$ 100.50		R$ 195.25	R$ 838.50
	Village of Rancho do Padre	R$ 72.00	R$ 1.00		R$ 48.00	R$ 121.00

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Capim Grosso	Community of Barro Vermelho	R$ 1,531.83	R$ 258.66		R$ 3,369.50	R$ 5,159.99
	Community of Barro Vermelho / Desistente	R$ 255.44	R$ 16.00		R$ 14.00	R$ 285.44
	Community of Barro Vermelho / Falecida	R$ 333.08	R$ 14.00		R$ 108.00	R$ 455.08
	Community of Volta	R$ 1,898.67	R$ 415.74		R$ 1,775.00	R$ 4,089.41
	Community of Volta / Desistente	R$ 465.64	R$ 143.08		R$ 321.00	R$ 929.72
Casa Nova	Community of Baraúna	R$ 5,092.00	R$ 975.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 3,984.50	R$ 10,071.50
	Community of Deus me Leve	R$ 1,164.50	R$ 347.80	R$ 80.00	R$ 949.50	R$ 2,541.80
	Community of Mucambo	R$ 637.80	R$ 83.00	R$ 116.50	R$ 392.00	R$ 1,229.30
Curaçá	Settlement of Novo Horizonte	R$ 886.20				R$ 886.20
	Common Area Community of Cerca de Pedra	R$ 1,095.00			R$ 1,500.50	R$ 2,595.50
	Common Area Community of Caladinho	R$ 217.10	R$ 56.00		R$ 145.20	R$ 418.30
	Common Area Community of Fazenda Barrocas	R$ 175.50	R$ 176.15			R$ 351.65
	Common Area Community of Ferrete	R$ 69.00			R$ 180.00	R$ 249.00
Filadélfia	Community of Massaroca	R$ 227.50	R$ 102.00		R$ 320.50	R$ 650.00
	Quilombola Community of de Barreira	R$ 537.50	R$ 94.50		R$ 2,633.00	R$ 3.265.00

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Filadélfia	Quilombola Community of Riachão	R$ 1,362.00	R$ 368.50	R$ 28.00	R$ 4,358.00	R$ 6,116.50
	Quilombola Community of Riacho das Pedrinhas	R$ 16.00	R$ 14.00		R$ 465.00	R$ 495.00
	Quilombola Community of Riacho do Silva	R$ 2,004.50	R$ 1,391.50		R$ 4,757.00	R$ 8,153.00
	Fazenda Algodões	R$ 1,028.00	R$ 311.00		R$ 5,580.00	R$ 6,919.00
	Fazenda Periquito	R$ 761.50	R$ 275.00		R$ 2,661.00	R$ 3,697.50
	Fazenda Riachão	R$ 604.50	R$ 137.50	R$ 36.00	R$ 488.00	R$ 1,266.00
	Village of Carrapato	R$ 626.50	R$ 463.00	R$ 160.00	R$ 334.50	R$ 1,584.00
Itiúba	Fazenda Alagadiço do Mel	R$ 427.50	R$ 3.00		R$ 27.50	R$ 458.00
	Fazenda Maria dos Santos	R$ 64.50	R$ 24.00		R$ 390.00	R$ 478.50
	Fazenda Maria dos Santos / Desistente	R$ 475.50	R$ 170.80		R$ 528.00	R$ 1,174.30
	Village of Alto do São Gonçalo	R$ 1,164.50	R$ 477.00		R$ 4,399.40	R$ 6,040.90
	Village of de Anselmo / Desistente	R$ 82.20	R$ 15.00		R$ 565.00	R$ 662.20
	Settlement Project of Novo Paraiso	R$ 1,337.91	R$ 198.04		R$ 634.00	R$ 2,169.95
	Settlement Project of Sitio do Meio - Agrovila 01	R$ 639.50	R$ 132.00		R$ 2,259.00	R$ 3,030.50
Jacobina	Settlement of Formigueiro	R$ 558.46	R$ 117.28	R$ 47.73	R$ 569.00	R$ 1,292.47

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Jacobina	Community of Barrocão de Cima	R$ 700.00	R$ 80.50		R$ 2,644.00	R$ 3,424.50
	Community of Inchu	R$ 1,673.25	R$ 169.20		R$ 2,883.00	R$ 4,725.45
	Community of Malhadinha de Fora	R$ 101.50	R$ 59.00		R$ 71.00	R$ 231.50
	Community of Pau Darquinho	R$ 425.00	R$ 191.00		R$ 595.00	R$ 1,211.00
	Community of Pau Ferro	R$ 677.00	R$ 311.00	R$ 40.00	R$ 5,235.00	R$ 6,263.00
	Community of Várzea da Naninha	R$ 447.50	R$ 6.00		R$ 777.00	R$ 1,230.50
	Community of Várzea Nova	R$ 1,619.55	R$ 359.00	R$ 27.00	R$ 2,548.00	R$ 4,553.55
	Community of Velame de Baixo	R$ 478.00	R$ 206.50		R$ 320.00	R$ 1,004.50
Jaguarari	Common Area Community of Poço das Queimadas	R$ 200.00			R$ 2,350.00	R$ 2,550.00
	Common Area Community of de Fundo de Pasto Traíra	R$ 8.00			R$ 1,765.00	R$ 1,773.00
	Common Area Community of de Fundo de Pasto Volta do Pilar	R$ 176.30	R$ 134.00		R$ 1,881.50	R$ 2,191.80
	Community of Várzea Grande	R$ 196.50	R$ 36.00		R$ 2,243.00	R$ 2,475.50
	Fazenda Malhada da Areia	R$ 1,454.90	R$ 11.80		R$ 979.00	R$ 2,445.70
Juazeiro	Settlement of Fonte Viva	R$ 1,706.10	R$ 364.30	R$ 12.00		R$ 2,082.40
	Settlement of São Francisco	R$ 1,884.50	R$ 72.50		R$ 2,850.00	R$ 4,807.00

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Juazeiro	Settlement of São Francisco - Juazeiro	R$ 128.50	R$ 17.50		R$ 658.00	R$ 804.00
	Community of Atrás da Serra	R$ 2,394.90	R$ 90.40		R$ 80.00	R$ 2,565.30
	Common Area Community of Canoa	R$ 2,049.41	R$ 234.72		R$ 5,122.00	R$ 7,406.13
	Common Area Community of José Pires	R$ 195.50	R$ 22.00		R$ 279.00	R$ 496.50
	Common Area Community of Lotero	R$ 1,400.50	R$ 422.50	R$ 43.50	R$ 502.00	R$ 2,368.50
	Common Area Community of Mulungú	R$ 441.75	R$ 82.00			R$ 523.75
	Common Area Community of Olho D'água	R$ 64.00				R$ 64.00
	Common Area Community of Seriema	R$ 710.98	R$ 84.50			R$ 795.48
	Community of Lagoa do Bastião	R$ 406.75	R$ 106.50		R$ 1,997.50	R$ 2,510.75
	Community of Gangorra II	R$ 354.25	R$ 165.50		R$ 650.00	R$ 1,169.75
	Community of Lagoa do Bastião	R$ 800.00	R$ 265.00		R$ 720.00	R$ 1,785.00
	Community of Santa Helena	R$ 93.50	R$ 148.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 225.00	R$ 486.50
	Community of Serra Grande	R$ 250.50	R$ 7.00			R$ 257.50
	Community of Sobradinho	R$ 224.50	R$ 29.50		R$ 133.00	R$ 387.00
Miguel Calmon	Settlment of the Rural Producers of União da Serra	R$ 72.33	R$ 23.00		R$ 575.95	R$ 671.28

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Miguel Calmon	Community of Mucambo da Serra	R$ 531.00	R$ 179.50	R$ 70.00	R$ 4,179.50	R$ 4,960.00
	Community of Pai Afonso	R$ 570.42	R$ 106.50		R$ 1,165.75	R$ 1,842.67
	Community of Pai Afonso/ Desistente	R$ 193.50	R$ 53.00		R$ 98.00	R$ 344.50
	Community of Tubatinga	R$ 413.48	R$ 60.00		R$ 157.50	R$ 630.98
	Village of Macaúbas	R$ 1,063.10	R$ 349.00	R$ 11.00	R$ 16,877.00	R$ 18,300.10
Mirangaba	Community of Dionísia	R$ 77.00	R$ 19.00		R$ 499.00	R$ 595.00
	Community of Junco	R$ 920.30	R$ 155.50		R$ 1,851.50	R$ 2,927.30
	Community of Olhos D'água	R$ 83.00	R$ 101.00		R$ 1,121.00	R$ 1,305.00
	Community of Paranazinho	R$ 275.00	R$ 85.50	R$ 41.50	R$ 606.00	R$ 1,008.00
	Community of Ponto Alegre	R$ 700.90	R$ 288.00		R$ 1,415.00	R$ 2,403.90
	Community of Riacho	R$ 355.50	R$ 94.00		R$ 153.00	R$ 602.50
	Community of Umbiguda	R$ 80.50	R$ 262.00		R$ 29.50	R$ 372.00
Ourolândia	Settlement of Lagoa de Dentro	R$ 4,740.76	R$ 975.10	R$ 45.00	R$ 2,033.90	R$ 7,794.76
	Settlement of Santa Luzia	R$ 837.16	R$ 592.30	R$ 56.10	R$ 1,485.70	R$ 2,971.26
	Settlement of Vila Nova	R$ 1,979.00	R$ 194.00	R$ 118.00	R$ 4,413.50	R$ 6,704.50
	Community of Papagaio	R$ 225.00	R$ 150.00		R$ 1,725.00	R$ 2,100.00
Pilão Arcado	Community of Agreste	R$ 789.70	R$ 147.40		R$ 77.50	R$ 1,014.60
	Community of Boca da Caatinga	R$ 1,839.70	R$ 212.00	R$ 21.00	R$ 521.00	R$ 2,593.70

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Pilão Arcado	Community of Brejo Carrasco	R$ 225.00				R$ 225.00
	Community of Brejo da Capoeira	R$ 506.95	R$ 41.90			R$ 548.85
	Community of Brejo do Urubu	R$ 877.65	R$ 87.00		R$ 25.00	R$ 989.65
	Community of Brejo Piqui	R$ 1,088.75	R$ 34.00		R$ 160.00	R$ 1,282.75
	Community of Caixeiro	R$ 359.70	R$ 100.00		R$ 90.00	R$ 549.70
	Community of Caldeirão do Boi	R$ 1,964.30	R$ 396.00		R$ 69.00	R$ 2,429.30
	Community of Carnaúba	R$ 572.35	R$ 105.30	R$ 12.00	R$ 561.00	R$ 1,250.65
	Community of Jatobá	R$ 549.55	R$ 113.50		R$ 103.00	R$ 766.05
	Community of Lagoa Comprida	R$ 1,555.20	R$ 472.80	R$ 84.00	R$ 1,487.00	R$ 3,599.00
	Community of Lagoa de Cima	R$ 3,669.63	R$ 500.74	R$ 6.00	R$ 4,792.00	R$ 8,968.37
	Community of Mosquito	R$ 340.50	R$ 71.00		R$ 112.00	R$ 523.50
	Community of Paiol	R$ 357.05	R$ 77.00	R$ 4.00	R$ 15.00	R$ 453.05
	Community of Retiro	R$ 925.27	R$ 241.30		R$ 6.00	R$ 1,172.57
	Community of Saco	R$ 195.00			R$ 30.00	R$ 225.00
	Community of SITIO MOSQUITO	R$ 145.00	R$ 49.00		R$ 68.00	R$ 262.00
	Community of Tamanduá	R$ 133.50	R$ 14.00		R$ 8.00	R$ 155.50
Pindobaçu	Common Area Community of Lutanda	R$ 586.60	R$ 192.50		R$ 3,734.50	R$ 4,513.60
	Community of Frieiras	R$ 1,210.90	R$ 375.00		R$ 8,264.00	R$ 9,849.90

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Pindobaçu	Community of Grota Ferreira	R$ 671.80	R$ 293.50		R$ 2,966.00	R$ 3,931.30
	Settlement Project of Nova Canaã	R$ 1,508.00	R$ 293.00		R$ 2,291.00	R$ 4,092.00
Ponto Novo	Community of Cornicha	R$ 354.50	R$ 362.75	R$ 31.00	R$ 669.10	R$ 1,417.35
	Community of Mamota	R$ 216.75	R$ 207.50	R$ 8.00	R$ 1,148.75	R$ 1,581.00
	Community of Várzea da Onça	R$ 623.55	R$ 182.80	R$ 2.00	R$ 312.00	R$ 1,120.35
	Village of Caiçara	R$ 102.50	R$ 90.00		R$ 823.00	R$ 1,015.50
	Settlement Project of Pajeú	R$ 883.50	R$ 576.00		R$ 11,794.00	R$ 13,253.50
Queimadas	Fazebda Várzea do Curral	R$ 132.50	R$ 18.00		R$ 9.00	R$ 159.50
	Fazenda Gentil	R$ 1,252.00	R$ 37.00		R$ 853.50	R$ 2,142.50
	Fazenda Lagedo	R$ 348.90	R$ 13.00			R$ 361.90
	Fazenda Limpo dos Bois	R$ 92.50	R$ 182.00		R$ 493.00	R$ 767.50
	Fazenda Santo Euzebio	R$ 44.75	R$ 71.50		R$ 30.00	R$ 146.25
	Fazenda Tiririca	R$ 234.34	R$ 216.00	R$ 15.00		R$ 465.34
	Lameiro da Sussuarana	R$ 259.60	R$ 67.10	R$ 3.00	R$ 1,737.00	R$ 2,066.70
	Village of Cancelas	R$ 543.00	R$ 93.50	R$ 4.00	R$ 402.00	R$ 1,042.50
	Village of Riacho da Onça	R$ 585.75	R$ 12.50		R$ 450.00	R$ 1,048.25
Quixabeira	Community of Capitão	R$ 1,052.00	R$ 319.50		R$ 2,447.50	R$ 3,819.00
	Community of Pimenteira	R$ 402.00	R$ 355.55		R$ 762.50	R$ 1,520.05
	Community of Pintado	R$ 1,780.50	R$ 118.00	R$ 2.00	R$ 2,493.00	R$ 4,393.50
	Community of Várzea Nova	R$ 738.40	R$ 96.00			R$ 834.40

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Quixabeira	Village of Baixa Grande	R$ 2,343.75	R$ 653.00		R$ 2,939.40	R$ 5,936.15
	Village of Ramal	R$ 918.08	R$ 296.00		R$ 544.00	R$ 1,758.08
Remanso	Settlement of Vila Aparecida	R$ 1,094.50	R$ 66.90		R$ 213.50	R$ 1,374.90
	Community of Campo Maior	R$ 381.60	R$ 616.00		R$ 352.00	R$ 1,349.60
	Common Area Community of Algodão dos Ribeiros	R$ 356.50	R$ 32.00	R$ 2.00	R$ 108.00	R$ 498.50
	Common Area Community of Caititu	R$ 1,539.80	R$ 69.50	R$ 19.20	R$ 1.248.20	R$ 2,876.70
	Common Area Community of de Algodões dos Ribeiros	R$ 151.50	R$ 9.00		R$ 397.50	R$ 558.00
	Common Area Community of Lagoa do Garrote	R$ 803.00	R$ 69.50		R$ 712.00	R$ 1,584.50
	Common Area Community of Negros	R$ 469.75	R$ 162.00		R$ 5,456.00	R$ 6,087.75
	Common Area Community of Serrote	R$ 1,886.34	R$ 305.13		R$ 688.25	R$ 2,879.72
	Community of Mandu	R$ 687.00	R$ 217.00		R$ 39.00	R$ 943.00
	Community of Pau D'Arco	R$ 3,749.70	R$ 517.60	R$ 50.00	R$ 1,557.00	R$ 5,874.30
	Community of Sanharó	R$ 296.40	R$ 68.00		R$ 450.00	R$ 814.40
Saúde	Community of Canabrava	R$ 882.50	R$ 207.50		R$ 4,907.00	R$ 5,997.00
	Community of Genipapinho	R$ 920.00	R$ 155.00		R$ 770.00	R$ 1,845.00

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Saúde	Community of Itacurubé	R$ 459.00	R$ 50.00		R$ 439.00	R$ 948.00
	Community of Itacurubi	R$ 389.00	R$ 206.00	R$ 15.00	R$ 1,507.00	R$ 2,117.00
	Community of Porteiras				R$ 60.00	R$ 60.00
	Quilombola Community of Grota das Oliveiras	R$ 133.00	R$ 137.50	R$ 63.00	R$ 3,897.95	R$ 4,231.45
Senhor do Bonfim	Community of Canavieira	R$ 2,348.25	R$ 292.50		R$ 22,732.50	R$ 25,373.25
	Community of Garrote	R$ 193.00	R$ 8.00		R$ 884.00	R$ 1,085.00
	Community of Queimado	R$ 128.42	R$ 69.00		R$ 1,928.50	R$ 2,125.92
	Community of Sítio da Umburana	R$ 56.00	R$ 19.00		R$ 1,140.50	R$ 1,215.50
	Village of Caco de Telha	R$ 293.50	R$ 457.50		R$ 239.50	R$ 990.50
	Settlement Project of Serra Verde	R$ 212.00	R$ 50.00	R$ 8.00	R$ 741.00	R$ 1,011.00
Sento Sé	Settlement of Antonio Guilhermino Pontiguá	R$ 457.25	R$ 91.00	R$ 65.25	R$ 1,958.00	R$ 2,571.50
	Community of Andorinhas	R$ 473.50	R$ 35.50		R$ 6,109.50	R$ 6,618.50
	Community of Brejo de Fora	R$ 721.00			R$ 101.45	R$ 822.45
	Common Area Community of Cruz	R$ 261.40	R$ 130.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 469.50	R$ 880.90
	Common Area Community of Lages	R$ 2,335.30	R$ 118.00	R$ 4.00	R$ 1,359.00	R$ 3,816.30

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Sento Sé	Common Area Community of Riacho Santo Antônio	R$ 1,669.00	R$ 12.00		R$ 264.00	R$ 1,945.00
	Common Area Community of Sítio	R$ 522.60	R$ 105.50		R$ 405.50	R$ 1,033.60
	Fishing Community of Pascoal/ Limoeiro	R$ 836.50	R$ 168.00	R$ 6.00	R$ 620.50	R$ 1,631.00
	Community of Poço do Angico	R$ 434.75	R$ 102.00		R$ 1,127.50	R$ 1,664.25
Serrolândia	Community of Caraíba	R$ 354.60	R$ 153.66		R$ 630.00	R$ 1,138.26
	Community of Várzea Bonita	R$ 383.20	R$ 306.32		R$ 4,145.60	R$ 4,835.12
	Community of Várzea do Uruçu	R$ 189.95	R$ 194.82		R$ 1,478.70	R$ 1,863.47
Sobradinho	Settlement of Terra Nossa	R$ 599.50	R$ 81.50		R$ 1,918.00	R$ 2,599.00
	Settlement of Vale da Conquista	R$ 681.10	R$ 248.75		R$ 180.75	R$ 1,110.60
Uauá	Common Area Community of Curundundum	R$ 3,462.74			R$ 447.00	R$ 3,909.74
	Common Area Community of Escondido	R$ 875.18	R$ 303.54		R$ 294.00	R$ 1,472.72
	Common Area Community of Fazenda Caldeirão Lalaus	R$ 941.65	R$ 512.96		R$ 1,331.16	R$ 2,785.77
	Common Area Community of Lages das Aroeiras	R$ 340.13	R$ 39.14		R$ 429.00	R$ 808.27

PSA - Bahia						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Uauá	Common Area Community of Marrua	R$ 752.32			R$ 1,545.00	R$ 2,297.32
	Common Area Community of Rio do Rancho	R$ 688.40	R$ 25.50		R$ 204.00	R$ 917.90
	Common Area Community of Serra da Besta	R$ 2,240.30	R$ 779.64		R$ 1,692.85	R$ 4,712.79
Umburanas	Community of Barriguda do Hipólito	R$ 1,205.50	R$ 333.00	R$ 82.00	R$ 1,992.00	R$ 3,612.50
	Community of Barriguda do Lima	R$ 2,538.00	R$ 583.00		R$ 3,158.00	R$ 6,279.00
	Community of Barriguda do Luiz	R$ 275.50	R$ 103.00		R$ 317.00	R$ 695.50
	Community of Caraíba	R$ 841.50	R$ 234.25	R$ 96.00	R$ 292.00	R$ 1,463.75
Várzea Nova	Community of Boa Esperança	R$ 1,607.50	R$ 292.00	R$ 25.00	R$ 6,960.00	R$ 8,884.50
	Community of Boa Vista	R$ 376.60	R$ 73.00		R$ 168.00	R$ 617.60
	Community of Giló	R$ 198.50	R$ 41.00		R$ 133.00	R$ 372.50
	Community of Riacho dos Maias	R$ 975.80	R$ 640.45		R$ 5,204.50	R$ 6,820.75
PSA Total		**R$ 171,294.67**	**R$ 39,138.05**	**R$ 1,927.78**	**R$ 301,287.41**	**R$ 513,647.91**

PVSA - Piauí						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
Bela Vista do Piauí	Quilombola Community of Amarra Negro	R$ 5,755.40	R$ 1,499.40	R$ 518.00	R$ 4,930.25	R$ 12,703.05
Betânia do Piauí	Serra do Inacio	R$ 6,880.85	R$ 1,606.00	R$ 22.00	R$ 16,980.00	R$ 25,488.85
Campo Grande	AMPEPI - Urupeu	R$ 7,017.00	R$ 1,737.00		R$ 4,857.50	R$ 13,611.50
	AMPEPI Serra do Campo Grande	R$ 1,974.50	R$ 110.00	R$ 12.00	R$ 1,411.00	R$ 3,507.50
	Serra do Jatobá	R$ 884.00	R$ 356.00		R$ 489.00	R$ 1,729.00
Francisco Santos	AMPEPI - Serra dos Morros	R$ 6,822.85	R$ 2,525.50	R$ 110.00	R$ 25,454.00	R$ 34,912.35
	Settlement of Boa Viagem	R$ 2,950.50	R$ 533.22	R$ 29.00	R$ 934.00	R$ 4,446.72
	Settlement of União	R$ 323.00			R$ 470.00	R$ 793.00
	Community of Barreiros	R$ 2,363.30	R$ 961.00		R$ 1,246.50	R$ 4,570.80
	Community of Chupeiro	R$ 5,730.50	R$ 967.00	R$ 22.00	R$ 7,451.50	R$ 14,171.00
	Community of Diogo	R$ 4,888.05	R$ 932.00		R$ 8,722.00	R$ 14,542.05
	Diogo 1	R$ 1,371.85	R$ 71.40		R$ 234.00	R$ 1,677.25
	Santo Antônio	R$ 135.00	R$ 20.00	R$ 12.00	R$ 4,500.00	R$ 4,667.00
Ipiranga do Piauí	AMOR Jardim	R$ 2,514.70	R$ 517.00	R$ 43.00	R$ 2,303.95	R$ 5,378.65

PVSA - Piauí						
Municipality	**Community**	**Consumption**	**Donation**	**Exchange**	**Sale**	**Grand Total**
	São José dos Cocos	R$ 4,786.05	R$ 2,310.50	R$ 5.00	R$ 8,025.15	R$ 15,126.70
Itainópolis	AMAI - Baixas	R$ 76.00				R$ 76.00
	AMAI - Barriguda	R$ 299.00	R$ 21.00		R$ 2,635.00	R$ 2,955.00
	AMAI - Barrocas	R$ 2,573.50	R$ 719.80	R$ 25.00	R$ 1,372.50	R$ 4,690.80
	AMAI - Boiadas	R$ 193.50	R$ 36.00	R$ 12.00		R$ 241.50
	AMAI - Junco	R$ 430.50	R$ 129.00		R$ 1,060.00	R$ 1,619.50
	AMAI - Lagoa Cavalo	R$ 381.00	R$ 121.50			R$ 502.50
	AMAI - Lagoa dos Cavalos	R$ 149.00	R$ 82.00			R$ 231.00
	AMAI - Morro do Milho	R$ 551.95	R$ 46.75		R$ 86.00	R$ 684.70
	AMAI - Tombador	R$ 84.00	R$ 16.50	R$ 18.00	R$ 89.00	R$ 207.50
	AMAI - Trapia	R$ 1,706.70	R$ 214.00	R$ 42.00	R$ 144.00	R$ 2,106.70
	AMAI - Vila Borbosa	R$ 430.50			R$ 126.00	R$ 556.50
Oeiras	Canto Fazenda Frade	R$ 8,325.37	R$ 1,892.15	R$ 94.00	R$ 4,496.70	R$ 14,808.22
Picos	Community of Fornos	R$ 17,063.30	R$ 6,505.75	R$ 394.00	R$ 56,014.50	R$ 79,977.55
Queimada Nova	Quilombola Community of Tapuio	R$ 7,861.11	R$ 3,439.21	R$ 254.00	R$ 6,924.50	R$ 18,478.82
São Raimundo Nonato	APASPI - Settlement of Novo Zabelê	R$ 4,037.62	R$ 920.14	R$ 42.00	R$ 16,521.34	R$ 21,521.10
PVSA Total		**R$ 98,560.60**	**R$ 28,289.82**	**R$ 1,654.00**	**R$ 177,478.39**	**R$ 305,982.81**

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Descriptive statisticS for each project

1. Color or ethinic origin						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Yellow	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
White	27.27%	14.29%	7.25%	19.09%	10.40%	12.61%
Brown	45.45%	64.29%	52.17%	61.82%	51.68%	53.15%
Indigenous Peoples	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%
Quilombolas	0.00%	0.00%	31.88%	3.64%	6.42%	8.11%
Black	27.27%	21.43%	5.80%	12.73%	27.83%	25.23%
Brown	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	1.82%	1.53%	0.90%

2. Education						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Illiterate	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.91%	2.75%	9.01%
Lower Secondary Education	9.09%	7.14%	11.59%	10.91%	7.03%	11.71%
Incomplete Elementary Education	36.36%	57.14%	40.58%	48.18%	51.68%	41.44%
Upper Secondary Education	36.36%	7.14%	23.19%	26.36%	22.32%	16.22%
Incomplete Upper Secondary Education	9.09%	14.29%	11.59%	7.27%	8.26%	9.91%
Colege Education	0.00%	7.14%	2.90%	4.55%	4.59%	4.50%
Incomplete College Education	9.09%	7.14%	5.80%	0.00%	1.22%	6.31%
Imcomplete Vocational Education	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	1.22%	0.00%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.92%	0.90%

3. Do you work outside home?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	18.18%	100.00%	85.51%	84.55%	79.82%	84.68%
Yes	81.82%	0.00%	10.14%	15.45%	12.54%	14.41%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	7.65%	0.90%

4. Sociocultural Identity						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Family farmer	72.73%	42.86%	42.03%	90.91%	55.05%	62.16%
Agroextrativist, Family farmer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Agroextrativist, Common area community, Family farmer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Settler	18.18%	0.00%	15.94%	0.91%	8.26%	11.71%
Settler, Family farmer	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Common area community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.01%	0.00%
Common area community, Family farmer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.53%	0.00%
Indigenous	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Shellfish gatherer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Fisherwoman	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Fisherwoman, Family farmer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Quilombola	0.00%	7.14%	34.78%	1.82%	14.68%	19.82%
Quilombola, Family farmer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.73%	0.00%	3.60%
Quilombola, settler, Family farmer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Riverside dweller	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
No response	0.00%	50.00%	7.25%	0.91%	7.65%	1.80%

5. Main form of access to land						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Lease	9.09%	0.00%	11.59%	10.91%	0.61%	1.80%
Settlement: land credit	9.09%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	5.41%
Settlement: land reform	18.18%	0.00%	11.59%	3.64%	8.26%	8.11%
Free lease	18.18%	14.29%	8.70%	0.00%	8.26%	36.04%
Right of use	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.82%	3.06%	0.90%
Owner	36.36%	64.29%	30.43%	45.45%	61.47%	23.42%
Other	9.09%	7.14%	33.33%	26.36%	15.60%	23.42%
No response	0.00%	7.14%	4.35%	1.82%	1.83%	0.90%

6. Civil status						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Married	45.45%	64.29%	37.68%	70.00%	61.47%	59.46%
Divorced	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	1.82%	1.53%	2.70%
Separated	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	1.82%	2.45%	0.90%
Single	27.27%	21.43%	17.39%	5.45%	10.09%	11.71%
Domestic partnership	18.18%	14.29%	28.99%	11.82%	14.68%	16.22%
Widow	9.09%	0.00%	4.35%	3.64%	2.14%	6.31%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	5.80%	5.45%	7.65%	2.70%

7. If married/in a domestic partnership, does the spouse/partner participate in domestic work?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	0.00%	54.55%	23.91%	33.33%	30.12%	30.95%
Yes	100.00%	45.45%	71.74%	66.67%	61.45%	69.05%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	8.43%	0.00%

8. Do you have children?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	18.18%	7.14%	15.94%	9.09%	10.09%	12.61%
Yes	81.82%	92.86%	82.61%	90.91%	88.99%	86.49%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.92%	0.90%
Average number of children	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0

9. Do you have children up to 10 years old?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Age of children not informed	0.00%	0.00%	1.85%	0.00%	1.40%	2.08%
No	66.67%	53.85%	42.59%	66.00%	72.38%	60.42%
Yes	22.22%	23.08%	25.93%	24.00%	16.08%	25.00%
Yes, only	11.11%	23.08%	29.63%	10.00%	10.14%	12.50%

10. Do you live with children up to 14 years old?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Age of children not informed	0.00%	0.00%	1.85%	0.00%	1.40%	2.08%
No	22.22%	53.85%	51.85%	38.00%	37.76%	44.79%
Yes	77.78%	46.15%	46.30%	62.00%	60.84%	53.13%

11. If you have children over 14, do they participate in domestic work?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	20.97%	11.49%	9.80%
Yes	100.00%	100.00%	84.00%	74.19%	80.46%	88.24%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	12.00%	4.84%	8.05%	1.96%

12. Who has the main responsibility for domestic work?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Woman farmer herself	72.73%	85.71%	81.16%	86.36%	84.10%	91.89%
Other women	18.18%	14.29%	4.35%	9.09%	5.81%	5.41%
Spouse/partner (male)	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Spouse/partner (female)	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Couple	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.53%	0.00%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
No response	9.09%	0.00%	10.14%	3.64%	7.65%	2.70%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Reservoir, Purchase	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Acqueduct	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Shallow well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	1.82%	1.53%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Community water tank, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Community water tank, Public water utility, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, River/brook, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Lake or dam, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Shallow well, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shallow well, River/brook, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Shallow well, River/brook, Public water utility, Reservoir, big shallow well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.92%	18.92%
Community water tank, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Water tank truck	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Water tank truck, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Water tank truck, Lake or dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Water tank truck, Tanks, Community water tank, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Water tank truck, Tanks, Polyethylene water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Water tank truck, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CANAL DO SERTÃO (a public open acqueduct)	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	4.55%	3.98%	0.90%
Drinking cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	0.61%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Reservoir, Piped water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Reservoir, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Reservoir, SAAE (piped water)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Big shallow well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Drinking cistern, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Community water tank, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck	18.18%	0.00%	7.25%	0.91%	0.92%	7.21%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, River/brook, Tanks, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern	0.00%	7.14%	1.45%	5.45%	7.95%	1.80%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	3.64%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Community water tank, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck	9.09%	0.00%	1.45%	6.36%	3.67%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Reservoir	18.18%	0.00%	0.00%	2.73%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Fiberglass water tank	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, River/brook, Tanks, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, River/brook, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, River/brook, Tanks, Community water tank, Public water utility, Community well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.14%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks, Waterhole comunitário	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Vereda*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Vereda*, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Donation	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.26%	3.60%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Public water utility, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Public water utility, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Lake or dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Lake or dam, Vereda*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/ brook, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/ brook, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/ brook, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.45%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Tanks, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Tanks, Public water utility, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Tanks, Public water utility, Cachil	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Vereda*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.91%	0.92%	1.80%
Drinking cistern, Public water utility, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Lake or dam	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Lake or dam, cisterna calçadão (52,000-liter cistern)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Lake or dam, Tanks, Piped water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Community water tank, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.53%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Drinking cistern, River/brook, Piped water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, River/brook, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, River/brook, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, River/brook, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.75%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Tanks, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Tanks, Public water utility, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Tanks, Public water utility, Stone tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Drinking cistern, Tanks, Stone tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Production cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%
Production cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Production cistern, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Production cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Production cistern, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Production cistern, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Production cistern, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	18.84%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Lake or dam, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Spring, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Spring, Water tank truck	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Spring, Water tank truck, Tanks, Community water tank, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Spring, Drinking cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Spring, Drinking cistern, Community water tank, Reservoir, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Spring, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Spring, Drinking cistern, Lake or dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Spring, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Spring, River/brook, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Spring, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Other forms of collecting rainwater, Community water tank, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Other forms of collecting rainwater, CANAL DO SERTÃO	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other forms of collecting rainwater, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	1.82%	0.61%	14.41%
Artesian well, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	3.60%
Artesian well, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Shallow well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/brook, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, 500-liter water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Artesian well, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Artesian well, Water tank truck, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern	18.18%	7.14%	0.00%	2.73%	5.81%	11.71%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	1.80%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Reservoir, Purchase	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Community water tank	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.90%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks, Community water tank, Reservoir, Gray water reuse, Water trench	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.55%	0.92%	2.70%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	1.22%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, River/ brook, Tanks, Dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, River/brook, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, River/brook, Tanks, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, River/brook, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.53%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Lake or dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/brook, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.92%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Lake or dam, Tanks, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Community water tank, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	7.14%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.90%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, River/brook, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.90%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Tanks, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Tanks, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Tanks, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Vereda*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Vereda*, Tanks, Gray water reuse	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Drinking cistern, Vereda*, Tanks, Gray water reuse, Waterhole	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Production cistern, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Production cistern, Tanks, Desalinator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%
Artesian well, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Lake or dam, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Spring	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%
Artesian well, Other forms of collecting rainwater	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Semi-artesian/tubular well	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Artesian well, Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Semi-artesian/tubular well, Tanks, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Artesian well, Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Artesian well, Tanks, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Artesian well, Tanks, Dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Artesian well, Tanks, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Artesian well, Tanks, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.50%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Reservoir	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Shallow well, Drinking cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Lake or dam, Vereda*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Shallow well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, River/ brook, Community water tank, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Shallow well, Spring, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Water tank truck, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	1.22%	3.60%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.80%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, Community water tank	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, Water tank truck, Reservoir, Water trench	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.73%	1.22%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, Production cistern, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%

13. Forms of access to water						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, Lake or dam, Tanks, Other forms of collecting rainwater, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Drinking cistern, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Spring, Drinking cistern, Community water tank, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, River/brook, Reservoir	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Semi-artesian/tubular well, Flood cistern	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
River/brook	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Tanks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%
Tanks, Piped water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Tanks, Public water utility	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.91%	1.53%	0.90%

14. Do you have a drinking cistern?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	9.09%	35.71%	65.22%	16.36%	14.07%	50.45%
Yes	90.91%	64.29%	34.78%	83.64%	85.93%	49.55%

15. Do you have a production cistern?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	63.64%	57.14%	86.96%	51.82%	50.15%	86.49%
Yes	36.36%	42.86%	13.04%	48.18%	49.85%	13.51%

16. Distribution channels						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Association	0.00%	0.00%	10.14%	0.92%	0.93%	0.00%
Agroecological fair	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.59%	0.31%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Association	18.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Local grocery store, Door-to-door sale, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	4.59%	0.93%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, local grocery store	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Collective PAA, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Individual PAA	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.17%	1.55%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Brokering	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Individual PAA, Collective PAA, PNAE, Cooperative, Association	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Individual PAA, PNAE	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.83%	0.00%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Collective PAA, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%

16. Distribution channels						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Individual PAA, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.59%	0.31%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.83%	0.62%	0.00%
Agroecological fair, Door-to-door sale, Municipal market	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market	0.00%	0.00%	7.25%	0.92%	5.88%	0.00%
Street market, Association	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Cooperative, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Local grocery store	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Collective PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Sale at home	9.09%	7.14%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, Cooperative, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Agroecological fair, Sale in the community, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Local grocery store	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%
Street market, Local grocery store, Sale at home	9.09%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%

16. Distribution channels						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Street market, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Association	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Collective PAA, PNAE	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.31%	0.90%
Street market, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Street market, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	7.12%	4.50%
Street market, Sale at home, Association	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.90%
Street market, Sale at home, PNAE	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.75%	4.95%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Association	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Cooperative, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Collective PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Street market, Sale at home, Sale in the community, Individual PAA, PNAE, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	1.83%	2.48%	0.00%
Street market, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%

16. Distribution channels						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Street market, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.92%	3.10%	0.00%
Street market, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	2.79%	0.00%
Street market, Door-to-door sale	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Street market, Door-to-door sale, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Door-to-door sale, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Street market, Door-to-door sale, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.83%	0.00%	0.00%
Street market, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%
Local grocery store	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.93%	1.80%
Local grocery store, Sale at home	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.93%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.62%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, PNAE, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, PNAE, Pregão eletrônico	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Local grocery store, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Local grocery store, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
In the city	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Collective PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.90%
PNAE	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
PNAE, Association	18.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%

16. Distribution channels						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Production only for self-consumption	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home	0.00%	0.00%	7.25%	9.17%	13.00%	26.13%
Sale at home, Handicraft	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Sale at home, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.31%	0.00%
Sale at home, Broker	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.90%
Sale at home, Broker, freelance	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Collective PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Collective PAA, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Sale at home, Individual PAA	0.00%	7.14%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Individual PAA, Cooperative	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sale at home, On demand	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Sale at home, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	9.17%	8.36%	2.70%
Sale at home, Sale in the community, Association	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.92%	0.62%	0.00%
Sale at home, Sale in the community, Crede amigo	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Sale in the community, Regional fair	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Sale at home, Sale in the community, Collective PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Sale in the community, Collective PAA, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.80%
Sale at home, Sale in the community, Collective PAA, PNAE, Association	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sale at home, Sale in the community, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Internet	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.59%	5.88%	2.70%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Broker	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%

16. Distribution channels						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	7.14%	2.90%	3.67%	3.41%	2.70%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, Cooperative, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, Collective PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, Collective PAA, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.80%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, Individual PAA, PNAE, Cooperative	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, PNAE	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Sale at home, Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, PNAE, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Sale in the community	0.00%	14.29%	2.90%	2.75%	6.50%	0.90%
Sale in the community, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.31%	0.00%
Sale in the community, Broker	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Sale in the community, Collective PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Sale in the community, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.80%
Door-to-door sale	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	1.83%	0.62%	3.60%
Door-to-door sale, Association	0.00%	0.00%	5.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Door-to-door sale, Individual PAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.92%	0.93%	0.90%
Door-to-door sale, Sale in the community, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
No response	0.00%	7.14%	39.13%	3.67%	12.38%	23.42%

17. Do you participate in a productive or interest group?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	18.18%	71.43%	26.09%	67.27%	42.51%	36.04%
Yes	81.82%	28.57%	71.01%	32.73%	57.19%	63.06%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.31%	0.90%

18. If you participate in a productive group, is it a women-only or mixed group?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Women-only	22.22%	25.00%	36.73%	44.44%	10.70%	42.86%
Mixed	77.78%	75.00%	53.06%	55.56%	77.01%	57.14%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	10.20%	0.00%	12.30%	0.00%

19. If you participate in a productive group, is the group part of an economic organization?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	11.11%	50.00%	12.24%	50.00%	67.38%	7.14%
Yes	88.89%	50.00%	75.51%	41.67%	24.60%	90.00%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	12.24%	8.33%	8.02%	2.86%

20. If you participate in a productive group, do you also participate in any network?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	77.78%	75.00%	51.02%	44.44%	67.91%	95.71%
Yes	22.22%	0.00%	10.20%	44.44%	7.49%	2.86%
No response	0.00%	25.00%	38.78%	11.11%	24.60%	1.43%

21. If you participate in a productive group, do you also participate in a solidarity economy group?						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
No	44.44%	100.00%	46.94%	36.11%	66.31%	81.43%
Yes	55.56%	0.00%	6.12%	33.33%	3.21%	11.43%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	46.94%	30.56%	30.48%	7.14%

22. Social participation						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Association	9.09%	8.33%	26.09%	21.82%	13.89%	6.31%
Association, Farmer association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Association, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.62%	0.90%
Association, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Association, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	7.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Association, Cooperative, Church	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%
Association, Solidarity Revolving Funds	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Association, Church	9.09%	16.67%	8.70%	15.45%	13.58%	4.50%
Association, Church, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	1.82%	0.31%	2.70%
Association, Church, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Association, Church, Councils, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Association, Church, Solidarity Revolving Funds	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Association, Church, Political Party	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.91%	0.93%	0.00%

22. Social participation						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Association, Church, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.91%	1.54%	0.00%
Association, Church, Networks, Solidarity Revolving Funds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Association, Political Party	0.00%	0.00%	7.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Association, Political Party, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Association, Networks	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Cooperative, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%
Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	5.86%	0.00%
Church, Social Project (CRAS)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Church, Citizen Committee	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Church, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Women's social movement	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association	0.00%	8.33%	1.45%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Charity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Fishing colony	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Cooperative, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Church	0.00%	8.33%	2.90%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Church, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Church, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%

22. Social participation						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Women's social movement, Association, Church, Networks, Political Party, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Church, Networks, Political Party, Councils, Solidarity Revolving Funds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Political Party, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Networks, Councils, Solidarity Revolving Funds	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Association, Networks, Political Party, Councils, Solidarity Revolving Funds	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Mixed social movement, Association, Church	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Women's social movement, Mixed social movement, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Mixed social movement	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.60%
Mixed social movement, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.51%
Mixed social movement, Association, Contributor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Mixed social movement, Association, Church	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	2.16%	0.00%
Mixed social movement, Association, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Mixed social movement, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%

22. Social participation						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Mixed social movement, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pro-Semiarid Project	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Networks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%	1.80%
Union, Association	9.09%	8.33%	0.00%	17.27%	9.26%	38.74%
Union, Association, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	5.41%
Union, Association, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.93%	0.00%
Union, Association, Cooperative, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.78%	0.00%
Union, Association, Cooperative, Church, Councils, Seed House	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Cooperative, Church, Political Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Union, Association, Solidarity Revolving Funds	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Church	0.00%	0.00%	8.70%	12.73%	17.28%	8.11%
Union, Association, Church, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	3.60%
Union, Association, Church, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Association, Church, Councils, Valley Association Center	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Church, Women group	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Church, Women group	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Church, Political Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Association, Church, Political Party, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%

22. Social participation						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Union, Association, Church, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.64%	0.62%	0.00%
Union, Association, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.73%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Networks, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Networks, Councils	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Association, Networks, Councils, Solidarity Revolving Funds, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Cooperative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Church	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	0.91%	4.94%	0.00%
Union, Church, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%
Union, Church, Solidarity Revolving Funds	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	1.80%
Union, Women's social movement, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.93%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Association, Cooperative, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Association, Cooperative, Church, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Association, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.73%	0.62%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Association, Political Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Church, Political Party	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%

22. Social participation						
Characteristic	Project					
	Procase	Dom Helder	Dom Távora	Paulo Freire	PSA	PVSA
Union, Women's social movement, Mixed social movement	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Mixed social movement, Association, Cooperative, Church	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Women's social movement, Mixed social movement, Association, Cooperative, Church, Seed House	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Mixed social movement, Association	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Union, Mixed social movement, Association, Church	0.00%	0.00%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Mixed social movement, Cooperative, Church, Solidarity Revolving Funds, Seed House	18.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Union, Networks	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
No response	0.00%	0.00%	10.14%	0.91%	6.48%	2.70%

This book used the typeface families
Stilu, Open Sans, and Nickainley.


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