

# LIRA FUND

## Amazonian Legacy

Results of the Socio-environmental  
Impact Investment  
Cycle 2020-2024

Realization



Funding Partners



# LIRA FUND

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Results of the Socio-environmental  
Impact Investment Cycle 2020-2024

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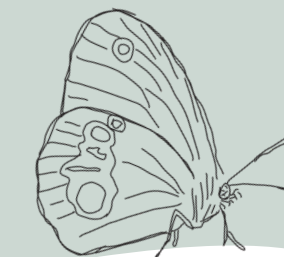
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## Implementing Partners



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**Amazon  
Legacy**  
Weaving  
Networks in  
Protected Area  
Management

# LIRA Fund

## A Networked Partnership for Amazon Conservation

The Amazon rainforest is alive, diverse, and essential to the balance of the planet. But it does not remain protected on its own. Indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, extractivist and traditional communities have cared for these territories for generations. Supporting these peoples means strengthening the protection of the Amazon and ensuring a viable future.

It was with this conviction that LIRA – Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region was created, an initiative of IPÊ – Institute for Ecological Research focused on conservation and sustainable development in the most biodiverse region in the world. Since 2019, LIRA has been active in seven states of the Brazilian Legal Amazon, connecting conservation actions through three thematic pillars: sociobiodiversity economies, territorial management, and institutional development.

By 2024, partnerships with 125 organizations directly benefited more than 32,000 people across 62 municipalities and contributed to avoiding the deforestation of 1.6 million hectares in 59 protected areas. This means that 120 Mt of carbon remained stored in forests, equivalent to approximately 16% of the total of the Amazon biome.

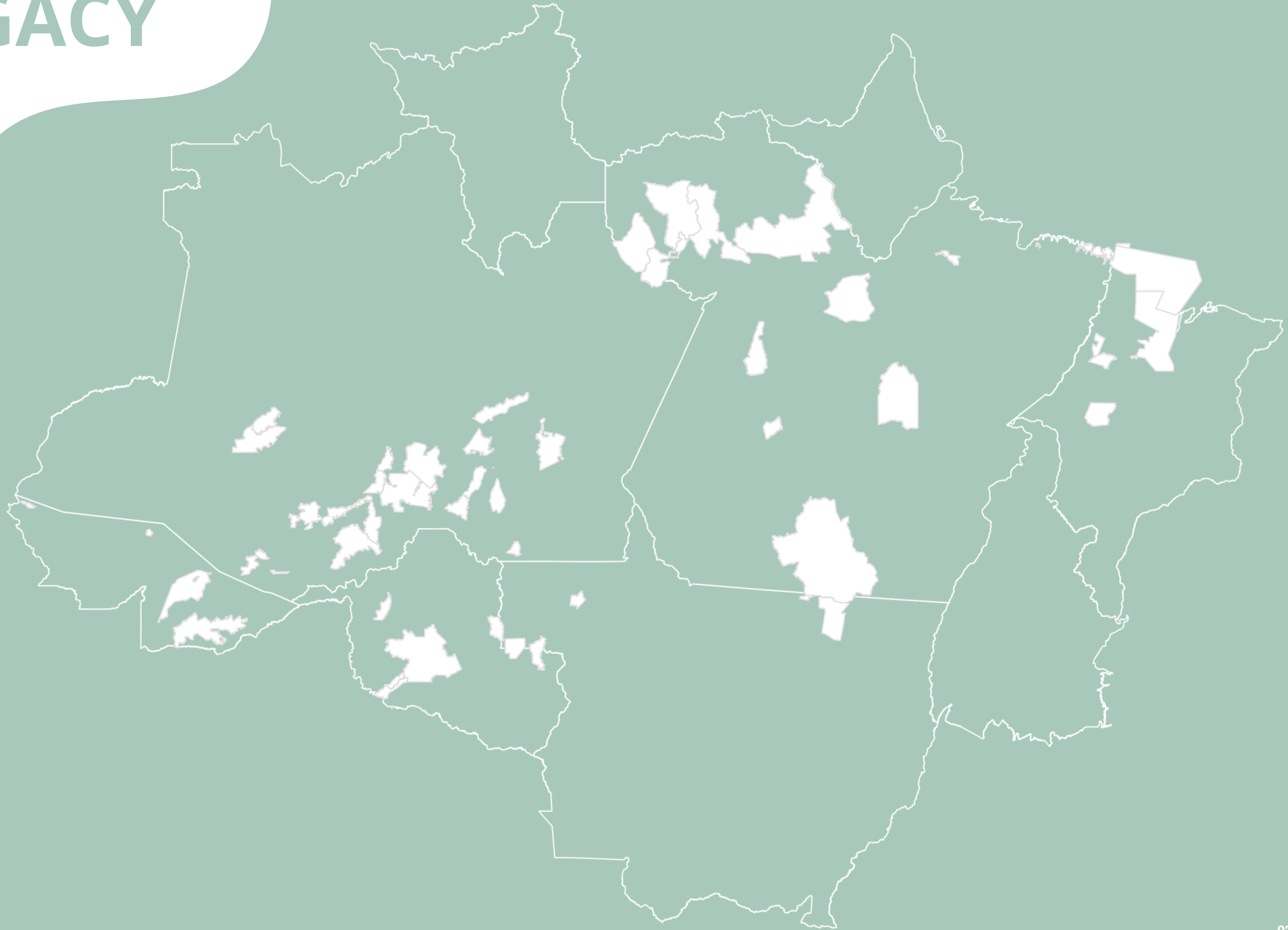
The LIRA Fund, supported by resources from the Amazon Fund/BNDES and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, invested R\$ 46 million in 50 projects between 2020 and 2024, strengthening Indigenous peoples and local communities living in Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands across the Amazon.

This publication brings together the main results of this collective journey. These are stories of care, resilience, and innovation led by those who live in the forest and face, every day, the challenges of conservation and dignified livelihoods. The projects were supported through a territorial arrangement organized into clusters of protected areas, with the aim of enhancing impact and strengthening institutional capacity for long-term sustainability in the region.

There are two support modalities: consortium projects, in which a group of organizations works jointly across multiple protected areas, and community projects, in which a single organization leads implementation in one protected area. The former has a regional scope; the latter, a local scope.

The experience of the LIRA Fund reaffirms that multistakeholder collaboration is essential to conserving the Amazon and addressing the climate challenges of our time. This approach transforms lives and realities.

# LEGACY

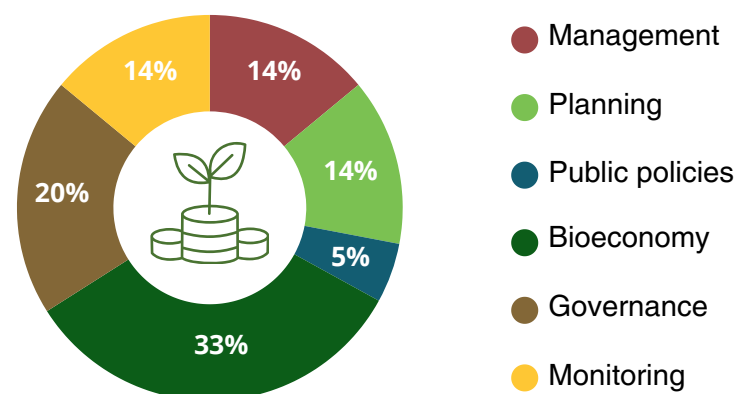


LIRA is a financial mechanism that invests in socioenvironmental impact projects to transform protected areas into hubs of conservation and climate justice. By strengthening forests, waters, and the well-being of Indigenous peoples and traditional communities, the Fund supports local solutions to generate tangible results. This publication presents the legacy of these actions and the impacts of the investments made.



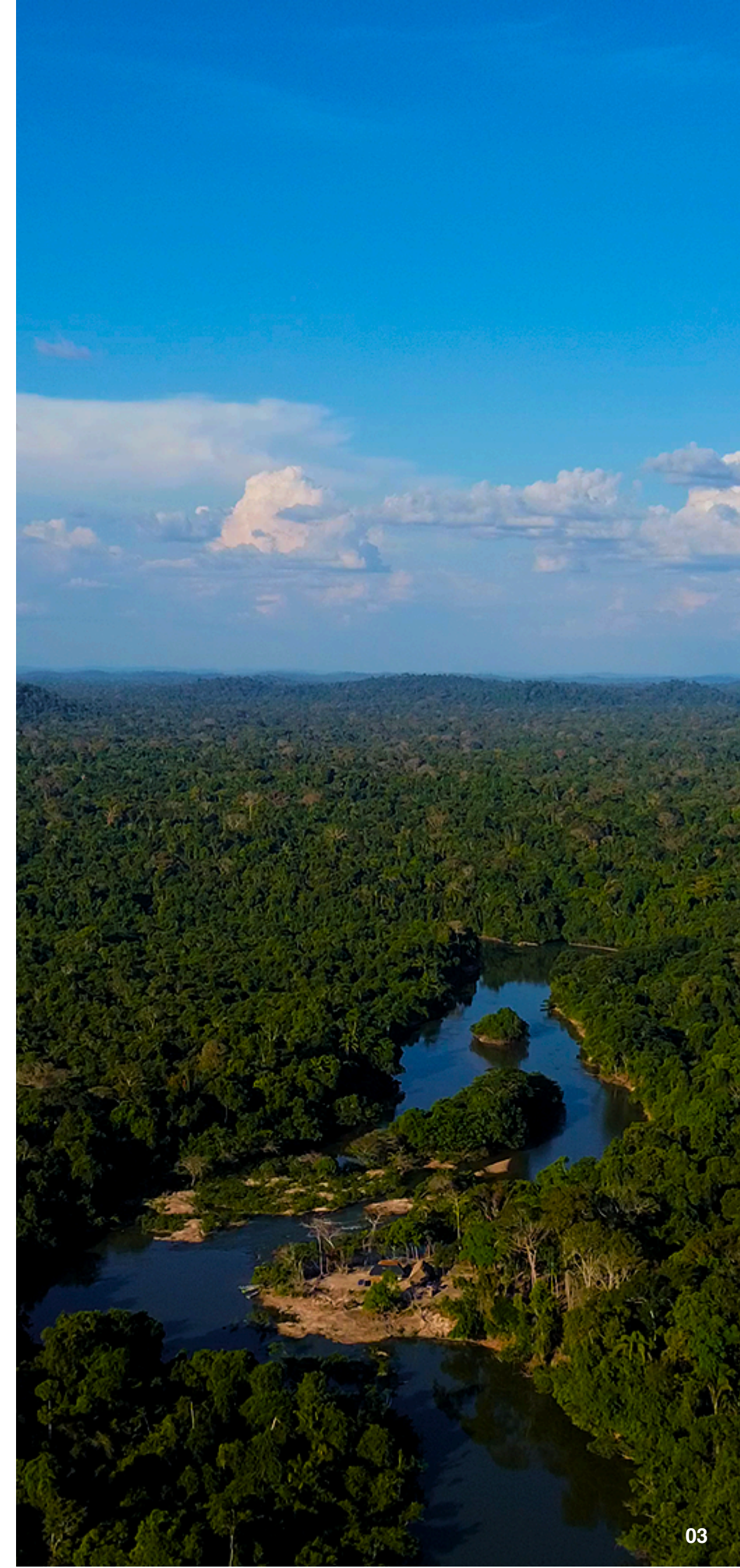
## Differentiated Project Management: Nurturing and Care

To expand access to funding for Indigenous peoples and traditional communities, the LIRA Fund adopted a diversified investment strategy.



Another key achievement was the mapping of more than 2,900 companies supplying products and services, highlighting the Fund's positive impact on local economies where the projects were implemented.

Overall Figures			
09 Consortium Projects	41 Community Projects	59 Protected Areas	R\$ 42,239,990 invested
Upper Rio Negro Region			
01 Consortium Project	01 Community Project	03 Protected Areas	R\$ 3,962,187 invested
Lower Rio Negro Region			
01 Consortium Project	04 Community Projects	08 Protected Areas	R\$ 5,244,081 invested
Madeira-Purus Region			
02 Consortium Project	10 Community Projects	19 Protected Areas	R\$ 9,432,092 invested
Rondônia/Acre Region			
02 Consortium Project	14 Community Projects	12 Protected Areas	R\$ 10,896,837 invested
Northern Pará Region			
02 Consortium Projects	01 Community Projects	07 Protected Areas	R\$ 6,101,140 invested
Xingu Region			
01 Consortium Project	09 Community Projects	10 Protected Areas	R\$ 6,603,653 invested



## Institutional Development: Strong Roots to Flourish



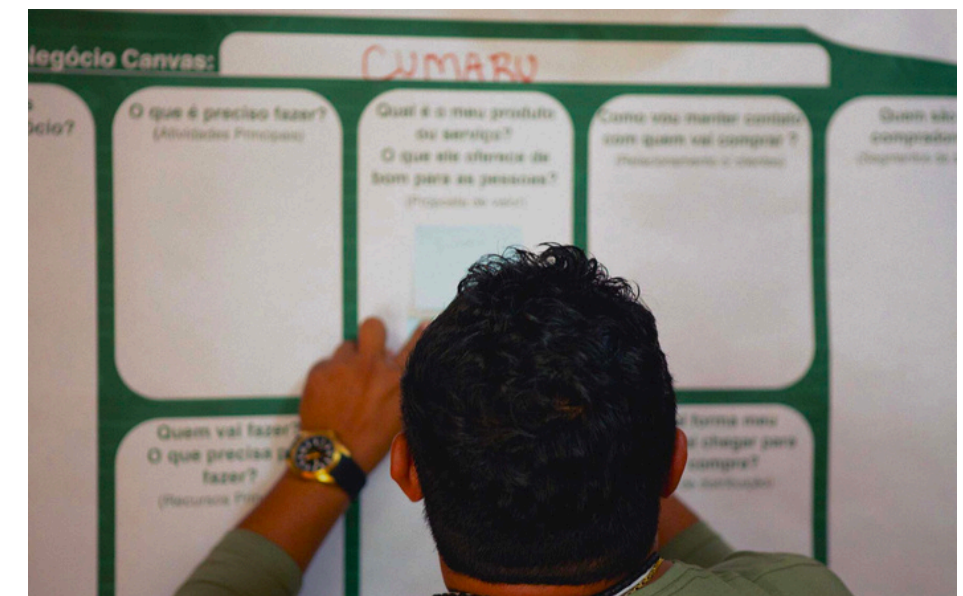
Community organizations, Indigenous associations, cooperatives, and local networks are key actors in territorial management and Amazon conservation. For this reason, the LIRA Fund has invested in strengthening these institutions to expand their capacity for action, decision-making, and long-term sustainability.

With project support, many of these organizations have revised their statutes, improved governance systems, hired accounting services, structured teams and headquarters, developed organizational development plans, and created new mechanisms for transparency and political engagement. They have also improved planning, mobilized new resources, and strengthened the participation of women, youth, and traditional leaders within their structures.

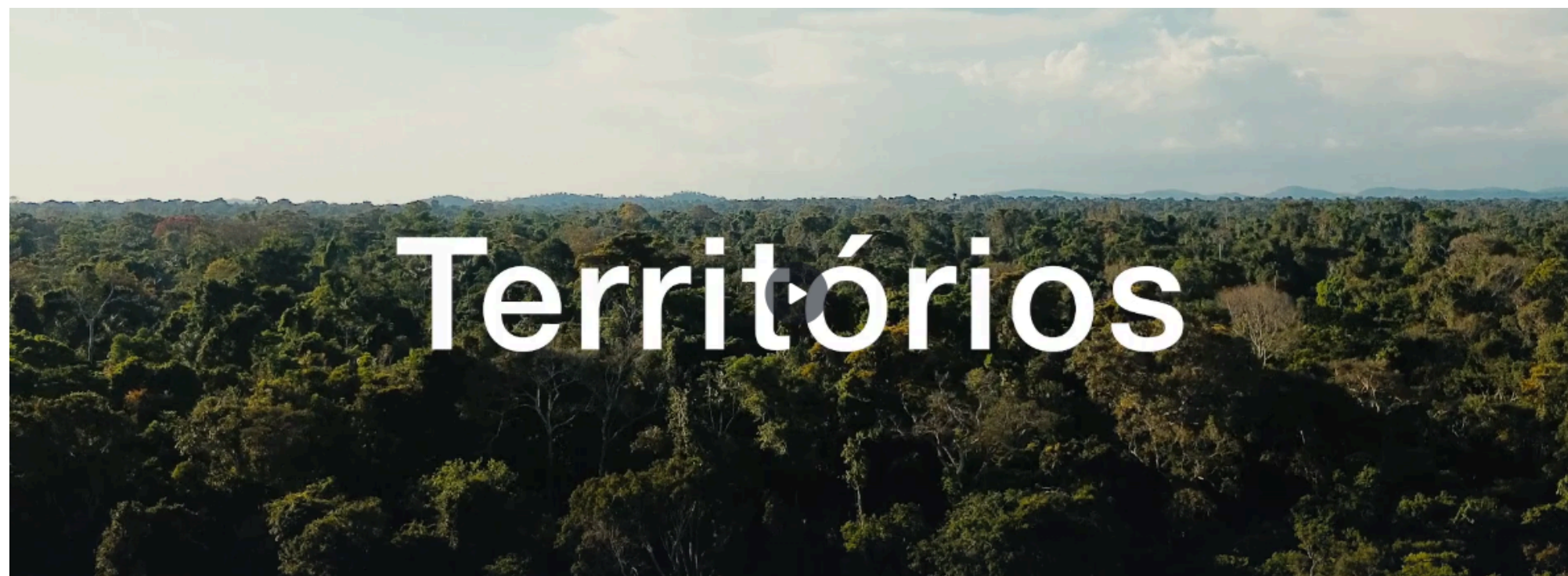
Strengthening institutional autonomy also reinforces the autonomy of the peoples and communities these organizations represent. It marks the beginning of a virtuous cycle in which management, production, and advocacy advance together with greater solidity, legitimacy, and reach.

Capacity building was a central component of the LIRA Fund, with 11,820 participants, 379 events held, and more than 100 publications produced. These actions expanded women's participation, fostered emerging youth leadership, and strengthened community associations, cooperatives, and Indigenous organizations. Many of these actors now play active roles in territorial governance and natural resource management.

Region	Upper Rio Negro	Lower Rio Negro	Madeira-Purus	Rondônia/Acre	Northern Pará	Xingu	Total
<b>Beneficiaries</b>							
	4956	1497	4810	5291	4095	13478	34127
<b>Implementing Organizations</b>							
<b>Indigenous</b>	1	0	2	8	0	9	20
<b>Community-based</b>	0	4	8	1	3	1	17
<b>Cooperative</b>	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
<b>Civil Society Organization</b>	1	1	2	4	2	0	9
<b>Associated and Partner Organizations</b>							
<b>Associations</b>	1	4	14	10	14	4	47
<b>CSO</b>	0	3	3	1	1	1	10
<b>Government</b>	0	1	1	10	2	0	14
<b>Universities</b>	4	2	0	2	1	0	9
<b>Companies</b>	0	1	1	4	0	0	6
<b>Total Number of Organizations Involved</b>							
	7	16	31	43	23	15	135



## Territorial Management: Protect, Care, Decide

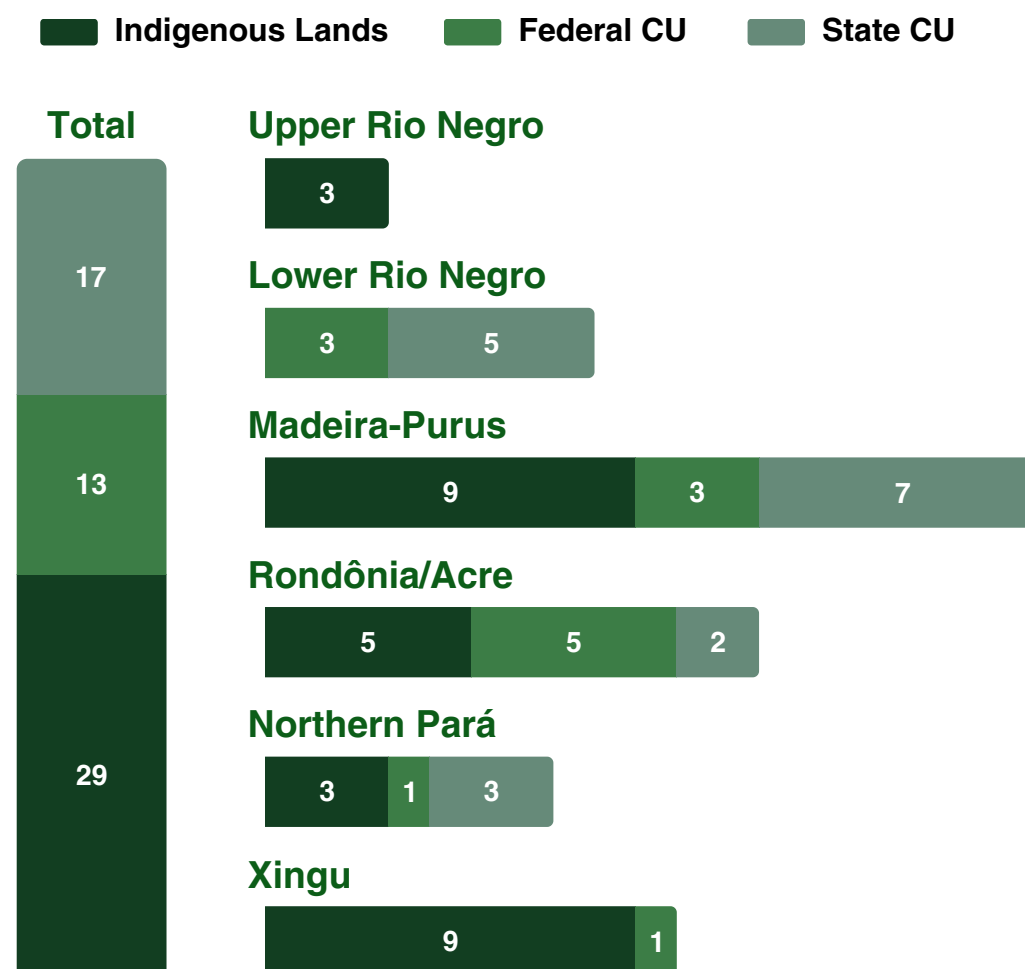


Conserving the forest begins with ensuring that Indigenous peoples and traditional communities can exercise their rights over their territories. The projects supported by the LIRA Fund under the territorial management pillar reinforce this principle by strengthening the capacity of local organizations to protect, care for, and make decisions about their lands.

Across the Legal Amazon, the projects supported the implementation and revision of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), promoted participatory monitoring, and strengthened governance in Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units (CU). These actions integrate knowledge, technologies, and institutional arrangements to safeguard the integrity of protected areas in the face of increasing illegal pressures on the forest.

Each project consolidated long-term processes rooted in local alliances. Councils, assemblies, use agreements, and planning instruments were strengthened through the active participation of communities. Coordination across different areas and stakeholders enabled the integration of strategies, expanded surveillance, and ensured the continued presence of peoples in their territories.

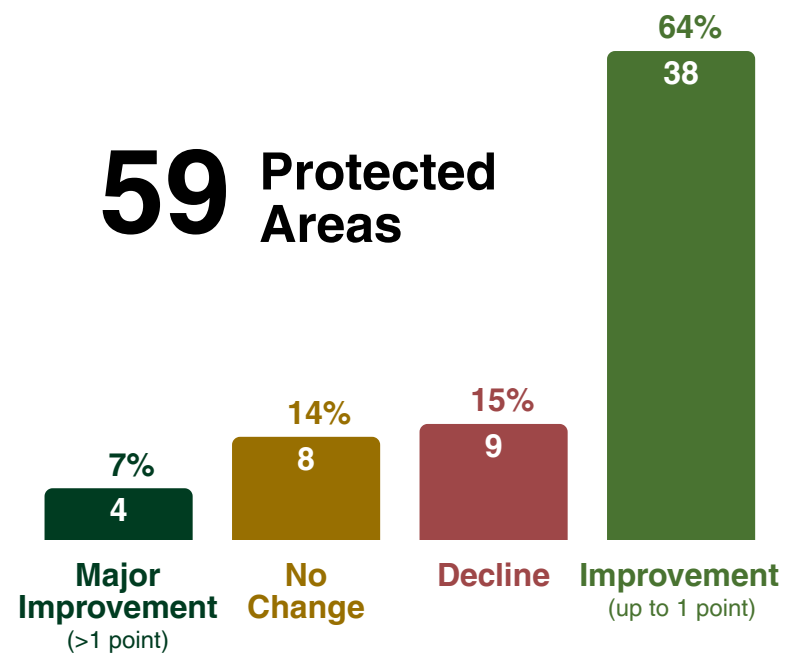
### Types of Protected Areas



Area Size (ha)	Avoided Deforestation (ha)	Avoided Emissions (tC)	Carbon Stock (tC/ha)
<b>Upper Rio Negro</b>			
10,094,835	473	109,951	19,904,922
<b>Lower Rio Negro</b>			
6,270,634	1,777	381,738	13,073,527
<b>Madeira Purus</b>			
7,410,227	110,771	27,639,902	17,794,514
<b>Rondônia-Acre</b>			
4,951,233	383,723	74,215,788	9,262,668
<b>Northern Pará</b>			
12,829,409	143,761	41,026,382	38,292,195
<b>Xingu</b>			
14,561,877	986,751	155,263,591	21,773,834
<b>Total</b>			
<b>56,118,216</b>	<b>1,627,255</b>	<b>298,637,353</b>	<b>120,101,660</b>

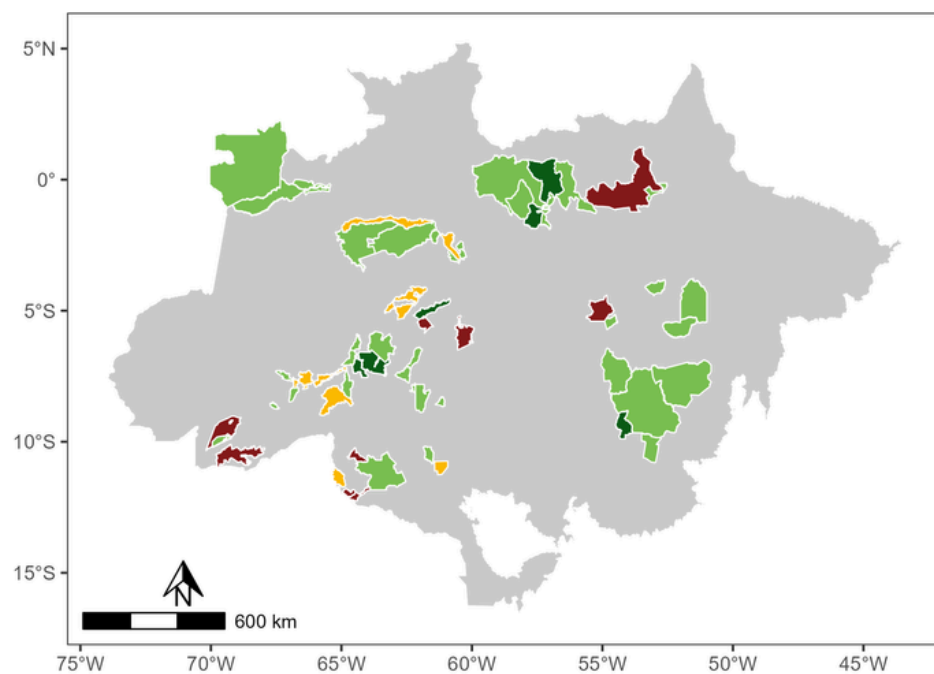
To assess the effects of the overall results on territorial management, we used the indicators and evaluation system of the Andes-Amazon Initiative (AAI) of the Moore Foundation, with annual comparisons throughout the project cycle, using the 2018 baseline as a reference. The evaluation is conducted at both the individual and regional levels, in collaboration with the technical teams of LIRA, the Moore Foundation, and the implementing partners of the projects.

Considering only the areas supported by LIRA and comparing the 2018 baseline, prior to the Fund's implementation, with the results from 2023, it is possible to observe progress in the consolidation status of these areas. Most of them, 42 in total, showed an improvement equal to or greater than 1 point in the average of their indicators, as illustrated in the chart below

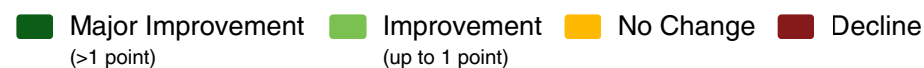


The map shows the classification of the 59 protected areas, indicating that the objective of increasing their level of consolidation has been achieved.

### Comparison between 2018 and 2023



#### Difference between Averages



## Value Chains: Income that Strengthens the Forest



Sociobiodiversity value chains are key pillars for ensuring that communities remain in their territories. The LIRA Fund supported initiatives that structure these value chains through income generation, value addition, and strengthened autonomy of Amazonian populations.

The commercialization of products such as Brazil nuts, copaiba oil, rubber, sustainably managed timber, native cacao, and managed fisheries has gained improved infrastructure, coordination, and technical knowledge. Mini-processing units, warehouses, processing facilities, and carpentry workshops were established. New brands were launched, and markets were strengthened through traceability protocols and good practices.

Projects also invested in technical training, equipment, communication strategies, and improvements in organizational processes. The focus was always on integrating production and conservation, respecting forest cycles, local knowledge, and the aspirations of communities living and working in protected territories.

We expanded the capacity of the community-based business ecosystem through 44 initiatives developed by Indigenous and extractivist associations and cooperatives.

A total of R\$ 19 million was invested, equivalent to 44% of total project funding, in sustainable production activities, benefiting 14 sociobiodiversity value chains and contributing to income generation, social inclusion, and the conservation of Amazonian ecosystems.

By strengthening local organizations, improving management effectiveness, expanding value chains, and generating high-quality evidence, the LIRA Fund has demonstrated that community-centered sustainable conservation is both viable and scalable in the Amazon. The project leaves a lasting legacy of strengthened institutions, empowered local leadership, and improved governance in priority territories, directly contributing to the long-term resilience of the Amazon's socioecological landscape.



# Upper Rio Negro Region

The Upper Rio Negro region has experienced fewer large-scale development interventions in recent decades and still preserves much of its social structure and its natural, forest, and geographical complexity, especially when compared to other regions. Even so, there have been several attempts over the years to implement such projects.

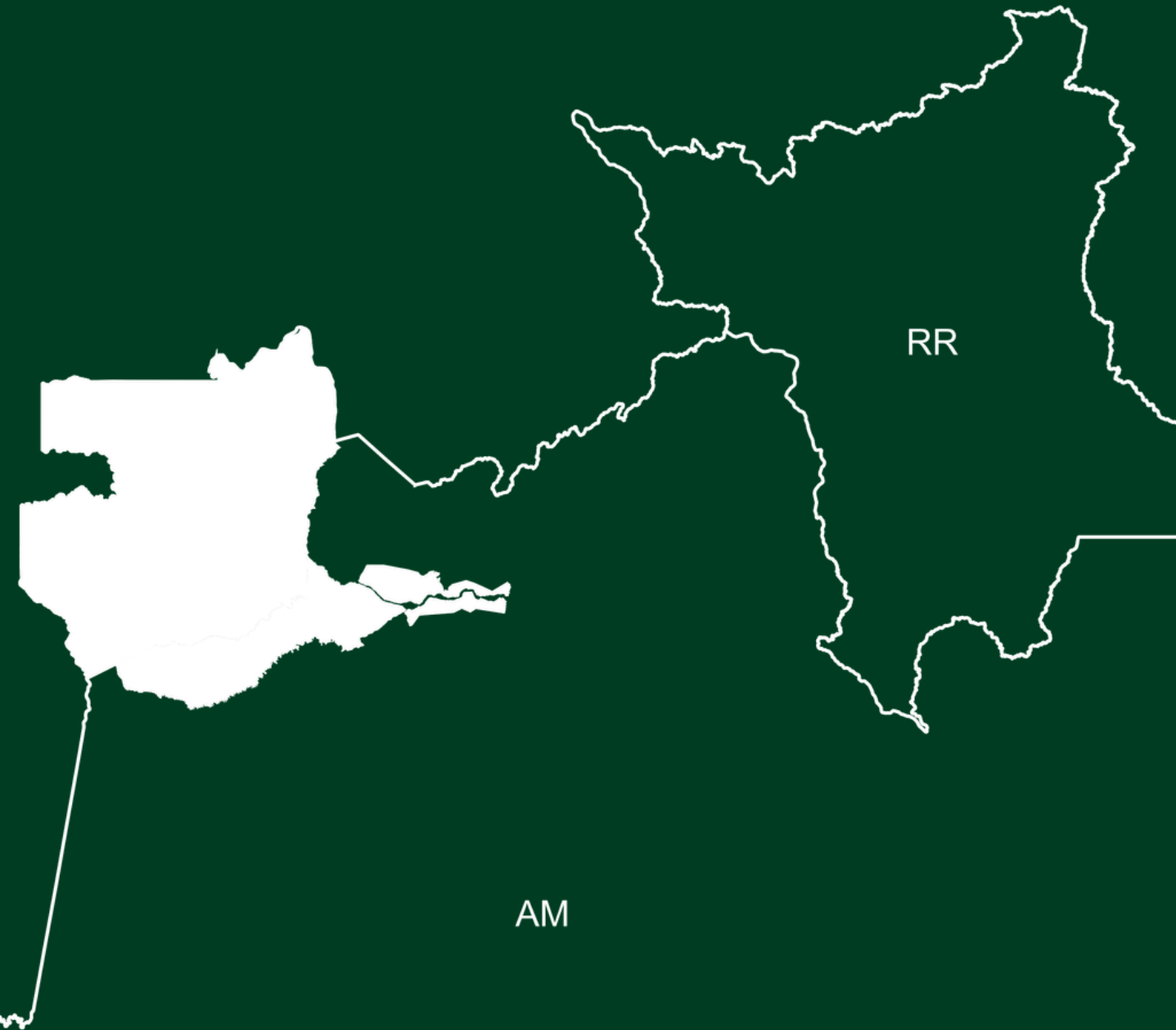
This context has contributed to the development of economic activities that have strengthened the local business ecosystem, in partnership with Indigenous organizations that were already structured and prepared for collective trade arrangements.

In addition to socioproductive activities, environmental monitoring of the territory, the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans, and the development of consultation protocols have gained importance.

FOIRN has demonstrated resilience and agility in addressing recent challenges, maintaining strong internal and external coordination with other institutions, and expanding the number of supporters, mobilized resources, and implemented activities.

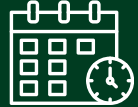
In the region, the initiative involved three connected Indigenous Lands. The main value chains were handicrafts and chili peppers, operating in municipal, state, and national markets.

Discover the agents of transformation in the Upper Rio Negro, their results, and their impacts.





R\$ 5,500,000.00



2020 - 2024



Indigenous Peoples



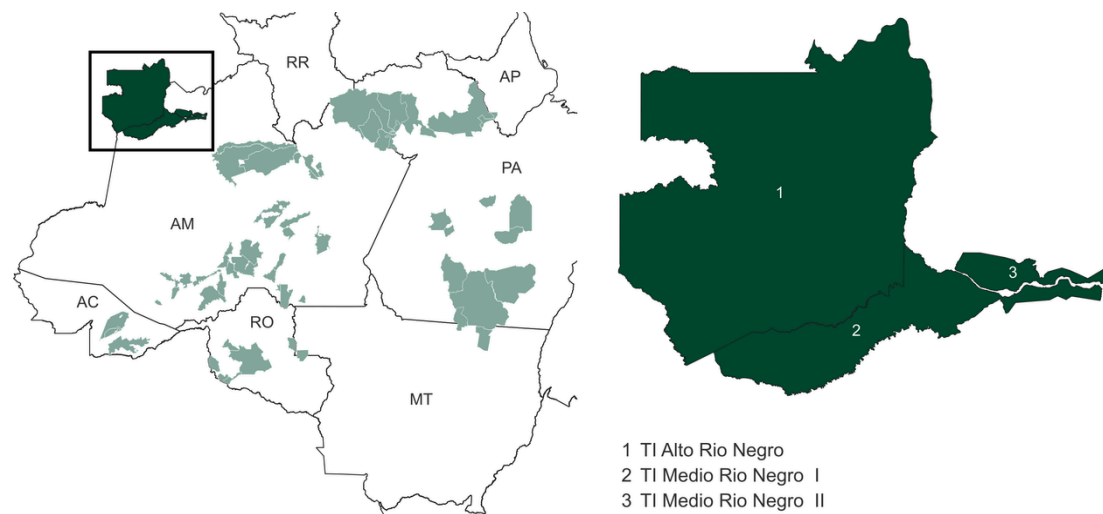
Upper Rio Negro, Middle Rio Negro I, and Middle Rio Negro II Indigenous Lands



Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro – FOIRN



Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development; Federal University of Amazonas; Federal University of São Carlos; Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi; Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden.



## A Network that protects and transforms

*How Indigenous environmental management agents strengthen territorial governance in the Upper and Middle Rio Negro*

### Objective

The project, led by the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA), aimed to strengthen the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro (FOIRN), focusing on the networks of Indigenous Environmental Management Agents and Wayuri Indigenous Communicators. Direct support for implementing Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) across Indigenous Lands was central to promoting sustainable resource use and consolidating territorial governance.

### How it was done

The project strengthened and expanded local networks of agents and communicators, delivered training in environmental management and territorial governance, and promoted food security. It also supported improvements in Indigenous governance and enabled actions on waste management and local value chains, integrating traditional knowledge with technical expertise.

### What changed

With more than 4,900 Indigenous people directly involved, the project helped consolidate PGTAs across three major Indigenous Lands and scale up management practices. Environmental agents became key actors in territorial governance, while FOIRN strengthened its institutional capacity for coordination and advocacy.

### What we learned

The experience shows that strong local networks of Indigenous agents can drive territorial transformation, advancing autonomy, food sovereignty, environmental conservation, and political leadership in the Amazon.

### A living network of territorial care

Strengthening Indigenous environmental agent networks shows that collective governance, rooted in ancestral knowledge and solidarity, can protect vast territories and generate lasting impact. The project amplifies the voices of Rio Negro peoples and inspires new pathways for community-based environmental management.

### What the project delivered

- 4,956 Indigenous people directly benefited, including 837 women
- 3 Indigenous Lands with PGTAs under implementation, totaling 10.2 million hectares
- 5 PGTAs developed or revised
- R\$ 2,541,379 generated from processed products and services
- 621 people trained in sustainable production or territorial management
- 100 researchers and technical experts engaged in research and technology activities

### Project impact pillars

- Territorial management and strengthening of PGTAs
- Sustainable resource management and food security
- Knowledge, research, and innovation based on local knowledge
- Institutional strengthening and Indigenous communication



# Strengthening Ancestral Economy and Baniwa Well-Being in the Post-Pandemic Context

OIBI - Indigenous Association of the Içana Basin



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



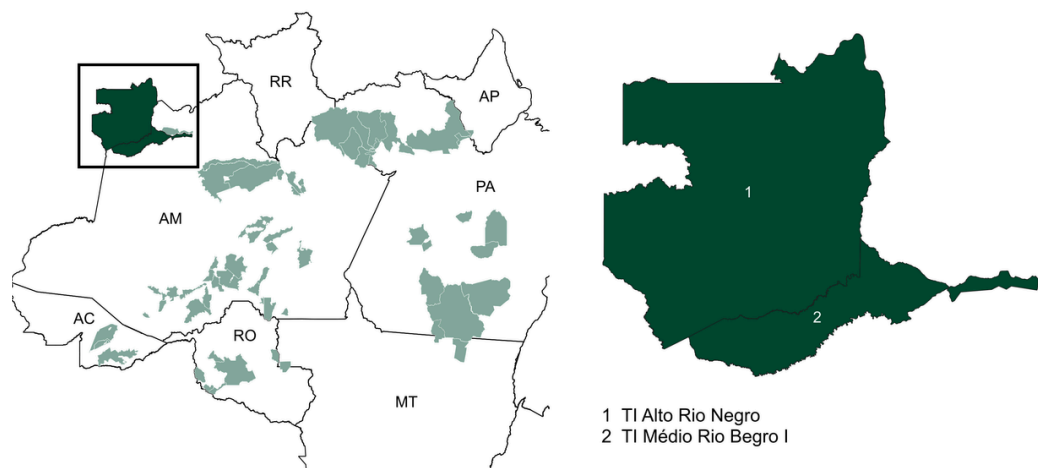
Baniwa men, women, and youth



Upper Rio Negro and Middle Rio Negro Indigenous Lands



Socioenvironmental Institute; Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro; Baniwa and Koripako Organization Nadzoeri; Tucum Comércio e Serviços Socioambientais Ltda; Origens Brasil Network / IMAFLORA



## Peppers and arumã baskets that activate knowledge

How valuing Baniwa culture and traditional economy strengthens knowledge networks, income generation, and territorial management

### Objective

To generate income for the Baniwa people through the production and commercialization of peppers and arumã basketry, while strengthening cultural practices linked to biodiversity and ensuring governance of the Içana Basin.

### How it was done

The project strengthened production by providing outboard motors, aluminum boats, and notebooks to improve management. It also delivered training workshops focused on commercialization and knowledge exchange among women producers. At the same time, it strengthened governance by revising the business plan and establishing co-management agreements with other Indigenous organizations.

### What changed

Closer engagement between the association and women producers helped reactivate traditional networks of knowledge and income generation. With improved infrastructure and management support, pepper production and handicrafts gained momentum, connecting territories to sustainable markets and enhancing the value of traditional Baniwa practices.

### What we learned

Investing in traditional production helps ensure that ancestral practices remain alive, recognized, and sustainable. The experience shows that infrastructure, institutional coordination, and support for Indigenous women's leadership are powerful pathways to sustaining forest-based economies.

### Roots that sustain the future

OIBI's experience highlights the strength of community coordination combined with simple and effective solutions. By strengthening its foundation, the project not only stimulated local economies but also reinforced the importance of traditional knowledge and shared management for the future of Indigenous territories and the forest.

### What the project delivered

- 200 people directly benefited
- 2 15 HP outboard motors with aluminum boats
- Acquisition of notebooks
- Training workshops with 120 participants
- Business Plan revised in partnership with the Origens Brasil Network / Imaflorea

### Project impact pillars

- Income generation and sociobiodiversity economy
- Institutional strengthening and network coordination
- Women's leadership and cultural valorization
- Territorial and environmental management

### Voices from the territory

*"OIBI was disconnected from the women producers and artisans. With LIRA's support, we were able to strengthen the organization, motivate the women, and build closer relationships. We also now have a new commercialization plan for pepper and Baniwa basketry."*  
 (Testimonial from an OIBI member, LIRA evaluation questionnaire, anonymous)

# Lower Rio Negro Region

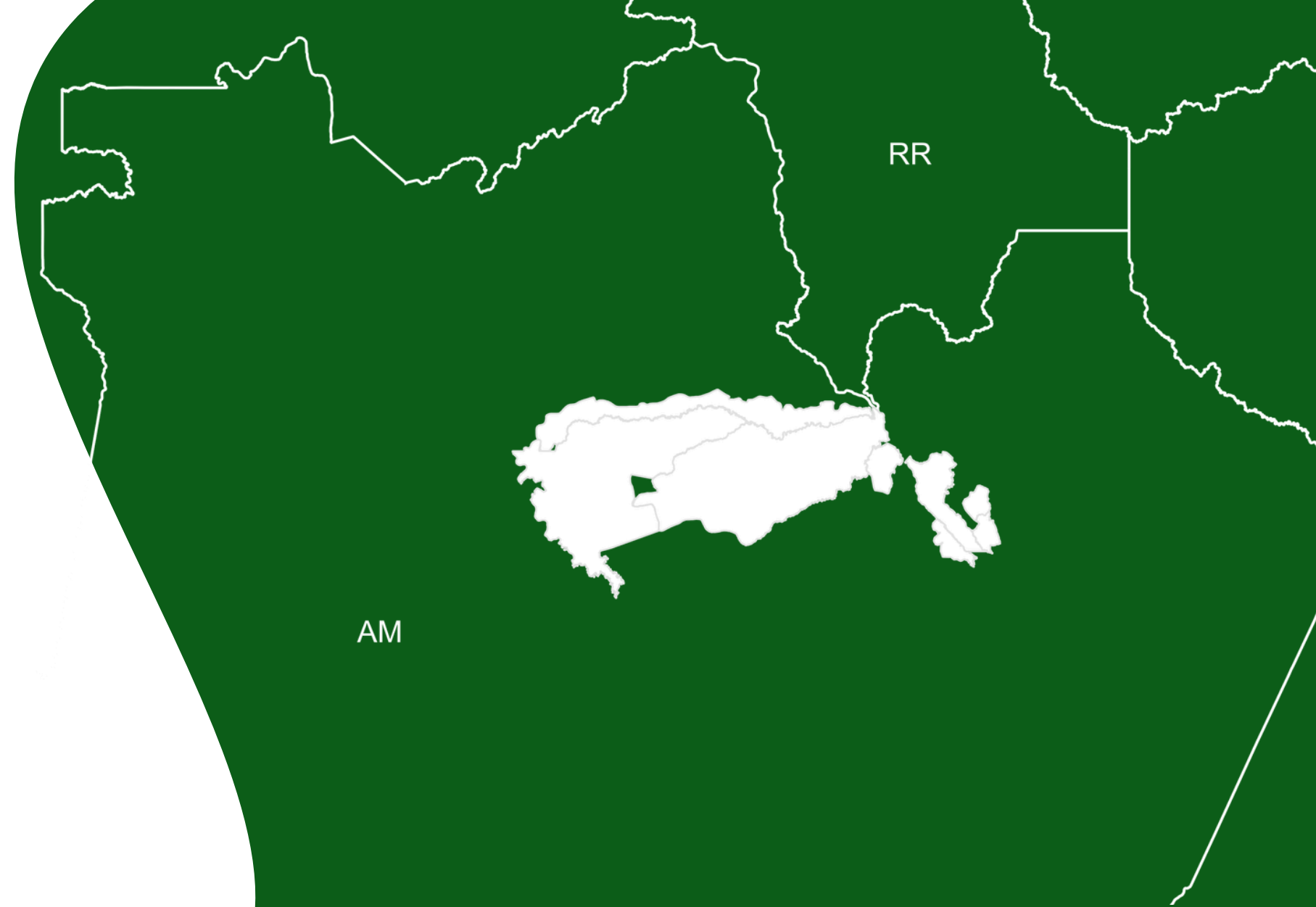
The Lower Rio Negro is composed of a mosaic of 11 federal and state Conservation Units. Its proximity to Manaus (AM) and a strong local culture increase the region's potential for tourism.

In this context, investments prioritized community-based tourism, focusing on formalizing the activity with relevant authorities, structuring attractions, and strengthening local capacities, both in infrastructure and service quality.

These actions are aligned with the planning and territorial management of the mosaic.

The initiative directly involved eight Conservation Units, including both strictly protected areas and sustainable use areas.

Discover the agents of transformation in the Lower Rio Negro region, their results, and their impacts.





# Project: Routes and Footprints - Integrated Pathways for the Development of the Lower Rio Negro

FVA – Vitória Amazônica Foundation



R\$ 5,100,000.00



2020 - 2024



Youth, community organizations, fishers, mosaic council members, and residents of conservation units.



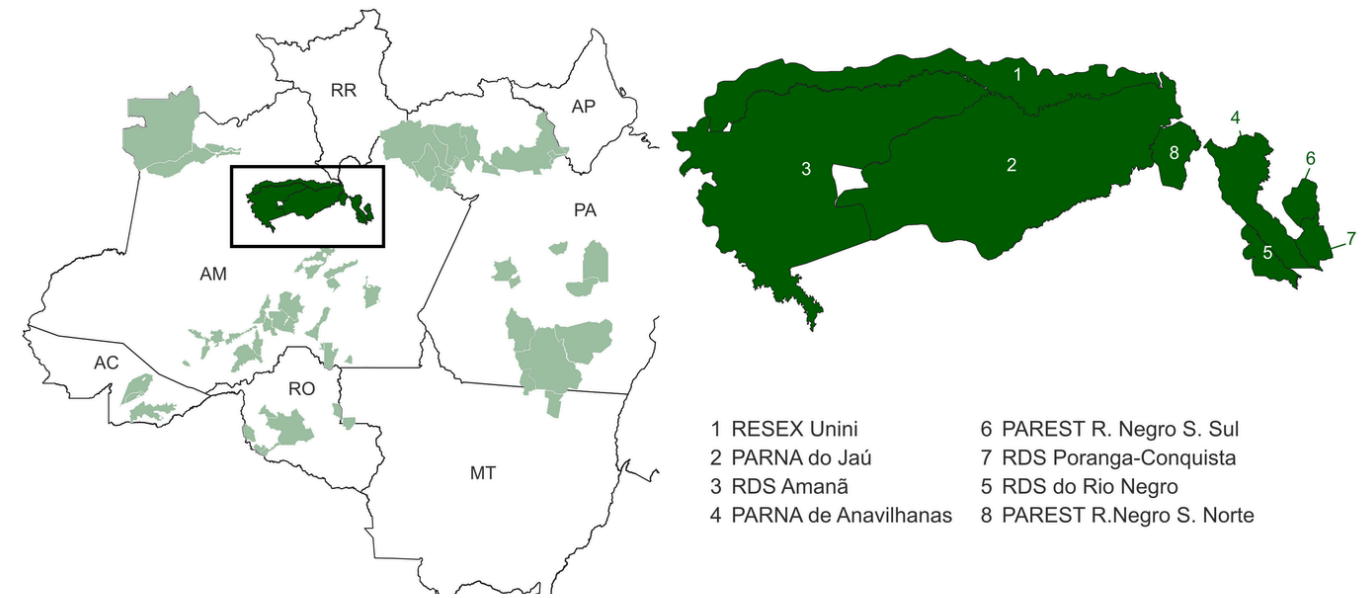
Rio Unini Extractive Reserve;  
Jaú National Park; Anavilhanas National Park;  
Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve;  
Rio Negro North Sector State Park ;  
Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve;  
Puranga-Conquista Sustainable Development Reserve;  
Rio Negro South Sector State Park.



Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development;  
Central Association of Residents and Users of the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve;  
Rio Unini Residents' Association; Association of Sustainable Communities of the Rio Negro;  
Friends of the Manatee Association.



Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation; Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment / Department of Climate Change and Conservation Units; Amazonas State University; Federal University of São Paulo; WCS-Brazil



## Governance in motion

*How the Routes and Footprints project advanced integrated management, local leadership, and innovation in sociobiodiversity in the Lower Rio Negro*

## Objective

The Routes and Footprints project aimed to implement actions defined in the management plans of the conservation units within the Lower Rio Negro Mosaic (MBRN), aligning them with the Mosaic Action Plan for sustainable resource use and public use. Its goal was to strengthen integrated and participatory governance, fostering a virtuous cycle of regional development, combining institutional strengthening, income generation, cultural valorization, and territorial innovation.

## How it was done

The project was implemented through collaboration among community associations, research institutions, and public agencies. Activities included mapping, training, production planning, development of digital systems, communication strategies, and capacity-building actions across multiple areas: fisheries, tourism, conservation, territorial protection, and environmental education.

## What changed

The project strengthened community participation in decision-making spaces and promoted youth as key actors in environmental management. Territorial governance gained momentum with the reactivation and strengthening of the MBRN Council, while the productive base was structured with innovative tools such as the Pegadas app and fishing agreements. As a result, the Lower Rio Negro is advancing in integrating conservation and well-being.



## What we learned

Integration is key. The project shows that strong partnerships among community organizations, universities, public agencies, and civil society can drive large-scale sustainable processes. The Lower Rio Negro Mosaic is consolidating itself as a reference in collaborative management and socioenvironmental innovation, grounded in active listening, citizen science, and territorial leadership.



## Footprints that last

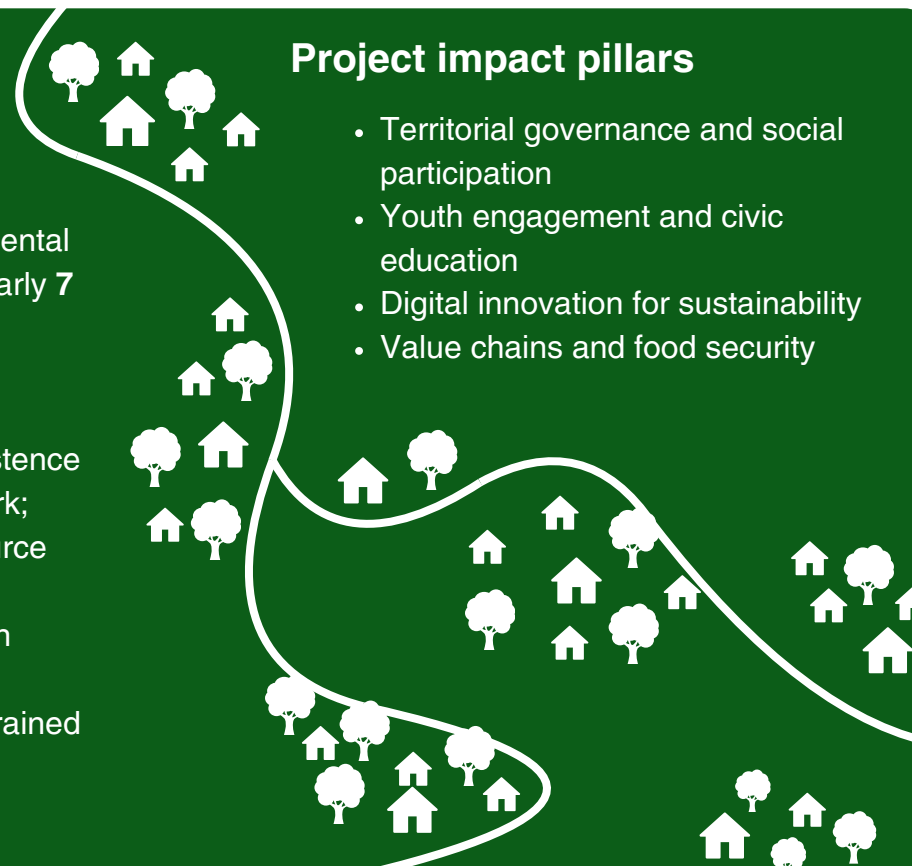
Routes and Footprints is more than a name, it is a metaphor for a path built collectively. The integration of knowledge, territories, and institutions lays the foundation for a future of belonging, climate justice, and the valuing of a living Amazon. Its traces show that, through listening, science, and cooperation, it is possible to balance conservation and development.

## What the project delivered

- 1,162 people directly benefited, including 535 women
- 8 conservation units with environmental management implemented and nearly 7 million hectares monitored
- Pegadas app developed to record productive activities
- Commitment Agreement for subsistence fishing in Anavilhanas National Park;
- Platform for mapping natural resource use in operation
- Natural hazard alert and prevention system implemented
- 80 events held and 1,944 people trained

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial governance and social participation
- Youth engagement and civic education
- Digital innovation for sustainability
- Value chains and food security



## Voices from the territory

*"As a result of the project, we can already see young leaders actively participating in the management of conservation units. The regulation of commercial and subsistence fishing is advancing through fishing agreements. The alert and natural hazard prevention system in the MBRN is now published monthly, supporting territorial decision-making. Territorial governance is being exercised through the strengthening of the council. This project has created a virtuous cycle in the territory, and its investments have left a lasting legacy in the region."*

(FVA team)



# Excellence in Guiding Visitors through Tourist Attractions in the Conservation Units of the Lower Rio Negro Mosaic

AATRA - Anavilhanas Association for Water Transport and Tourism of Novo Airão



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



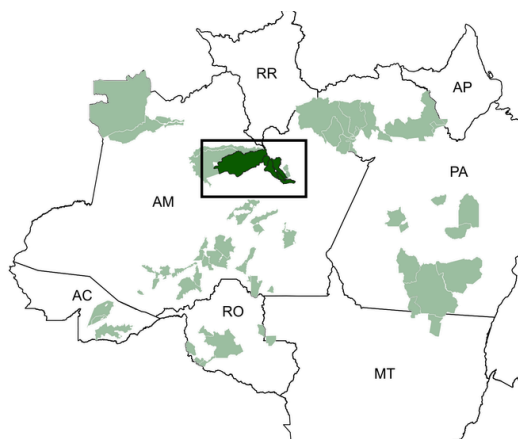
Canoe operators



Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve; Jaú National Park; Anavilhanas National Park; Rio Negro State Park (North Sector); Environmental Protection Area of the Right Bank of the Rio Negro (Paduari-Solimões Sector)



Municipal Secretariat for the Environment; Municipal Secretariat for Industry, Commerce and Tourism; Integrated Management Unit of Novo Airão (ICMBio).



- 1 PARNA Jaú
- 2 RDS Rio Negro
- 3 PAREST Rio Negro S. Norte
- 4 PARNA Anavilhanas
- 5 APA Margem Direita do Rio Negro S. Paduari-Solimões.

## Training to care

How community-based tourism can generate income, strengthen local governance, and ensure safe experiences in the Conservation Units of the Lower Rio Negro

## Objective

The project trained and equipped canoe operators providing tour services across several Conservation Units of the Lower Rio Negro Mosaic, aiming to deliver high-quality visitor experiences with a strong focus on safety in natural environments.

## How it was done

With support from the LIRA Fund, radio communication systems were installed on boats and at AATRA's headquarters, along with safety, IT, and office equipment. Training included workshops on first aid, equipment operation, and tour guiding. Interpretive materials were also developed to strengthen the association's identity and improve communication with visitors.

## What changed

Canoe operators now provide safer and more professional services, with improved structure and better preparation to engage with visitors and manage the challenges of nature-based tourism. Institutional strengthening of AATRA also increased autonomy and organizational capacity among its members.

## What we learned

Strengthening community-based tourism in the Lower Rio Negro shows that technical training and proper infrastructure are essential to ensure safety, cultural valorization, and income generation in Conservation Units. The joint work of canoe operators and their associations is a promising pathway to protect the forest while offering meaningful experiences to visitors.

## A safer course through forest waters

Along the rivers and trails of the Lower Rio Negro, local canoe operators now guide visitors with greater skill, safety, and pride. With stronger structures and renewed knowledge, their communities are navigating toward a more just, sustainable, and respectful form of tourism, one that honors nature and local ways of life.

## What the project delivered

- 250 people directly benefited
- Radio communication systems installed at headquarters and on boats
- Acquisition of safety and IT equipment
- 03 training workshops with 53 participants
- Development of interpretive materials: logo, tourism map, uniforms, and signage

## Project impact pillars

- Community-based tourism
- Safety in Conservation Units
- Institutional strengthening
- Communication and cultural valorization

## Voices from the territory

"We thank the project and congratulate all of us. It brought great benefits, as we previously lacked this structure. Our headquarters and boats are now fully equipped, which strengthens us as a community."  
(AATRA member)



# House of Discovery: A Space for Sharing Traditional Knowledge

APACSA - Agricultural Producers Association of the Santo Antônio Community



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



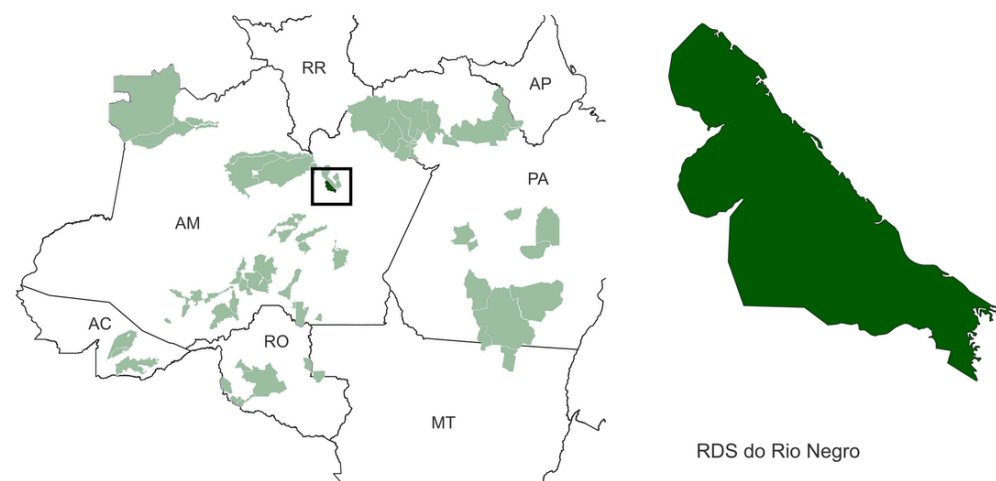
Community members and riverine populations



Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve



Municipal Secretariat for the Environment;  
Municipal Secretariat for Industry, Commerce and Tourism



## Where knowledge meets territory

How the House of Discovery strengthened community-based tourism and the appreciation of riverine culture in the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve

### Objective

To establish the multi-purpose “House of Discovery” as a reference space for visitors, community members, students, and teachers to learn about local history, fishing culture, handicrafts, and riverine ways of life, while strengthening community-based tourism in Santo Antônio.

### How it was done

The project built the House of Discovery, expanded the handicraft shop, and installed a solar energy system with electrical upgrades. It also provided IT equipment, appliances, furniture, and a boat engine for the community. Training included workshops on tourism, handicraft production, and territorial protection, along with exchange visits between communities within the reserve.

## What changed

The House of Discovery became a space to celebrate local history, strengthen handicraft production, and welcome visitors. The community now has improved infrastructure for educational, tourism, and income-generating activities. Ceramic handicrafts gained visibility, and the space became part of the community-based tourism route.

## What we learned

Strengthening community-based tourism requires valuing local knowledge and creating spaces that reflect the identity of those who live in the territory. The House of Discovery has become such a place, a meeting point for history, handicrafts, fishing, and hospitality. A living space, built collectively to welcome, teach, and inspire.

## Tourism with a riverine soul

In the Rio Negro Reserve, the House of Discovery has opened doors to memory, collective work, and thoughtful hospitality. With support from the LIRA Fund, the Santo Antônio community transformed an idea into a real space, where tradition and future come together to strengthen permanence in the territory.

## What the project delivered

- 56 people directly benefited
- Construction of the House of Discovery and exhibition space
- Expansion of the handicraft shop
- Installation of a solar energy system and electrical upgrades
- Acquisition of IT equipment, appliances, and furniture
- Acquisition of a boat engine for the community
- 4 workshops with 56 participants and community exchange visits

## Project impact pillars

- Community-based tourism and cultural valorization
- Community infrastructure and clean energy
- Strengthening handicraft production
- Exchange of traditional knowledge
- Local organization and management

## Voices from the territory

*“We are deeply grateful to everyone who supported us, especially Dona Neluce and Fabiana. We are in the Santo Antônio community, on the banks of the Rio Negro, and today we can enjoy such a special and welcoming space, the result of work carried out with LIRA’s support, which was the driving force behind this achievement. It is hard to express in words the scale, partnership, and care you have dedicated, and continue to dedicate, to our community. We now have tables displaying ceramic crafts, a fisherman’s space with equipment, chairs to receive visitors, a television, fans, and a complete electrical system; all thanks to you.”*  
**(Edilson Martins Pinheiro, APACSA representative)**



# Entrepreneurship Focused on Sustainable Income Generation and Social Empowerment

APCT - Association of Peoples and Traditional Communities of the Puranga Conquista Sustainable Development Reserve



R\$ 150,000.00



24 months



Youth, women, extractivists, riverine communities, and local leaders

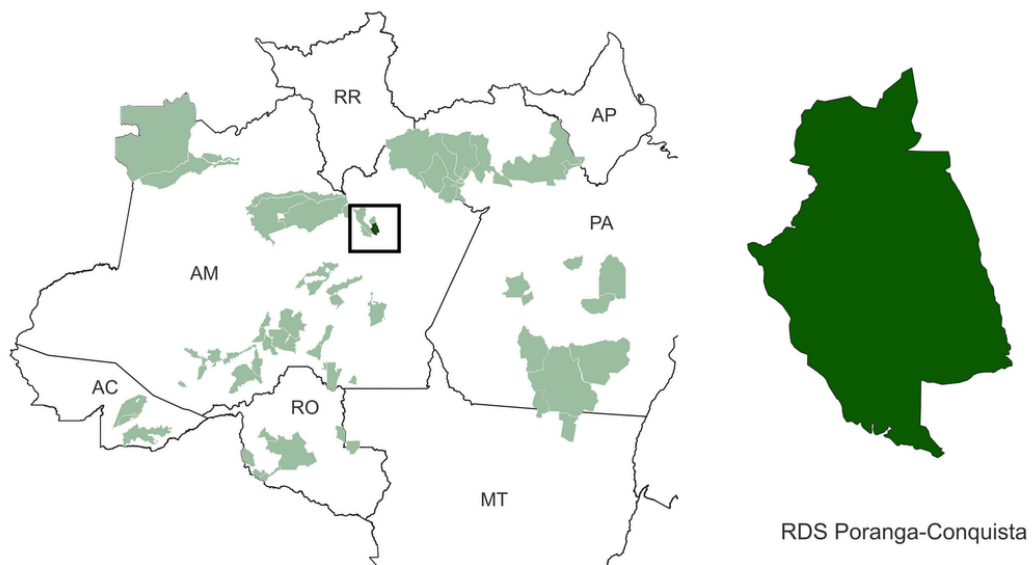


## Puranga Conquista Sustainable Development Reserve

(Communities: Baixote, Arara, Bela Vista, Santa Maria, Chita, Pagodão, Solimõeszinho, Nova Canaã, Tatulândia, Nova Esperança, and Terra Preta)



State Secretariat for the Environment; Amazonas Sustainable Foundation; Federal University of Amazonas; Permanent Forum in Defense of Rural and Riverine Communities of the Municipality of Manaus.



## What changed

With improved infrastructure and more than 200 people trained, value chains were strengthened and local leadership became more prominent. The project also contributed to valuing traditional knowledge, increasing household income, and enhancing the role of women and youth in decision-making processes.

## What we learned

With technical support and institutional recognition, the productive potential of forest communities can flourish based on local knowledge and territorial identity. Investing in infrastructure and capacity building drives transformation and places communities in charge of their own future.

## When income grows from the roots

The project shows that forest territories hold diverse productive potential, and that valuing these vocations, while respecting traditional knowledge, is key to building sustainable futures. When women and youth take on leadership roles, they expand collective possibilities and demonstrate that forest-based economies can, and should, advance alongside autonomy and dignity.

## Forest economy in community hands

*How strengthening local enterprises generated income, empowerment, and cohesion among communities in the Puranga Conquista Reserve*

### Objective

The project supported established income-generating enterprises, focusing on areas such as handicrafts, community-based tourism, regional sweets, phytotherapeutics, and natural cosmetics. Support included training workshops, leadership courses, and the provision of machinery, equipment, and infrastructure.

### How it was done

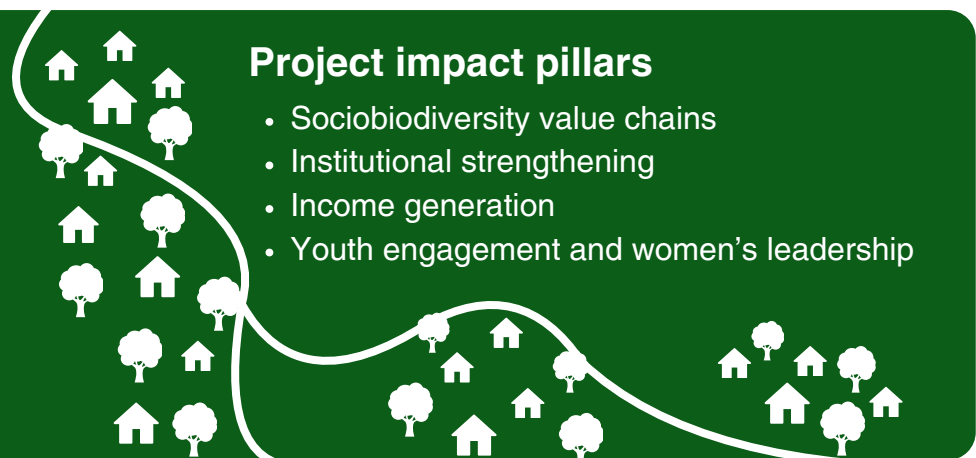
Through training activities across multiple areas and the construction or renovation of productive spaces, communities strengthened existing activities, expanded their enterprises, and improved working conditions. APCT received administrative and institutional support, along with technical assistance to strengthen autonomous community management.

## What the project delivered

- 250 people directly benefited
- 04 productive community spaces built or renovated
- Equipment provided for tourism, sweets, cosmetics, and handicraft value chains
- 10 training workshops and 20 technical follow-up visits

## Project impact pillars

- Sociobiodiversity value chains
- Institutional strengthening
- Income generation
- Youth engagement and women's leadership





# Implementation of Community-Based Tourism by the Julião Community Rural Producers Association and Strengthening Governance and Communication in the Tupé Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas

Julião Community Rural Producers Association



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



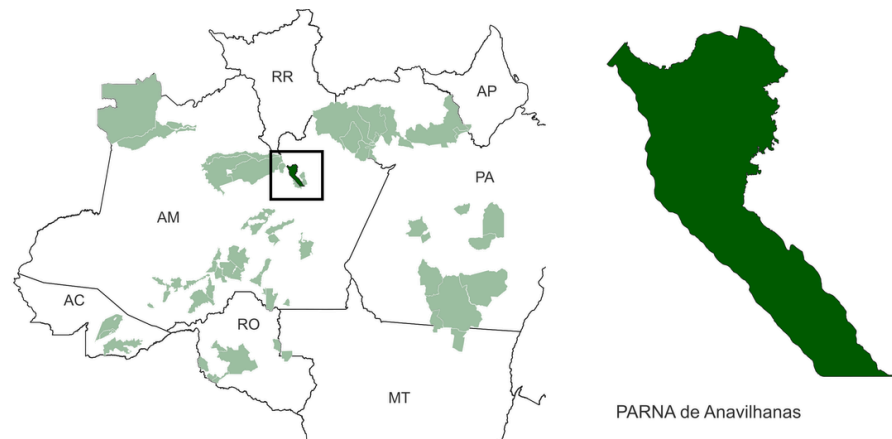
Riverine community members



Anavilhanas National Park and Tupé Sustainable Development Reserve



Municipal Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability of Manaus; Vitória Amazônica Foundation; Mixed Agroextractivist Cooperative of the Rio Unini; Rio Unini Residents' Association; Planning and Management Integrating Nature and Society.



## Tourism with identity and local roots

How community planning advanced sustainable tourism in the Tupé Sustainable Development Reserve

## Objective

To strengthen community-based tourism in the Tupé Sustainable Development Reserve by increasing community participation in sustainable resource management and valuing local culture.

## How it was done

The project delivered a series of trainings on tourism, management, pricing, good practices, and leadership development, preparing residents to host visitors with structure and safety. Activities included participatory diagnostics, training for boat operators, and visitor-guiding courses. The community agro-processing unit underwent sanitary upgrades, and the association's headquarters was equipped with new materials. As a key output, a Tourism Plan for the Tupé Reserve was developed, outlining strategies to strengthen community-based tourism in the region.

## What changed

The Julião community gained tools to structure a sustainable tourism model with greater autonomy, professionalism, and cultural valorization. Partnerships strengthened governance in the reserve and helped reposition tourism not only as an economic activity but also as a means of reinforcing identity and territorial protection. The community agro-processing unit now operates under improved hygiene and safety conditions, enhancing local income generation.

## What we learned

Planning tourism from the ground up, listening to communities and valuing their knowledge, is a powerful and viable path to sustainability. When territory is the starting point and local culture guides the experience, tourism strengthens connections, protects traditions, and supports respectful, long-term economic development.

## When tourism becomes a tool of care

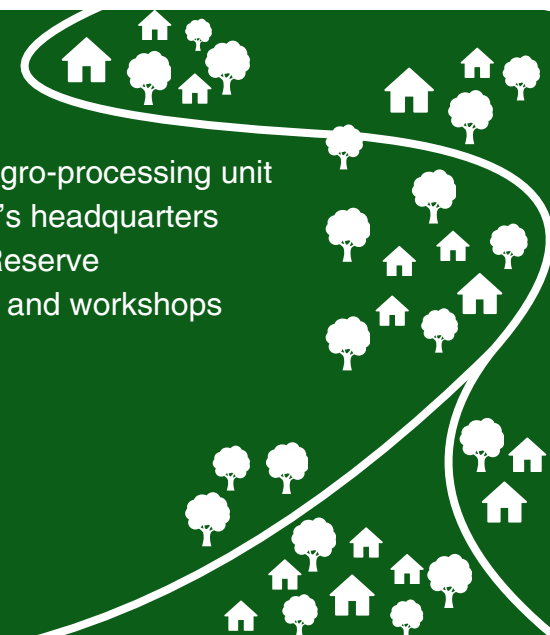
The project established a model of tourism aligned with riverine ways of life, respecting forest cycles and community rhythms. Through training, basic infrastructure, and collective planning, the Tupé Reserve is emerging as a reference for community-based tourism in the Amazon, an activity that cares for both the forest and the people who live in it.

## What the project delivered

- 120 people directly benefited
- Sanitary renovation of the community agro-processing unit
- Equipment acquired for the association's headquarters
- Tourism Plan developed for the Tupé Reserve
- 70 participants trained through courses and workshops

## Project impact pillars

- Community-based tourism
- Local leadership development
- Cultural identity strengthening
- Structuring of local value chains



## Voices from the territory

*"I thank everyone involved in the LIRA project, Amazon Share, and the Julião Community Association. For me, this project was very important. It brought training and courses that strengthened tourism. I had been inactive for about five years, and this project gave me new ideas, I was able to build our traditional house for dance presentations. So, once again, I thank the project and everyone involved. Come visit our community."*  
(Zé Maria, leader of the Diakuru Group)



## Shared Management

AMARU - Association of Agroextractivist Residents of the Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve



R\$ 150,000.00



24 months



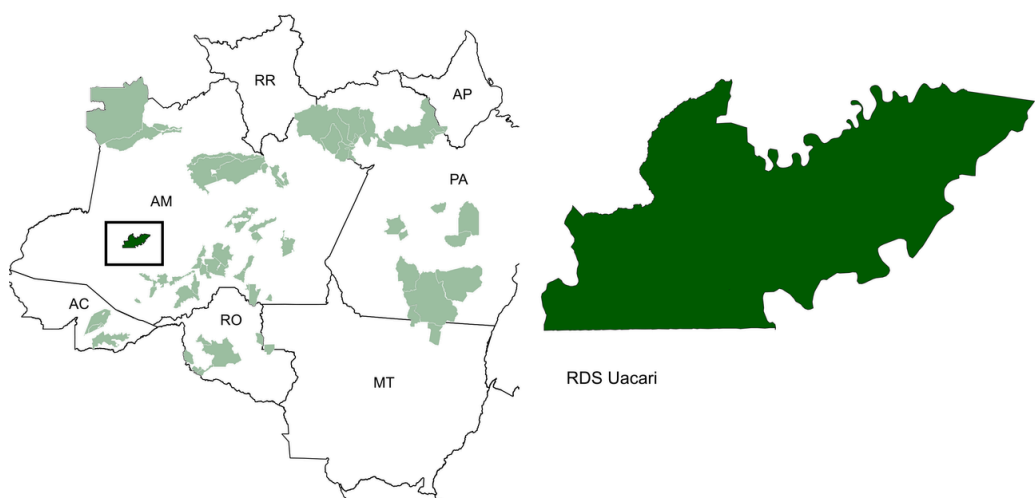
Women, youth, Indigenous peoples, riverine communities, and extractivists



Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve



State Secretariat for the Environment



### What changed

With improved infrastructure, AMARU now operates with greater agility and coordination capacity. Transportation logistics improved significantly, enabling direct engagement with remote communities. The association strengthened its role as a bridge between seed producers and buyers, contributing to stronger value chains and greater community autonomy.

### What we learned

Adequate infrastructure and logistics are essential for community organizations to operate effectively. AMARU's experience shows that equipping headquarters and ensuring mobility also strengthens governance, income generation, and territorial cohesion, especially in regions where travel is a constant challenge.

### Governance that reaches the rivers

In the Middle Juruá, every journey can be a challenge. With support from the LIRA Fund, AMARU gained the capacity to reach further, engage more closely, and better connect its members. The project strengthened the foundation for the association to act with presence, coordinate production, and reinforce its role as a network-based organization.

### Connecting territory, strengthening the network

How strengthening AMARU advanced governance, logistics, and productive coordination in the Middle Juruá

#### Objective

To strengthen AMARU's institutional structure and expand its capacity for coordination and monitoring with communities in the Middle Juruá, focusing on native seed value chains and territorial integration.

#### How it was done

The project equipped AMARU's headquarters with a computer, projector, TV, sound system, and furniture, and provided a 60 HP motor and boat to improve transportation between communities. It also supported the Middle Juruá Oilseed Value Chain Meeting and the association's General Assembly, strengthening coordination among producers, reinforcing leadership, and organizing the purchase and sale of andiroba and murumuru seeds.

#### What the project delivered

- 100 people directly benefited
- Acquisition of a 60 HP motor and boat for transportation
- Equipment for headquarters: computer, projector, sound system, TV, and furniture
- General Assembly held
- Middle Juruá Oilseed Value Chain Meeting conducted
- Coordination of the purchase and sale of andiroba and murumuru seeds
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

#### Project impact pillars

- Community infrastructure and logistics
- Strengthening sociobiodiversity value chains
- Territorial governance and coordination
- Community participation and organization
- Institutional sustainability

### Voices from the territory

*"Through the project, we were able to acquire computers for our office and a 60 HP motor, which allows us to travel from the municipal headquarters to where our members live, a very long journey. With LIRA's support, we also standardized our board. I can only thank you, as you conducted this project with excellence, and today it stands as a reference worldwide."*  
**(José Roberto Araújo Medeiros, Curiol, AMARU Association)**

# Northern Pará Region

The Northern Pará region brings together Indigenous Lands and State Forests, with a strong presence of community organizations operating within and around these protected areas.

The work of supporting organizations has expanded dialogue and cooperation among different groups, bringing together Indigenous peoples and traditional communities such as quilombolas, extractivists, and riverine populations.

One of the main advances was the creation of processing infrastructure, which diversified commercialization and strengthened the management of local organizations. These initiatives are aligned with territorial planning and management actions.

The arrangement involved three Indigenous Lands and four Conservation Units, both state and federal, working in an integrated manner. Value chains include handicrafts, Brazil nuts, cumaru, phytotherapeutics, cassava, peppers, fruits, and tourism, reaching municipal, national, and international markets.

Discover the agents of transformation in the Northern Pará region, their results, and their impacts.





# Castanheira Project: Territorial Governance Practices and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Paru State Forest and Surroundings of the Jari Ecological Station

AMOREMA – Residents' Association of the Mapuá Extractive Reserve



R\$ 2,500,000.00



2019 - 2024



Indigenous peoples and traditional communities



Jari Ecological Station; Paru State Forest

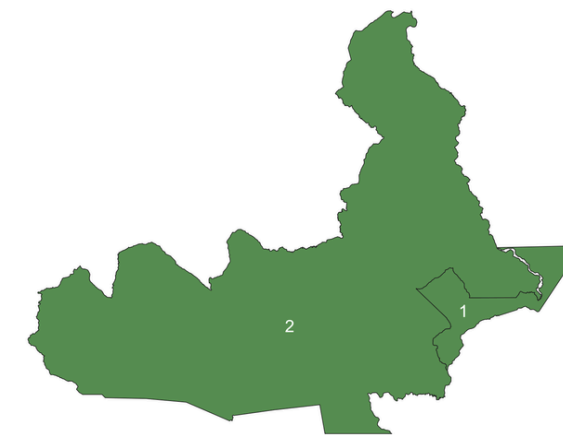
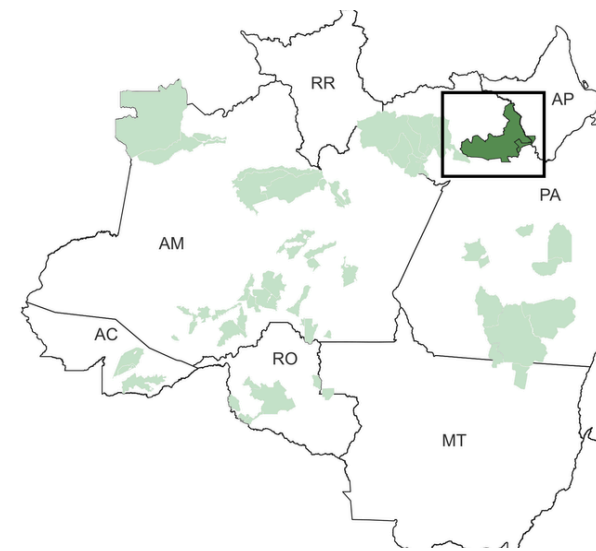


Association of Families of the Gurupá Rural Family School; Amazon Agroenvironmental Center; Association of Agroextractivist Producers of the Barreiras Community.



National Council of Extractivist Populations; Amazon Institute of Family Agriculture; Municipal Secretariat for the Environment of Almeirim (PA); Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio); Pará State Institute of Forestry Development and Biodiversity.

AGENDAMENTOS		
O QUÊ?	QUANDO?	E QUEM?
DEFINIÇÃO - DEFINIÇÃO COMISSÃO; REVISÃO DA MINUTA DEBATE COMISSÃO DE TRABALHO	10/03/24 HORÁRIO: 08h	FRED DOS SANTOS - AGRICULTOR ISABEL, JOVÉ - AGRICULTOR - TUBOS BIGODE - CASTANHEIRAS
AUTUNÇÃO - TIRAR DÚVIDAS	11/03/24 HORÁRIO: 19:30h	COMISSÃO DO PROTOCOLO 91-99621-5627 ALYNNE
REUNIÃO VIRTUAL DA COMISSÃO C/A ESTABELECIMENTO	06 e 07/04/24	COMISSÃO, COMUNIDADE E PARCEIROS.



1 ESEC do Jari  
2 FLOTA Paru



## Governance that transforms territories

*How the Castanheira Project strengthened community leadership and value chains in the Paru State Forest and Jari Ecological Station region*

## Objective

The Castanheira Project emerged from demands of local actors in the Lower Amazon region of Pará who rely on resources from the Paru State Forest and the surrounding areas of the Jari Ecological Station. Its purpose was to contribute to the consolidation of these conservation units and their surroundings by strengthening management, territorial governance, and the sustainable use of natural resources by traditional populations. The adopted strategies aimed to preserve landscapes, conserve biodiversity, maintain climate functions, and promote socioenvironmental and cultural development in local communities.

## How it was done

The initiative brought together Indigenous organizations, community associations, and technical and institutional partners. Activities included the development of management and territorial plans, surveillance expeditions, ethnomapping, and the establishment of productive infrastructure. Workshops, meetings, and field research strengthened community capacity and knowledge production within the territories.

## What changed

The project strengthened local capacity for territorial management and forest-based economies. Agroextractivist families gained greater autonomy over their value chains, adding value to production and building new commercial partnerships. The installation of processing units and the training of women and youth boosted local leadership and opened pathways for more inclusive and effective governance.



## What we learned

Conserving the forest requires recognizing territories as living spaces of knowledge, work, and culture. The Castanheira Project shows that combining infrastructure, productive autonomy, and capacity-building can transform entire communities. More than implementing actions, it is about building collective pathways where a standing forest represents a viable future.



## Seeds that sustain the forest

The Castanheira Project lays strong foundations for a forest-based economy rooted in justice and belonging. By integrating technical knowledge with traditional practices, it supports viable productive arrangements and strengthens the role of communities as key actors in protecting their territories. Its legacy shows that, with investment and dialogue, concrete solutions for well-being in the Amazon are possible.

## What the project delivered

- 331 people directly benefited, including 153 women
- Consultation Protocol developed for the surroundings of the Jari Ecological Station
- Sociobiodiversity Business Plan based on local value chains
- 3 processing units installed (Brazil nut mini-processing plant and extractive agro-industries)
- R\$ 299,000 in revenue from direct sales to the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), benefiting 20 families
- 236 people trained and 14 events held

## Project impact pillars

- Institutional strengthening
- Participatory territorial management
- Sociobiodiversity economy
- Women's and youth leadership

## Voices from the territory

*"The Castanheira Project has created spaces for different actors to discuss alternatives in a participatory way [...] it worked in territories where the relationship between civil society and public authorities was almost nonexistent [...] These activities introduced a new perspective on production, with processing and value addition, raising families' self-esteem and strengthening territorial governance."*

(AMOREMA technical team)



R\$ 3,936,297.00



2022 - 2024



Riverine communities, extractivists, quilombolas, and Indigenous peoples



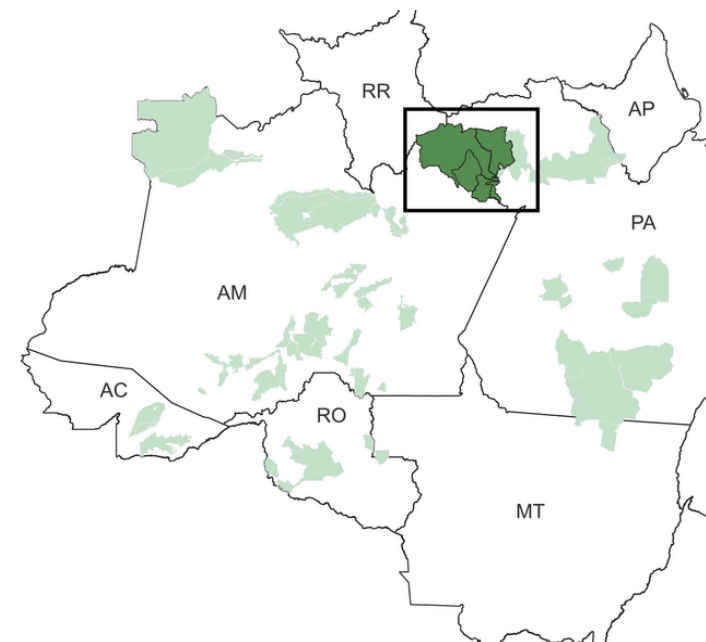
Faro State Forest; Trombetas State Forest; Nhamundá-Mapuera Indigenous Land; Kaxuyana-Tunayana Indigenous Land; Trombetas-Mapuera Indigenous Land



Indigenous Research and Training Institute; Mixed Cooperative of Traditional Peoples and Communities of the Calha Norte; Association of Indigenous Peoples Kaxuyana, Kahyana and Tunayana; General Council of Hixkaryana Peoples; Indigenous Women's Association of the Municipality of Oriximiná.



Pará State Institute of Forestry Development and Biodiversity; Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon; Association of Indigenous Peoples of Mapuera; Waiwai Indigenous Association; Association of Indigenous Peoples Tiriyo, Katxuyana, and Txikiyana; Association of Indigenous Peoples Wayana and Aparai; Association of Indigenous Peoples Trombetas-Mapuera; Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification.



1 FLOTA Faro                      3 TI Nhamundá Mapuera  
2 TI Kaxuyana-Tunayana      4 TI Trombetas-Mapuera

## Connecting Governance

*How the Kanawa Project connected territories, strengthened value chains, and built alliances for conservation in Northern Pará*

## Objective

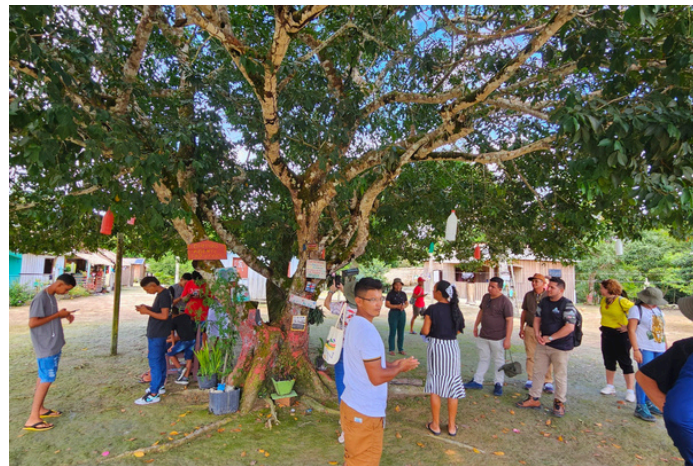
The Kanawa Project emerged from more than a decade of collaboration among partners of the Calha Norte Consortium, with a strong territorial presence. Its goal was to consolidate protected areas in the region through income generation and integrated territorial management, enabling a shared agenda among communities and institutions.

## How it was done

The project combined training, support for value chains, institutional strengthening, and promotion of community-based tourism. It structured Coopaflores's commercial operations, supported value addition for sociobiodiversity products, registered Indigenous women producers, and connected them with purchasing companies. It also fostered the creation of a network for shared management.

## What changed

Coopaflora strengthened its role as a bridge between the forest and the market, with new members, improved infrastructure, ongoing training, and integration into platforms such as Origens Brasil. Value chains such as Brazil nuts, copaíba oil, and handicrafts expanded in scale. Community-based tourism advanced in the Faro State Forest, and the Northern Pará Network consolidated itself as a strategic space for coordination and advocacy across territories.



## What we learned

The strength of integrated management lies in cooperation. Based on long-term partnerships and collective planning, the project demonstrated that it is possible to strengthen sociobiodiversity value chains, expand community-based tourism, and enhance territorial governance with strong local leadership.



## Kanawa as a shared path

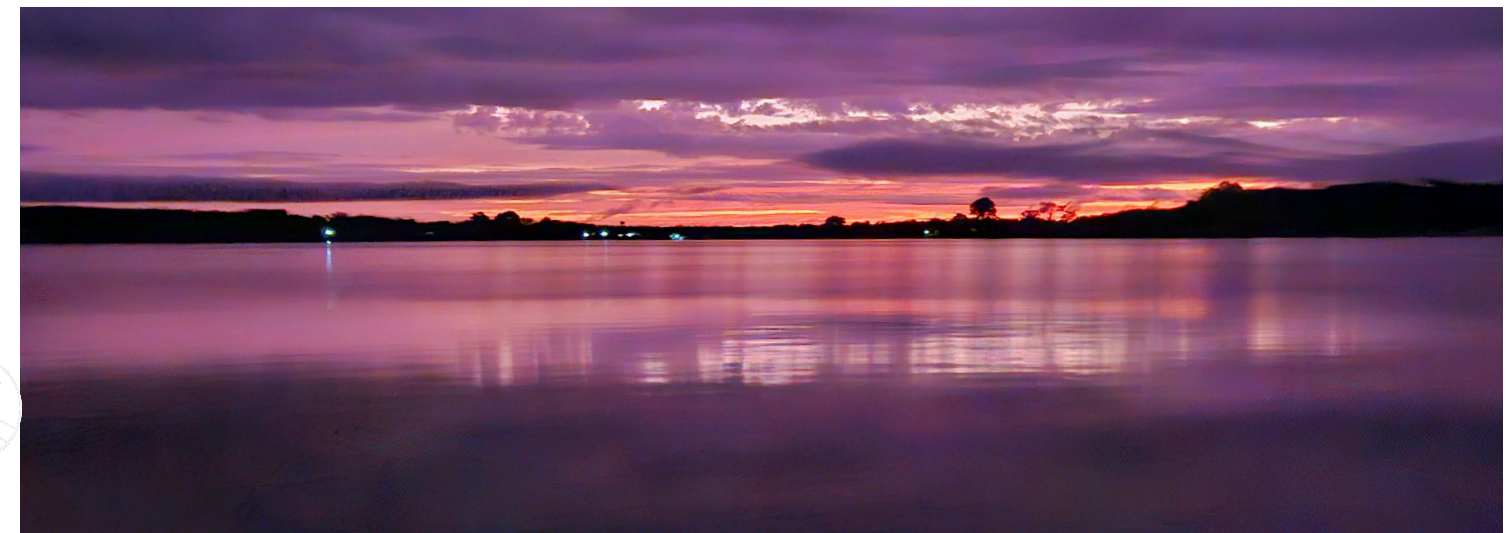
Kanawa represents the collective journey of communities, institutions, and partners in defending a standing forest. Grounded in listening, diversity, and the appreciation of traditional ways of life, the project built bridges between territories and developed solutions for the present and future of protected areas in Northern Pará.

## What the project delivered

- 344 people directly benefited, including 23 women and 100 Indigenous people
- 3 transport assets acquired for sustainable production
- 12 production units equipped with PPE and tools
- Registration of 80 Indigenous women producers and 28 extractivists on the Origens Brasil platform
- Coopaflora expanded with new members and strengthened infrastructure
- Northern Pará Network seminar held with 118 leaders

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial governance and conservation
- Sociobiodiversity value chains
- Institutional strengthening and fair markets
- Community-based tourism and network coordination



## Voices from the territory

*"The LIRA Network is] a space of multiple institutions with different expertise. This is a great opportunity to bring people together to develop solutions for complex challenges in the Amazon, or even to build an important platform for protected areas."*  
**(IMAZON team)**



# The Use of Geotechnology to Support the Management of Sociobiodiversity Products and Territorial Protection

ACAJE - Association of Residents of the Jaramacaru Community and Surrounding Region



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



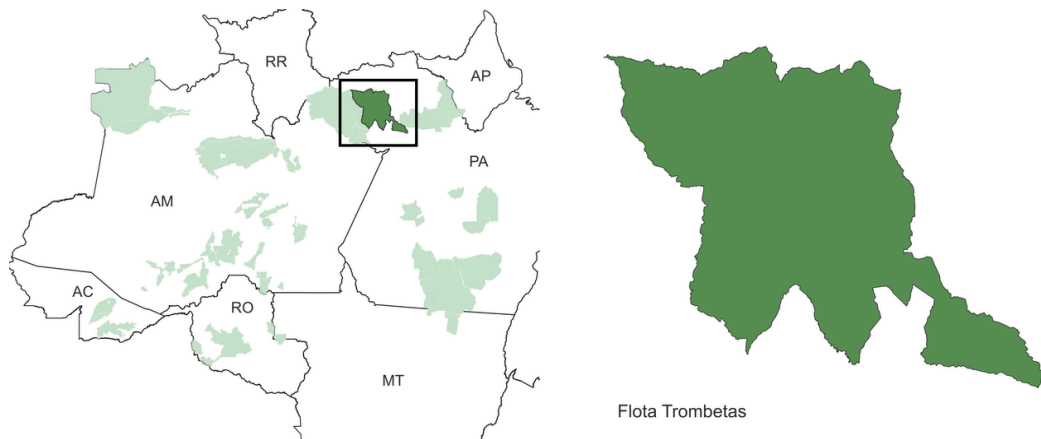
Extractivists and Indigenous peoples



Trombetas State Forest



Calha Norte III Regional Management – IDEFLOR-Bio (Pará State Institute of Forestry Development and Biodiversity); Pará State Environmental Military Police; Municipality of Óbidos / Municipal Secretariat for the Environment; PREVFOGO – Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources; Municipality of Oriximiná / Municipal Secretariat for the Environment



## What changed

ACAJE gained greater autonomy and technical capacity to engage with public authorities, strengthen its rights, and improve territorial management. Digital technologies became strategic tools for planning, monitoring, and advocating for public policies.

## What we learned

Georeferencing technologies, when placed in the hands of communities, enhance autonomy and strengthen territorial protection. ACAJE's experience shows how training, institutional coordination, and accessible tools can transform community management and secure rights within Conservation Units.

## Maps that protect and connect

With simple digital tools, ACAJE developed a clearer understanding of its territory. Through training and workshops, traditional knowledge was combined with mapping technologies to protect the forest and support the future of local communities.

## Technology that strengthens territory

How geotechnologies are transforming community governance and forest protection in the Trombetas State Forest

### Objective

The project strengthens the institutional capacity of ACAJE to improve dialogue with public authorities and partners, ensuring that communities can exercise their rights and responsibilities within conservation units. It also develops skills to enhance territorial governance and supports the training of community environmental agents.

### How it was done

With support from the LIRA Fund, ACAJE acquired equipment such as GPS devices, notebooks, and a drone, and invested in training community environmental agents. Workshops were conducted on association management, accountability, and entrepreneurship. The organization also developed thematic maps to support production planning and territorial protection.

### What the project delivered

- 134 people directly benefited
- 4 GPS devices, 4 notebooks, and 1 drone acquired
- 8 thematic maps developed with georeferenced productive areas

### Project impact pillars

- Territorial protection
- Institutional strengthening
- Community innovation
- Environmental education

## Voices from the territory

*"As a representative of ACAJE, I can only express my gratitude. I am taking back to my community and fellow members a wealth of knowledge and ideas to implement. The LIRA project came into our lives at a very difficult moment, in 2022, and it was our lifeline. We fought hard to be here, and LIRA was part of that journey."*

**(Daniela Soares de Lima, ACAJE representative)**



# Strengthening Governance to Sustain a “Standing Forest”

COOPAFLORA - Mixed Cooperative of Traditional Peoples and Communities of the Calha Norte



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



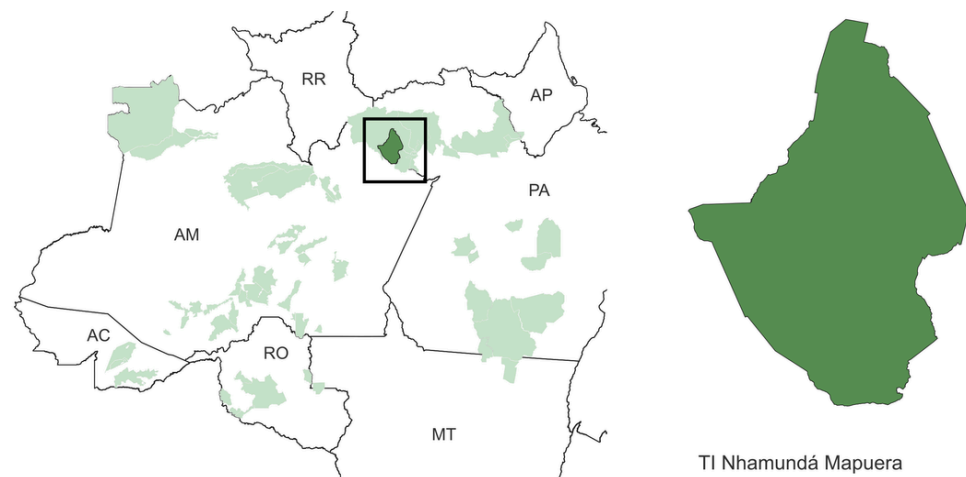
Men, women, and youth from the Mapuera, Kwanamary, Kasawá, and Porteira villages



Nhamundá-Mapuera Indigenous Land



National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI) – Local Technical Coordination of Oriximiná and Nhamundá; Association of Indigenous Peoples of Mapuera; General Council of Hixkaryana Peoples; ICMBio; IDEFLOR-Bio – Calha Norte III Regional Management; IMAFLORA; Indigenous Research and Training Institute; ARQMO; Municipality of Nhamundá (AM) / Municipal Secretariat for the Environment; Municipality of Oriximiná (PA) / Municipal Secretariat for the Environment



TI Nhamundá Mapuera

## What changed

Communities gained tools to defend their territories and communicate their knowledge and demands with greater autonomy. The cooperative’s institutional capacity was strengthened, and productive areas gained visibility, boosting a forest-based economy that respects both territory and cultural diversity.

## What we learned

When institutional strengthening is combined with appropriate technologies and community communication, forest communities expand their capacity to protect, produce, and decide. This is how a living forest is sustained, with strong roots and voices that carry forward.

## Roots that trace new paths

By mapping their territories with their own hands and documenting their experiences through their own lenses, communities of the Calha Norte reaffirm their leadership in forest protection. This is governance that grows from within, bringing together technology, culture, and a shared commitment to the future.

## Mapping pathways of care and autonomy

How geotechnologies and community communication strengthened territorial protection and forest-based economies

### Objective

The project aimed to build technical capacity within communities through the provision of geotechnology equipment, enabling mapping, monitoring, and collaboration with public authorities in forest protection. It also promoted the efficient management of forest products that generate income, integrating communication tools to increase visibility and add value to the bioeconomy and sustainable production systems.

### How it was done

Through training workshops on geotechnologies and community communication, participants learned to produce maps, videos, and publications about their territories and ways of life. The acquisition of appropriate equipment strengthened monitoring capacity and the management of sociobiodiversity, combining technical knowledge with traditional wisdom.

## What the project delivered

- 300 people directly benefited (60 families)
- 3 notebooks, 1 printer, 1 projector, 2 external hard drives, 5 GPS devices, 1 drone, 1 mobile phone with memory card, and PPE kits (gloves, gaiters, boots, helmets)
- 8 thematic maps and 8 institutional videos produced
- 9 media publications
- 1 communication plan to promote sociobiodiversity

## Project impact pillars

- Institutional strengthening
- Territorial protection
- Community communication
- Sociobiodiversity value chains

## Voices from the territory

*“The project ‘Strengthening Governance to Sustain a Standing Forest’ was a very important experience for our community. Through it, we were able to map and better understand our territory, strengthening our knowledge of the local community. We also had the opportunity to learn and apply geoprocessing technologies, bringing new tools to plan, care for, and value the forest. This learning directly contributed to our organization, showing that it is possible to combine tradition and innovation in favor of sustainable well-being and the future of our cooperative members.”*

(Maria Daiana Figueiredo da Silva, president of COOPAFLORA)

# Madeira-Purus Region

The Madeira–Purus territory, located at the tri-border region of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and Pará, is marked by land conflicts and deforestation pressure.

In this context, investments focused on expanding productive capacity and strengthening local organizations, laying the groundwork for future value addition and processing.

One of the outcomes was the expansion into new markets, moving beyond the municipal level to reach regional and national markets. Actions also included territorial planning and management.

The arrangement involved nine Indigenous Lands and ten Conservation Units, both state and federal, physically unconnected but linked through shared themes and strategies. Value chains include handicrafts, Brazil nuts, phytotherapeutics, timber, cassava, fisheries, and fruits.

Discover the agents of transformation in the Madeira–Purus region, their results, and their impacts.





3,000,000.00



2020 - 2024



Extractivists, riverine communities, and Indigenous peoples



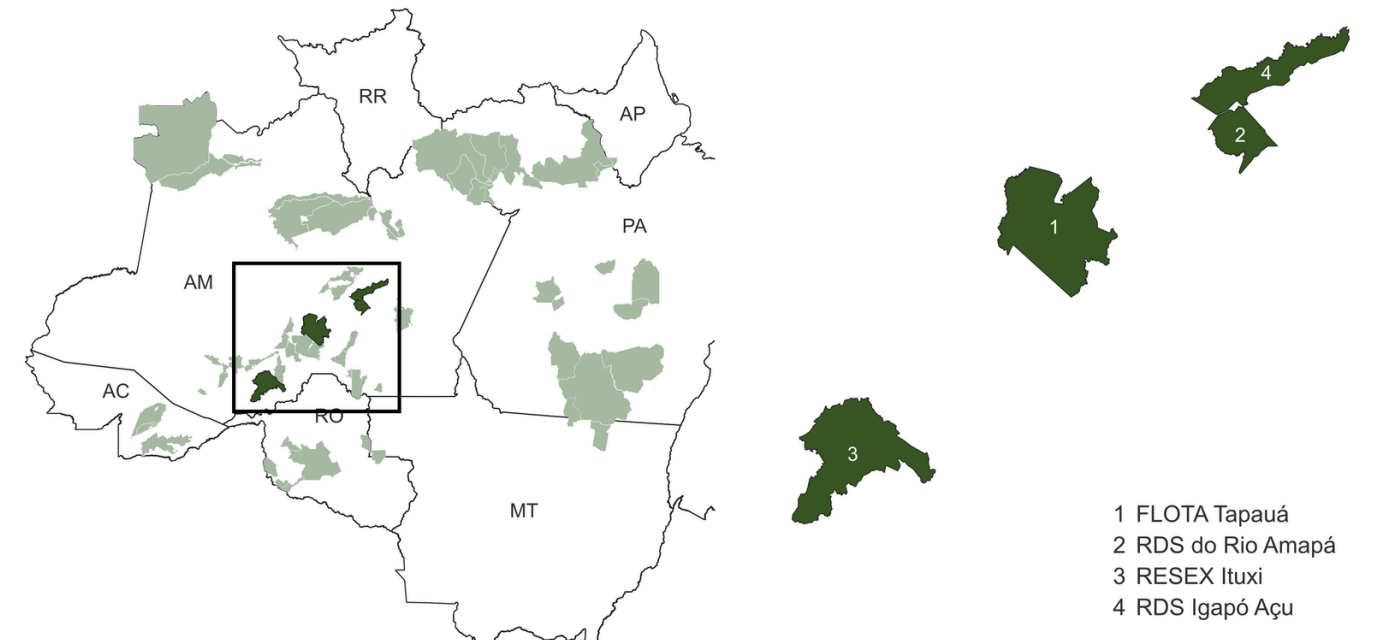
Ituxi Extractive Reserve; Tapauá State Forest; Igapó Açu Sustainable Development Reserve; Rio Amapá Sustainable Development Reserve



Agroextractivist Association of Residents of Tapauá State Forest; Association of Agroextractivist Producers of Assembleia de Deus do Rio Ituxi; Association of Traditional Residents of the Igapó Açu Sustainable Development Reserve; Association of Agroextractivist Producers of Colônia do Sardinha; Central of Agroextractivist Associations of Democracia; Cooperative of Igapó Açu Forest Managers; Casa do Rio



Brazilian Service of Support for Micro and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE)



1 FLOTA Tapauá  
2 RDS do Rio Amapá  
3 RESEX Ituxi  
4 RDS Igapó Açu

## Governance for forest-based economies

*How the Forest Cities Project strengthened leadership, value chains, and community protagonism in the Madeira–Purus region*

### Objective

The Forest Cities Project aimed to promote the financial sustainability of conservation units through mechanisms established in environmental legislation, fostering sustainable development and income generation for local communities. The initiative emerged from the coordination of extractivist leaders and organizations, prioritizing territorially grounded solutions.

### How it was done

The project brought together cooperatives, associations, public authorities, and civil society to strengthen sociobiodiversity value chains, organize forest use, and support community-based enterprises. It also included training activities, participatory diagnostics, forest inventories, and efforts to strengthen women’s participation in governance.

## What changed

The consolidation of sustainable productive arrangements transformed the local economic landscape. With improved infrastructure, training, and management agreements, communities began commercializing processed timber and non-timber forest products at scale. Institutional strengthening and leadership development also enhanced representation and autonomy among local groups.



## What we learned

Living forests sustain strong communities. The project demonstrated that investing in sustainable value chains, combined with governance and gender equality, can transform realities and generate autonomy. From extractivism to furniture production, the Madeira–Purus region revealed the potential of local economies when aligned with conservation.



## Roots that grow with the forest

Forest Cities emerged from the intersection of local knowledge, innovation, and public investment. By creating real opportunities for income and leadership among extractivist communities, the project also fostered a more just, resilient, and biodiverse territory. Its legacy lives on in the hands that harvest, build, and care for the Madeira–Purus region.

## What the project delivered

- 710 people directly benefited, including 297 women
- 4 Conservation Units with management under implementation, covering 2.7 million hectares
- R\$ 6.2 million in revenue from copaíba oil
- R\$ 14,500 from processed sawn timber
- 58 integrative events and 710 people trained
- Forest inventory and Economic Feasibility Study conducted
- Community furniture workshop built and operational

## Project impact pillars

- Sustainable value chains and bioeconomy
- Women's leadership and community management
- Institutional strengthening and income generation
- Territorial management and forest conservation



## Voices from the territory

*“The management team [from IPÊ] was always attentive and committed to providing prompt and effective support.”*

*“The consultants hired for training brought timely learning opportunities, which helped strengthen organizations as key actors in their territories and supported the development of community leadership.”*  
(IDESAM team)



R\$ 5,170,000.00



2020 - 2024



Riverine extractivists,  
Indigenous peoples,  
and protected area  
managers



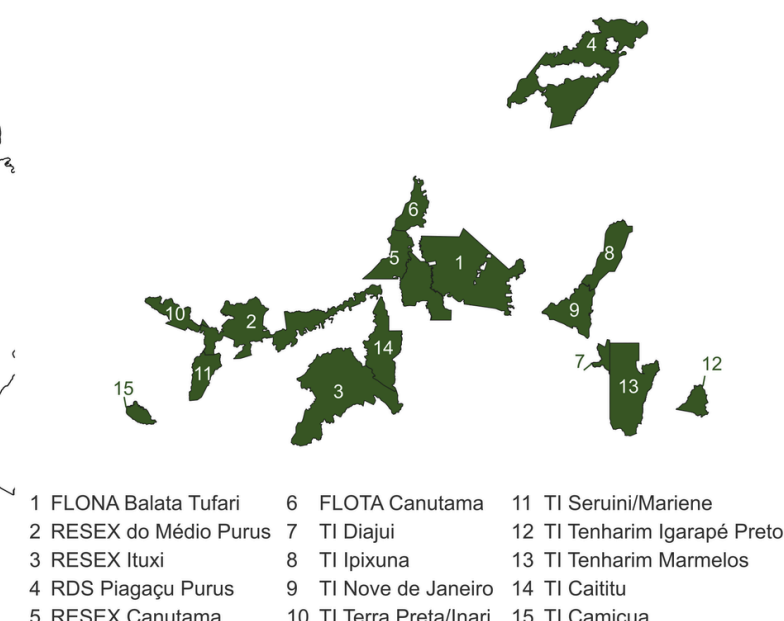
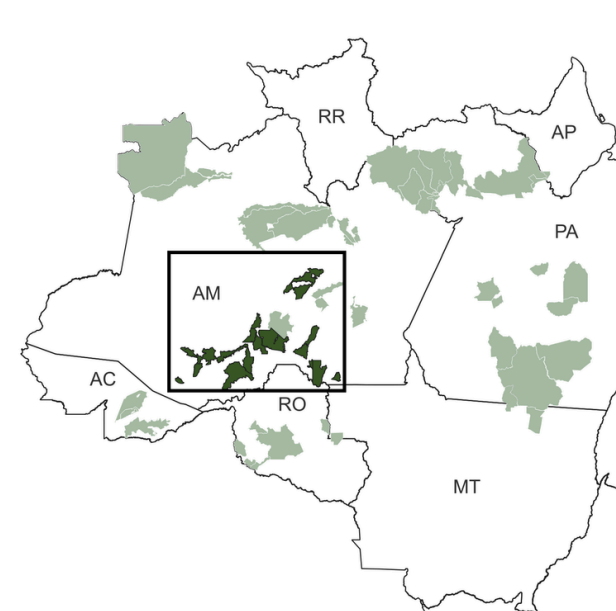
**Conservation Units:** Balata Tufari, Médio Purus, Ituxi,  
Piagaçu Purus, and Canutama  
**Indigenous Lands:** Diajuí, Ipixuna, Nove de Janeiro,  
Água Preta/Inari, Seruini/Mariene, Tenharim Igarapé  
Preto, Tenharim Marmelos, Caititu, and Camicua



Institute for Human, Social and Environmental Development (Instituto Desenvolver); Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN); Organization of Apurinã and Jamamadi Indigenous Peoples of Boca do Acre (AM); Organization of Apurinã and Jamamadi Indigenous Peoples; Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Alto Madeira.



Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio); Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment; WWF-Brazil



## Forests that connect

*How the Forest League strengthened dialogue, integrated management, and sustainability across protected areas in Southern Amazonas*

## Objective

The Forest League Project aimed to strengthen integrated management and the sustainable use of natural resources across a mosaic of Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in Southern Amazonas. Its actions promoted territorial security, community leadership, and sustainable value chains, with a strong focus on pirarucu management and the valorization of local knowledge.

## How it was done

The initiative brought together Indigenous organizations, community associations, and technical and institutional partners. Activities included the development of management and territorial plans, surveillance expeditions, ethnomapping, and the implementation of productive infrastructure. Workshops, meetings, and field research strengthened community capacity and knowledge production within the territories.

## What changed

With actions implemented across more than 1.8 million hectares, the project generated impacts at a regional scale. Territorial management tools enabled greater autonomy and organization among communities, while productive activities involving pirarucu and Brazil nuts ensured income generation aligned with conservation. Indigenous presence in territorial surveillance was strengthened, and integrated management across different protected areas gained momentum and visibility.



## What we learned

When territories connect, forest and governance advance together. The Forest League shows that it is possible to build an articulated network among Indigenous peoples, extractivist communities, and management authorities, achieving concrete results in territorial protection, institutional strengthening, and the recognition of sustainable ways of life.



## Connections that transform

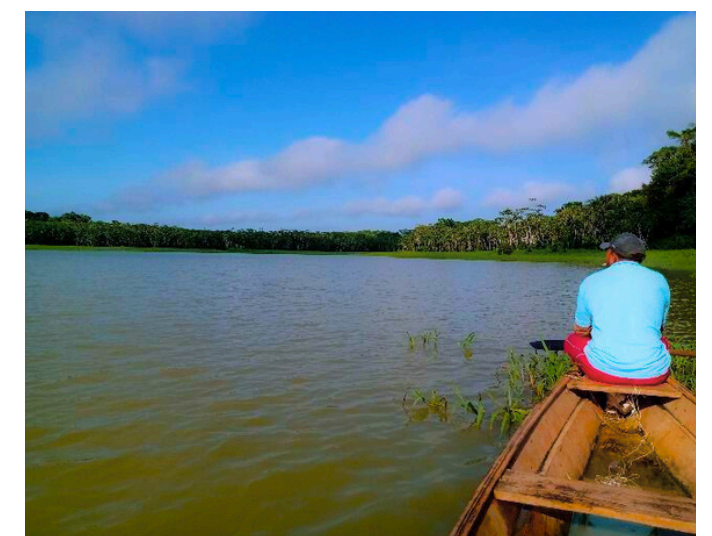
More than individual outcomes, the Forest League created a living network of trust, learning, and collective action. Collaboration across territories and institutions laid the foundations for a more protected, productive, and participatory Amazon, where the forest remains standing, strengthened by alliances that continue to grow.

## What the project delivered

- 1,893 people directly benefited, including 733 women and 1,352 Indigenous people
- 9 Indigenous Lands with management under implementation, covering 1.8 million hectares
- 5 PGTA developed or revised
- 16 surveillance missions carried out
- 2 pirarucu management plans and 1 fisheries management plan
- R\$ 988,160 in revenue from products such as Brazil nuts and pirarucu
- 959 people trained, including 626 women
- 86 training and coordination events held

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial management and protection of protected areas
- Strengthening extractivist value chains
- Indigenous participation and community capacity building
- Territorial integration and network strengthening



## Voices from the territory

*"The LIRA Network built a very strong alliance among partners, with exchange of experience, affinity, and knowledge, something that should be leveraged to continue working together."*

(Instituto Desenvolver – ID)



# Strengthening the Local Association – Canutama Extractive Reserve

AMAFLEC - Association of Residents and Agroextractivist Friends of the Canutama State Forest (AM)



R\$ 150,000.00



8 months



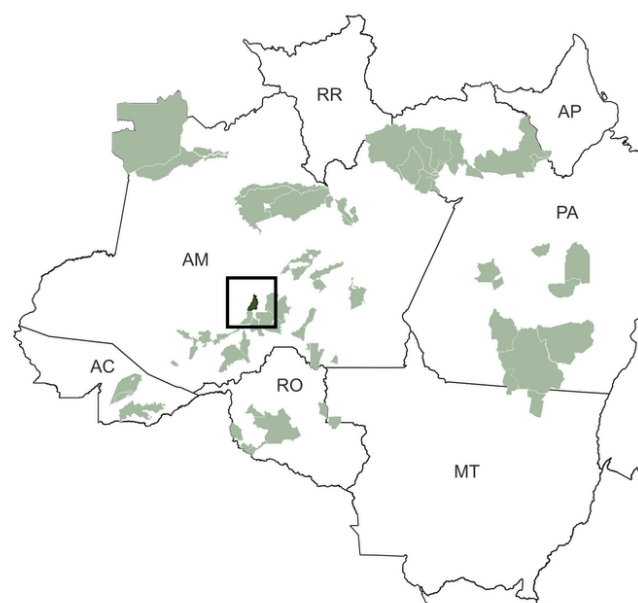
Riverine communities, extractivists, and Indigenous peoples



Canutama State Forest



Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment; Association of Agroextractivist Producers of Canutama.



FLOTA Canutama

## What changed

With improved structure and capacity building, AMAFLEC expanded its work with local communities, strengthening governance, planning, and active participation in territorial defense. The boat and equipment improved logistics and coordination across different areas of the forest.

## What we learned

Institutional strengthening is a key foundation for effective management of protected areas. Adequate equipment, access to information, and continuous training of leaders enhance the ability of associations to act autonomously, strengthen community ties, and respond to local challenges with organization and leadership.

## Structured communities, protected forest

In the Canutama State Forest, strengthening AMAFLEC resulted in greater organization, stronger voice, and increased community presence in shaping their own future. With basic equipment, technical support, and knowledge exchange, the project built the foundation for the association to act more effectively and legitimately in defending the territory and collective life.

## Organizing to resist

*How strengthening AMAFLEC contributed to participatory management and community autonomy in the Canutama State Forest*

## Objective

To strengthen social organization, income generation, and quality of life for residents of the Canutama State Forest, in alignment with the unit's Management Plan.

## How it was done

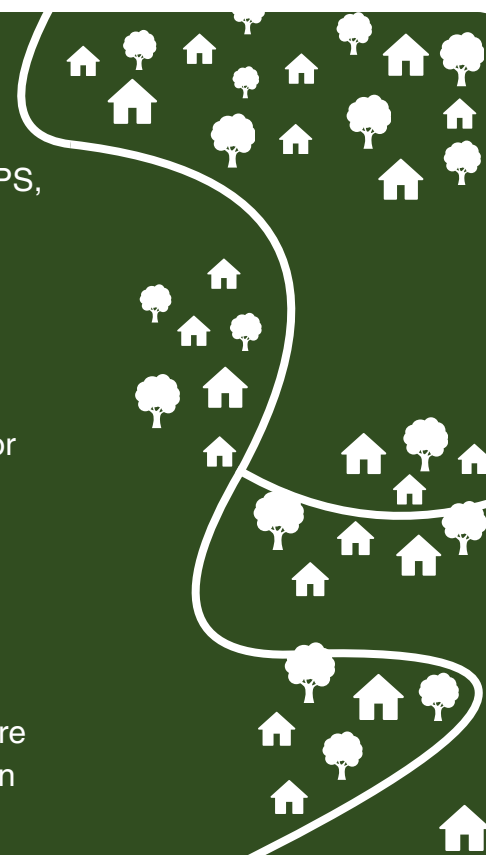
The project equipped AMAFLEC's headquarters with a notebook, printer, mobile phone, GPS, motor, and boat, and installed internet connectivity to support communication and management. Training workshops were held on territorial and organizational management, along with exchange visits with partner associations and institutions.

## What the project delivered

- 146 people directly benefited
- Acquisition of notebook, printer, mobile phone, GPS, 15 HP motor, and boat
- Internet installation
- 2 workshops with 22 participants
- Exchange with partner institutions on institutional strengthening
- Accounting advisory and administrative support for AMAFLEC

## Project impact pillars

- Institutional strengthening and associativism
- Participatory territorial management
- Access to information and community infrastructure
- Leadership development and network coordination
- Local governance and sustainability



## Voices from the territory

*"I am here to thank LIRA, which supported us in acquiring materials such as a boat, notebook, internet, mobile phone, and printers, strengthening our work within the community. Once again, I would like to thank the team for being available, always guiding us and answering our questions. Thank you!" (Isvanildo Ferreira de Souza, treasurer of AMAFLEC )*



# Organizational Strengthening

AMARJUMA - Association of Residents and Friends of the Juma Sustainable Development Reserve



R\$ 150,000.00



24 months



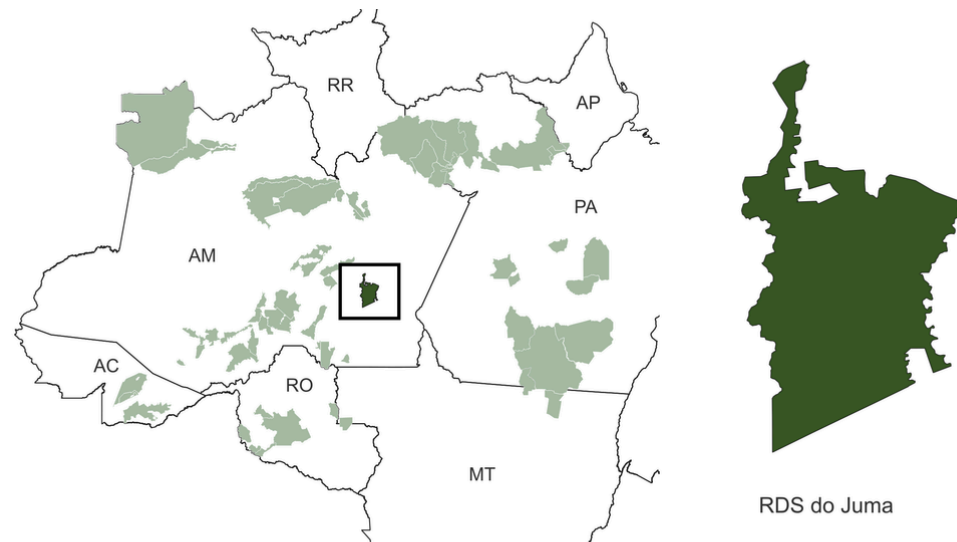
Men, women, and youth, extractivists, fishers, and farmers



Juma Sustainable Development Reserve



Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment; Department of Climate Change and Conservation Unit Management; Amazonas Sustainable Foundation.



## What changed

With its own headquarters and adequate infrastructure, AMARJUMA strengthened its institutional role and increased the frequency of member engagement. A general assembly held during the project brought together 200 participants. The association gained greater visibility and capacity to coordinate collective actions and represent community interests with partners and public policies.

## What we learned

Building a dedicated headquarters is both a symbolic and practical milestone for any community organization. For AMARJUMA, it became a meeting point, a space for decision-making, and a community reference. This solid infrastructure, combined with stronger management, expands the association's reach and strengthens the social fabric of the territory.

## A place to decide, gather, and move forward

In the Juma Reserve, AMARJUMA's headquarters is more than a building. It is a space of belonging, a starting point for collective decisions, and a symbol of organization. The project consolidated the association as a reference in the territory, enabling the community to move forward with greater structure, autonomy, and confidence in its own path.

## A built headquarters, a stronger community

How AMARJUMA's physical structure strengthened collective life and governance in the Juma Reserve

### Objective

To build and equip a suitable community space for assemblies, training activities, and collective services, promoting member integration and strengthening political, social, and economic organization.

### How it was done

The project enabled the construction of AMARJUMA's headquarters, including an auditorium, bathrooms, and kitchen, along with the acquisition of equipment for its operation. A 60 HP motor was also acquired to facilitate transportation for members. The headquarters is now used for assemblies, meetings, training sessions, and community services, becoming a central hub for coordination.

## What the project delivered

- 927 people directly benefited
- Construction of headquarters with auditorium, bathrooms, and kitchen
- Acquisition of equipment for the headquarters
- Acquisition of a 60 HP motor for member transportation
- General assembly held with 200 participants
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Community infrastructure
- Institutional strengthening and local governance
- Social integration and collective organization
- Political participation and community representation
- Quality of life and essential services

## Voices from the territory

*"As secretary of the AMARJUMA Association, I would like to thank LIRA and IPÊ for the wonderful support we received through this project. I also thank Neluce and Fabiana Prado for helping us build our association's headquarters. Our sincere gratitude!"*  
(Edionete Gonçalves, AMARJUMA Association)



# Strengthening Sustainable and Participatory Community-Based Pirarucu Management in Floodplain Lakes in the Balata Tufari National Forest

AMOVILA - Association of Residents of Vista Alegre Acamuã and Lua Nova



R\$ 150,000.00



24 months



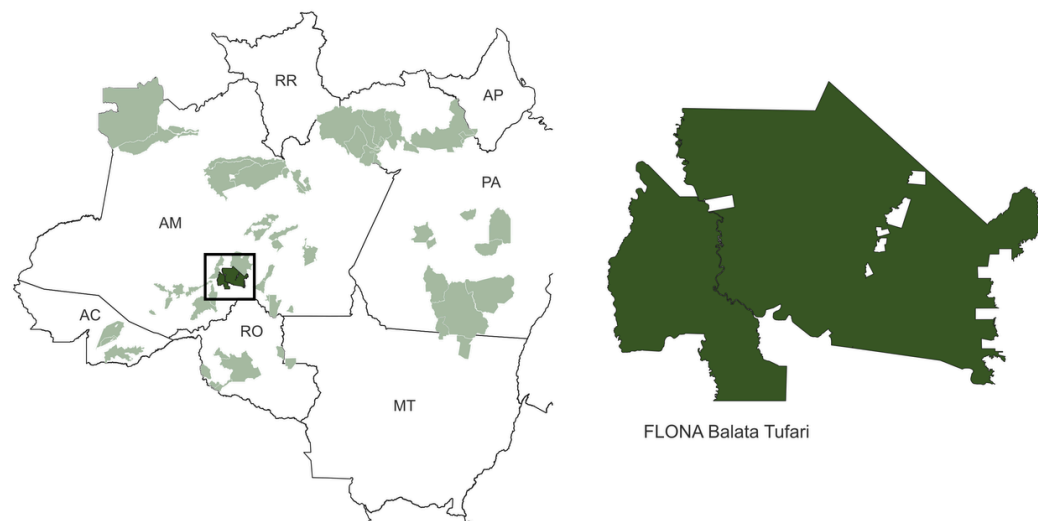
Riverine communities, local extractivist association members, and Indigenous peoples



Balata Tufari National Forest



Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio); Pastoral Land Commission; Instituto Desenvolver; Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment; Department of Climate Change and Conservation Unit Management.



## What changed

With improved infrastructure, functioning equipment, and trained leadership, AMOVILA gained greater autonomy in coordinating pirarucu management activities. Transportation to fishing lakes and communication among leaders improved, strengthening the value chain and increasing family participation in planning activities.

## What we learned

Strengthening the physical and organizational foundations of a community association can transform territorial management. In AMOVILA's case, the project created the conditions needed for more efficient and participatory pirarucu management. Institutional strengthening expanded the reach of collective actions, reinforced community ties, and elevated the association's role in protecting and sustainably managing floodplain ecosystems.

## Fishing with organization, living with autonomy

In the Balata Tufari National Forest, pirarucu management became a driver of local transformation. With support from the LIRA Fund, AMOVILA gained the capacity to operate in a structured way, connect communities, and strengthen its territorial presence. The floodplain, once fragmented, now benefits from an active network of planning, collective work, and community management.

## Governance in the floodplains

How pirarucu management strengthened organization, capacity, and income in the Balata Tufari National Forest

## Objective

To improve quality of life and generate income for residents of the Balata Tufari National Forest by strengthening the association, developing leadership, and enhancing community-based pirarucu management.

## How it was done

The project renovated AMOVILA's headquarters and equipped the association with a notebook, printer, mobile phone, GPS, aluminum boat, and a 15 HP motor. It also provided inputs for managed fishing, delivered workshops on territorial and organizational management, promoted exchanges with other associations, and developed an institutional portfolio to strengthen communication.

## What the project delivered

- 122 people directly benefited
- Renovation of the association's headquarters
- Acquisition of notebook, printer, mobile phone, GPS, boat, and 15 HP motor
- Inputs provided for managed pirarucu fishing
- 2 workshops with 14 participants on territorial and organizational management
- Exchange with institutions on institutional strengthening
- Development of an institutional portfolio
- Strengthened management through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Strengthening community-based pirarucu management
- Infrastructure and logistics for riverine communities
- Leadership development and social organization
- Local governance and institutional strengthening
- Sustainable production and income generation

## Voices from the territory

*"As the first treasurer of the AMOVILA Association, I would like to thank LIRA for the project that helped us restructure our headquarters and train our leadership. With LIRA's support, we acquired a boat, computer, and internet, and were able to reorganize our entire leadership. I am truly grateful for the support and partnership you have given us. Thank you very much, and we look forward to LIRA 2."*

(Etelvina Leitão da Costa, AMOVILA Association)



# Structuring a Sustainable Community Furniture Workshop

AMT - Association of Traditional Residents of the Igapó Açú Sustainable Development Reserve



R\$ 150,000.00



6 months



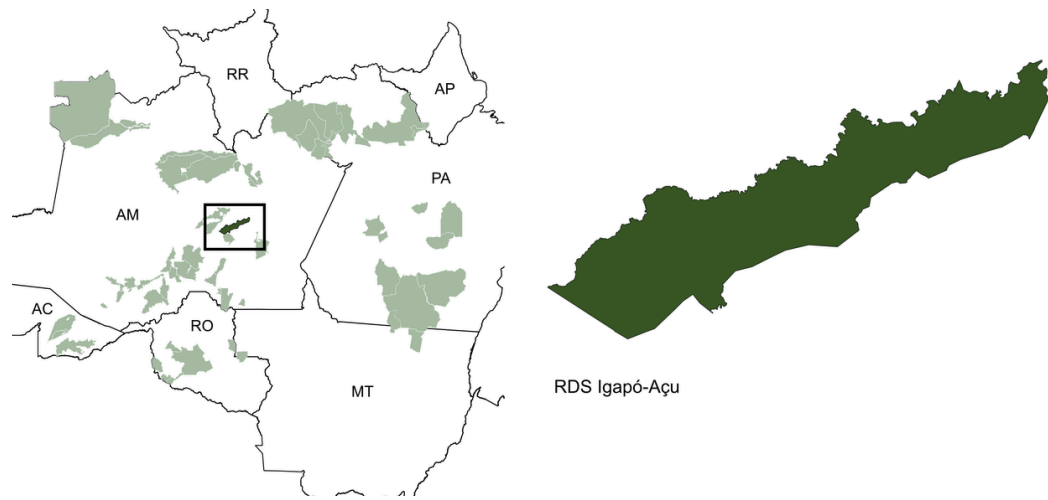
Extractivists



Igapó Açú Sustainable Development Reserve



IDESAM; Casa do Rio; Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA-AM)



## What changed

Extractivists are now able to work more safely, with improved infrastructure and appropriate technology for producing furniture and handicrafts.

## What we learned

The strengthening of community-based tourism in the Lower Rio Negro shows that technical training and adequate infrastructure are essential to ensure safety, cultural valorization, and income generation in Conservation Units. The joint work of canoe operators and their associations is a promising pathway to protect the forest and provide transformative experiences for visitors.

## Living art from the forest

Amid forest trails and canopies, extractivists from the Igapó Açú Sustainable Development Reserve transform managed timber into creative furniture and handicrafts, generating income for their families. With support from the LIRA Fund for full electrical installation, the vision of a modern and well-equipped workshop became a reality.

## Training to care

*How supporting the handicraft value chain can generate income and strengthen local governance in the Igapó Açú Sustainable Development Reserve.*

## Objective

The project supports the structuring of a community furniture workshop through the installation of a high-voltage electrical system. The workshop enables income generation through the production of furniture and small wooden items made from sustainably managed timber, adding value and facilitating transport. It was built by the community, which chose scalable, easy-to-produce designs that require minimal raw material and do not depend on external inputs.

## How it was done

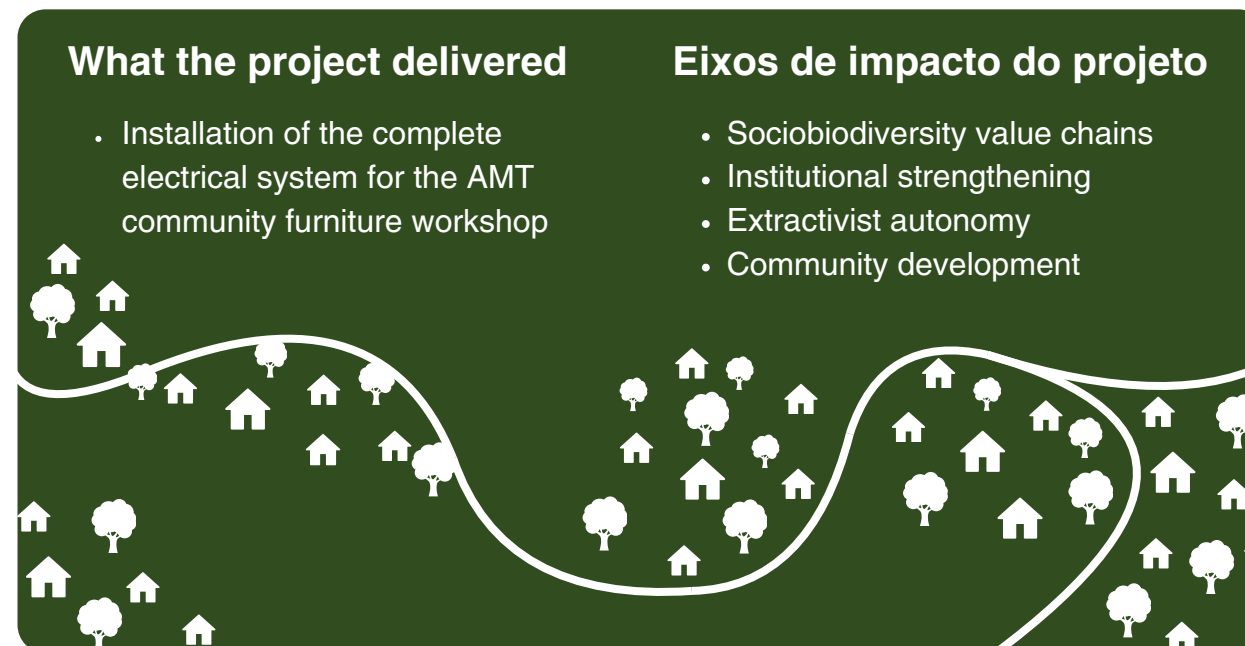
With support from the LIRA Fund, the electrical infrastructure for the workshop was installed, enabling the production of furniture using sustainably sourced wood.

## What the project delivered

- Installation of the complete electrical system for the AMT community furniture workshop

## Eixos de impacto do projeto

- Sociobiodiversity value chains
- Institutional strengthening
- Extractivist autonomy
- Community development



## Voices from the territory

*“This project is extremely important because it brings another opportunity for income, learning, and sustainable development within the Igapó Açú Reserve, creating solutions that respect the forest.”*  
(Angel Batista de Souza)



# Strengthening Sustainable and Participatory Community-Based Pirarucu Management in Floodplain Lakes in the Ituxí Extractive Reserve

APADRIT - Association of Agroextractivist Producers of Assembleia de Deus do Rio Ituxí



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



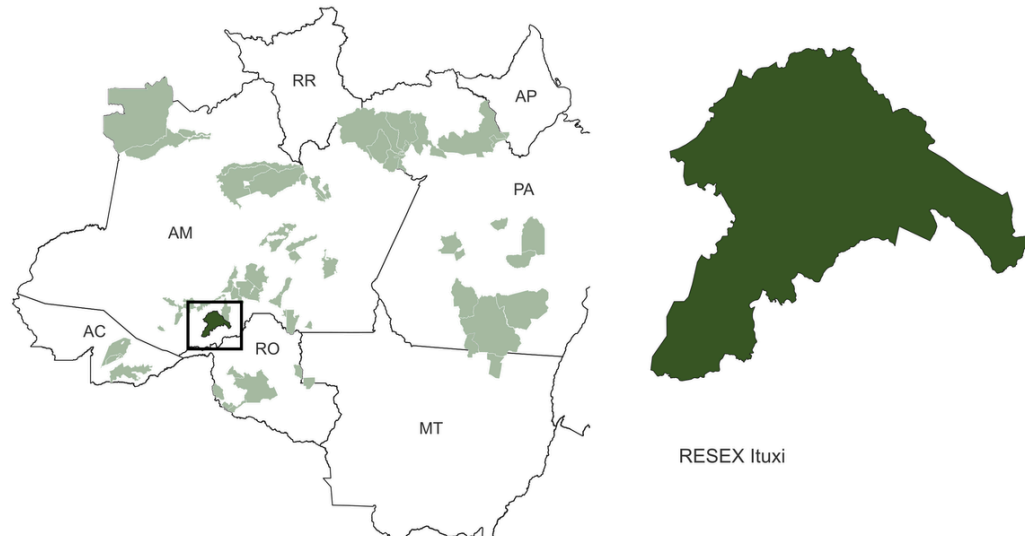
Extractivists and fishers



Ituxí Extractive Reserve



International Institute for Education of Brazil (IEB); Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio); Instituto Desenvolver.



## What changed

The project strengthened all stages of pirarucu management, improving organization and safety during lake monitoring and fishing activities. The sale of 128 fish, totaling 9,494 kg, generated direct income for participating families. The association now operates with greater autonomy and territorial presence.

## What we learned

Supporting community-based management creates the conditions for communities to lead sustainable productive activities with knowledge and structure. APADRIT's experience shows how technical, institutional, and logistical strengthening can consolidate managed fishing as a source of income and a pathway to valuing a living forest.

## Where there is Responsible management, the Forest thrives

In the Ituxí Extractive Reserve, pirarucu management is both a collective practice and a commitment to the territory. The APADRIT project demonstrated that, with the right support, it is possible to fish responsibly, strengthen communities, and protect the lakes that sustain riverine life.

## Fishing with responsibility, income with organization

*How strengthening pirarucu management organized the value chain and ensured autonomy for families in the Ituxí Extractive Reserve*

### Objective

To strengthen sustainable pirarucu management in the Ituxí Extractive Reserve through actions focused on lake surveillance, technical support for fish counting and harvesting, provision of materials and inputs, and institutional strengthening of APADRIT.

### How it was done

With support from the LIRA Fund, the association acquired gillnets, fishing gear, and essential equipment for managed fishing. It also received accounting advisory and technical support to organize fish counting, weighing, and commercialization processes. Training in shared surveillance and strengthened administrative structures helped consolidate APADRIT's coordinating role.

## What the project delivered

- 56 people directly benefited
- 128 fish managed, totaling 9,494 kg
- Acquisition of gillnets, fishing gear, and inputs
- Technical support for fish counting, weighing, and commercialization
- Training in shared surveillance
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Sustainable pirarucu management
- Managed fisheries value chain
- Social organization and community autonomy
- Infrastructure and technical support
- Sustainable income in extractivist territories

## Voices from the territory

*"This work, carried out with support from the LIRA Fund, was extremely important for strengthening pirarucu management, supporting lake monitoring and surveillance, as well as fish counting, harvesting, and the acquisition of fishing materials, nets, and gear, along with administrative support."*  
(Raimundo Falcão, APADRIT)



# Nhadé Kagwariva Arépopoaká – Strengthening Environmental and Territorial Management of the Jiahui Indigenous Territory

APIJ - Association of the Jiahui Indigenous People



R\$ 150,000.00



24 months



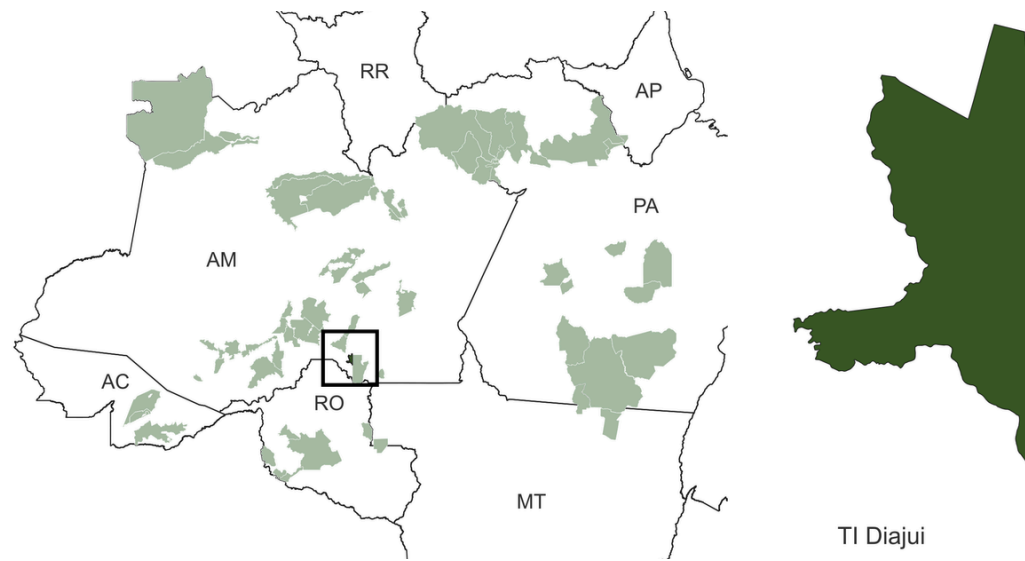
Jiahui Indigenous community



Jiahui Indigenous Land



National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples; International Institute for Education of Brazil.



## What changed

With improved infrastructure, training, and field presence, APIJ strengthened its role as a territorial leader. Access to technology facilitated environmental surveillance and political coordination. The agroforestry system created prospects for sustainable production, and the assembly reinforced the association's ability to promote collective decision-making with broad participation.

## What we learned

Territorial management becomes stronger when it originates within the communities themselves. The APIJ project showed that, with autonomy, technical support, and well-directed resources, it is possible to integrate environmental protection, sustainable production, and political participation into a single process, led with knowledge and responsibility by the Jiahui people.

## Planning, planting, protecting

In the Jiahui Indigenous Land, every action built with the community strengthens their permanence in the territory. The APIJ project integrated traditional knowledge, technology, and collective decision-making into a process of real strengthening. With structure, organization, and a vision for the future, the Jiahui people reaffirm their presence and their capacity to lead their own paths.

## Management by those who care

How the APIJ project strengthened the Jiahui territory through structure, production, and political training

## Objective

To support villages in the Jiahui territory by strengthening agroforestry systems, continuing territorial surveillance actions, and improving the association's administrative management.

## How it was done

APIJ's headquarters was renovated and equipped with internet, television, and webcams. Three GPS devices and one drone were acquired for territorial surveillance. Agroforestry systems were implemented with fruit tree seedlings, and one surveillance mission was carried out. The association also held a workshop on administrative management and organized an assembly with the participation of 105 members.

## What the project delivered

- 136 people directly benefited
- Renovation and structuring of the association's headquarters
- Installation of internet, TV, and webcams
- Acquisition of 3 GPS devices and 1 drone for surveillance
- Implementation of agroforestry systems with fruit seedlings
- 1 territorial surveillance mission
- General assembly with 105 participants
- Administrative management workshop with 21 participants
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial protection and Indigenous surveillance
- Food sovereignty and agroforestry
- Community management and political training
- Institutional infrastructure and connectivity
- Social organization and collective participation

## Voices from the territory

"Through the project, in the Territorial Monitoring axis, we included actions for environmental agents and also the implementation of agroforestry systems and associativism workshops. It was an opportunity to execute the resources, as an Indigenous people, with the methodology and implementation of APIJ itself. We were very happy, because it was one of the first experiences we had with a larger amount of resources raised until then. We managed to do something more effective for our people. We are very grateful, because for APIJ it was a learning experience."

(Cleiton R.M-Jiahui, treasurer of APIJ )



# Strengthening the Local Association – Canutama Extractive Reserve

ASARC - Agro-extractivist Association of the Canutama Extractive Reserve



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



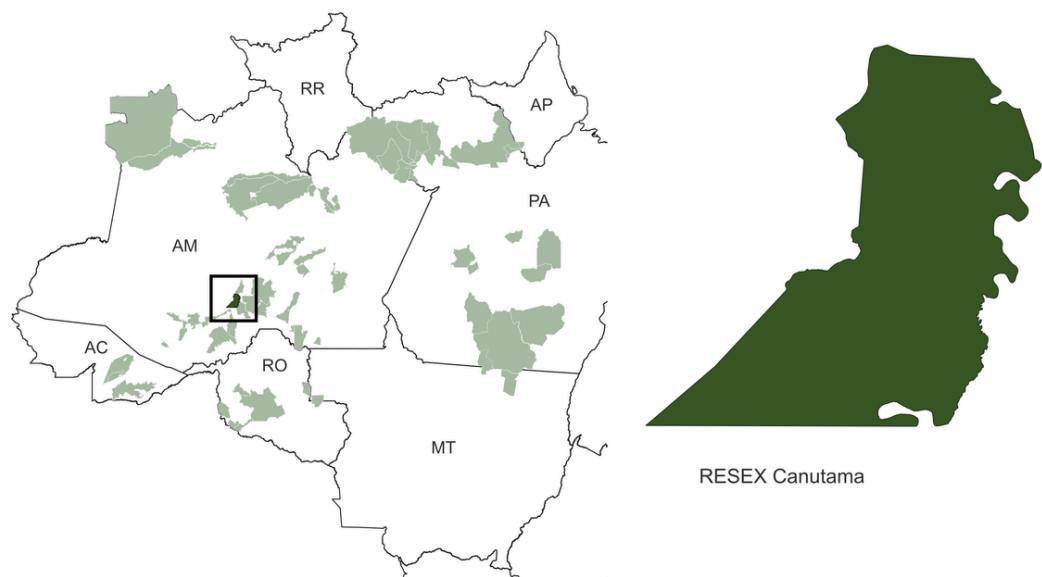
Riverine communities, extractivists, and Indigenous peoples



Canutama Extractive Reserve



State Secretariat for the Environment; Agro-extractivist Producers Association of Canutama.



## What changed

ASARC gained the structure it needed to coordinate its actions and better represent community interests. Transportation improved access to families, and leadership training strengthened institutional autonomy. Exchange between associations encouraged the sharing of experiences and network building.

## What we learned

Institutional strengthening of local associations is a decisive step toward ensuring that forest communities have the real capacity to plan, manage, and defend their territories. ASARC demonstrated that, with basic infrastructure, training, and technical support, it is possible to consolidate governance networks and expand community participation in shaping the future of the Extractive Reserve.

## Structure to move forward

In the Canutama Extractive Reserve, LIRA Fund support helped consolidate an association better prepared to face challenges and expand possibilities. ASARC gained a stronger presence in the territory, greater capacity for coordination, and the confidence to lead new phases of community organization and shared management.

## An organization that crosses rivers

*How strengthening ASARC advanced community management and communication across the Canutama Extractive Reserve*

### Objective

To strengthen social organization, income generation, and quality of life for residents of the Canutama Extractive Reserve, through the implementation of Management Plan actions focused on community coordination, transportation, and communication.

### How it was done

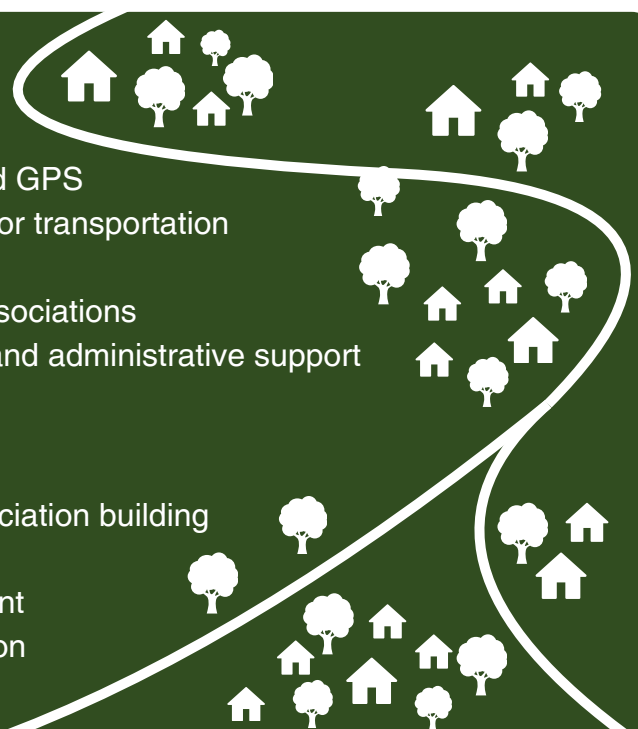
The project supported the acquisition of essential equipment (laptop, printer, mobile phone, and GPS), as well as a 15 HP outboard motor and a boat, improving mobility and the association's operational capacity. Workshops on territorial management and organizational management were held, along with exchange visits with other institutions in the region.

## What the project delivered

- 215 people directly benefited
- Acquisition of laptop, printer, mobile phone, and GPS
- Acquisition of 15 HP outboard motor and boat for transportation
- 02 workshops with 26 participants
- Exchange visits with partner institutions and associations
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Institutional strengthening and community association building
- Infrastructure and territorial mobility
- Leadership training and community management
- Participatory governance and network integration
- Communication and social coordination



## Voices from the territory

*“I am Francisco Antônio da Silva, a resident of the Canutama Extractive Reserve, living in the Fortaleza community. Through the LIRA Project, we were able to obtain several materials for our association, and it made a real difference. I want to say that this project is very important for us to keep moving forward.”*  
(Francisco Antônio da Silva, ASARC member)



# Strengthening the Managed Pirarucu Production Chain in the Médio Purus Extractive Reserve

ATAMP - Agro-extractivist Workers' Association of Médio Purus



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



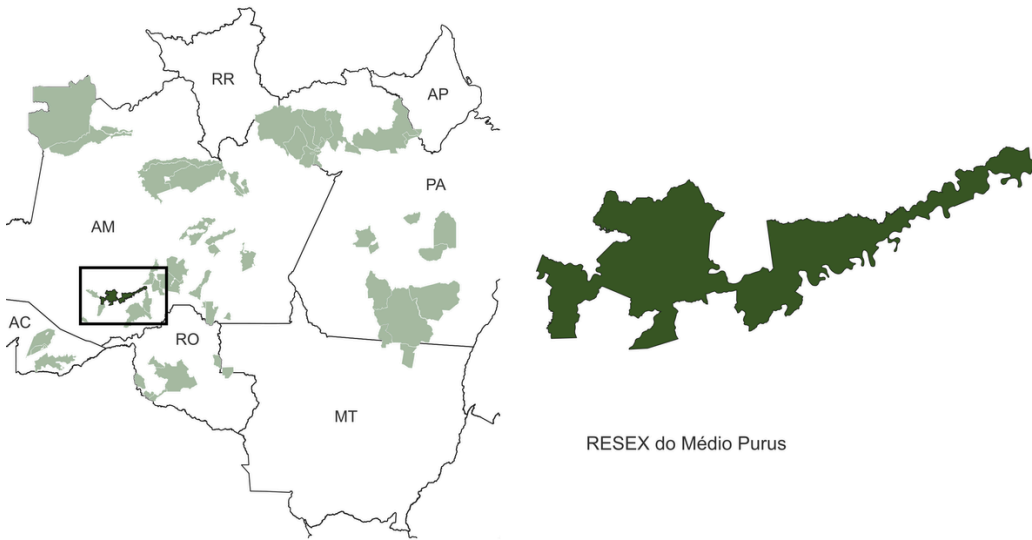
Fishers and extractivists



Médio Purus Extractive Reserve



Institute for Human, Social and Environmental Development (DESENVOLVER)



## What changed

The pirarucu production chain became more organized and secure. The season yielded 140 managed fish, totaling 9,866 kg of fish sold. The families involved gained more predictable income, and the association strengthened its autonomy in coordinating the management process.

## What we learned

Strengthening the pirarucu chain is a direct result of investment in infrastructure, training, and technical support. ATAMP's experience shows that community-based management is a powerful tool for sustainable development when led by those who live in and know the territory.

## Collective strength in every net cast

In the Médio Purus reserve, pirarucu fishing has grown stronger through the collective effort of extractivist families. With LIRA Fund support, ATAMP organized its production, expanded community income, and reaffirmed the power of sustainable management as a practice of coexistence with the forest.

## Responsible production, sustainable income

How ATAMP's project structured managed pirarucu fishing and strengthened income generation in the Médio Purus Extractive Reserve

### Objective

To carry out the sustainable and collective management of pirarucu in the lakes of the Médio Purus Extractive Reserve, with technical support, input acquisition, and logistical infrastructure to ensure income and quality of life for the families involved.

### How it was done

The project provided support for purchasing gill nets, fishing tackle, and other inputs needed for managed fishing. It also ensured technical support throughout the counting, weighing, and commercialization of the catch, while strengthening ATAMP's structure with administrative and accounting management support.

## What the project delivered

- 290 people directly benefited
- Acquisition of gill nets, fishing tackle, and fishing inputs
- Technical support throughout the counting, weighing, and sale of the catch
- 140 managed fish, totaling 9,866 kg
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Sustainable pirarucu management
- Extractivist production chain
- Income generation and food security
- Technical support and community organization
- Institutional strengthening and self-management

## Voices from the territory

*"Every day, LIRA dedicates its attention and invests in Amazon communities, and this is generating very positive results. It is through projects like this that activities are developing across the Amazon."*  
(ATAMP member)



# Construction of the Camicuã Village Cultural Center and Strengthening of Indigenous Women of Camicuã Village Through Handicrafts

Pupykary Institute



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



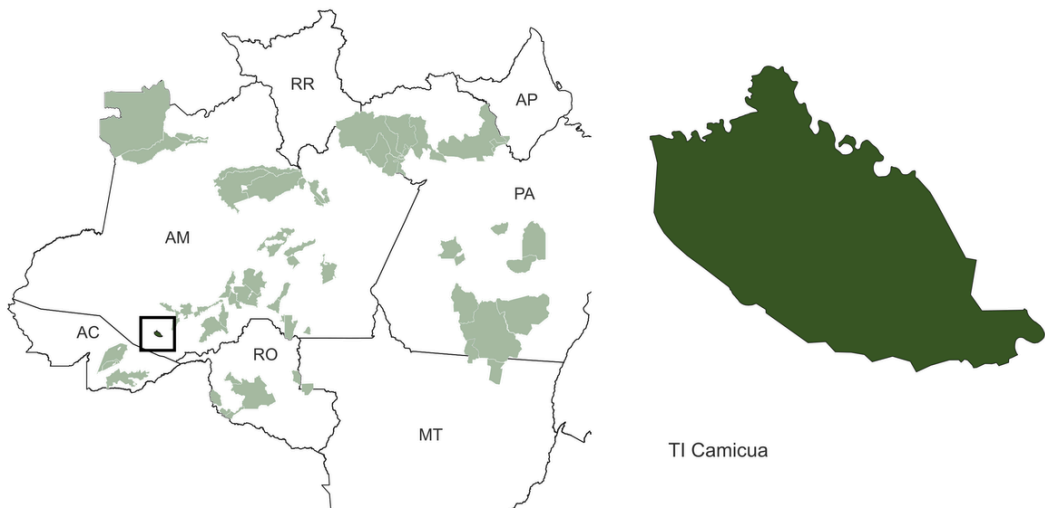
Apurinã and Jamamadi Indigenous peoples, women's collectives, youth and elders' group



Camicuã Indigenous Land



CTL / Polo Base Coordinator / SESAI Boca do Acre; CTL Coordination / FUNAI Boca do Acre; Apurinã and Jamamadi Women's Group of Boca do Acre; Municipal Education Secretariat / SEMED Indigenous Coordination



## What changed

The new infrastructure created a collective space for cultural expressions, community gatherings, and the valorization of traditional practices. Women took on a central role in strengthening the local economy and the living culture of their people.

## What we learned

Strengthening cultural and collective spaces deepens the sense of belonging and activates networks of exchange, memory, and learning. When women lead this process, pathways to autonomy, income, and identity affirmation flourish.

## Caring for culture is sowing the future

The Sukuna Cultural Center has become a living meeting point between past and future. It is where women, youth, and elders share knowledge, celebrate ancestry, and reinvent ways of living that strengthen the common good. In a context of challenges to diversity, the experience of the Camicuã Indigenous Land reaffirms the strength of community bonds and the importance of spaces that keep a people's roots alive.

## Culture that flourishes in circle

*How the cultural center strengthened identities, knowledge, and women's leadership in the Camicuã Indigenous Land*

### Objective

To build and equip the Sukuna Cultural Center in Camicuã village, contributing to community engagement in the recovery of traditional cultural practices. The project also aimed to strengthen seed-based handicraft production as a source of income for village residents, with women leading the management of the activity.

### How it was done

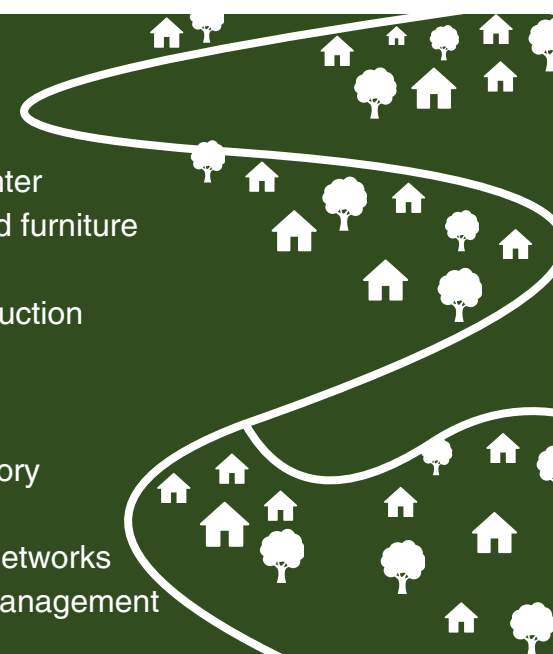
The project enabled the construction of the Sukuna Cultural Center, equipped with a sound system, projector, microphones, laptops, and chairs, along with specific tools for biojewelry production. Training sessions promoted the proper use of the equipment, fostering the autonomy of women artisans.

## What the project delivered

- 850 people directly benefited
- Construction of the Sukuna Cultural Center
- Acquisition of audiovisual equipment and furniture
- Equipment for biojewelry production
- Training on tool use and handicraft production

## Project impact pillars

- Cultural valorization and collective memory
- Women's leadership and care economy
- Institutional strengthening and support networks
- Indigenous autonomy and community management



## Voices from the territory

*"The exchange of knowledge within LIRA is immense. When we take part in training like this, we don't just see one reality, we gain access to many realities, in different contexts and different regions. We learn from the Quilombola people, from riverside communities, and we see that we can always improve. That is the main purpose of LIRA."*  
(José Miguel Nascimento Oliveira, PUPYKARY)

# Rondônia / Acre Region

In Rondônia, forest areas face strong deforestation pressure driven by agribusiness expansion, while policies that incentivize conservation and sustainable activities remain limited. In this context, Indigenous organizations have stood out for their resistance and for building their own economic models centered on community autonomy. Proximity to mid-sized urban centers also favors shorter supply chains and greater economic dynamism.

In Acre, a long history of public policies focused on conservation and the socio-bioeconomy has helped form consolidated associations of residents, extractivists, and smallholder farmers. This environment has enabled the strengthening of cooperatives that support production purchasing, technical assistance, and capacity building.

The initiative brought together seven Conservation Units and five Indigenous Lands, demonstrating the viability of the model across different contexts. Production chains include açai, handicrafts, rubber, cacao, Brazil nuts, cassava, fruits, and tourism, operating in municipal, state, and national markets.

The initiatives strengthened commercial arrangements between organizations and partners, expanding local economies and creating conditions for their continuity. This is the initiative with the greatest number of socioproductive organizations and partners involved.

Discover the agents of transformation in the Rondônia/Acre region, their results, and their impacts.





R\$ 5,020,000.00



2020 - 2024



Extractivist  
Communities  
and Indigenous  
Peoples



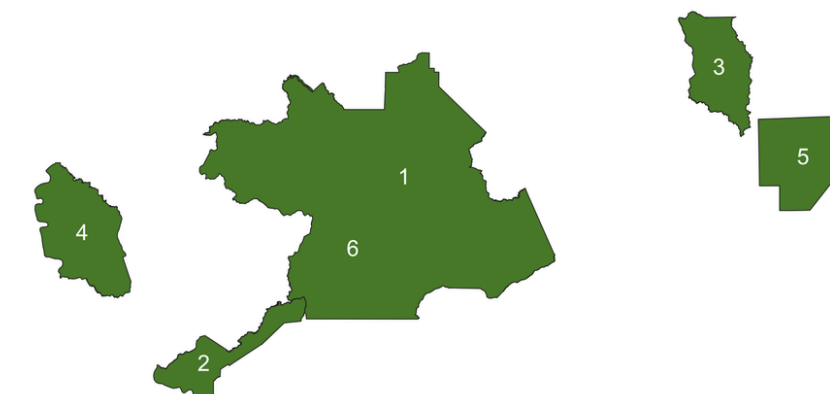
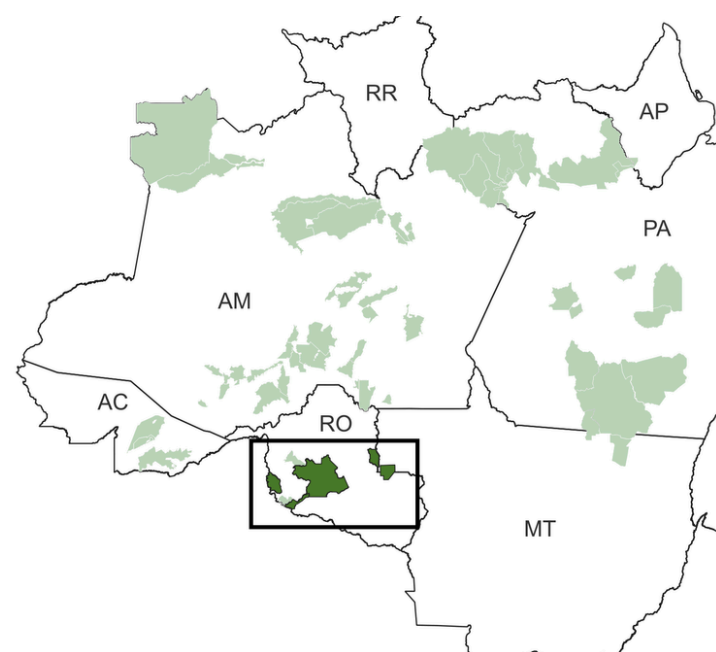
Pacaás Novos National Park;  
Rio Cautário State Extractive Reserve;  
Sete de Setembro, Uru-eu-wau-wau, and  
Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Lands



Metareilá Association of the Suruí Indigenous People;  
Uru-eu-wau-wau/Jupaú Indigenous People's  
Association; Zavidjaj Djigúhr Indigenous Association;  
Karo Pajgap Indigenous Association;  
Santo André Indigenous Association;  
Seringueiros of Guaporé Valley's Association



ICMBio; Ação Ecológica Guaporé; University of Rondônia  
/ Graduate Program in Geography; Conservation Units  
Coordination – CUC/SEDAM; Garah Itxa Indigenous  
Forest Sustainable Production and Extractivism  
Cooperative of the Paiter Suruí People.



- 1 PARNA Pacaas Novos
- 2 RESEX Rio Cautario
- 3 TI Igarapé Lourdes
- 4 TI Pacaás Novos
- 5 TI Sete de Setembro
- 6 TI Uru-eu-wau-wau

## Connections that protect and transform

*Integrated management strengthens Indigenous and extractivist territories in Rondônia*

### Objective

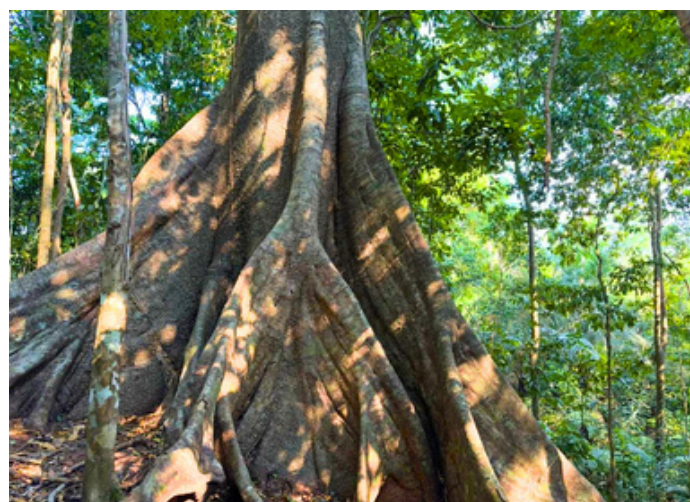
The Connecting Indigenous Lands project aimed to promote the socioenvironmental sustainability of Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in Rondônia, through the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) for four Indigenous Lands and two Conservation Units. In doing so, it contributed to the conservation of nearly 3 million hectares of forest and the strengthening of Indigenous and extractivist associations to advance sustainable development in their territories.

### How it was done

Implemented actions focused on coordination across different protected territories, integrating strategies for environmental protection, income generation, and institutional strengthening. Infrastructure was improved, production chains were strengthened, and communities received training. The project also promoted Indigenous tourism, fire brigade formation, and the valorization of Indigenous leadership in conservation.

## What changed

Coordination across territories and organizations expanded the capacity to respond to threats and strengthened the autonomy of local communities. New income-generating activities were activated, including tourism and the processing of forest products, while governance and political advocacy by organizations were strengthened, including the mobilization of new resources to sustain ongoing activities.



## What we learned

The project demonstrated the power of alliances between territories and organizations with distinct identities and challenges. Integrated action strengthens local strategies and expands possibilities for political advocacy, environmental protection, and income generation grounded in traditional ways of life.



## Toward a living, connected territory

By connecting peoples and protected areas, the project consolidated an innovative model of territorial coordination in Rondônia. The exchange between communities, the strengthening of local organizations, and the concrete results in conservation and income generation leave a powerful legacy for the forests and peoples of the region.

## What the project delivered

- 960 people directly benefited, including 752 Indigenous people
- 2 Conservation Units and 4 Indigenous Lands with management plans implemented (2.9 million hectares)
- Brazil nut drying shed, cassava processing houses, tourism complex, and vehicles acquired
- Visitation Plan developed and first Indigenous fire brigade in Rondônia formed
- 77 people trained in sustainable production or territorial management

## Project impact pillars

- Integrated territorial management across Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units
- Institutional strengthening and community infrastructure
- Production chains and community-based tourism
- Advocacy and mobilization of new resources



## Voices from the territory

*"I want to thank the LIRA project for the support it provided over these four years for territorial protection and monitoring, and for helping our organization grow, both in production and in the monitoring of our Land."*

**(Bitate Uru-eu-wau-wau )**

*"I am here to congratulate all of IPÊ for developing work that transforms our reality. [...] Developing projects within Indigenous territories that are extremely important today, not only for us, but for the entire planet."*

**(Txai Surui)**



R\$ 4,170,000.00



2020 - 2024



Extractivists and riverine communities

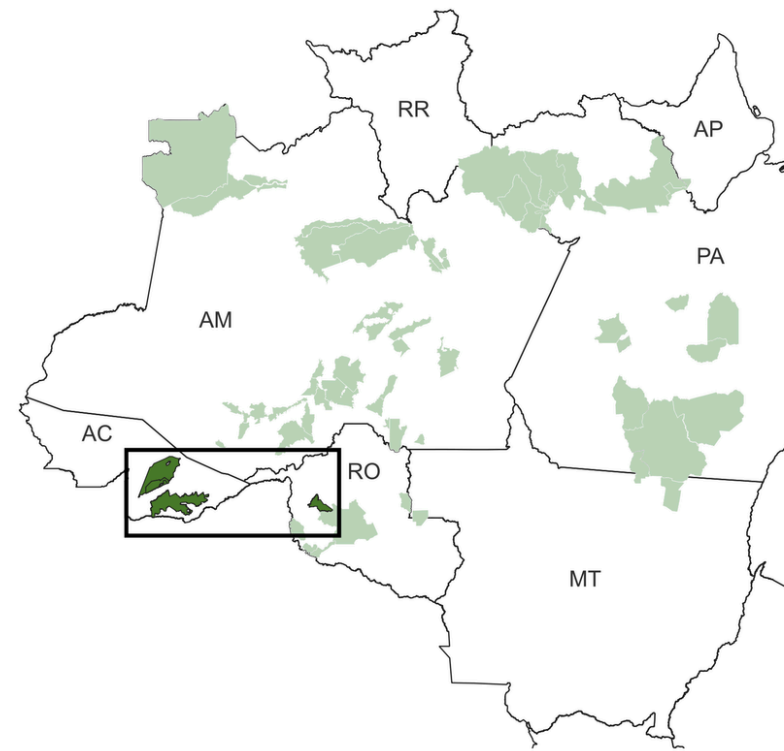


Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve; Cazumbá-Iracema Extractive Reserve; Macauã National Forest; São Francisco National Forest; Guajará-Mirim State Park



Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve Residents and Producers Associations (Assis Brasil, Brasileia and Epitaciolândia, Sena Madureira, and Xapuri); Cazumbá Rubber Estate Rubber Tappers' Association; Macauã National Forest Extractivists Association.

Amazon Workers' Center (CTA); WWF-Brasil; ICMBio; EMBRAPA; Federal University of Acre; Acre State Secretariat for the Environment; Rondônia State Secretariat for Environmental Development; State Secretariat for Entrepreneurship and Tourism; VERT-Shoes; Luisa Abram Chocolates; Árvores para o Planeta; EME Amazônia; Lorenzo Expeditions; Municipal Governments of Xapuri, Assis Brasil, Nova Mamoré, and Guajará-Mirim; Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)



- 1 FLONA São Francisco
- 2 FLONA Macauã
- 3 PAREST Guajará-Mirim
- 4 RESEX Cazumbá Iracema
- 5 RESEX Chico Mendes

**Work that grows from the forest**

*Governance and income generation strengthen conserved territories in Acre and Rondônia*

**Objective**

The Nossa Bio project aimed to implement actions that strengthened management effectiveness across Conservation Units in the states of Acre and Rondônia.

**How it was done**

Actions brought together different local stakeholders to strengthen governance, promote ecotourism, and consolidate sustainable production chains. Essential infrastructure was put in place, monitoring and management applications were developed, extractivist activities were expanded, and territorial and environmental management tools were refined.

## What changed

The project expanded sustainable income-generation opportunities, boosting the self-esteem of extractivist communities and enabling the commercialization of forest products in new markets. The strengthening of associations and institutional capacity provided better conditions for territorial management and greater political advocacy.



## What we learned

Amid climatic, political, and health challenges, the initiative demonstrated the capacity to promote concrete and lasting opportunities for extractivist families. With a focus on valuing local knowledge, infrastructure, and commercialization, the project advanced the leadership of women and youth in territorial management and income generation.



## Strong roots, living future

With seeds planted in every community, the project leaves as its legacy more organized territories, with structured income, strengthened infrastructure, and consolidated relationships among government, local organizations, and the private sector. A living forest that generates work, dignity, and a future for those who protect it.

## What the project delivered

- 1,195 people directly benefited, including 400 women
- 4 Conservation Units with management plans implemented (2.1 million hectares)
- 23 physical structures and 14 medium-sized vehicles and equipment delivered
- New product brand launched at the 1st Ateliê da Floresta Fair
- R\$ 5.4 million in revenue from CVP rubber sales
- 1,233 people trained in sustainable production or territorial management

## Project impact pillars

- Strengthening of local governance and associations
- Sustainable production chains and structured commercialization
- Social technologies for monitoring and management
- Inclusion of youth and women in economic activities



## Voices from the territory

*"Thanks to the Nossa Bio project, it was possible to hold these meetings even in the face of great difficulties. [...] Many times I would run the meetings and write the minutes at the same time, because I was not able to bring anyone along."*

**(Cleisson Monteiro, President of AMOPREX)**



# Community Association in Action

AGUAPÉ - Seringueiros of Guaporé Valley's Association



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



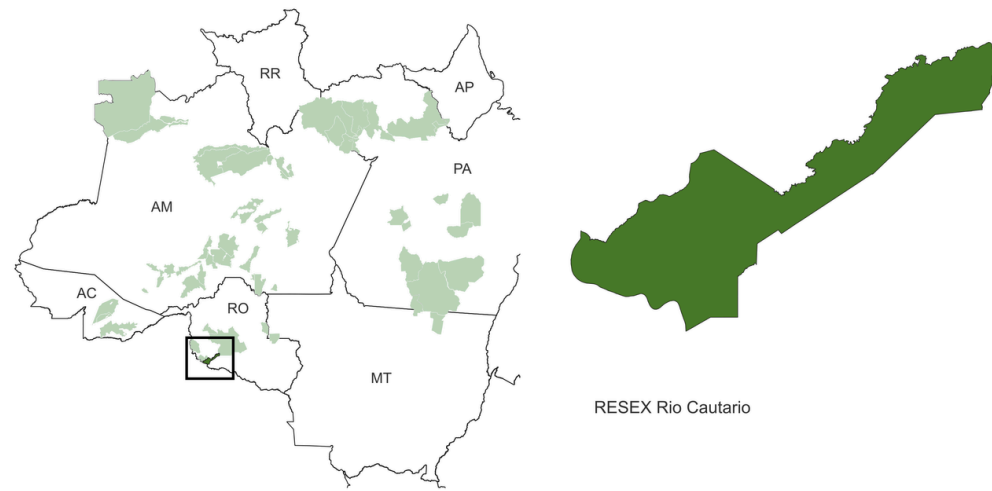
Women, youth, and extractivists



Rio Cautário Extractive Reserve (State and Federal)



Ethno-environmental Defense Association; Institute of Brazilian Studies (IEB); Rural Technical Assistance and Extension Agency (EMATER); State Secretariat for Environmental Development; ICMBio.



RESEX Rio Cautario

## Objective

To strengthen the sustainable development of extractivist communities, focusing on structuring and improving local production chains, particularly rubber and Brazil nuts.

## How it was done

The project supported the renovation of AGUAPÉ's headquarters and invested in the acquisition of a vehicle, internet connectivity, a management system, and inputs for extractivists. Workshops on best practices in rubber management and workplace safety were also held, alongside technical advisory actions to support harvesting seasons and open new commercialization channels.

## What changed

With improved infrastructure and technical support, AGUAPÉ advanced in organizing its production, expanded commercialization opportunities, and established itself as a benchmark for extractivist governance in the Guaporé region.

## What we learned

Investing in community association building is a pathway to autonomy for forest peoples. When structure, advisory support, and recognition are in place, organizations gain the strength to care for the territory, generate income sustainably, and inspire new community leaders.

## Roots that sustain the collective

AGUAPÉ's experience shows that strengthening community associations is a powerful pathway to uniting tradition, organization, and sustainable development. In a region where extractivism is part of identity and subsistence, supporting the functioning of associations also ensures that families can remain in the territory, with dignity, agency, and an active voice in the defense of the forest.

## What the project delivered

- 210 people directly benefited
- AGUAPÉ headquarters renovated
- 01 vehicle acquired
- PPE and inputs distributed
- Internet connectivity and management system implemented
- 02 training workshops held
- Technical support for harvesting seasons and commercialization

## Project impact pillars

- Sociobiodiversity production chains
- Institutional strengthening
- Extractivist autonomy
- Community development



## Voices from the territory

*"This project was very important for strengthening our organization in the pursuit of improvement, quality of life, and better prices for our products. We secured better contracts for rubber and pirarucu sales, with more competitive prices and partnerships established for years ahead, providing greater financial security for our families. The project also enabled the acquisition of a vehicle, which improved logistics and families' access to essential public policies, such as the regularization of the CAF."*

**(Leomarques Silva Costa)**



# Makan Ka Mixen

AISA - Santo André Indigenous Association – Oro Nao People



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



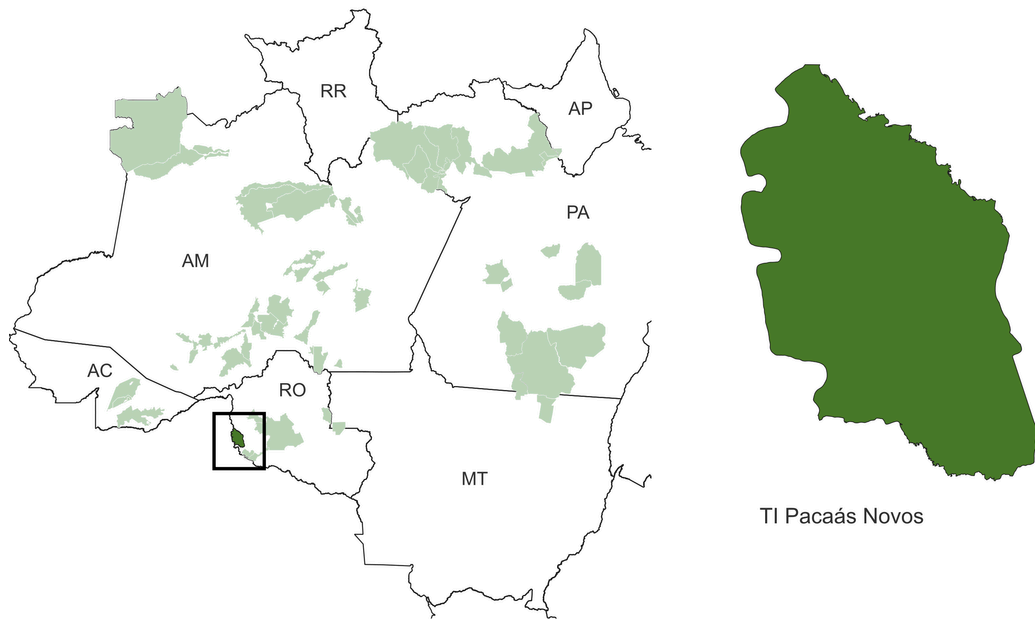
Oro Nao, Oro Eo, Oro At, Oro Mom, Kanoé, Suruí, Oro Waran, and Makurap Indigenous peoples



Pacaás Novas Indigenous Land



Ethno-environmental Defense Association



TI Pacaás Novos

## What changed

With the acquisition of the vehicle, the community gained agility in carrying out territorial surveillance and strengthening production logistics. Transportation became a strategic asset for both protection and income generation, connecting villages and strengthening local organization.

## What we learned

Adequate infrastructure is a basic condition for Indigenous communities to organize autonomously. Investments in equipment, logistics, and transportation strengthen production chains, facilitate access to public policies, and expand surveillance capacity, directly contributing to territorial sovereignty.

## A movement that unites paths

With every new road traveled, communities reaffirm their presence and authority over the territory. With LIRA's support, the Oro Nao people were able to structure their way of protecting and producing, weaving with wheels and networks a stronger, more connected future between villages, forest, and well-being.

## An open road to community strengthening

How transportation strengthened the Brazil nut chain and surveillance in the Pacaás Novas Indigenous Land

### Objective

The project promotes economic sustainability and strengthens ground-based territorial monitoring in the Pacaás Novas Indigenous Land, contributing to community autonomy and territorial preservation.

### How it was done

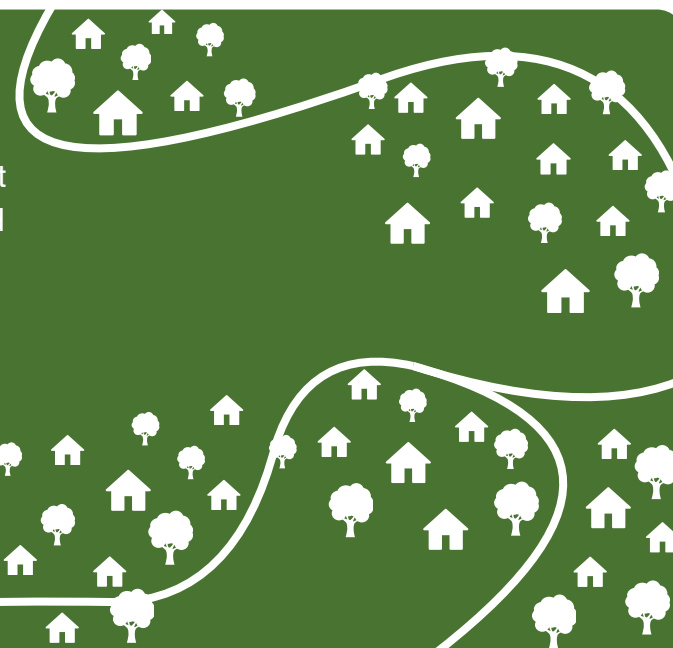
Actions focused on strengthening the Brazil nut production chain and acquiring a vehicle to support the movement of produce and carry out monitoring along the access road to the Indigenous Land.

## What the project delivered

- 350 people directly benefited
- 04 territorial surveillance missions carried out
- 01 vehicle acquired to support protection and logistics activities

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial protection
- Institutional strengthening
- Sociobiodiversity production chains
- Indigenous autonomy



## Voices from the territory

“My name is Benjamin Oro Nao, and I am grateful for the acquisition of our pickup truck, which will greatly help the community in monitoring our land and also for the Indigenous fire brigade. We are very happy. Thank you to our great partner LIRA.”

(Benjamin Oro Nao, AISA representative)



# Territorial and Ethno-environmental Protection of the Uru Eu Wau Wau Indigenous Land

APIA - Amondawa Indigenous People's Association



R\$ 150,000.00



9 months



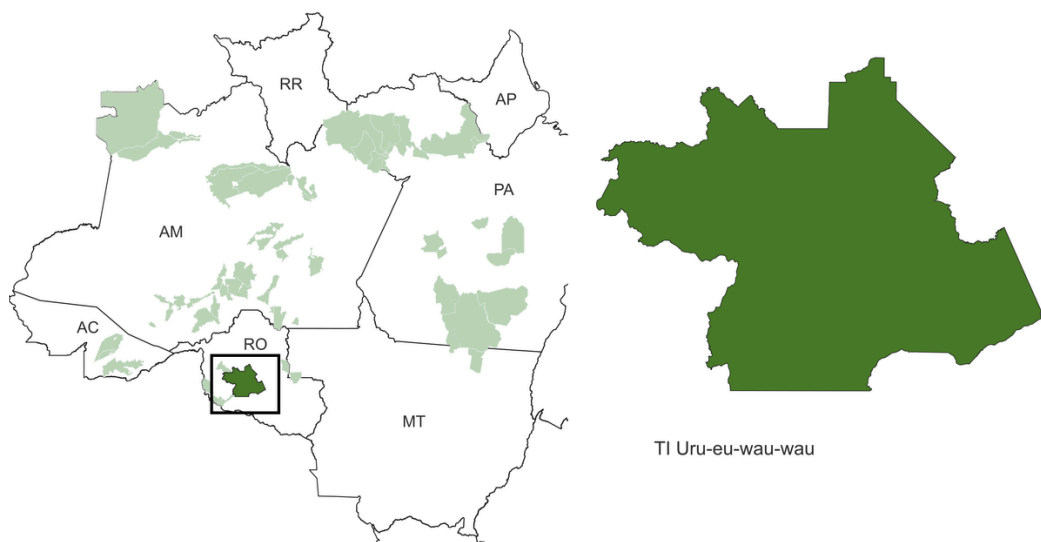
Amondawa and Oro Wari  
Indigenous peoples



Igarapé Indigenous Land;  
Uru Eu Wau Wau Indigenous Land



FUNAI; Uru Eu Wau Wau  
Ethno-environmental Protection Front



## What changed

The association gained the structure needed to protect the territory, improve agricultural production, and strengthen its cultural coordination. Territorial surveillance became more efficient, food production increased in scale, and exchange activities strengthened ties between ethnic groups, promoting collective learning and the valorization of Indigenous ways of life.

## What we learned

Protecting the territory is also about cultivating, sharing, and affirming ancestral knowledge. APIA's project reinforces that the combination of food sovereignty, Indigenous surveillance, and cultural strengthening is a powerful pathway to ensuring the continuity of life and resistance in the territories.

## Seeds that protect the future

In the Uru Eu Wau Wau Indigenous Land, cultivation is also an act of protection. APIA's project showed how surveillance, agriculture, and the exchange of knowledge can work together to strengthen the autonomy of Indigenous peoples. Every step taken across the territory is also a gesture of care for future generations.

## Cultivating territory, preserving culture

*How strengthening APIA combined territorial protection, production, and knowledge exchange between the Amondawa and Oro Wari peoples*

### Objective

To promote the institutional, cultural, and territorial strengthening of the Amondawa Indigenous People's Association, through actions focused on territorial protection, food production, and the valorization of traditional knowledge through exchange between Indigenous peoples.

### How it was done

The project provided technical support for soil preparation and the cultivation of food crops including cassava and corn, as well as support for distributing flour production. Mobile phones and a drone were acquired for territorial surveillance, and a workshop was held focused on the use of these tools. A cultural exchange between the Amondawa and Oro Wari peoples consolidated the sharing of experiences and traditional knowledge.

## What the project delivered

- 140 people directly benefited
- Technical support for cassava and corn cultivation and harvesting
- Support for the distribution of flour production
- Acquisition of drone and mobile phones for territorial surveillance
- Workshop with 34 participants on drone use
- Cultural exchange between the Amondawa and Oro Wari peoples
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial protection and Indigenous surveillance
- Food sovereignty and sustainable production
- Cultural strengthening and knowledge exchange
- Infrastructure for self-management
- Community coordination and governance

## Voices from the territory

*"This experience allowed us to better understand our rights and responsibilities, and also equipped us to hold government authorities accountable in the defense of our territory, our people, our culture, art, and history. This combination of activities has promoted significant strengthening of our culture and local economy."*

**(APIA representative)**





# Strengthening the Governance System of the Ikolen – Gavião People

ASSIZA - Zavidjaj Djiguhr Indigenous Association



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



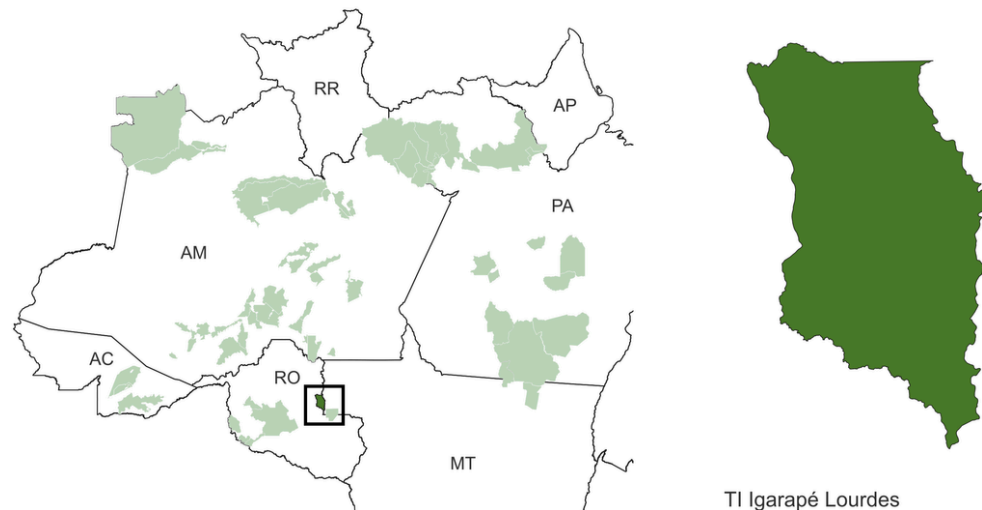
Indigenous peoples and extractivists



Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Land



Kanindé; FUNAI; Ji-Paraná Municipal Government; Comim



TI Igarapé Lourdes

## What changed

The association gained the structure to coordinate the Brazil nut chain more efficiently. Harvest organization improved, extractivists began working with greater safety, and production reached new commercialization channels. ASSIZA consolidated its institutional presence as a leader in territorial defense and the valorization of Ikolen culture.

## What we learned

Strengthening Indigenous governance also means creating dignified conditions for extractivist work and cultural valorization. ASSIZA's project shows how institutional and productive support, when led with local agency, can transform communities' relationship with their territory and with the cycles of the forest.

## Opportunity that becomes collective achievement

In the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Land, the Ikolen people transform every form of support received into a strategy for strengthening. With ASSIZA's project, the forest remains alive, production gains strength, and the Indigenous organization demonstrates its capacity to lead processes with autonomy, respect, and a vision for the future.

## Governance with identity and a standing forest

How ASSIZA's project strengthened extractivist production and the defense of the rights of the Ikolen – Gavião people

### Objective

To defend the rights and interests of the Ikolen Indigenous people in the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Land, promoting the valorization of traditional knowledge and the protection of natural resources. The project focused efforts on renovating the association's headquarters, supporting Brazil nut harvesting, and strengthening local organization.

### How it was done

The project renovated ASSIZA's headquarters, acquired Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Brazil nut harvesters, and supported the harvest season with inputs and logistics for distributing production. Coordination with the Food Acquisition Program (PAA/CONAB) enabled the sale of 30 tonnes of Brazil nuts. A workshop on PPE use was also held, with 141 participants.

## What the project delivered

- 726 people directly benefited
- Association headquarters renovated
- Acquisition of PPE for Brazil nut harvesting
- Logistical support and inputs for the harvest season
- Coordination for the sale of **30 tonnes** via PAA/CONAB
- Workshop with **141** participants on PPE use
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Brazil nut production chain
- Territorial protection and strengthening of cultural identity
- Indigenous governance and self-management
- Safety and infrastructure for extractivism
- Commercialization and institutional coordination

## Voices from the territory

*"We want to express our gratitude, because this is a learning experience, these are unique opportunities that are truly changing the lives of us Indigenous peoples and extractivists. These are opportunities we never had before, and now we are experiencing a new world. We must seize and embrace these opportunities."*

(ASSIZA member)



# Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Sociobiodiversity Production in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve

COOPAEB - Agro-extractivist Cooperative of Assis Brasil



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



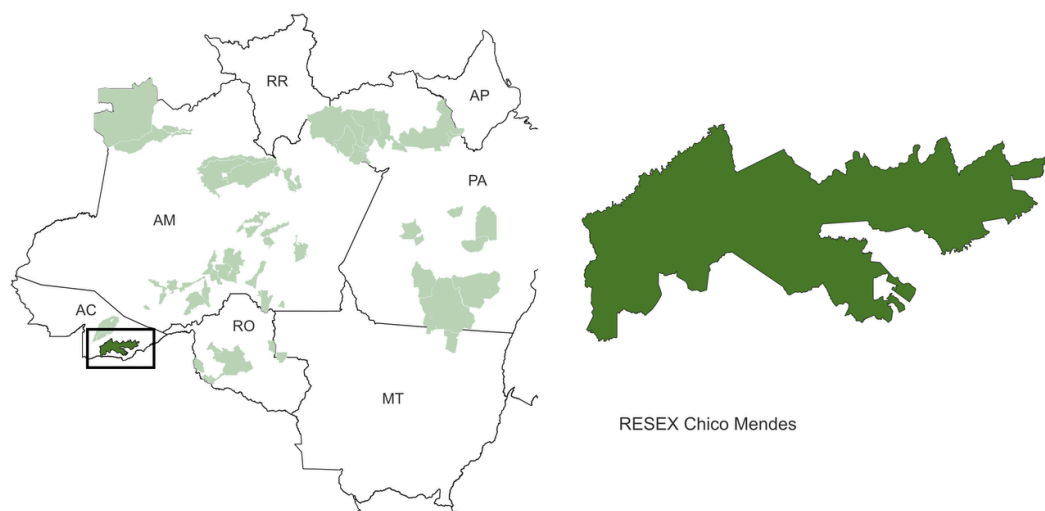
Extractivists



Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve



Nature, Society and Conservation Group;  
National Council of Extractivist Peoples;  
AMOPREAB; AMOPREBE; COOPERACRE.



## What changed

COOPAEB gained institutional momentum and planning capacity. The number of members grew from 24 to 256 over the course of the project, rubber production was resumed with ambitious targets through 2028, and the headquarters began operating with better conditions to coordinate extractivists across the region.

## What we learned

COOPAEB's experience shows how strengthening institutional management and setting clear goals can transform the work of an extractivist cooperative. With adequate physical infrastructure, community coordination, and a medium-term vision, it is possible to build solid networks for sustainable production in traditional territories.

## Cooperating with a vision for the future

In the Chico Mendes reserve, COOPAEB consolidated its role as a leader among extractivist cooperatives. The project supported by the LIRA Fund reinforced the cooperative's structure and laid concrete foundations for its expansion, connecting production, community organization, and consistent goals for the years ahead.

## Plan, grow, stay

How COOPAEB strengthened its management and structure to advance sociobiodiversity across 21 communities in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve

## Objective

To strengthen the institutional capacity of COOPAEB and expand its work in sustainable sociobiodiversity production across 21 communities in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve, through a strategic plan, adequate physical infrastructure, and coordination with extractivist communities.

## How it was done

The cooperative's headquarters was renovated and equipped with furniture, computers, air conditioning, television, cameras, and ATV maintenance services. COOPAEB's Strategic Plan with targets through 2028 was developed, and a training workshop on sustainable economic activity management was held.

## What the project delivered

- 281 people directly benefited
- Renovation and structuring of COOPAEB's headquarters
- Equipment: furniture, computers, air conditioning, TV, and cameras
- ATV maintenance
- Development of COOPAEB's Strategic Plan with targets through 2028
- Workshop with 15 participants on sustainable economic activity management
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Institutional strengthening and strategic planning
- Sustainable production and income generation
- Physical infrastructure and logistical support
- Training for the management of collective enterprises
- Grassroots coordination in extractivist communities

## Voices from the territory

*"The LIRA Network was truly the support we needed to face the challenges we encountered. It does fundamental work, bringing opportunities to strengthen partner institutions. When we started the project, we had 24 members; today we have 256. It also contributed to a strategic plan for the cooperative through 2028. Rubber production in 2022 was 57,000 kg, but by 2028 our mission is to purchase 129 tonnes."*  
(COOPAEB member)



# Strengthening the Rustic Green Bean Production Chain in and around the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve

COOPEGRÃOS - Agroforestry Producers and Smallholder Farmers Cooperative of Brasiléia



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



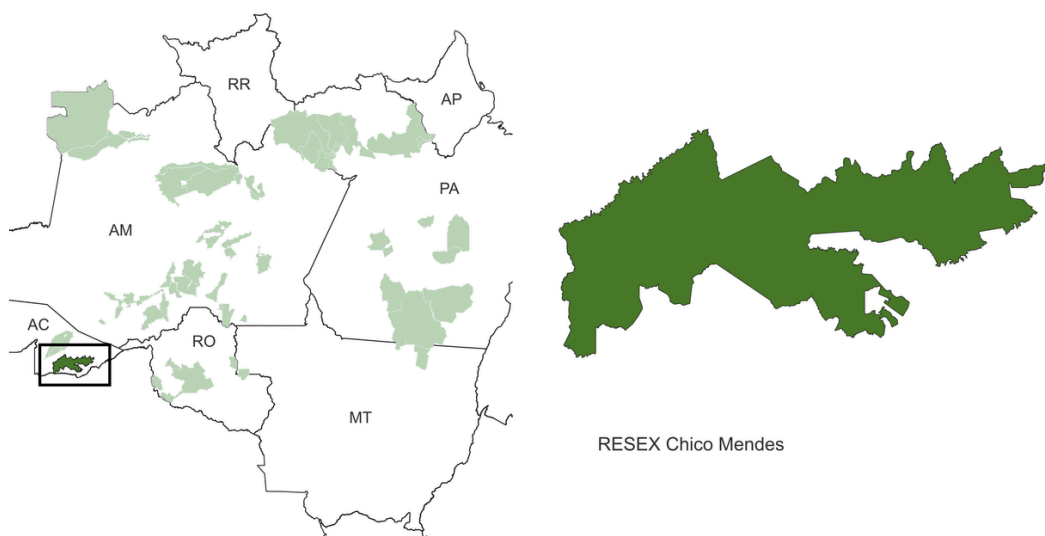
Extractivist women, youth, riverine communities, and agricultural producers



Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve



Women's Thematic Chamber; State Monitoring and Validation Commission; Environmental Services Incentive System; National Council of Extractivist Peoples; Brasiléia Municipal Government; Acre State Government.



## Food, income, and agency

How strengthening the rustic green bean chain mobilized production, training, and community organization in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve

## Objective

To strengthen the production chain of food sustainably cultivated and managed by extractivist and riverine communities, with a focus on rustic green bean production, ensuring food security, territorial valorization, and income generation.

## How it was done

Equipment and threshers were acquired for bean processing, six workshops with 51 participants were held, and a business plan was developed to guide production and commercialization. Communities participated in an agricultural fair to showcase their products and expand market connections.

## What changed

Bean production in the communities gained quality, scale, and recognition. Technical and organizational knowledge was expanded, and the cooperative began operating with greater planning and coordination. Women stood out in the mobilization and management process, strengthening community bonds.

## What we learned

Fostering sustainable chains requires planning, infrastructure, and active community participation. COOPEGRÃOS's project shows that food cultivated with respect for the territory can become a tool for economic autonomy and the strengthening of local relationships.

## Roots that feed and organize

In the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve, beans cultivated with collective care came to represent not only food, but a pathway to autonomy. COOPEGRÃOS's project structured a production model with identity and planning, showing that organized communities are seeds of the future.

## What the project delivered

- 140 people directly benefited
- Acquisition of equipment and threshers for bean processing
- 06 workshops with 51 participants on management, distribution, and productive organization
- Development of a business plan
- Participation in an agricultural fair to launch community-grown beans
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Sustainable production and food security
- Strengthening of smallholder farming
- Women's participation and community organization
- Commercialization and visibility of local products
- Planning and management of cooperative enterprises



## Voices from the territory

*"LIRA gave us the opportunity to build our structure, because the cooperative would not have been able to carry out certain mobilizations on its own. It also encouraged us to reach the market and find new approaches and partners. Furthermore, women's participation in the project makes the community stronger and brings a more caring vision, one of togetherness and unity."*  
(Jaira da Silva, president of COOPEGRÃOS)



# Conserving the Living Forest and Strengthening the Indigenous Economy for the Well-Being of the Ikolen (Gavião) People – Gàla ádjã kàhv

COOPERVEKALA - Vekála Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Forest Sustainable Production and Extractivism Cooperative



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



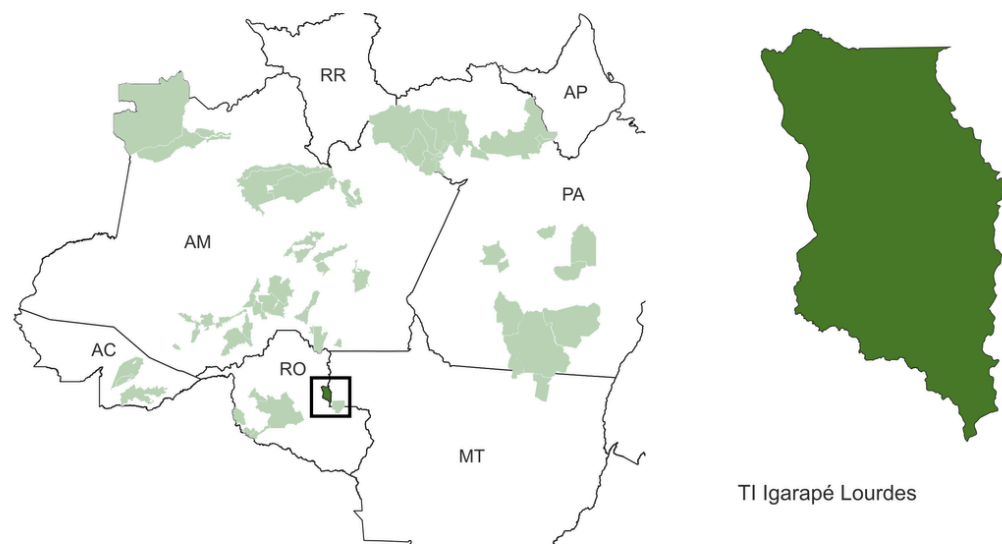
Extractivists, Indigenous women, and youth



Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Land



Forest Trends; Pacto das Águas; Origens Brasil Network; Court of Justice (Special Courts of Ji-Paraná); Federal University of Rondônia.



TI Igarapé Lourdes

## What changed

With adequate physical infrastructure and tools in hand, COOPERVEKALA began to organize and store its production more securely, improving harvest planning and expanding market access. Technical training strengthened members' knowledge and raised the quality of management practices. Community engagement was reinforced through regular meetings that reaffirmed the roles and responsibilities of those involved.

## What we learned

COOPERVEKALA's experience shows that Indigenous leadership can be strengthened through the alliance between technical training, adequate infrastructure, and community organization. Investing in physical structures and local governance is a concrete way to advance initiatives that keep the forest standing and valorize ancestral knowledge.

## From forest to market, with both feet on the ground

In the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Land, Indigenous communities demonstrate that traditional knowledge and modern management can go hand in hand. The construction of the headquarters, the storage warehouse, and the exchange of knowledge are more than physical milestones: they are the foundations of a governance that respects the land, promotes autonomy, and prepares new generations to lead with wisdom.

## From forest to management: the strength of indigenous organization

How COOPERVEKALA structured its headquarters and strengthened its work with sociobiodiversity products

### Objective

To promote the institutional strengthening of COOPERVEKALA and consolidate the cooperative's work in sociobiodiversity chains, with a focus on the sustainable production of Brazil nuts and rubber.

### How it was done

The project built the cooperative's headquarters and a dedicated warehouse for storing extractivist products. Inputs, equipment, and furniture were also acquired, along with logistical support for harvest seasons. Actions included training workshops on best practices in the management of Brazil nuts and açai, as well as meetings to ensure the organization and engagement of the Indigenous community.

## What the project delivered

- 303 people directly benefited
- Construction of the cooperative's headquarters
- Construction of a warehouse for product storage
- Acquisition of office equipment and harvest inputs
- Workshops with 45 participants on best practices in Brazil nut and açai management
- 06 community organization meetings
- Exchange on sociobiodiversity chains
- Management strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Infrastructure for production chains
- Sustainable management of Brazil nuts and açai
- Technical training and strengthening of local knowledge
- Indigenous economic autonomy
- Community governance and institutional standing

## Voices from the territory

*"LIRA brought opportunities to associations that are today leading their own stories. We are carrying out projects with our own hands, something that was not seen in the past."*

(COOPERVEKALA member)



# Our Forest, Our Home: Strengthening Environmental Enforcement Actions for Climate Change Mitigation and the Preservation of Life

CWP - Paiter Wagôh Pakob Indigenous Cultural Center



R\$ 150,000.00



16 months



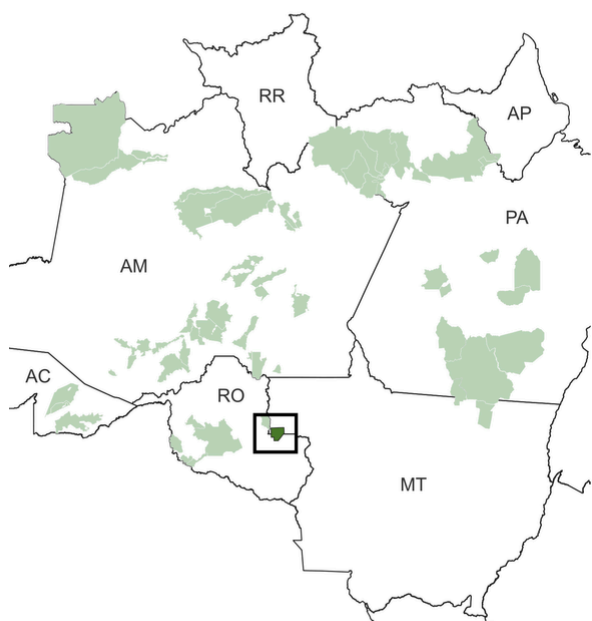
Paiter Suruí  
Indigenous people



Sete de Setembro  
Indigenous Land



FUNAI; Federal Public Ministry.



TI Sete de Setembro

## What changed

The eight expeditions carried out increased community presence in the most vulnerable areas of the Indigenous Land, reducing risks of invasion and illegal use of natural resources. The acquisition of a vehicle and equipment such as a laptop, printer, and camera enabled greater organization and faster response in field operations. The project also improved the Cultural Center's management capacity, promoting greater institutional coordination and autonomy.

## What we learned

The experience shows that territorial protection requires infrastructure and community coordination. By providing adequate tools and recognizing local leaders, the project advanced Indigenous leadership in environmental conservation.

## Defending the forest is also defending a way of life

In the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land, surveillance carried out by Indigenous peoples themselves reinforces sovereignty over the territory and the protection of forests. The project led by the Paiter Wagôh Pakob Cultural Center shows how presence and structure are fundamental strategies for ensuring that the forest remains alive, with its peoples, its stories, and its futures..

## Protection in motion: presence that conserves

*How strengthening monitoring infrastructure advanced territorial security in the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land*

### Objective

To strengthen territorial surveillance activities and local governance in the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land, contributing to environmental integrity and climate change mitigation.

### How it was done

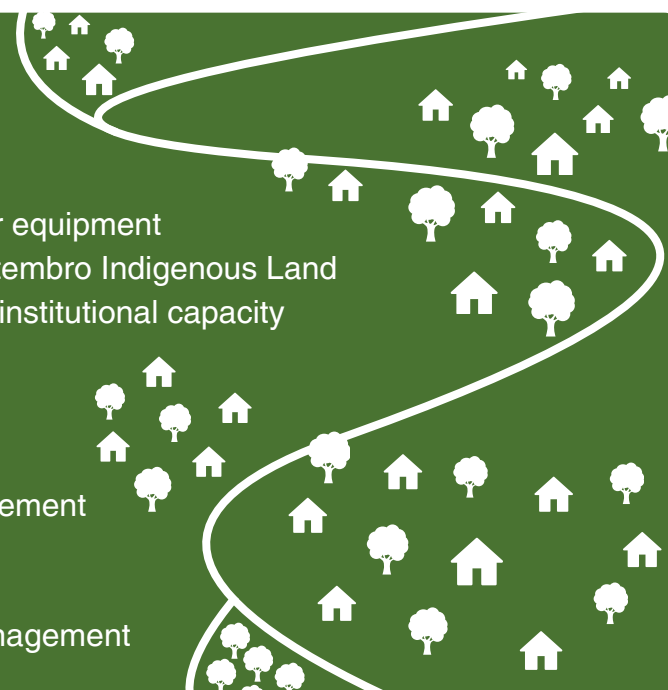
The project structured monitoring actions around the Paiter Wagôh Pakob Indigenous Cultural Center, with the acquisition of a vehicle, technological equipment, and support for surveillance expeditions conducted by Paiter Suruí Indigenous people. Activities aimed to ensure the protection of the forest in the face of external pressures.

## What the project delivered

- 75 people directly benefited
- 08 territorial surveillance expeditions
- Acquisition of 01 vehicle and computer equipment
- Support for monitoring the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land
- Strengthening of the Cultural Center's institutional capacity

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial monitoring and protection
- Infrastructure for environmental enforcement
- Institutional strengthening
- Climate change mitigation
- Indigenous leadership in territorial management



## Voices from the territory

*"We achieved the project's objective, which was to monitor the area around the Paiter Wagôh Pakob Indigenous Cultural Center, providing the necessary support for surveillance and monitoring operations. This made it possible to mitigate illegal exploitation in a specific area of the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land, ensuring the full preservation of the area."*  
(CWP member)



# Participatory Monitoring of the Amazon Brazil Nut: Consolidating Actions and Generating Information for the Ecological and Socioeconomic Sustainability of the Species

ECOPORE - Ação Ecológica Guaporé



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



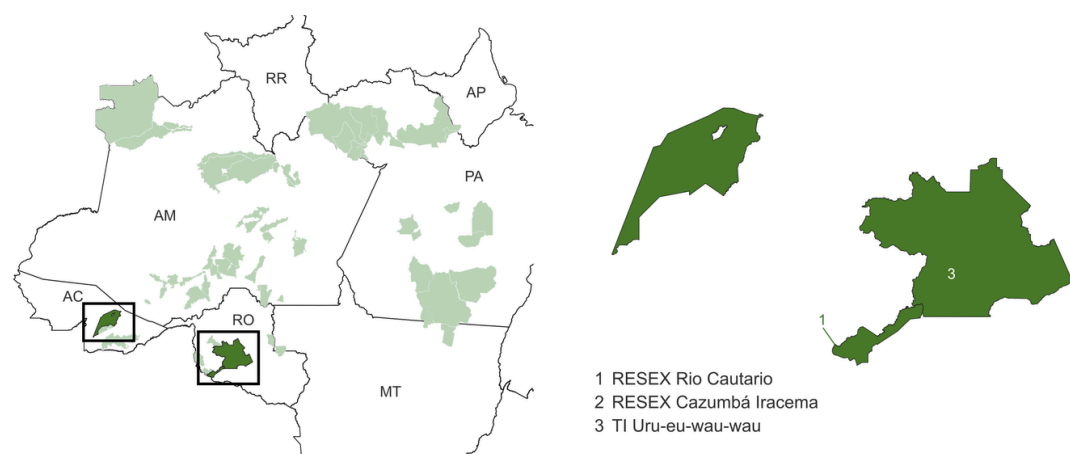
Extractivists and Indigenous peoples



Rio Cautário Extractive Reserve; Cazumbá-Iracema Extractive Reserve; Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Land



Ethno-environmental Defense Association; Cazumbá Rubber Estate Rubber Tappers' Association; Uru-eu-wau-wau Indigenous People's Association; ICMBio; State Secretariat for Environmental Development; Permian Global Brasil.



## Knowledge in network: the power of collaborative monitoring

How ECOPORE and its partners strengthened governance and the conservation of the Amazon Brazil nut across different forest territories

### Objective

To implement actions to consolidate the Complementary Protocol for Monitoring the Conservation and Value Chain of the Amazon Brazil Nut, promoting sustainability and territorial governance across the Conservation Units involved.

### How it was done

The project structured a comprehensive training process with courses for extractivists and public servants, covering data collection and analysis techniques as well as the role of participatory monitoring in forest management. Activities mobilized environmental agents, researchers, local associations, and public agencies through workshops, meetings, and field surveys. The approach expanded knowledge exchange and strengthened community leadership in the protection of the Brazil nut.

## What changed

The monitoring protocol became a useful and accessible tool for extractivist communities, facilitating the collection and understanding of data important for species conservation. The participation of public servants and the involvement of both young people and experienced nut harvesters brought different generations and stakeholders closer to the sociobiodiversity agenda. The growing interest of communities shows that technical knowledge can be an ally of cultural valorization and territorial management.

## What we learned

ECOPORE's project shows how scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge can meet in collaborative learning processes. By involving communities in data collection, interpretation, and use, participatory monitoring becomes a tool for autonomy, responsible management, and the valorization of local populations.

## From the nut to the territory, the future runs through shared knowledge

By transforming data into dialogue and training into community strategies, the project advanced communities' role in caring for the forest. The Amazon Brazil nut, beyond being a source of food and income, is now also a symbol of the connection between science, tradition, and a sustainable future.

## What the project delivered

- 162 people directly benefited
- 24 participants in courses on sustainable management and data collection
- 06 public servants trained in analysis and monitoring
- 07 researchers and technicians involved
- "Encontro do Saberes" with 138 participants and 06 institutions
- Institutional strengthening of ECOPORE through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Participatory monitoring and data generation
- Technical training and shared management
- Strengthening of sustainable chains (Amazon Brazil nut)
- Territorial governance and environmental protection

## Voices from the territory

*"The course was very interesting because, beyond the learning, we participated in building the monitoring process itself. We went to a workshop and then to another course in Porto Velho. Now, being able to bring this training to the reserve and train a greater number of nut harvesters shows that something that once seemed distant is now within reach. Communities can now participate more. Before, when I conducted interviews, people did not understand why so many questions were being asked. Now, we can see that nut harvesters understand better and are increasingly interested in participating in monitoring."*  
(João Carlos Holanda, Brazil nut harvester, Monitor, and ICMBio Temporary Environmental Agent)



# Garah de Paiter Emã Garba and Amazon Guardians Paiter

GAP EY Association



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



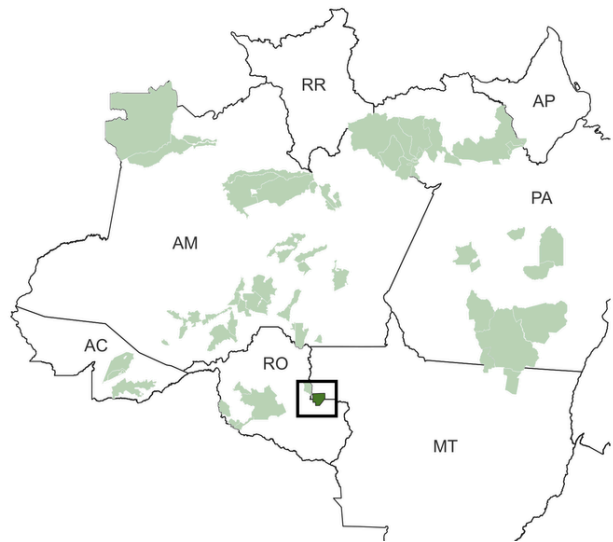
Indigenous peoples



Sete de Setembro  
Indigenous Land



Forest Trends; FT Comunidades;  
International Labour Organization (ILO); FUNAI.



TI Sete de Setembro

## What changed

The consolidation of the headquarters and the training provided boosted the association's work and strengthened women's and youth participation in decision-making processes. The visibility of cultural products and access to communication tools supported the valorization of local culture. The actions contributed to the institutional structuring of GAP EY and the strengthening of Indigenous territorial management.

## What we learned

GAP EY's project shows how cultural valorization and technical training complement each other in building Indigenous autonomy. By strengthening the physical and symbolic structure of the association, the initiative reinforced local governance, boosted cultural production, and raised community self-esteem.

## With their own hands and their own voice

In the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land, the Garah de Paiter Emã Garba project reaffirmed the leadership of the Suruí people, integrating training, culture, and territorial protection. The headquarters built became a hub for meeting and coordination, and the knowledge strengthened continues to echo through the voices and creations of those who live in and care for the forest.

## Indigenous governance with identity and communication

How GAP EY strengthened the Paiter Suruí people through training, infrastructure, and cultural production

### Objective

To strengthen the Paiter Suruí people by promoting the sociocultural, economic, and sustainable development of association members.

### Como foi feito

The project structured the association's headquarters and delivered a diverse range of training focused on territorial monitoring with drones, handicraft production, and communication. Surveillance missions and an event showcasing the community's cultural products were also held. A bilingual booklet, in both digital and physical format, was produced as a support and identity-building resource for the Paiter people.

## What the project delivered

- 75 people directly benefited
- Construction of the association's headquarters
- Computer equipment, appliances, and furniture
- Bilingual booklet in digital and physical format
- 03 territorial surveillance expeditions
- Handicraft exhibition with 38 participants
- Workshops on drone monitoring, handicrafts, pricing, communication, and administrative routines
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

## Project impact pillars

- Strengthening of Indigenous governance
- Territorial monitoring and use of technologies
- Cultural production and valorization of traditional knowledge
- Technical training and community communication



## Voices from the territory

*"Women's participation in LIRA Network projects is essential, and it has been connecting women within the community through gatherings and information sharing, allowing us to strengthen our work and giving us space and recognition. I want to thank all the women on the LIRA team, your work is incredible in its professionalism, sensitivity, and above all, love, which results in a team that truly knows the reality of forest peoples. It is very special to be part of the LIRA Network."*  
**(Alexandra Borba Suruí, GAP EY representative)**



# Strengthening Women's and Youth Leadership in the Governance of the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve

IEA - Instituto for Amazonian Studies



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



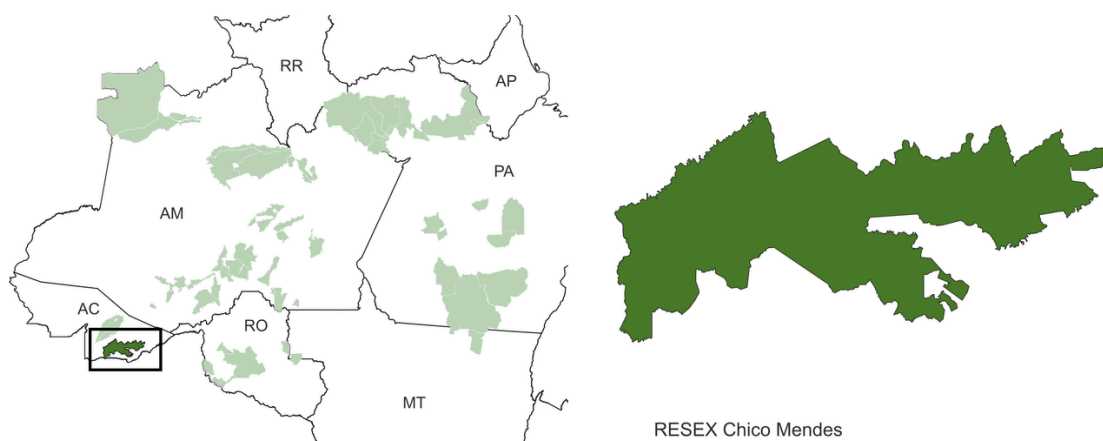
Women, youth, and extractivists



Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve



Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve Residents and Producers Association – Xapuri (AMOPREX); National Council of Extractivist Peoples; Chico Mendes Committee; Casa Ninja Amazônia.



## Youth and leadership: pathways to the future

How the mobilization of women and youth strengthened community and institutional governance in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve

### Objective

To strengthen the community base groups (Núcleos de Base) and Associations of the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve through the training of new women and youth leaders, equipped to take an active role in political advocacy, institutional management, and economic and educational activities.

### How it was done

Equipment was acquired and installed to strengthen AMOPREX's physical structure, and training workshops were held. Capacity building brought together coordinators of the community base groups and addressed topics such as conflict mediation, community communication, institutional work, and extractivist rights. An institutional plan was also developed, with a diagnosis of the association's priorities and potential, which now serves as a reference for future actions.

### What changed

Training young people and women as leaders contributed to decentralizing the management of the reserve and expanding the work of the community base groups. The strengthening of AMOPREX enabled greater coordination between communities and better preparation for engaging with decision-making bodies. The motorcycle and communication equipment reinforced the association's territorial presence, supporting the autonomy of local leaders.

### What we learned

The project shows that strengthening governance begins with recognizing local knowledge and potential. By investing in the training of youth and women and ensuring minimum infrastructure for associations, a viable pathway is created for the political renewal of extractivist territories. More than physical presence, leadership is consolidated through listening, dialogue, and the ability to coordinate with the collective.

### Governance with identity and future

With LIRA support, the Chico Mendes reserve gained new voices, new pathways, and greater coordination. Investing in women's and youth is investing in the continuity of extractivist struggles and in the conservation of the territory. Institutional strengthening means recognizing those who already care for the forest and giving them the tools to continue doing so with even greater autonomy and representation.

### What the project delivered

- 52 people directly benefited
- 02 training workshops for coordinators and women and youth leaders
- Acquisition of motorcycle and equipment for AMOPREX's headquarters
- Development of institutional plan with priorities and potential
- Institutional strengthening of AMOPREX and the Institute for Amazonian Studies

### Project impact pillars

- Training of women and youth leaders
- Strengthening of community governance
- Institutional planning and association structuring
- Territorial mobility and communication

### Voices from the territory

*"I am the coordinator of the Araripe community base group, from the Fronteira community, here in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve. The project supported by LIRA was very important to me. It gave us support and guidance on how to be coordinators of a community. I learned especially how to handle conflicts and to have the wisdom to help maintain harmony among residents."*

**(Jocilene Gomes, coordinator of the Araripe community base group, Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve)**



# Traditional Medicine: A Pathway to Strengthening and Maintaining the Culture of the Paiter Suruí People

Olawatawa Medicinal Plants Center



R\$ 150,000.00



Paiter Suruí Indigenous people, women and youth



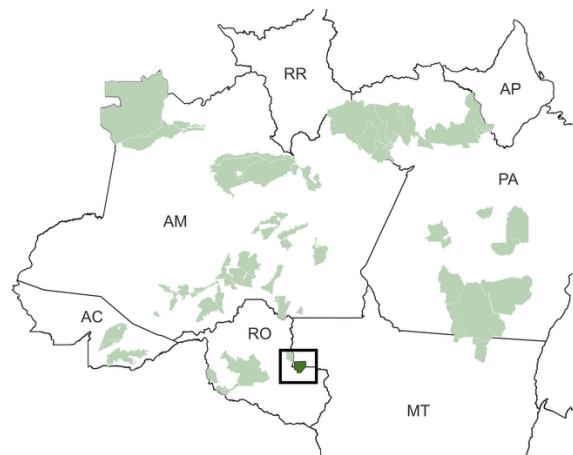
Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land



FUNAI; Forest Trends.



18 months



TI Sete de Setembro

## What changed

With LIRA's support, the Olawatawa Center became a reference in ethnotourism and the use of medicinal plants. The infrastructure built made it possible to welcome visitors and strengthen community leadership. The project also boosted the community's self-esteem by recognizing and valorizing its knowledge as a source of well-being and income generation.

## What we learned

The valorization of ancestral knowledge and traditional medicine strengthens not only health and culture, but also opens pathways to new models of local development. The Olawatawa Center is establishing itself as a space of healing, exchange, and future.

## Seeds that heal the future

The path taken by the Paiter Suruí people shows that tradition and innovation go hand in hand. By integrating medicinal knowledge with ethnotourism and community infrastructure, the project transforms culture into care, income, and a future.

## Knowledge that heals and strengthens

*How traditional medicine drives culture, autonomy, and ethnotourism in the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land*

### Objective

To valorize the traditional medicine practices of the Paiter Suruí people, using medicinal plants and the ancestral knowledge of elders, revitalizing and strengthening traditional culture. The project also aims to promote and disseminate the cultural knowledge of the Paiter Suruí people while creating income-generation opportunities for the community, integrating cultural and economic sustainability through ethnotourism.

### How it was done

The project structured the Olawatawa Visitor Center with the construction of accommodation, a kitchen, and bathrooms, along with the acquisition of equipment including an industrial stove, freezer, portable generator, projector, laptop, and brush cutters. Medicinal seedlings were also produced and planted, and a workshop on the use of medicinal plants was held with the participation of 35 Indigenous people.

### What the project delivered

- 40 people directly benefited
- Construction of accommodation, kitchen, and bathrooms
- Acquisition of industrial stove, freezer, generator, projector, laptop, and brush cutters
- Production of medicinal seedlings
- Workshop with 35 participants

### Project impact pillars

- Cultural valorization and traditional health
- Ethnotourism and economic sustainability
- Institutional strengthening and community management
- Indigenous leadership and ancestral knowledge

## Voices from the territory

*"I am moved by this LIRA Network initiative, which opened opportunities for traditional peoples, Indigenous communities, extractivists, and riverine communities. The Olawatawa Center is now well-structured, and that structure was built with your support. Today I say that the center is a reference for ethnotourism for us. And we will certainly walk together, building a fair future for the common good of all. I say that the center and LIRA are like a bow and arrow, aimed at the future. This partnership will certainly germinate a seed of love, peace, and hope. Thank you so very much!"*

(Naraiamat Surui, OLAWATAWA representative)

# Xingu Region

The Xingu region has an institutional environment centered around Altamira (PA), established as an important hub of community networks and technical support for the sustainable use of the territory.

The presence of local organizations and support institutions favors cooperation and the formation of arrangements focused on community businesses, territorial management, and cultural valorization.

Actions prioritized Indigenous organizations from Mato Grosso and communities of an extractive reserve.

The initiative involved nine connected Indigenous Lands and one sustainable-use Conservation Unit. Implementation was jointly led by three Indigenous organizations. Production chains include handicrafts, rubber, cacao, Brazil nuts, cumaru, herbal medicine, and cassava, with a presence in municipal, national, and international markets.

Discover the agents of transformation in the Xingu region, their results, and their impacts.





# Project: Sustainable Management of Kayapó-Panará Territories in the Southeast Amazon

Kabu Institute



R\$ 5,999,398.00



2020 - 2024



Indigenous peoples



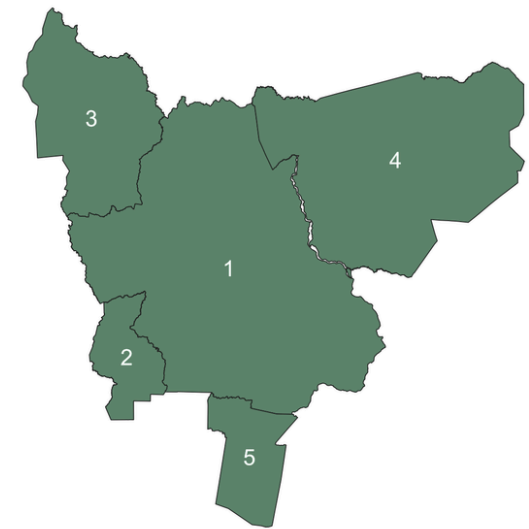
Baú, Capoto/Jarina, Menkragnoti, and Panará Indigenous Lands



Instituto Raoni; Floresta Protegida Association; Iakiô Panará Indigenous Association



Socioenvironmental Institute; Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification; Xingu Indigenous Land Association; FUNAI/Kayapó South of Pará Coordination.



- 1 TI Menkragnoti
- 2 TI Panará
- 3 TI Baú
- 4 TI Kayapó
- 5 TI Capoto Jarina

## Alliances that protect and thrive

*Kayapó and Panará territories grow stronger through governance, sustainability, and Indigenous leadership*

## Objective

The project led by Kabu Institute aimed to promote the sustainable and integrated management of the Indigenous Lands of the Kayapó and Panará peoples in the Upper-Middle Xingu. Actions taken sought to protect the territories and their natural resources, promote community autonomy and well-being, strengthen the representative organizations of Indigenous peoples, and consolidate governance across one of the largest protected areas in the Amazon.

## How it was done

Focused on integration and institutional strengthening, the project coordinated the development and implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), boosted local production chains, delivered training in management and best practices, and supported the political and economic work of Indigenous associations. Cultural communication also featured prominently, with audiovisual production and the valorization of traditions.

## What changed

More than 7,000 Indigenous people participated directly in the project, resulting in significant advances in territorial governance, environmental surveillance, and the sustainable use of resources. The strengthening of associations and collaborative networks between ethnic groups expanded communities' economic and political autonomy, and consolidated an effective management model rooted in local culture.



## What we learned

The experience shows that horizontal partnerships and collective planning among Indigenous organizations strengthen the protection of territories and the autonomy of their peoples. Networked action, combined with local leadership and the valorization of traditional knowledge, is a powerful pathway for addressing socioenvironmental challenges and strengthening the Indigenous Amazon.



## Integrated management for the present and the future

The project reaffirms the central role of the Kayapó and Panará communities in the conservation of the Xingu and the strengthening of Indigenous strategies for a sustainable future. The networked coordination and the autonomy built throughout the process leave a lasting legacy for the territories and their peoples.

## What the project delivered

- 7,304 Indigenous people directly benefited
- 05 Indigenous Lands with management plans under implementation (9.7 million hectares)
- 225 surveillance missions carried out
- 03 PGTAs developed or revised
- R\$ 1,361,448 in revenue from the commercialization of fresh products
- 3,815 Indigenous people trained, including 1,877 women
- Bilingual audiovisual production on production chains and the structuring of processing units

## Project impact pillars

- Territorial management and implementation of PGTAs
- Institutional strengthening and Indigenous governance
- Sustainable value chains and income generation
- Communication, culture, and valorization of traditional knowledge



## Voices from the territory

*"The simple fact that the LIRA Network prompted collaboration among diverse institutions spread across the Amazon [...] opened a horizon of opportunities, particularly in territorial and environmental management, communication, production chains, fair trade, remote technology, and resource mobilization for climate change adaptation."*

(Kabu Institute member)



# Water and Food Security for the Mebengokrê Xikrin People, Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land

ABEX - Bebô Xikrin do Bacajá Association



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



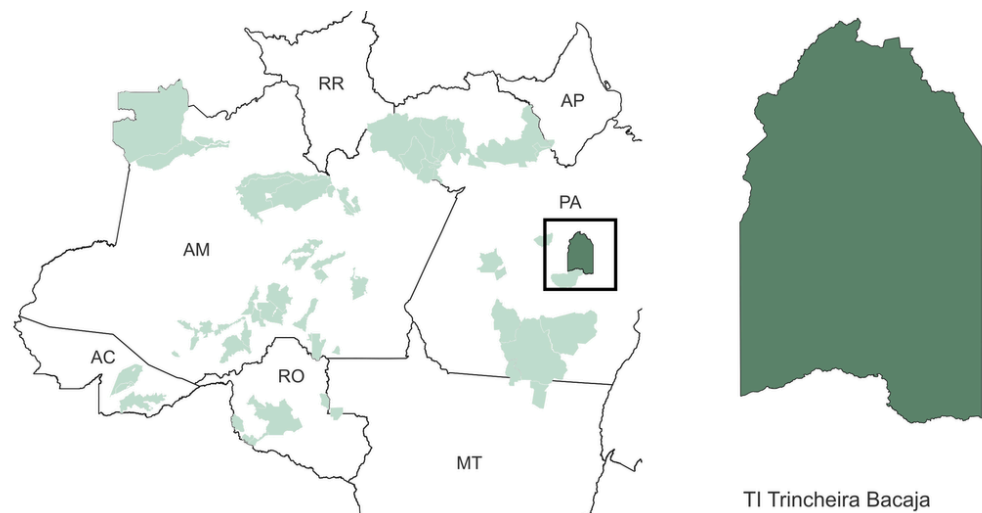
Xikrin Indigenous people, men, women, and youth



Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land



FUNAI; Altamira Indigenous Health District; Unyleya Educacional.



TI Trincheira Bacajá

## What changed

Communities gained continuous access to clean water, reducing illness and making it possible to cultivate food close to the villages. Water security brought greater peace of mind to daily life, especially for women and children, who previously had to fetch water from contaminated streams.

## What we learned

Ensuring access to quality water is an urgent and transformative action. With adequate infrastructure, clean energy, and community mobilization, it is possible to promote health, food security, and climate resilience in Indigenous Lands. The project reinforces the importance of continuous investment in sustainable solutions that respect traditional ways of life.

## Water that feeds and heals

Among the Xikrin villages of the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land, water once again flows as a source of health and hope. The wells drilled with LIRA support supply entire families, irrigate gardens, and nourish dreams. Water security strengthens the autonomy of Indigenous peoples and points to sustainable pathways for the future of the forest.

## Clean water for life

*How water security strengthens health and well-being in the Xikrin do Bacajá villages*

### Objective

To ensure food and water security for the villages of Pykatiopuro, Bâtrãnorô, Ngôkôndjâm, Krimeitum, and Roitidjâm in the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land in Anapu (PA). The project involved the drilling of five semi-artesian wells for water consumption and the irrigation of vegetable gardens, fruit trees, and other crops, using solar pump technology with clean and renewable energy.

### How it was done

With LIRA Fund support, ABEX drilled five 40-meter semi-artesian wells and installed solar panel-powered pumps. The action ensured access to drinking water for family consumption and for the irrigation of productive areas, respecting local practices and improving quality of life.

### What the project delivered

- 141 people directly benefited
- Drilling of 05 semi-artesian wells of 40 meters
- Installation of 05 pumps with solar panels

### Project impact pillars

- Water security
- Food security
- Health and well-being
- Institutional strengthening



## Voices from the territory

*"I, the chief of Ngôkôndjâm village, want to thank the LIRA Fund. Our well is working very well, and we only managed to get it because we fought hard. Today we have clean water and all our children drink good, quality water. Before, they would get sick drinking water from the stream. I want to express my deepest gratitude to all who supported us."*  
**(Printkore Xikrin, chief of Ngôkôndjâm village, ABEX Association)**



# Non-Timber Products Mini-Plant: Strengthening the Organization of Production and Commercialization in the Xipaya Indigenous Territory – Tukamã and Tukayá Villages

AIPHIX - Pyjahyry Xipaya Indigenous Association



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



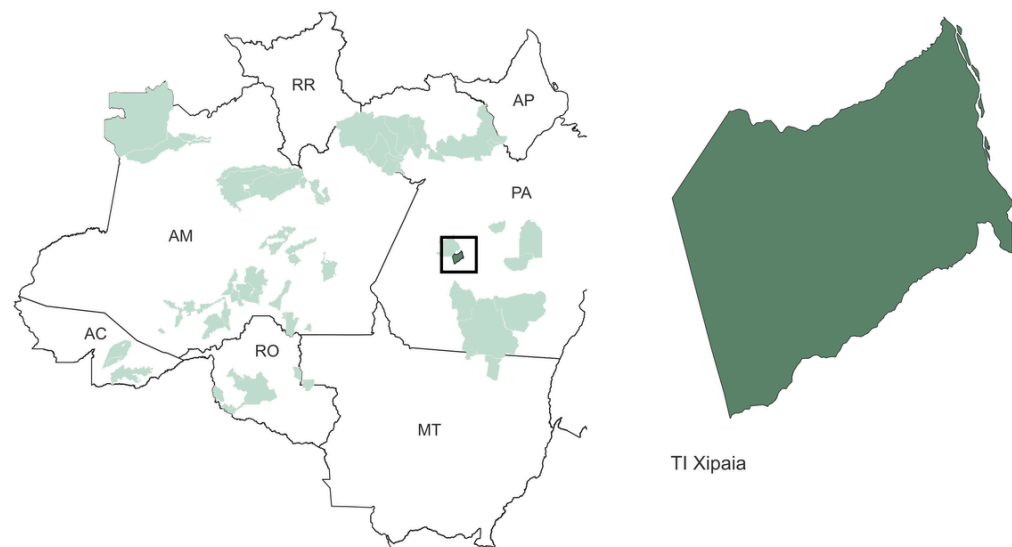
Xipaya Indigenous women and youth



Xipaya Indigenous Land



Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification



## What changed

The association gained a complete structure for processing products such as babaçu oil, Brazil nuts, and copaiba, strengthening income generation and encouraging the valorization of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of forest resources.

## What we learned

Equipping local production is an essential step toward consolidating economies that respect the forest and ensure Indigenous leadership. In the Xipaya territory, the mini-plant not only increased family income, but also reaffirmed the value of the standing forest as a pathway to the future.

## When forest and future meet

Strengthening extractivist production from within the territory, with technical knowledge and adequate infrastructure, reflects a development model anchored in biodiversity and local culture. By boosting the economy of the Xipaya villages, the project underscores the importance of initiatives that recognize traditional knowledge as a force for building futures that are more just, sustainable, and connected to the cycles of the forest.

## Production with identity and autonomy

How the mini-plant strengthened income and the valorization of sociobiodiversity in the Xipaya territory

### Objective

To contribute to the sustainable use, processing, and value addition of sociobiodiversity products, as a strategy for strengthening production chains and developing the local bioeconomy. To this end, equipment was installed in the Non-Timber Products Mini-Plant of Tukamã village, along with training on the proper use of the machinery and knowledge exchange.

### How it was done

With LIRA Fund support, AIPHIX equipped the mini-plant with a press, filter, and oven, along with furniture and materials for the association's office. A specialized technical workshop on the proper use of the equipment and production organization was also held.

## What the project delivered

- 141 people directly benefited
- 01 mini-plant equipped with press, filter, and oven
- Office equipment acquired for the association's headquarters

## Project impact pillars

- Strengthening of sociobiodiversity
- Income generation
- Indigenous leadership
- Institutional strengthening

## Voices from the territory

*"The project funded by LIRA was very important for us. We already had a mini-plant for processing biodiversity products (Brazil nut oil, coconut oil, andiroba, copaiba) but we lacked the basic equipment, such as an oven, extractor, and filter. Today the mini-plant is up and running. Last year it already produced babaçu oil, Brazil nut oil, and flour, a project that helped generate income, valorize the forest, and keep it standing. This year we expect to receive around 500 kg of babaçu almonds, which will yield around 200 kg of oil to be sold to the Terra do Meio Network, boosting the chain once again. LIRA was a fundamental partner, it helped us equip the plant and gave us the initial push to start oil production in Tukamã village, in the Xipaya territory."*

(Joilan Xipaya dos Santos)



# Monitoring and Protection Actions for the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land

AIPPY - Patyi Indigenous Association of Pykajaka Village



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



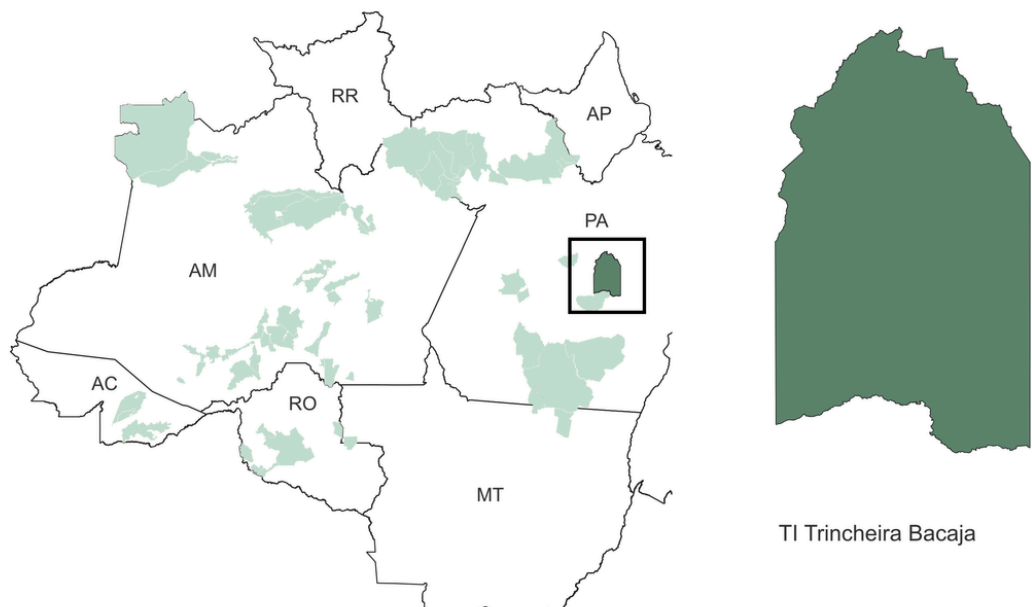
Xikrin Indigenous people



Trincheira Bacajá  
Indigenous Land



Federal Public Ministry; FUNAI;  
UNILEYA; VERTHIC.



## What changed

The community began conducting surveillance expeditions with greater safety and precision, consolidating monitoring strategies and expanding the capacity to respond to threats to the territory.

## What we learned

Access to monitoring technologies, combined with traditional knowledge and local management autonomy, plays a decisive role in the protection of Indigenous territories. Institutional strengthening and community surveillance help prevent invasions and ensure the integrity of protected areas.

## With the watchful eyes of the forest

Strengthening territorial surveillance means ensuring that Indigenous peoples have the tools and leadership needed to protect their homes. In the Xikrin territory, cutting-edge monitoring technologies joined forces with ancestral wisdom to keep the forest alive and free of intruders. This shows that, with the right support, communities are capable of defending what is theirs, and what belongs to all of us.

## A watched territory, a strengthened people

*How monitoring protected the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land and strengthened community governance*

### Objective

The project monitors the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land against invasions, working with the community to implement territorial protection strategies.

### How it was done

With LIRA Fund support, AIPPY acquired a vehicle, communication and geolocation equipment (GPS units, two-way radios, drone), and held workshops to train participants in the use of these technologies.

### What the project delivered

- 60 people directly benefited
- 08 surveillance missions in the territory
- 01 vehicle, 02 GPS units, 06 two-way radios, and 01 drone acquired

### Project impact pillars

- Territorial protection
- Institutional strengthening
- Indigenous autonomy
- Use of social technologies

## Voices from the territory

*"I want to thank the partnership we have with the LIRA Fund/IPÊ, because we had a territorial strengthening project. We are very happy and our entire association and community feels grateful for the support and for the project."*

**(Beppy Xikrin)**



# Solar Oven for Vulcanizing Latex-Coated Fabrics from the Amazon

AITEX Indigenous Association



R\$ 80,000.00



12 months



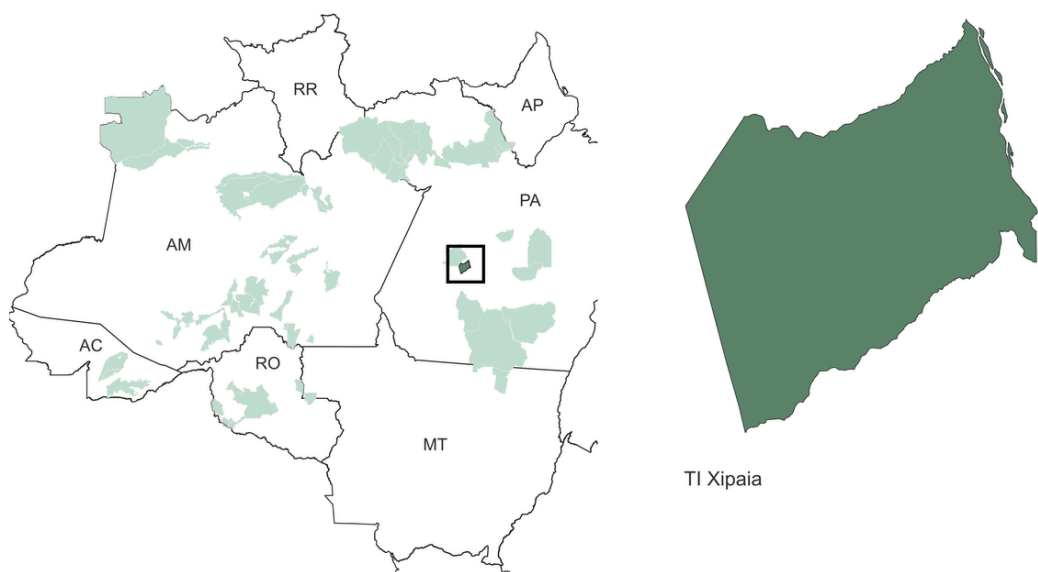
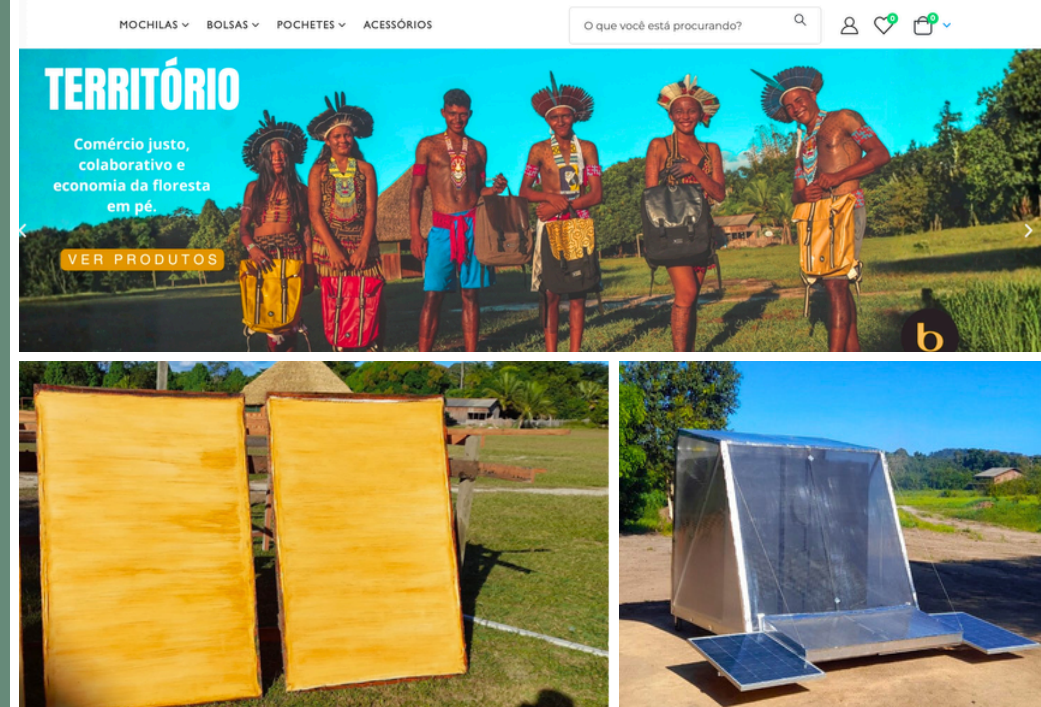
Xipaya Indigenous women and youth



Xipaya Indigenous Land



Bossapack; Mercur; Pleno Sol.



TI Xipaia

## Innovation that strengthens roots

How solar technology is transforming the artisanal production of encauchados in the Xipaya territory

## Objective

To process encauchado fabrics in Tukayá village, in the Xipaya Indigenous Land. The project made possible the acquisition of a solar-heated oven for latex vulcanization.

## How it was done

With LIRA Fund support, the community acquired a solar oven equipped with a thermometer and rotating structure, optimizing the drying and curing process for encauchados. The new technology improved product quality and drastically reduced production time.

## What changed

The introduction of the solar oven modernized the latex vulcanization process, reducing drying time from seven days to just one. This strengthened the autonomy of local production and added value to the traditional handicrafts of the Xipaya people.

## What we learned

When traditional knowledge meets appropriate technological solutions, sustainable pathways for cultural and economic strengthening emerge. The experience of Tukayá village shows that innovation can be an ally of tradition, promoting productive efficiency without surrendering the values of the forest.

## Latex, heat, and ancestry

Encauchado is a handcrafted fabric soaked in rubber tree latex and vulcanized with heat, a traditional Amazon craft that keeps the forest standing and expresses the graphic art of Indigenous peoples. With the new solar oven, the Xipaya people expanded their productive capacity, valorizing their culture and pointing toward a future where tradition and innovation walk together.

### What the project delivered

- 28 people directly benefited
- 01 solar oven for encauchado processing

### Project impact pillars

- Sociobiodiversity production chains
- Institutional strengthening
- Indigenous autonomy
- Innovation and social technology

## Voices from the territory

*"For us, this oven was a technological novelty. It has a thermometer that reads the temperature. We put the fabrics inside and, as the day goes on, we rotate it so it always faces the sun and stays at the best temperature. It brought many benefits for saving our time, with the old oven we would spend seven days working; with this one, the encauchado takes just one day. For us here in the village, it was everything we could have hoped for. For our culture of latex handicrafts, it was also wonderful. The graphic work will have higher quality. We are sure that first-rate products will come out of it!"*

**(Ziapa Xipaya, known as Seu Chico, AITEX)**



# AMA Amazon Seeds

Maíra Institute / AMA II – Areia II Women's Association



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



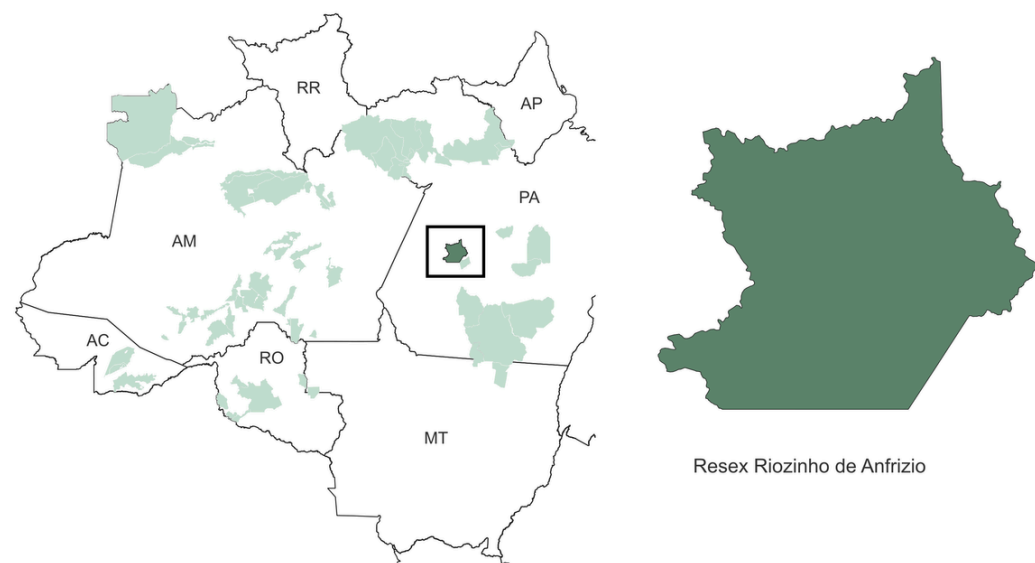
Women farmers and extractivist collectors



Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve



Maíra Institute; Coalition for Human Rights in Development



Resex Riozinho de Anfrísio

## Women who cultivate autonomy

How strengthening AMA II advanced oil production and community coordination in the extractivist territory

### Objective

To strengthen AMA II in territorial management and advocacy, promoting access to information, sustainable income generation, and the valorization of women's work in the São Mateus community, in the Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve.

### How it was done

The project enabled renovations at the association's headquarters and the acquisition of four manual presses and inputs for vegetable oil production. Institutional materials were also produced to promote AMA II's products and work, and the association received accounting and administrative support for its internal structuring.

## What changed

With improved structure, AMA II members expanded their production capacity and organization, strengthening local income and women's role in territorial management. The renovated headquarters became a reference space for community gatherings and collective decisions, and oil production gained new momentum.

## What we learned

AMA II's experience shows that investing in infrastructure and institutional strengthening is essential for expanding women's leadership in extractivist territories. With equipment, technical support, and adequate spaces, women strengthen both their production and their voice, inside and outside the forest.

## Roots that sustain the future

In the São Mateus community, seeds become oil, and collective work becomes autonomy. With LIRA Fund support, AMA II strengthened its structure, expanded its productive capacity, and reaffirmed women's role in building a more just and sustainable territory.

### What the project delivered

- 50 people directly benefited
- Renovation and repairs at AMA II's headquarters
- Acquisition of 04 manual presses and inputs for oil extraction
- Production of institutional and product catalogue
- Institutional strengthening through accounting and administrative support

### Project impact pillars

- Sustainable production and income generation
- Extractivist women's leadership
- Institutional strengthening and local governance
- Valorization of sociobiodiversity chains
- Access to information and community coordination

## Voices from the territory

*"On behalf of the São Mateus community, I thank the LIRA Fund. The women are grateful for the support received. I learned a great deal in the presidency, and it was also very important for the women of the community. We are happy to have completed this project with the support of Maíra Institute, in memory of Dona Oswalina!"*

**(Maria Iris de Souza Barbosa, president of AMA II)**



# Territorial Protection and Surveillance of the Kararaô Indigenous Land

Ireô Kayapó Association of the Kararaô Indigenous Land



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



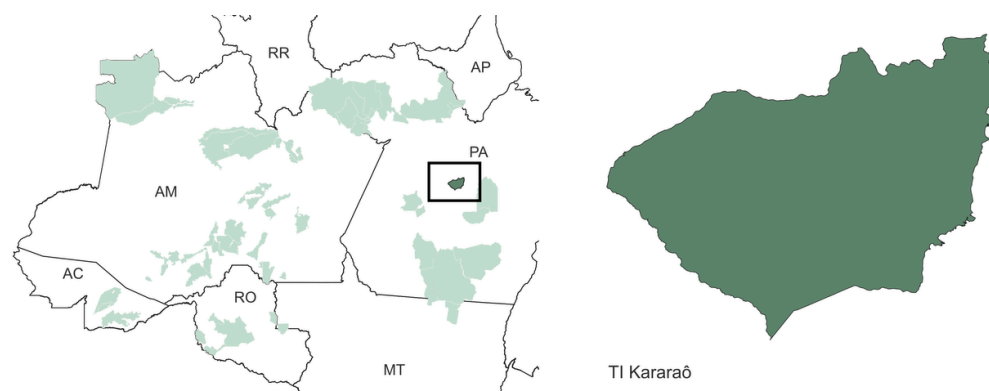
Kayapó Indigenous people, men, women, and youth



Kararaô Indigenous Land



FUNAI; Unyleya Educacional.



## Technology and tradition in the defense of the territory

*How digital surveillance strengthened territorial protection in the Kararaô Indigenous Land*

### Objective

To implement territorial monitoring and surveillance actions in the Kararaô, Pidjodjãm, Rikrekô, and Kruakrô villages of the Kararaô Indigenous Land, using technology, training, and institutional strengthening to ensure the sovereignty and integrity of the territory.

### How it was done

The project installed internet access points in four support bases, facilitating communication between villages and with public agencies such as FUNAI and IBAMA. Drones, computers, GPS units, mobile phones, and furniture were acquired to equip the bases. Practical and theoretical workshops on territorial protection and the technical use of drones were also held, with active participation from young leaders. As a result, the association developed a surveillance manual and updated maps of the territory, consolidating a protocol for controlling entries.

## What changed

The combination of technology and Indigenous leadership resulted in greater surveillance capacity and territorial action. The villages gained adequate infrastructure and efficient communication, which strengthened coordination with public agencies and enhanced territorial security. The IREÔ association also strengthened its institutional structure, gaining greater autonomy to manage resources and lead protection actions.

## What we learned

The project shows how the strategic use of technology can strengthen the protection of Indigenous territories, as long as it is led by the peoples themselves in coordination with their own forms of organization. By combining training, infrastructure, and institutional strengthening, the initiative ensured better conditions for the exercise of territorial sovereignty and the autonomous management of collective resources.

## From surveillance to coordination

The strengthening of territorial surveillance, driven by technologies such as drones and the internet, expanded not only the physical protection capacity of the Kayapó villages, but also the institutional presence of the IREÔ association. The connection between innovation and traditional knowledge strengthened leadership agency and enabled important advances in shared territorial management. With more structure, knowledge, and autonomy, the Kararaô territory is better protected, from within and without.

### What the project delivered

- 88 people directly benefited
- Installation of 04 internet access points in digital support bases
- Acquisition of 04 drones, 04 computers, 04 GPS units, 04 mobile phones, and furniture
- Development of surveillance manual, visual identity, and 08 territorial maps
- 02 training workshops with 25 participants on surveillance and drone use
- Institutional strengthening of the IREÔ Association

### Project impact pillars

- Territorial monitoring and protection
- Technological autonomy and surveillance
- Training of young Indigenous people
- Strengthening of local governance

## Voices from the territory

*"I want to thank the LIRA Fund for supporting our work and increasingly strengthening our territory in the Kararaô Indigenous Land, for the equipment we received, such as the drone, which helped us greatly in this work of territorial management. My community was happy with this project that we carried out."*

**(Barikay Kayapó, IREÔ representative)**



# Menire Nhô Farinheira

ACIKJ - Kapot-Jarina Indigenous Cultural Association



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



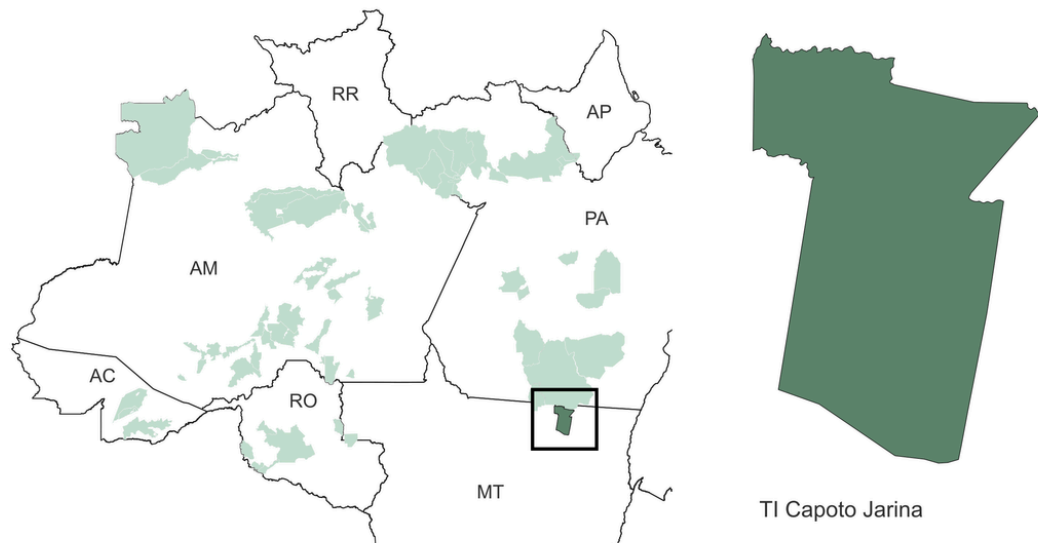
Indigenous women of Kapot village and their families



Kapot-Jarina Indigenous Land



Embassy of Luxembourg; Casa Socioambiental Fund; Instituto Raoni; SENAR.



## What changed

Traditional cassava flour production gained its own dedicated structure, built by the women of the community themselves. The new space improved working conditions, facilitated cassava planting, and expanded family income. The cassava flour mill became a space of autonomy, collectivity, and the valorization of the Mebêngôkre people's food culture. The nursery now supplies seedlings that enrich agricultural plots with fruit tree species, strengthening local food security.

## What we learned

When communities have the structure to maintain their traditional food practices, they also preserve sustainable ways of life rooted in the forest. The cassava flour mill, built with collective support and a focus on women, shows how a space can be at once a work tool, a symbol of autonomy, and a center for knowledge exchange.

## With cassava and collectivity, the roots grow stronger

The Menire Nhô Farinheira project shows that when women are at the center of actions, the results overflow. The infrastructure achieved and the support for flour production advanced not only the local economy, but also the sense of belonging and the continuity of ancestral practices. Where there is cassava, there is strength. Where there is a flour mill, there is a future.

## Flour with soul, forest with future

*How the collective construction of a cassava flour mill strengthened food production and women's leadership*

### Objective

To support collective food production, generate income, and encourage the consumption of organic, healthy, nutritious, and sustainable food in the Kapot-Jarina Indigenous Land.

### How it was done

The project enabled the construction of a collective cassava flour mill in a strategic location in Kapot village, equipped with technology for larger-scale production and improved working conditions. A plant nursery with an irrigation system was also established to diversify agricultural plots with fruit tree species. In parallel, institutional strengthening actions were promoted for ACIKJ, focusing on administrative activities and project management.

## What the project delivered

- 600 people directly benefited
- Construction of a collective cassava flour mill in Kapot village
- Establishment of a plant nursery with irrigation system
- Development of a Business Plan for flour commercialization

## Project impact pillars

- Food security and valorization of Indigenous food culture
- Women's leadership
- Institutional strengthening
- Infrastructure for sustainable production



## Voices from the territory

*"So, this support for the construction of the mill, which is so much better for the community, the community's work of planting cassava and producing flour has been going on for years. Last year, we managed to partner with LIRA and we built it, we made the communities' dreams come true, to make the work easier and to keep this activity well preserved. We never had a flour mill in the village before, but now we have one, thanks to LIRA's support. We built this mill for all the women who work in it every day. What we can say, especially about the women's activities, is this: the construction of the flour mill, the installation of vats and the catitu grinder at the base, makes the work easier and improves the women's work. That is what happened in the LIRA project, and it was very good. The women were happy, the communities were happy, and they want yet another flour mill for these communities."*

**(Betikre T. Metuktire, ACIKJ representative)**



## Extraction that builds

AIP - Pykôre Indigenous Association



R\$ 150,000.00



18 months



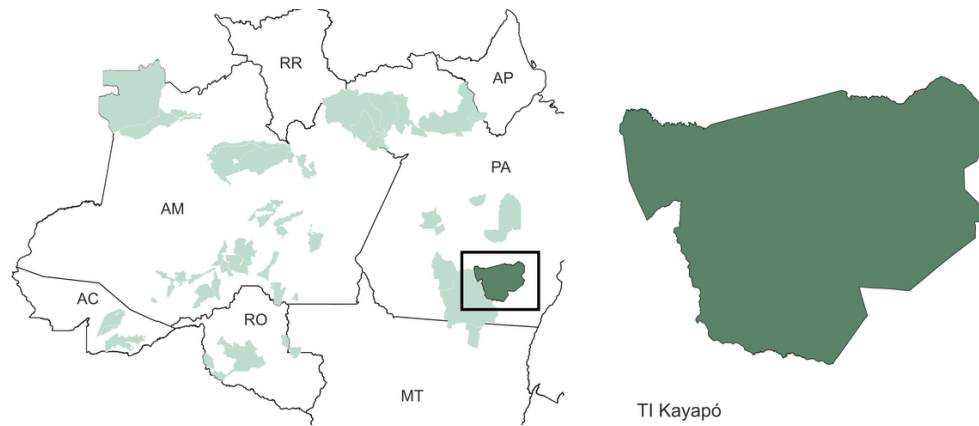
Kayapó  
Indigenous people



Kayapó Indigenous Land



Municipal Secretariat of Agriculture  
of Ourilândia do Norte – PA



### What changed

Production began to integrate traditional knowledge and agroecological techniques, expanding food diversity and income generation. Logistical infrastructure improved transportation, and coordination between communities and institutions was strengthened.

### What we learned

By integrating sustainable production, ancestral knowledge, and technical support, the project strengthened not only productive systems but also Indigenous leadership in the management of their territories. Food security began to go hand in hand with cultural valorization, driving new possibilities for autonomy.

### Seeds of permanence

In the collective agricultural plots of the Kayapó villages, cacao, cassava, and açai feed the body and reaffirm the bond with the territory. AIP's experience shows that strengthening traditional cultivation with infrastructure and technical support is also a way of cultivating autonomy, cultural roots, and prospects for the future.

### Producing with respect for the territory

*How cacao cultivation and sustainable management strengthened food security and autonomy in the Kayapó villages*

#### Objective

The project promotes food security and income generation in Indigenous communities, respecting traditional practices and fostering dialogue between science and traditional knowledge. Main activities included the implementation of agroforestry systems (SAF) with cacao and fruit trees, the construction of a nursery, the organization of Indigenous production, and the improvement of operational logistics.

#### How it was done

Three nurseries were built for cacao seed planting, and a nine-meter boat with a 50 HP engine was acquired to ensure the transport of production. Training included seedling management and economic management. Three agroforestry demonstration units were established with banana trees, cassava, and açai, promoting nutritional and environmental sustainability. CEPLAC contributed 25,000 cacao seeds.

#### What the project delivered

- 250 people directly benefited
- Construction of 03 cacao nurseries
- 01 nine-meter boat with 50 HP engine
- Implementation of 2.72 hectares of agroforestry systems (SAF)
- 25,000 cacao seeds donated
- Training in seedling management and productive management

#### Project impact pillars

- Food security and forest economy
- Institutional strengthening and support networks
- Valorization of Indigenous knowledge and agroecology
- Territorial autonomy and sustainable production

### Voices from the territory

*"We thank the LIRA team for their constant presence, providing support and guidance, which allowed us to overcome challenges and deliver significant results. This project not only promoted food and economic security, but also strengthened the resilience and autonomy of the communities involved. We express our gratitude to all those involved for their dedication and collaboration throughout this process, contributing to the success and sustainability of this important endeavor."*

**(Bepny Kayapó and Mizael Lima da Silva, PYKORE representatives)**



# Strengthening the Economic-Productive Chain and Protection of the Parakanã Territory – A Forest Economy

TATO'A - Tato'a Indigenous Association



R\$ 150,000.00



12 months



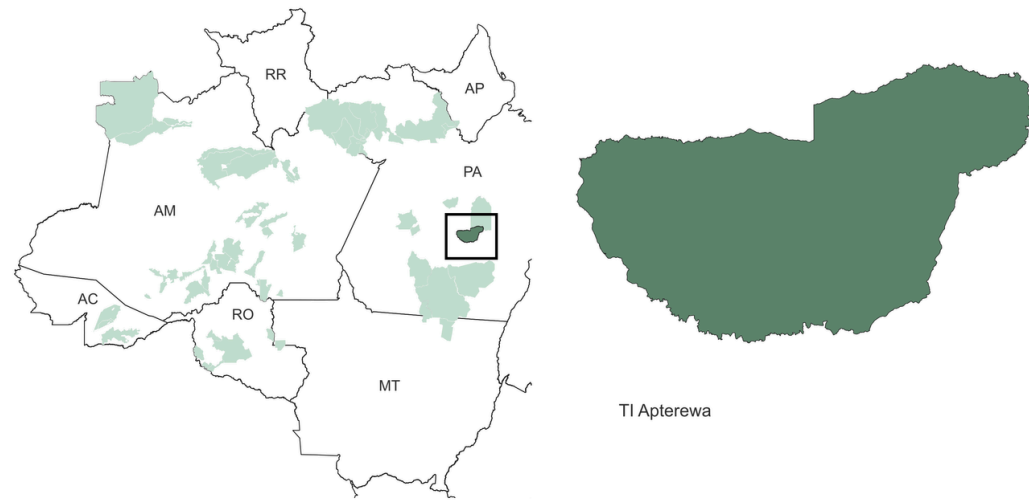
Parakanã  
Indigenous people



Apyterewa Indigenous Land



The Nature Conservancy (TNC) – Brazil



## What changed

Surveillance became more efficient, integrating technological tools with traditional knowledge. Brazil nut and cacao production was improved with better storage conditions, and the institutional strengthening of TATO'A expanded the Parakanã people's political presence in decision-making spaces, including at the Bonn Climate Conference.

## What we learned

TATO'A's experience shows that territorial protection can go hand in hand with the strengthening of the forest economy. The combination of surveillance, use of technologies, and strengthening of sociobiodiversity chains ensures not only the integrity of the land, but also the permanence of communities with autonomy and security.

## Guarding the future with the forest's fruits

In the Apyterewa Indigenous Land, Brazil nuts and cacao represent not only a source of income, but a living link between territory, culture, and self-determination. By combining protection and production, the Parakanã reaffirm their role as guardians of the forest and show that the strengthening of the local economy can go hand in hand with ancestral care for the land.

## Protecting to live from the forest

*How the Parakanã integrate territorial surveillance and the sociobiodiversity economy to keep their culture and autonomy alive*

### Objective

Through this initiative, the Parakanã Indigenous people carried out the protection of the Apyterewa Indigenous Land while simultaneously strengthening their economic and productive activities, ensuring subsistence and basic income for community members.

### How it was done

The project enabled the renovation of two Brazil nut storage sheds and the acquisition of GPS units, drones, computers, and mobile phones to strengthen surveillance and monitoring activities. Two territorial expeditions were carried out, along with training workshops on geoprocessing and the management of productive structures. Cacao areas were also mapped, and international political participation was supported.

### What the project delivered

- 500 people directly benefited
- Renovation of 02 Brazil nut storage sheds
- Acquisition of GPS units, drones, mobile phones, and computers
- Mapping of cacao areas
- 02 surveillance expeditions
- Participation in the COP in Bonn

### Project impact pillars

- Territorial surveillance and protection
- Institutional strengthening and support networks
- Sustainable production and forest economy
- Technology in service of Indigenous leadership

## Voices from the territory

“Through the work with the drone, we located a logging camp near the village. We went on a mission there and found three men. We explained that it was our territory, our land, which had just been cleared of unauthorized occupants by the government, and that we were reclaiming what is ours. We brought the loggers to the support shelter in the village and notified FUNAI and the National Force, who came to take them. The work with the drone was very important because it made our operations much easier.”

**(Awanene Parakanã)**

# Caring for the Amazon is Caring for our Future

This publication celebrates pathways built through networks, from the territory to public policy. We bring together here experiences that, though diverse in origin, context, and strategy, share a common purpose: to strengthen territories as living spaces, governed by those who inhabit them and sustained by practices that respect their rhythms, knowledge, and potential.

Each project presented demonstrates the importance of integrating conservation, bioeconomy, culture, and autonomy. Territorial management is strengthened when built with those who belong to the territory. Production chains gain value when connected to the standing forest and to the well-being of traditional peoples and communities. Governance is sustained when cultivated with trust, transparency, and presence. And development expands when it brings together the strength of local organizations, civil society, governments, universities, research centers, and businesses.

Beyond the numbers, the results point to concrete transformations, built in everyday life: in the meeting held despite the flood, in the young leader who takes the floor, in the boat arriving with equipment, in the community that organizes to commercialize its production.

The LIRA Fund is born as part of this transformation. Not as a single answer, but as a concrete possibility for coordination among initiatives, organizations, and policies that work, day after day, for a diverse, living, and future-bearing Amazon.

We continue as a network, with our feet on the territory and our eyes on what is still to come.



# Credits

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**Page 05** - LIRA Territoty video by André+Carioba

**Page 06** - Photos from LIRA's Collection

**Page 06** - LIRA Sociobioeconomy video by André+Carioba

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# Amazon Legacy

## Transforming Lives and Realities

Natureza é saúde!