

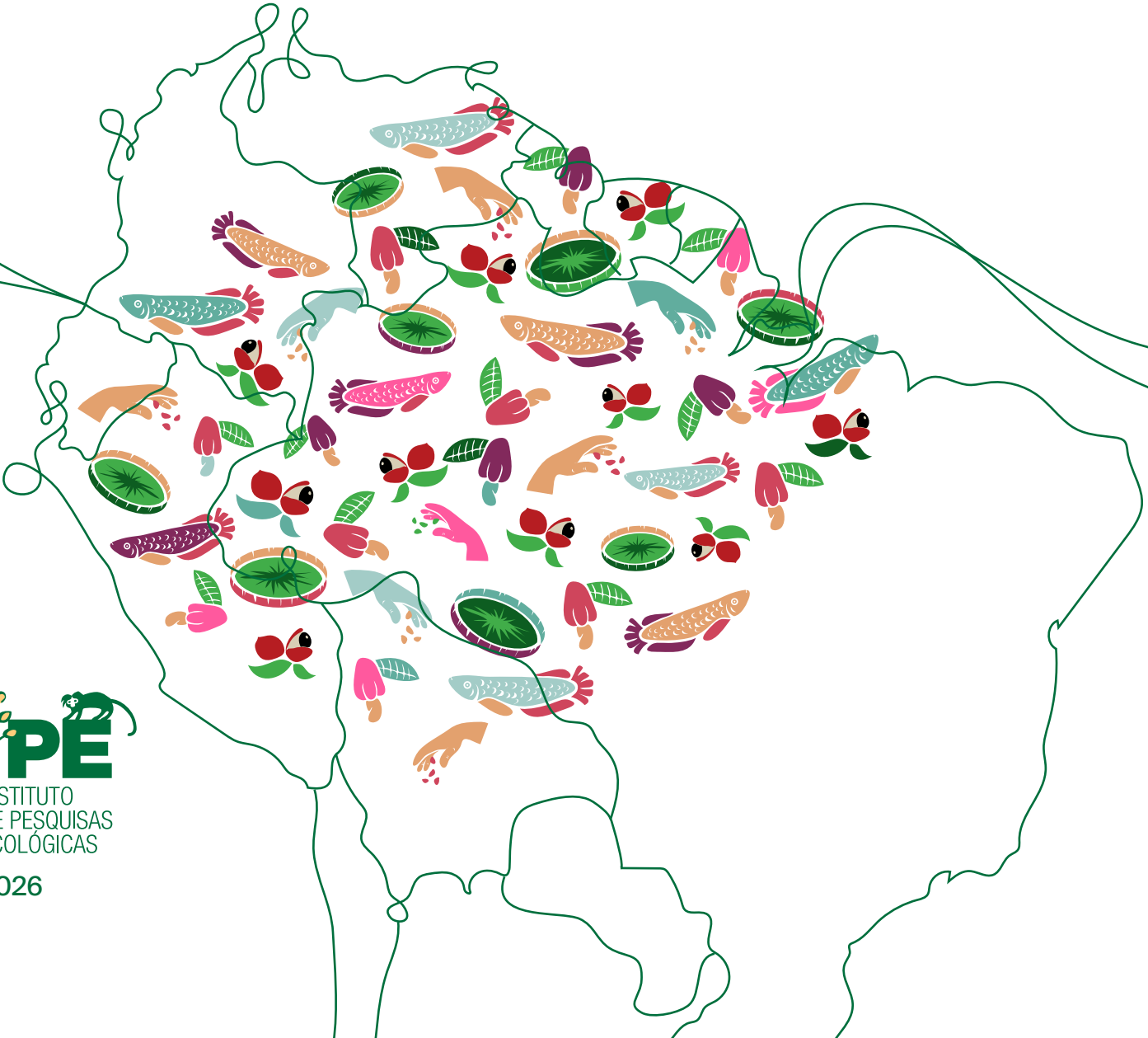
Conservation Dialogues

Nurturing Connections: knowledge and collective action for Pan-Amazonian Sociobioeconomies and Financing for Conservation



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Nurturing Connections: knowledge and collective action for Pan-Amazonian Sociobioeconomies and Financing for Conservation





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The Power of Connections Project_ First workshop

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We celebrate the **long and consistent partnership between the University of Florida and IPÊ – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Ecological Research Institute)**, marked by a historic commitment to the integration of science, conservation, education, and territorial development. We would like to give special mention to the contribution of **ESCAS**

– **Escola Superior de Conservação Ambiental e Sustentabilidade (Higher School of Environmental Conservation and Sustainability)**, which hosted the first workshop, strengthening a space for listening, reflection, and joint construction.

This work recognizes all the **teams, facilitators, partners, and participants** who contributed their time, knowledge, and presence, enabling this process of knowledge co-creation.

Finally, special honor is given to the **initiatives, organizations, and traditional communities** that, from within their territories, inspire pathways and practices grounded in Buen Vivir, in coexistence with diverse forms of life, and in ancestral knowledge that weaves sociobioeconomies—sustaining the integrity of ecosystems and the biological, landscape, and cultural diversity of the Amazons.

2

Presentation

This Technical Report Series¹ is part of a set of documents systematizing the project “**The Power of Connections: Harvesting Lessons and Strengthening Coalitions for Amazonian Conservation**” coordinated by the Tropical Conservation and Development Program (TCD) at the University of Florida, with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and joint implementation of the first workshop with ESCAS/IPÊ (Higher School of Environmental Conservation and Sustainability / Institute for Ecological Research). The project will last for a year and a half, from January 2025 to September 2026

Here will be presented the motivations, methods, and strategies adopted in the project's first workshop, “Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon”, held in Nazaré Paulista in May 2025. The goal is to inspire the multiplication of initiatives willing to promote transdisciplinary and intercultural approaches to leverage Sociobioeconomies and financing channels for conservation in the Amazon region. We also seek to briefly contextualize the relevance of the Amazon and the Sociobioeconomy in the global agenda and highlight the Pan-Amazonian initiatives present in the workshop with their territorial approaches. In addition to giving visibility to some of the challenges, lessons learned, and innovations declared at the meeting. Finally, we will also share the mapped networks, reverberations, and opportunities for synergy emerging from the first workshop.

¹The Technical Report Series is a publication aimed at disseminating research to a wide audience, focusing on accuracy, operational details, and the practical application of knowledge. IPÊ has published several series in its Technical Report Series Dialogues for Conservation, which are available at <https://ipe.org.br/publicacoes/ipe/>

3

How to use this Technical Report Series

This Technical Report Series was conceived as a metalanguage exercise. While reporting on the principles, premises, and participatory methodologies used in the first workshop of The Power of Connections project, it systematizes the process itself, offering practical paths for those who wish to **design, conduct, and document knowledge co-creation meetings** in diverse contexts. The sections Architecture of Experience and Dives into the Day can be read both as records of what happened and as an open guide to inspire new initiatives. Readers are invited to appropriate the contents produced, adapt them

to their territories and causes, and use the proposed structure and systematization approaches presented here as a way to organize, visualize, and disseminate collective processes — particularly those related to Sociobioeconomies, conservation, and the strengthening of networks.

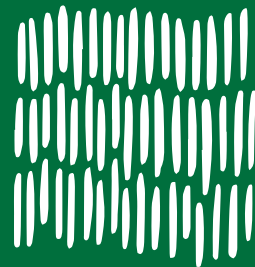
Below, we present how each of the subsections of **Dive into the Day (A-G)** can be used, both to deepen the knowledge produced in this workshop and to support the systematization of future meetings. The subsections are as follows:



A. Focus of the day

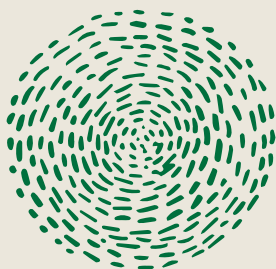
The Focus of the Day explains the central intention of each day. It can be used as a **collective alignment tool**, helping organizers and participants understand the reason for that moment within a larger process. In new initiatives, clearly defining the focus of the day helps to give coherence to the program, guide methodological choices, and facilitate the subsequent systematization of learning.





B. Guiding questions

Guiding questions serve as triggers for individual and collective reflection. They can be reused, adapted, or expanded in other contexts to open meaningful dialogues, encourage active listening, and foster the emergence of situated narratives. They also serve as a reference for those who wish to document processes, as they help organize records, reports, and analyses based on the questions that mobilized participants.



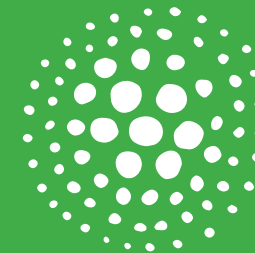
C. Dynamics used

This subsection describes the dynamics adopted, explaining how they were conducted and why they were chosen. It can be read as a box of methodological inspiration, allowing facilitators to combine, adapt, or create new dynamics based on the experiences reported here. In future processes, this description also supports the memory of the process and learning among teams.



D. Emerging themes: challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned

Emerging Themes systematize what emerged from the meeting, without imposing rigid, predefined categories. This section can be used as a thematic reference, as input for research, political advocacy, or project formulation, and also as a model for participatory qualitative analysis, which values recurring patterns, tensions, and collective learning.



E. Co-creations of the day

Co-creations of the Day make visible the collective products generated in the process - maps, murals, definitions, lists, summaries. They can inspire the creation of source maps, initiative panels, conceptual murals, or living banks of experiences that are fed back into each new meeting, expanding the knowledge base through more systematic forms of organization. This subsection reinforces the idea of co-creation of knowledge and that it can take on material form in different formats.



F. Messages to reverberate in networks

Messages to Reverberate in Networks respond to the challenge of synthesis and communication. They can be transformed into cards, audios, short videos, WhatsApp messages, songs, poems, or communication campaigns. The section invites the sensitive translation of knowledge for different audiences and encourages partnerships with artists, community communicators, and the creative use of technologies - including artificial intelligence - as allies in amplifying messages.



G. Disruptive Toolbox

The Disruptive Toolbox broadens the field of technical rationality and includes music, videos, poetry, narratives, and sensitive materials. It can be continuously expanded, functioning as a living repertoire for the design of new encounters and formations. Its resources can be used as elements of inspiration, engagement, and care, remembering that Sociobioeconomies and conservation are also built on the symbolic, affective, and cultural levels. These are tools that help touch hearts, sustain motivation, systematize processes, and fuel collective courage to endure.

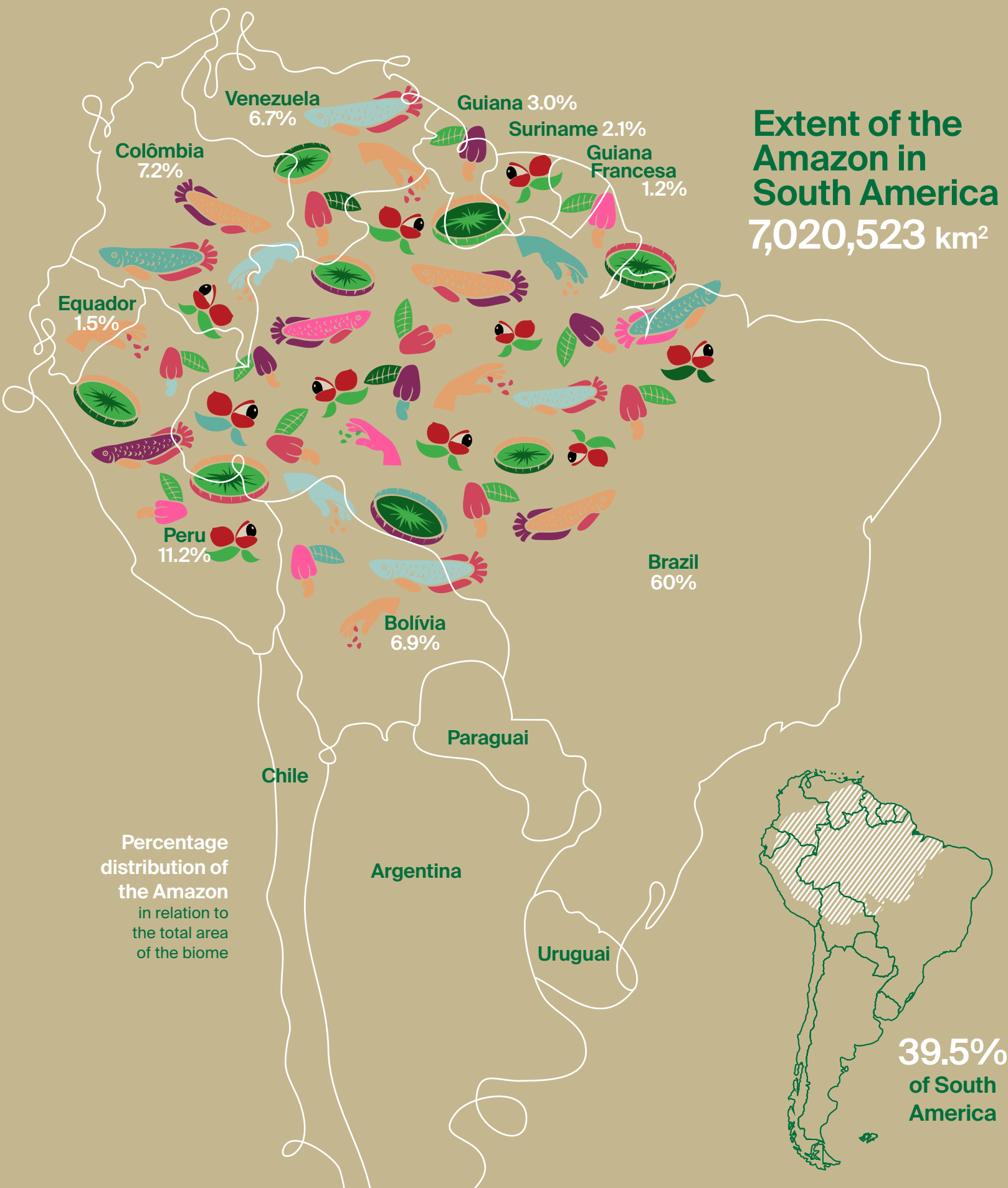
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The Pan-Amazon region and the Global South as centers of the world

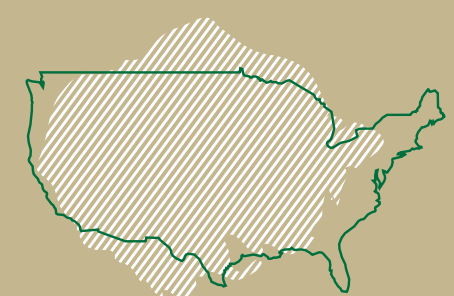
In a context of global warming and climate crisis, the Amazon region emerges as a protagonist in planetary geopolitics. The largest tropical forest on the planet occupies 40% of South America. It is not bound by national borders, extending across nine countries - Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, Ecuador, and French Guiana. This region of the planet is essential for global climate stability, as well as for the conservation of biodiversity and the living cultures of traditional indigenous, Afro-descendant, riverine, and extractive communities. These peoples have helped shape the Amazonian landscapes. According to Professor Carlos Nobre, one of Brazil's most respected climatologists, these peoples, "time, and the forest have made the Amazon the largest carbon reserve on the Earth's surface. Estimates from the 1990s indicated 150 to 200 billion tons of carbon stored both above and below ground." (NOBRE et al., 2024. p. 13). This carbon sequestration capacity "has been reduced in recent decades (...) and may reach a critical limit, the so-called point of no return (...). Avoiding this collapse requires urgent action in collaboration between different stakeholders" (ibid.).

The Scientific Panel for the Amazon presents three solutions to reduce the risk of reaching the tipping point: (1) Strengthening Amazonian governance and local indigenous communities; (2) Arcs of Forest Restoration and Prosperity without Deforestation. (3) Sociobioeconomics of Healthy Forests and Flowing Rivers - a regenerative economic model that prioritizes forest conservation and restoration and includes local communities as protagonists of this transformation. (NOBRE et al., 2024).

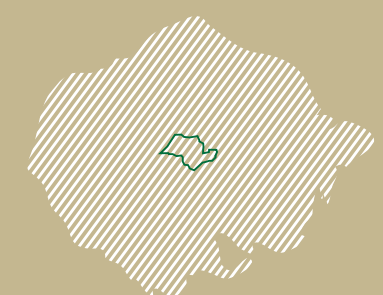
In this context, the Bioeconomy and Sociobioeconomy emerge as highly relevant concepts, albeit subject to narrative disputes. Constant discussions in various sectors have been held around which development vectors can and should be considered within the scope of the Bioeconomy to truly bring innovative perspectives. There is a risk that the term will be appropriated by conventional production models such as monocultures and extensive livestock farming, which - together with industrial and bioenergy sectors - have claimed the concept of Bioeconomy, stating that they operate with agro-pastoral systems and biodiversity assets (BREYER, 2023, p. 38).



65.8% larger
than the European Union



9% smaller
than the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii)



38.3 times larger
than the state of São Paulo

Mapas extraídos de <https://www.nexojornal.com.br/grafico/2023/10/24/qual-a-extensao-e-a-distribicao-da-amazonia>

Some studies offer relevant reflections and contributions to this agenda. One example is the article published by WRI Brazil², which reinforces the concept of the Bioeconomy as emerging and constantly contested, arguing that “the different existing Bioeconomies should be evaluated more for their production process than for the product itself” and that “they should favor the strengthening of economies that are substantively rooted and compatible with a Bioeconomy model of standing forests and flowing rivers, with a strong community component that values the knowledge and ways of life of traditional populations” (COSTA, F. de A. et al. 2022 p. 1).

It is amid this crossfire of narratives that the concept of Sociobioeconomies emerges from the Global South. Brazil has been a pioneer in the efforts to co-create and consolidate this concept, which is increasingly discussed and raised by social movements, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, and traditional Brazilian communities.

The concept has been developed by different initiatives, organizations, and research collectives. Among them, stands out the participatory construction process involving more than a hundred indigenous, quilombola, and community leaders for about two years, to co-produce an Amazonian concept for the Sociobioeconomy. The study, in its final stage of revision for publication, structures the Sociobioeconomy in a tree metaphor, bringing eleven principles and 36 ingredients as fundamental to its full operationalization. Based on a long process of construction and validation with different actors, it is proposed that “**Sociobioeconomies are models of biodiversity management that integrate different worldviews and ancestral knowledge, with the aim of protecting forests, rivers, and mangroves, while ensuring social and territorial rights, food security, and the economic development of Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, and Local Communities.** Their mission is to strengthen local leadership, preserve cultural diversity and territories, and value multiple forms of knowledge through horizontal integration between science, technology, and traditional knowledge, strengthening productive systems and value chains.” (JURUÁ, I. em preparação)

Another interesting initiative that seeks to reflect on innovation processes related to the Sociobioeconomy is the Coletânea Saberes Sociobio³ (“Sociobio Knowledge Collection”) launched during COP30 (Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in November 2025 in Belém do Pará),

² The World Resources Institute is an environmental organization based in the USA - <https://www.wri.org/>

³ Available at <https://www.saberessociobio.com/> (accessed on 01/20/2025).



the initiative is formed by 18 researchers from indigenous, quilombola, riverine, and academic communities. In it, researcher and indigenous leader André Baniwa states that the Sociobioeconomy is “an undeniable contribution from the traditional peoples of the Amazon, a global collaboration for humanity, going beyond the Amazon and beyond the country. It represents a formulation, a model, a way of thinking based on the millennia of their lives (...). And in this environment, the sciences of traditional peoples, ancestral knowledge, and technologies should participate in a permanent dialogue with modern sciences, knowledge, and technologies produced by academia and companies.” (Baniwa et al., 2025. p. 29)

These efforts have resonated in different sectors and been reflected in the emergence of new calls for proposals and sources of funding, as well as in political advocacy. Financial organizations such as Banco do Brasil, BNDES, and Banco da Amazônia have created programs focused on Bioeconomy and Sociobiodiversity . The term has also gained prominence as public policy in the form of the National Sociobioeconomy Program, part of the National Bioeconomy Strategy, launched in November 2025 at COP30. According to Article 2 of the official document establishing the program, **the Sociobioeconomy is a “model of eco-**

nomic development based on the ways of living, doing, and creating of traditional peoples and communities, based on the sustainable use of biodiversity, aggregating value to products, processes, services, and the promotion of fair markets and climate balance.” (BRAZIL, 2025, p. 1)

Within this context of the centrality of the Pan-Amazon region, the purpose of the project The Power of Connections: Harvesting Lessons and Strengthening Coalitions for Amazonian Conservation is to strengthen the links and conditions that sustain these interdependent environmental and sociocultural ecosystems and to envision horizons for cooperation. Thus, each meeting sought to promote collective learning processes and strengthen coalitions and collaboration networks among Pan-Amazonian countries, connecting academic, traditional, and community knowledge and practices and promoting reflections on how to make actions feasible in financial and structural terms.

5

“This workshop is part of a larger effort to connect people who live, work, study, and act in the Amazon, in different countries and contexts, strengthening shared learning and building collective paths for the future.” **Karen Kainer**



General project objective and initial thematic focus

The workshop Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon was held from May 28th to 31st, 2025, at the Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ) in Nazaré Paulista (SP). The activity brought together 24 participants from five Pan-Amazonian countries - Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname - and the United States. The group included community leaders, researchers, NGO representatives, the private sector, universities, and public institutions.

The workshop marked the beginning of the project The Power of Connections: Harvesting Lessons and Strengthening Coalitions for Amazonian Conservation. The project includes a schedule of five meetings in Pan-Amazonian countries and will

culminate in an international conference in Gainesville (USA) with the participation of thematic leaders and representatives of the partners involved. The workshops held were:

- 1.Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon – Nazaré Paulista, Brazil – May 2025;
- 2.Reshaping institutions to empower the next generation of conservation leaders - Santa Cruz, Bolivia - July 2025;
3. Collaborative management centered on Indigenous Peoples and local communities - Manaus, Brazil - September 2025;
- 4.Innovations in the research process - Puerto Maldonado, Peru - December 2025
- 5.Indigenous rights and governance instruments - Quito, Ecuador - January 2026

During the workshop, participants were invited to explore two main objectives:

- Exchange and disseminate experiences on innovative and effective initiatives in Sociobioeconomies and conservation finance Amazonian conservation;
- Strengthen existing collaboration networks and catalyze new ones among Amazonian countries, stimulating partnerships and joint projects that expand the territorial impact of the experiences discussed.

To inaugurate the series of meetings, the organizers chose to focus on the theme “Sociobioeconomies and Financing for Conservation”. This is a field whose relevance has grown in the Amazon in recent years, although a systemic and coordinated discussion is still lacking.

They were also encouraged to fulfill four missions, presented as follows:

- 1.“Have fun! It has to be worth coming here.”
- 2.“Bring something new!”
- 3.“Leave with some new idea or new practice that you can apply!”
- 4.“Leave with a connection you want to cultivate going forward!”

The organization adopted various tools to ensure that the workshop unfolded as a truly collective and dynamic journey, in an affective environment, with inclusive communication and active listening strategies. The idea was to create a welcoming space of trust and bring out the potential of each participant and their networks of connections.

This Technical Report Series presents these tools based on listening, the participation of different Amazonian representatives and territories, affection, and the appreciation of experiences and initiatives already underway. The goal is to encourage this type of trans-disciplinary and multi-actor approach to grow stronger and multiply in other initiatives interested in strengthening Sociobioeconomies and conservation in the Pan-Amazon region.



6

Voices that Connect: testimonials that marked the process

DAY 1 - We have discussed at length what the Sociobioeconomy means within our territories. However, we must also recognize that if we do not involve the macroeconomy, the Sociobioeconomy remains vulnerable.
Renato Farias - *TRUST Consultoria, Brazil*



DAY 1 - The Sociobioeconomy must engage with the macroeconomy without reproducing the inequalities, exploitation, and logic of infinite growth.
Adevaldo Dias da Costa - *Memorial Chico Mendes, Brazil*



DAY 2 - A sense of enchantment with nature is essential for biodiversity conservation. At IPÊ, through the ESCAS school, we use education to foster this. I believe that without this enchantment, we will struggle to save the planet's biodiversity.
Suzana Padua - *Institute for Ecological Research - IPÊ, Brazil*



DAY 2 - Brazil has been a pioneer in this agenda to strengthen the Bioeconomy and Sociobioeconomy. The government has created the National Secretariat for Bioeconomy, a National Strategy, and an Implementation Program focused on Sociobioeconomy: Prospera Sociobio. This shows that the agenda is maturing in the country, and we hope it will inspire and drive the agenda in the Global South.
Floriana Breyer - *Institute for Ecological Research - IPÊ, Brazil*



DAY 1 - Today, it is easier to finance degradation than conservation; bureaucracy often excludes the very people who do the most to conserve.
Renato Farias - *TRUST Consultoria, Brazil*



DAY 2 - If the countryside doesn't produce, the city doesn't eat! We seek to convey this key message to consumers and bring the countryside closer to the city through fairs and familiarization trips to see how products are made, raise awareness, and be able to charge more for agroecological and sociobioeconomic products.
Paulina Espín - *Trias NGO, Ecuador*



DAY 2 - Economic development is like a box of Legos. If you have a small box with few pieces, you can only make a cube; if you have a big box, you can make incredible things! What is Brazil's Lego box? It's biodiversity! But there's a problem: our Lego box is locked and only opens a little bit from time to time. If we want to move forward in this game, we need to add knowledge to the process.
Claudio Valladares Padua - *Institute for Ecological Research - IPÊ, Brazil*



DAY 4 - Businesspeople like to talk to businesspeople. Having business partners who recommend and open doors is essential to moving forward.
Claudio Valladares Padua - *Institute for Ecological Research – IPÊ, Brazil*



DAY 3 - Our bodies are the resistance against mining in our territories! We need to take care of these bodies, these people, because they are the defenders of the land. If we lack health, resources, income into the territories, they will be abandoned and then invaded by illegal activities!
Vanda Witoto - *Witoto Institute, Brazil*



DAY 3 - We always have to be learning, knowing, because they say that knowledge is power, right? So, to have power, we are occupying and leading different groups in our communities. This is important for us, access to knowledge that can convince others. If we are not empowered by this knowledge, we may only be passive and not get involved. So, we lead spaces of governance, spaces of innovation, commercial spaces.
Ruth Cayapa, Kallari, Ecuador



DAY 3 - There are tax subsidies for chains such as soybeans and cattle, but not for the Sociobioeconomy, which would need this incentive to gain scale. Markets and investors need to be aware and sensitive to this point in order to pay a fair price for that product, as they generate immeasurable collective benefits that are essential for the entire maintenance of the system.
Marcelo Cwener - *Amazon Investor Coalition, Brazil*



DAY 4 - We work with a focus on decolonization. The organizations we work with are not beneficiaries, they are partners. And as partners, we plan and execute together.
Paulina Espín - *Trias NGO, Ecuador*



DAY 4 - Autonomy is not about having money and deciding how to spend it. Autonomy is being able to work together and choose who I want to work for and with! And, based on that, plan the resources.
Antonio Loboguerrero - *Fundación Etnollano, Colômbia*



DAY 4 - Our ancestral language is not part of the capitalist system that we want to access. We need training to help us understand this language, to make this exchange, so that we can access financing. If I say I want to 'plant a crop', no one will finance it, but if I talk about 'food security and conservation', the logic changes.
Vanda Witoto - *Witoto Institute, Brazil*



DAY 4 - We need to try to deal with as many of the productive links as we can. But we will not necessarily be able or willing to deal with all of them internally as an organization. We must have the wisdom to understand what we can internalize and what we should outsource or create partnerships for.
Adevaldo Dias da Costa - *Chico Mendes Memorial, Brazil*





Participants

Map: Complete list of participants present at the workshop 'Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon'.



Adevaldo Dias da Costa
Chico Mendes Memorial
BRAZIL



Trent Blare
International Potato Center - CIP / CGIAR
EQUADOR



Claudio Valladares Padua
Ecological Research Institute - IPÊ
BRAZIL



Antonio Loboguerrero
Etnollano Foundation
COLÔMBIA



Denyse Mello
International Center for Tropical Agriculture - CIPOR-ICRAF Brazil
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Carlos Gabriel Koury
Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development - Idesam
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U.S.



Floriana Breyer
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Angelica Gouveia
University of Florida
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Manoel Serrão
Brazilian Biodiversity Fund - Funbio
BRAZIL



Marcelo Cwener
Amazon Investor Coalition
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Paulina Espín
Trias NGO
EQUADOR



Karen Kainer
University of Florida
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Renato Farias
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Suzana Padua
Ecological Research Institute - IPÊ
BRAZIL



Ruth Cayapa Asociación Agro Artesanal de Producción de Bienes Agrícolas Pecuarios y Piscícolas de Napo "Kallari" EQUADOR



Vanda Witoto
Witoto institute
BRAZIL



Pilar Useche
University of Florida
COLÔMBIA



Vanessa Luna
University of Florida
PERU



Andrea Ortiz de Zevallos
Amazon Pantry
PERU



David Solano Cornejo
Peruvian University of Applied Sciences - UPC
PERU



Ana Luiza Violato Espada
University of Florida
BRAZIL



7

Architecture of Experience: how to create and conduct powerful encounters

This section has two parts. The first presents key elements used in the **overall construction of the project, including the premises and guidelines that cut across the five meetings** held in different locations in the Pan-Amazon region. The second focuses on **an overview of the first workshop** and the **“dives of the day”** that offer a glimpse of the **dynamics and flows that made up each day’s program**.

From the selection of participants and forms of engagement to the tone of facilitation and the choice of dynamics and guiding questions, each element must be thought out and implemented to create and strengthen meaningful connections, nurture affection and trust, and generate opportunities for mutual recognition. In this section, the intention is to simultaneously recount how these processes unfolded during the workshop and suggest paths for other initiatives that wish to adopt similar approaches.

7.1 General guidelines

1. How to select, invite, and engage participants?

Honoring the power of the project's name, the strategy was to make use of The Power of Connections. For each of the five meetings, an arrangement for coordination and implementation was created, consisting of:

- The University of Florida team, responsible for the initial proposal and management of the project.
- Two Amazonian thematic leaders with expertise in the workshop topic and the ability to bring people together. Responsible for curating content, recommending host organizations, and supporting participant engagement.
- A local host organization with proven experience in the chosen theme and connected to networks and other local organizations. Responsible for workshop logistics, curatorial support, appropriate approach to the theme, and inviting local actors.
- Facilitation Team: composed of one facilitator from the University of Florida and another from the host country.

2. Facilitation and active listening strategy

The workshop was structured with a focus on dialogue and co-creation. Facili-

tation prioritized participatory formats, rotation of speakers, and openness to improvisation based on group dynamics.

3. Physical materials to support facilitation

The meetings included the preparation of physical materials, prioritizing presence and materiality over virtuality. Instead of slide presentations, colorful, handwritten posters were used, prepared in three languages (Portuguese, Spanish, and English).

4. Multilingual exchange and diversity of knowledge and physicalities

- The event carefully embraced the triad of Portuguese, Spanish, and English, promoting multilingual conversation and simultaneous translation. There was a radio channel for each language. This allowed each participant to express themselves as best as possible in their native language. This possibility created an environment of safety and freedom of expression - both for those who spoke and those who listened. Everyone could express themselves in any language and choose which channel they wanted to use for better understanding.
- In addition to spoken language, other means of expression were encouraged - such as traditional Brazilian dances, body dynamics, posters, and collective walks in the garden - bringing

to the meeting a broader approach to communication and knowledge that included the body and culture in the design of the experience.

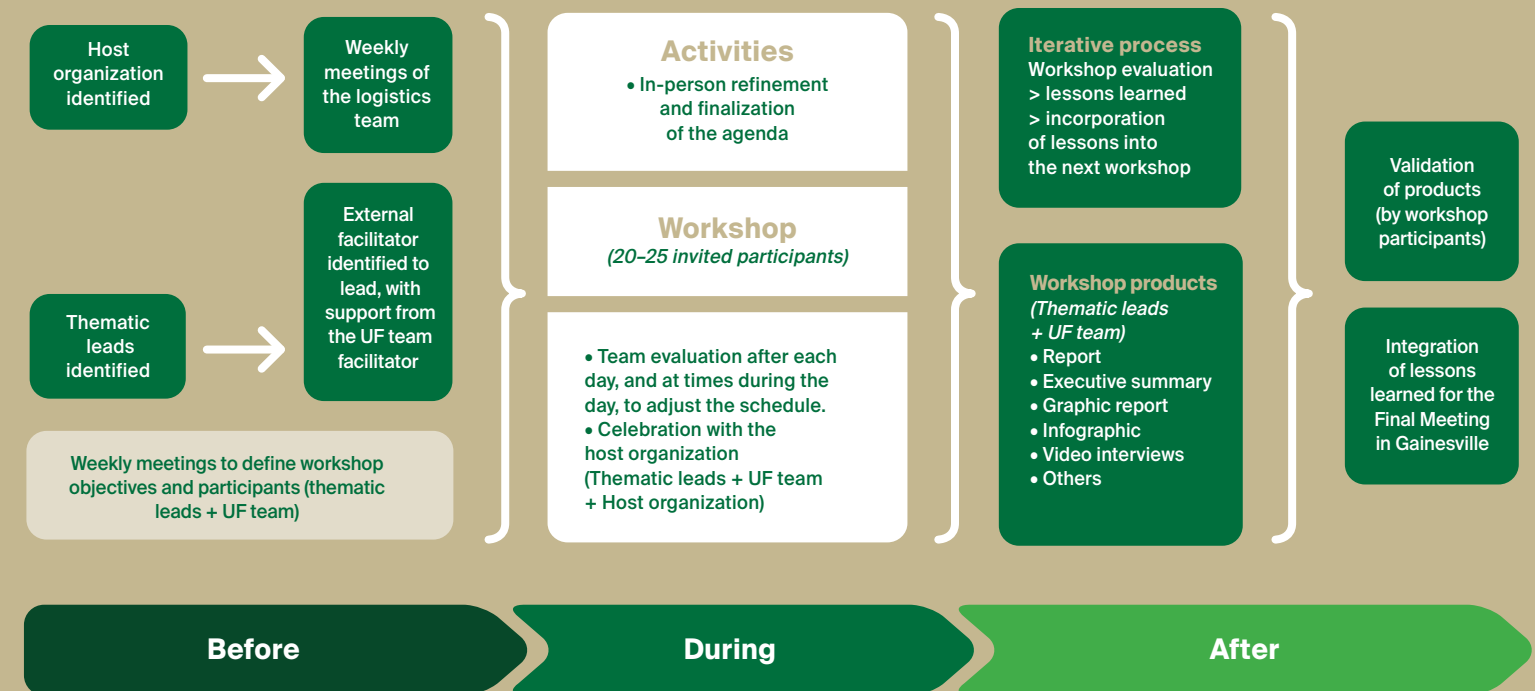
5. Welcoming space

The main ingredient of this project is human relationships and connections. Setting the meeting in the midst of nature helped to reveal and bring to life the invisible interconnections of ecosystems. This stimulated interpersonal relationships and genuine exchanges in a safe environment. The spatial organization of chairs and support materials in a circle favored horizontality in relationships. The pace of the activities—with a focus on listening rather than tasks—encouraged expression and the creation of emotional bonds. It is also important to mention the space dedicated to celebration, with tasty food, music, and karaoke—allowing for the deconstruction of remaining formalities and opening up opportunities for new dimensions of relationship, expression, and the building of trust and belonging.

6. Debriefing at the end of the day

Was a recurring practice carried out during the workshop period, a fundamental element for the organizing team to adapt the objectives to the realities and contexts that emerged each day and from the participants.

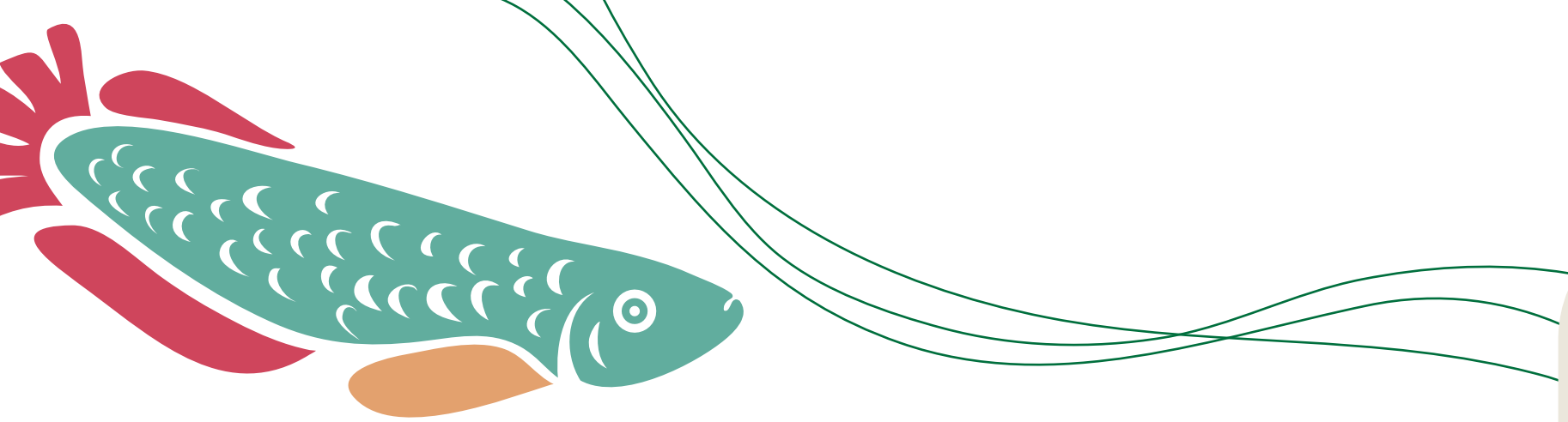
Workshop Organization Process



Source: Power of Connections (2026a, p. 8). Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon: Workshop Report. Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil. 2026a DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18614370>

7.2 Overview of the workshop journey Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon



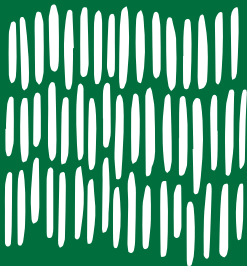


7.2.1 Deep dive on Day 1: Grounding and building trust



A. Focus of the Day

Welcome, contextualization, and conceptual alignment. The day was strategically designed to establish a common basis of understanding and foster initial connections. The objectives included welcoming and visualizing the diversity of the group, situating participants within the scope of the “The Power of Connections” project, and initiating an in-depth discussion on the concepts of “Sociobioeconomics” and “Financing for Conservation”, seeking to level understanding.



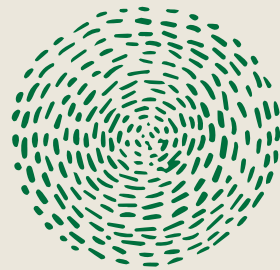
B. Guiding questions

- What is your name? Organization and territory of operation?
- What are your expectations for the workshop?
- What does Sociobioeconomy mean to you and your organization?
- What does financing for conservation mean?
- What is your personal connection to these topics?
- What do you bring to the workshop?



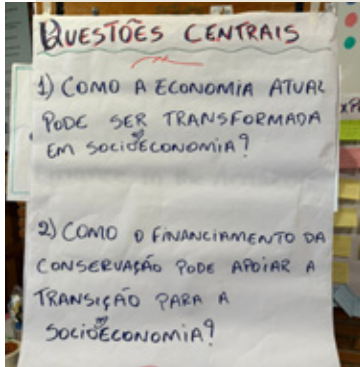
“I know that you all have incredible projects and experiences. This workshop exists precisely so that we can share these ideas, learn from each other, and build connections that will take this work further.”

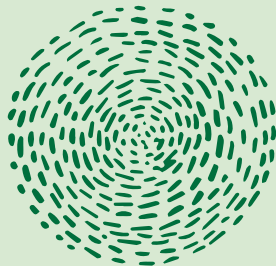
Jon Dain



C. Dynamics used

Name	Description	Why was it chosen?
Presentation on the Map of Connections	Participants introduced themselves and positioned themselves on a map of the Pan-Amazon region (physical or conceptual) depicting connections and expectations.	To break the ice, start the journey, and get to know the participants, highlighting the diversity of backgrounds, expectations, and skills within the group.
Starting point (individual reflection)	A 30-minute period dedicated to silent reflection and writing down answers to guiding questions.	To ensure that each participant formulates their own ideas before the discussion, valuing individual contributions.
Building concepts (dialogue and synthesis)	Debate in small groups to share concepts, recognize different definitions, and facilitate understanding among participants so they can talk with understanding and eventually build new concepts based on the exchanges that took place.	Promoting collaboration, active listening, and negotiation of meanings, enriching understanding with multiple perspectives.
Sensory grounding	Simple mindfulness exercise (identifying things you can see, hear, feel, smell, taste).	To aid concentration, relieve travel stress, and reconnect participants with the present.
Bridging new connections	Evening challenge: find someone you haven't talked to yet for an informal conversation during dinner.	Encourage the formation of new relationships and the deepening of connections outside the formal context.





D. Emerging themes: challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned

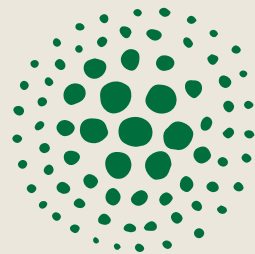
Emerging theme	Challenges reported	Opportunities identified	Key learnings and insights
Sociobioeconomy as an ancestral, diverse, and territorialized practice	Unequal use of the term between countries and sectors; concept existing in practice but not named; risk of conceptual standardization	Recognition of the plurality of Amazonian experiences; building a common understanding without erasing territorial differences	Sociobioeconomy is not a single model, but a set of practices rooted in territories and with long histories
Economy at the service of life, buen vivir (“good living”), and biodiversity	Reduction of the economy to market logic and efficiency; pressure for short-term financial results	Reaffirmation of the economy as a means to sustain ways of life, biodiversity, and social relations	The discussed economy is based on caring for life - human and non-human - rather than maximizing profit
Conservation finance as a means, not an end, with fairness and accessibility	Difficulty of access to resources by communities; inadequacy of traditional financial instruments; demand for quick returns	Combination of non-reimbursable and reimbursable funds; role of the state and philanthropy as initial structuring forces	The financial design should serve territorial realities and socio-productive cycles, not the other way around
Tension between market, scale, and sociocultural integrity	Risk of loss of values, knowledge, and autonomy when scaling initiatives; market that does not recognize social and environmental costs	Critical discussion of what "scale" means; valuing network strategies over economic growth	Scaling is not growing indefinitely, but expanding impact without breaking with sociocultural integrity
Centrality of equity, gender, youth, and vulnerable populations	Invisibility of structural inequalities; risk of benefits being captured by a few actors	Recognition of equity as a cross-cutting principle; openness to further explore gender and youth in the coming days	There is no viable Sociobioeconomy without addressing inequalities and power asymmetries from the outset



We are taking steps in the Bioeconomy. We are evolving in phases. New problems arise with evolution. We haven’t had the chance to take on more daring projects yet, to get to what needs to be done in a more advanced version. We have been adapting to the budgets we have available. Between where we are now and the ideal, we have a lot to learn, and adding knowledge greatly optimizes the journey.

Carlos Gabriel Koury – *Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development – Idesam, Brasil*

Emerging theme	Challenges reported	Opportunities identified	Key learnings and insights
Valuing local knowledge, co-innovation, and criticism of knowledge production disconnected from territories	Knowledge production distant from local realities; hierarchy between technical knowledge and traditional knowledge	Co-innovation between local, scientific, and technical knowledge; recognition of social technologies	Knowledge is a central asset of the Sociobioeconomy and needs to be produced with and within territories
Networks, Pan-Amazonian alliances, and "networks of networks" as a structural strategy	Fragmentation of initiatives; isolation of projects; repetition of mistakes and "project graveyards"	Coordination between diverse actors; strengthening of intersectoral and cross-border alliances	The power lies less in isolated projects and more in the construction of living and collaborative networks
Need for strategic communication, political advocacy, and overcoming project fragmentation	Low capacity for political advocacy; poorly integrated communication; projects that do not dialogue with each other	Construction of common narratives; strategic use of knowledge produced; coordination with public policies	Without communication and advocacy, the Sociobioeconomy remains invisible and vulnerable



E. Co-creations of the day

1. Collective Map of participants' origins and areas of activity



Origin and area of activity of workshop participants. The colors indicate the countries of activity: blue, Ecuador; green, Colombia and Suriname; pink, Peru; and yellow, Brazil.

Mural of expectations

1. Exchange of experiences and learning

Learn about best practices and failures, learn from other countries and territories, access inspiring ideas, connect with universities and research.

2. Pan-Amazonian networks and partnerships

Create and strengthen collaborative networks, promote exchanges, form alliances for projects, cooperation between communities and institutions.

3. Strengthening the Sociobioeconomy

Discuss and deepen the concept, apply it to challenging contexts (gender, youth, violence), avoid monocultures, think about inclusion or systemic transformation.

4. Added value and value chains

Add value to forest products, avoid neo-extractivism, connect production chains to markets, reposition investment risk.

5. Financing and the formal economy

Understand how to access credit and climate finance, integrate the Sociobioeconomy into the formal economy, accelerate financing and innovation.

6. Policies and governance

Understand regulatory barriers, discuss models of scale and impact, reflect on priorities and systemic transformation.

7. Inclusion and socio-Environmental justice

Include urban and vulnerable populations, consider gender and youth issues, tackle illegal economies through the Sociobioeconomy.

Power of Connections (2026a, p. 15). Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon: Workshop Report. Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil. 2026a
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18614370>



3. Co-creation of definitions of Sociobioeconomics and finance for conservation

Summary of definitions of Sociobioeconomics and finance for conservation presented during the workshop.

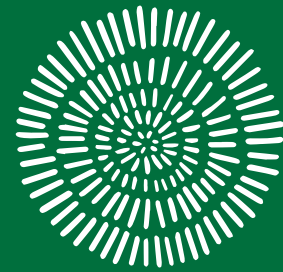
Country	Definition Sociobioeconomy	Definition of conservation finance
Peru	Sustainable use of nature with respect for biodiversity, production cycles, and local knowledge. Equitable distribution of benefits and fair connection to markets.	Ensuring that economic agents have financial resources (non-reimbursable and reimbursable) to preserve ecosystem services, in order to guarantee their existence for future generations.
Colombia	Multiple expressions based on the diversity of values and territories. An economy of abundance focused on nature and collective well-being, with intercultural dialogue.	Promotion of autonomy, valuing local knowledge, and co-innovation between ancestral and modern technology.
Ecuador	Exchange system based on the responsible use of natural resources, with a focus on decent income, well-being, cultural diversity, and ecosystem conservation.	Economic recognition of ecosystem services and the need to integrate decision-making with equity criteria.
Suriname	Articulation of economic, social, and biological dimensions. Income generation with social responsibility and sustainability, respecting alternative ways of life.	Alignment with indigenous and community values, preventing the market from leading to the exploitation or exhaustion of communities.
Brazil 1	A set of economic activities that strengthens the relationship between humans and nature, promoting biodiversity conservation, well-being, and fair income generation.	Accessible, fair, and explicit financial mechanisms for the social groups that benefit. Beware of misappropriation by conflicting sectors.
Brazil 2	Part of a broader social, environmental, and economic system geared toward the well-being of vulnerable populations, based on the sustainable use of natural resources and with effective results for conservation.	Investment contributions – public or private, repayable or non-repayable – that enable conservation actions and reduce inequalities.

We are participating in the construction of a concept, and we want this concept to work. And we need to think about more detailed criteria for what constitutes an experience connected to Sociobioeconomies. There is a key player that is not fulfilling its role and needs to take on the task of building and disseminating knowledge: the University. At least in Peru, it has often only acted on a contractual basis, and this is not its role!

David Solano Cornejo - Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas – UPC, Peru



Source: Power of Connections (2026a, pp. 20-21). Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon: Workshop Report. Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil. 2026a DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18614370>



F. Messages to reverberate in networks

THE SOCIOBIOECONOMY
IS NOT BORN IN CALLS
FOR PROPOSALS:
IT HAS EXISTED FOR
GENERATIONS IN
THE TERRITORIES, IN
ANCESTRAL PRACTICES,
AND IN AMAZONIAN WAYS
OF LIFE.

FINANCING FOR
CONSERVATION IS
A TOOL, NOT AN
END IN ITSELF: IT
MUST SERVE THE
TERRITORIES AND
THE PEOPLE.

THE ECONOMY WE WANT IS
NOT ONE THAT EXTRACTS
MORE, BUT ONE THAT
SUSTAINS LIFE, WELL-BEING,
AND BIODIVERSITY.

WITHOUT JUSTICE
AND FINANCIAL
ACCESSIBILITY,
CONSERVATION DOES
NOT REACH THOSE
WHO NEED IT MOST.

THERE IS NO SINGLE
AMAZON—NOR A SINGLE
SOCIOBIOECONOMY:
THERE ARE LIVING, DIVERSE
TERRITORIES CONNECTED
TO THE FOREST.

...

THERE IS NO VIABLE
SOCIOBIOECONOMY WITHOUT
EQUITY—GENDER, YOUTH, AND
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS
ARE CENTRAL. ...

THE MARKET ALONE
CANNOT SOLVE THE
PROBLEM: WITHOUT
CARE, IT ACCELERATES
INEQUALITIES AND
ERASES KNOWLEDGE.

...

SCALING UP IS NOT
GROWING AT ANY
COST, IT IS EXPANDING
IMPACT WITHOUT
LOSING IDENTITY
AND SOCIOCULTURAL
INTEGRITY.

TRANSFORMATIVE
KNOWLEDGE IS BORN
IN DIALOGUE WITH
THE TERRITORY AND
GENERATES PROCESSES
OF CO-INNOVATION.

...



G. Disruptive toolbox



Opening music:

Ponto Zé Pelintra - Boa noite pra quem é de boa noite

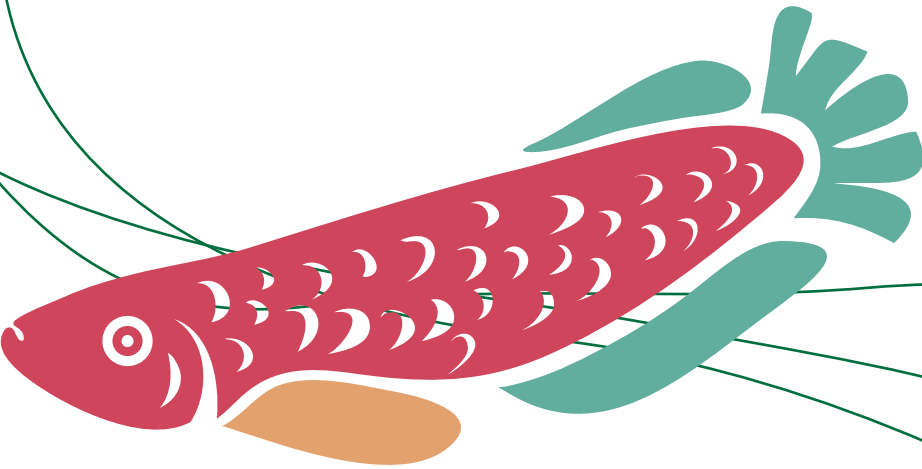
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qfQz3esXqll&list=RDqfQz3esXqll&start_radio=1

Videos:

- **Por que a Amazônia é tão importante?** ("Why is the Amazon so important?")
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mO1bf8iTMl
- **Pagamentos por Serviços Ambientais: trabalho que gera fartura e semeia a vida:** ("Payments for Environmental Services: work that generates abundance and sows life:")
<https://youtu.be/fDm8Dd1xxcU?si=-e2ezp0WqNINDjX>
- **Gotica_ Gaia Amazonas_ Duina del Mar:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=clQiG4u67pE&list=PLlI1cDm1r-_dTzQoXtYyF724Eb_xOhbsw&index=13
- **Articles on Bioeconomies and Sociobioeconomies**

Articles:

- Sociobioeconomia: um modelo de bioeconomia construído por povos indígenas, quilombolas e extrativistas
- Costa, F. et al. Uma bioeconomia inovadora para a Amazônia: conceitos, limites e tendências para uma definição apropriada ao bioma floresta tropical. Texto para discussão. São Paulo, Brasil: WRI Brasil. Disponível em: <https://www.wribrasil.org.br/publicacoes/uma-bioeconomia-inovadora-para-amazonia-conceitos-limites-e-tendencias-para-uma>
- WAACK, R. et al. O valor da diversidade para a bioeconomia. Página 22, [s. l.], 1 fev. 2021. Disponível em: <https://pagina22.com.br/2021/02/01/o-valor-da-diversidade-para-a-bioeconomia/>
- ABRAMOVAY, Ricardo et al. The new bioeconomy in the Amazon: Opportunities and challenges for a healthy standing forest and flowing rivers. Amazon Assessment Report 2021, 2021.



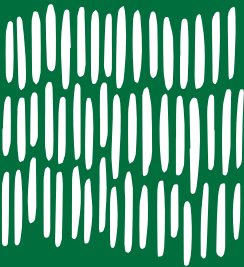
7.2.2 Deep dive on Day 2: Exploring challenges, identifying tensions and leverage points



A. Focus of the day

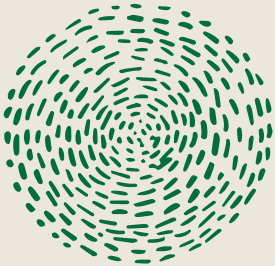
The day was dedicated to diving into real experiences through rounds of interviews with participants seeking to raise challenges, innovative strategies, lessons learned, and visions for the future based on initiatives already underway in the Pan-Amazon region. Based on the different sectors represented in the workshop, the proposal was to provide space for diverse voices and perspectives on Sociobioeconomies and finance for conservation. Thus, the organizers and thematic leaders designed three rounds:

1. Sociobioeconomies, based on the type of organization (NGOs, communities, private sector)
2. Finance for Conservation, from the perspective of the financial sector.
3. Connections between Sociobioeconomies and conservation finance



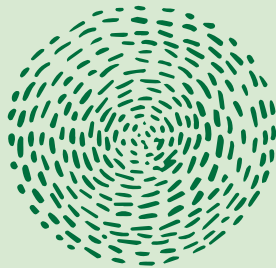
B. Guiding questions

- Tell us what you do and why.
- What are you doing that works?
- What challenges and tensions do you face? What strategies do you use to overcome them?
- How does your initiative connect Sociobioeconomies and conservation financing?
- How was the plan developed? Where did the resources/funding come from?
- What is the role of the local population in the initiative?
- How do you ensure that your actions are inclusive of women, youth, and traditional communities?
- What are the main challenges and what are the roots of these challenges?
- What can we learn by listening to all these stories together? What are some of the lessons we can learn from them?



C. Dynamics used

Name	Description	Why was it chosen?
Gentle Stretching	Conduct a stretching exercise, inviting everyone to move their bodies very gently. Finish by opening your eyes and mouth, stretching your facial muscles, and taking an imaginary photo of your funny face.	Start the day by activating your body and gently caring for yourself.
Pairs of gratitude and sharing thanks in a circle	Invite participants to form pairs to express feelings of gratitude and share some voices in a circle with the whole group	Promote a short moment of celebration. Practice recognizing and expressing gratitude in public.
Experience and Dialogue Tables	Rounds of conversations in which a mediator interviews 2 to 3 members of the group for 30 minutes. Then open up for reactions and questions. Space to explore different perspectives and share real experiences, challenges, and lessons learned	To delve deeper into multiple practical cases and ensure direct learning from the protagonists, enriching collective understanding.
Connections in Motion (ice breaker)	Brief instruction for everyone to get up and find a new person for a three-minute conversation.	Break the formality, energize the environment, and promote new interpersonal connections.
Break for Refreshment and Networking	Scheduled breaks and lunch for rest and informal conversations.	Essential for taking content in and building deeper relationships (where collaborations often arise).
Group Reflection on Key Challenges and Their Roots	Small group discussions to share insights on the challenges that have emerged and explore their possible causes.	To revisit the challenges that emerged and delve deeper into reflections on their origins and possible interrelationships. Encourage systemic thinking.
Festive Celebration with Karaoke	Party with food and drinks, audiovisual equipment, speakers, microphone, projector, and karaoke app for everyone to choose a song and sing together.	Promote moments of relaxation and new layers of connection between participants.



D. Emerging themes: challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned

Emerging theme	Challenges reported	Opportunities identified	Key learnings and insights
Unequal access to financing for communities	Only a minimal fraction of resources reaches communities; incompatible bureaucratic requirements; intermediaries capture resources	Redesign of financial mechanisms; community funds; direct financing with technical support	Without direct access to financing, there is no autonomy or territorial scale
Short deadlines in relation to territorial timescales	Projects with deadlines incompatible with social, productive, and ecological cycles; breach of trust	Long-term financing; ongoing relationships; patient investment	Time is a critical success factor in conservation and Sociobioeconomies
Trust as a structural bottleneck	History of unsustainable projects; frustration and community fatigue	Processes based on presence, listening, and continuity	Trust is not built by contract, but by consistent relationships
Power asymmetry between actors	Decisions made outside the territory; little voice for communities; capture by elites	Participatory governance; local organizational strengthening	Power equity is as important as financial equity
Fragmentation of initiatives and "project graveyards"	Isolated projects; repetition of mistakes; little collective learning	Coordination between initiatives; sharing of lessons learned	Connecting initiatives prevents waste of resources and energy
Mismatch between public policies and local reality	Policies designed without listening to local communities; low state presence	Coordinated political advocacy; policies based on practice	Effective policies arise from the territory, not just from the capital

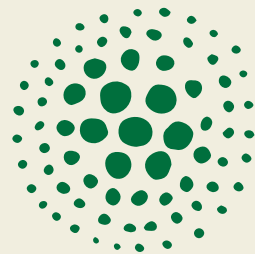


"Yesterday was about getting to know each other; today is about understanding what you really do. Everyone here is doing difficult and deeply important work." **Trent Blare** – *International Potato Center - CIP/CGIAR*



Indigenous people have a lived and experienced science that Western academia does not recognize as science
Vanda Witoto – *Instituto Witoto, Brasil*

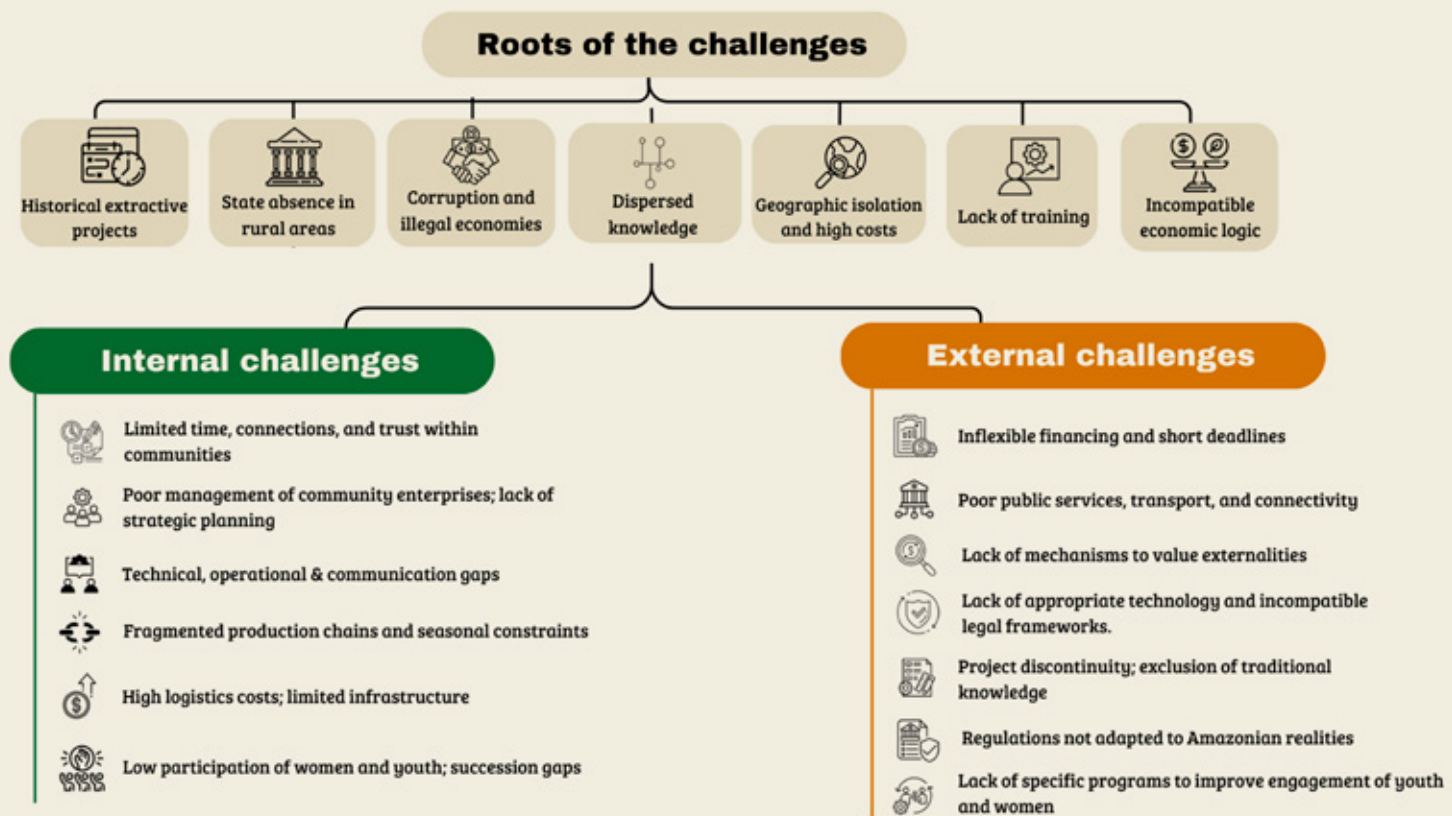
Emerging theme	Challenges reported	Opportunities identified	Key learnings and insights
Scale as a source of tension	Pressure to grow quickly; loss of identity and local control	Redefining scale as an increase in impact rather than volume	Scaling requires ethical, cultural, and territorial criteria
Risk and crime in the territories	Presence of illegal economies; insecurity for community initiatives	Strengthening territorial governance; institutional alliances	Conservation and Bioeconomy cannot advance without territorial security
Technical knowledge disconnected from practice	Standardized solutions; poor adaptation to the local context	Co-production of knowledge; practice-based learning	Effective knowledge is knowledge that solves real problems
Excessive dependence on external resources	Projects that collapse when funding ends	Hybrid models; progressive autonomy	Sustainability involves reducing dependencies, not expanding them



E. Co-creations of the day

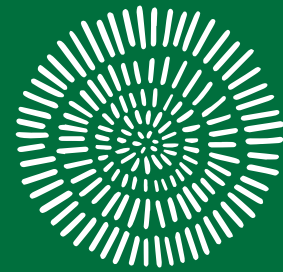
1. Collective survey of the challenges faced by ongoing initiatives and their structural roots

Internal and External Challenges of the Sociobioeconomy



Source: Power of Connections (2026b, p. 9) Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon: Workshop Report. Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil. 2026a DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18614370>





F. Mensagens Para Reverberar nas Redes

WITHOUT LOCAL POWER,
THERE IS NO REAL
TRANSFORMATION.

...

REAL SOLUTIONS
COME FROM
PRACTICE,
NOT ISOLATED
THEORY.

...

IF RESOURCES DO NOT
REACH THE COMMUNITY,
CONSERVATION DOES
NOT HAPPEN.

WITHOUT TIME,
TRUST, AND
LOCAL POWER,
NO SCALE IS
POSSIBLE.

TRUST CANNOT
BE FINANCED - IT
MUST BE BUILT.

...

STRONG
GOVERNANCE
IS WORTH MORE
THAN LARGE
BUDGETS.

SHARING MISTAKES
PREVENTS REPEATING
FAILURES.

...

WITHOUT A SECURE
TERRITORY, THERE CAN
BE NO BIOECONOMY.

...

THE SOCIOBIO SCALE IS
THE COMING TOGETHER
OF MANY SMALL ENTITIES
MOVING IN A COMMON
DIRECTION.

...

FINANCIAL JUSTICE
IS THE BASIS OF
CONSERVATION.

...

SHORT-TERM
PROJECTS
DO NOT BUILD
LASTING
FUTURES.

...

SCALING UP
IS NOT ABOUT
GROWING FAST, IT
IS ABOUT GROWING
MEANINGFULLY.

...

SUSTAINABILITY
MEANS REDUCING
DEPENDENCIES, NOT
CREATING NEW ONES.

...

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC
POLICY BEGINS IN
THE FIELD.

...



G. Disruptive toolbox



Videos:

- **Mecanismos de financiamiento en Bosques Andinos** ("Financing mechanisms in Andean forests") <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ssj7uj05Bc0>
- **Escucha la Amazonía** ("Listen to the Amazon") https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lecdZvT9-v0&list=PLl1lcDm1r-_dTzQoXtYyF724Eb_xOhbsw&index=12
- **Abuela Grillo** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AXz4XPuB_BM

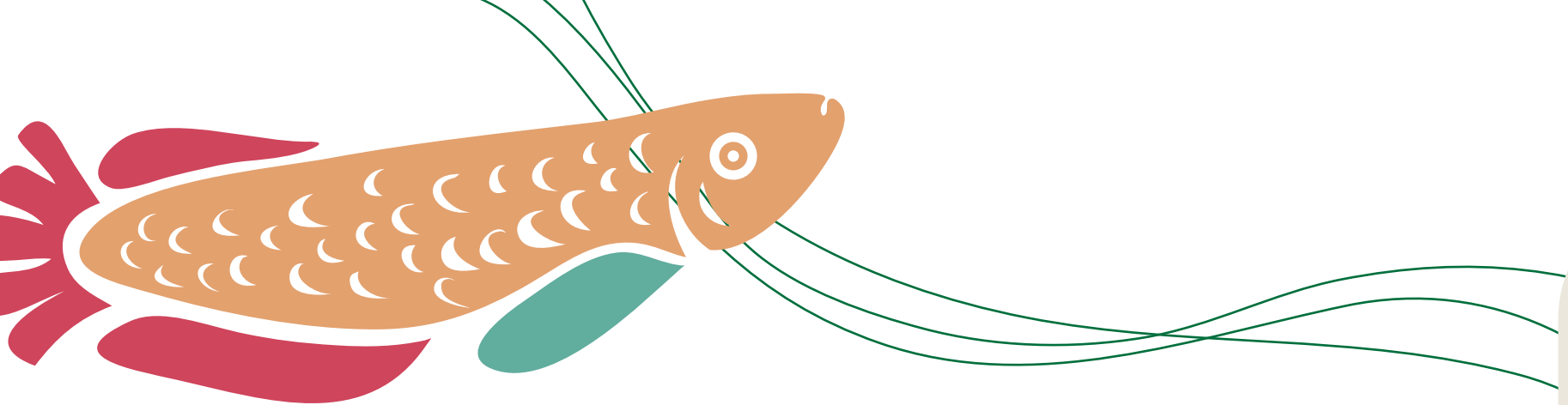
Online publications:

- Cua'gü Inovação: Conectando saberes e transformando realidades nos contextos de Guardiões da Biodiversidade, Povos Indígenas, Quilombolas, Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais, Agricultores Familiares e Comunidades Periféricas. Disponível em <https://wttventures.net/publicacoes/>
- Ciência intercultural: Diálogo entre ciência indígena e ciência ocidental na construção do bem viver. Disponível em: <https://realtime1.com.br/opiniao/ciencia-intercultural-dialogo-entre-ciencia-indigena-e-ciencia-ocidental-na-construcao-do-bem-viver/>
- Inovação e negócios comunitários da sociobioeconomia [livro eletrônico] : como aproximar e conectar os ecossistemas. Rio de Janeiro: Conexsus, 2024. ISBN 978-65-982734-4-6



"We came from the market and created a restaurant serving exclusively Amazonian food in Peru. We had to coordinate the supply of gastronomic products. We had to identify the productive and regulatory gaps with the communities and then address training, logistics, marketing, and market access. So we created the Institute based on these real problems and solutions. Andrea Ortiz de Zevallos_ Despensa Amazónica, Peru".

Andrea Ortiz de Zevallos – *Despensa Amazónica, Peru*

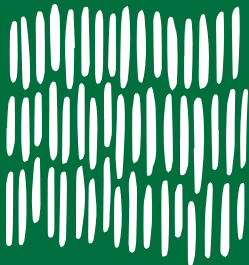


7.2.3 Deep dive on Day 3: Scalable, ethical, inclusive, and equitable approaches



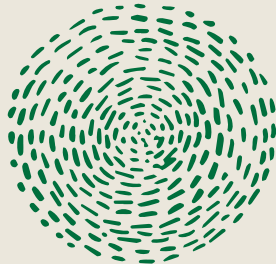
A. Focus of the day

Dive into issues of gender, youth, and territoriality, and share concrete examples



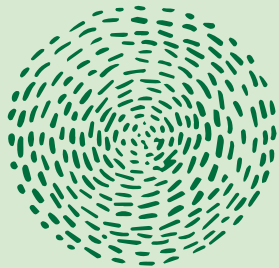
B. Perguntas Orientadoras

- Returning to the central question: How can our current economy be more influenced and transformed into a Sociobioeconomy?
- In each of the initiatives, in the communities with which you interact, what is happening with young people?
- How can you exchange and disseminate your experiences and share the wonderful work you are already doing?
- How can you strengthen existing connections and make new ones?
- When you leave here, what is your next important activity or meeting connected with Sociobioeconomies and/or finance for conservation?
- What from the discussions we have had here could you take away to share in this next activity or event you will have?
- What can socioeconomies do for gender inclusion and youth inclusion?



C. Dynamics used

Name	Description	Why was it chosen?
Quadrilha	A traditional Brazilian folk dance traditionally associated with harvests. It is for everyone—no matter if you are old, young, big, or small, you connect with everyone.	Physical activity and connection. Like all dances, it's about the power of connection, the power to connect with people.
Sharing and consolidation	Groups gathered to recall and summarize the challenges and their roots discussed the previous day.	Ensuring ownership of emerging themes and collectively validating critical points.
Experience and dialogue tables - gender, youth, and territoriality	Rounds of conversations in which a mediator interviews 2 to 3 group members for 30 minutes. Then opens up for reactions and questions. Space to explore different perspectives and share real experiences, challenges, and lessons learned.	To delve deeper into multiple practical cases and ensure direct learning from the protagonists, enriching collective understanding.
Roundtable of concrete examples	In pairs, participants shared practical solutions ("what worked") for the challenges mapped out.	Transforming the discussion of problems into inspiration for solutions and strengthening networking through the exchange of best practices.
Open dialogue: gender and intergenerationality	Session dedicated to exploring the role of women and young people and the value of traditional knowledge.	Addressing the human dimension of Sociobioeconomies and inspiring the creation of more equitable environments.
Collective reflection: The role of academia	Debate on how researchers can collaborate ethically (co-creation).	Criticize the extractive research model and propose the relevant return of knowledge to communities.
Film session	Space for screening videos about the projects of workshop participants	Share realities and ongoing projects, spark curiosity, and strengthen affinities between participants and initiatives.



Emerging themes: challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned

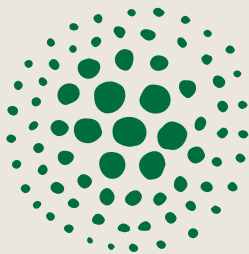
Emerging theme	Challenges reported	Opportunities identified	Key learnings and insights
Youth and permanence in the territory	Youth exodus to cities; attraction to mining and "quick money"; break with traditional ways of life; high rates of psychological distress and suicide.	Creation of local economic opportunities linked to the Bioeconomy; agroecology and new, less arduous production models; connectivity used as an ally	Remaining in the territory does not depend on high incomes, but on meaning, perspective, and dignity; viable paths to "staying" must be created
Intergenerational conflict	Young people do not recognize the history of territorial struggles; traditional knowledge transmitted in an imposing manner; young people do not feel heard	Horizontal intergenerational dialogue; joint construction of solutions; active listening to youth	It is not enough to tell young people to listen to their elders—elders also need to listen to young people
Transformation of traditional production systems	Itinerant agriculture and harsh practices fall into disuse; abandonment of food production; monetization of consumption (selling fish to buy canned goods)	Transition to agroecology, SAFs, and hybrid systems; productive innovation adapted to the local context	Sustainability involves reconfiguring practices, not romanticizing the past
Gender and social organization	Overburdening of women; need for income associated with health and care; invisibility of the female role in some chains	Matriarchal systems as a basis for resilience, female leadership in family and territorial organization	Bioeconomy models need to be based on real social structures, not external models
Return migration to the territory	Urban economic crises and rising cost of living; unemployment among minorities	Return to rural areas as a food security strategy; valuing the territory as protection	The territory can function as a socioeconomic safety net, especially in crisis contexts



“An important lesson is: young people are always told to listen to their elders, but elders are not told to listen to young people. So, it’s a problem because young people feel constantly attacked and no one listens to them, and they have other interests. We have to listen to them, and older people have to listen to young people in order to build solutions with them, rather than simply imposing that they have to follow their culture and stay in the territory”.

Antonio Loboguerrero – *Fundación Etnollano, Colômbia*

Emerging theme	Challenges reported	Opportunities identified	Key learnings and insights
Mining and external pressures	Concessions granted without recognition of community rights; violence, deaths, and environmental degradation	Strengthening of territorial governance; coordinated political advocacy; multi-stakeholder alliances	Without territorial recognition and state presence, the Bioeconomy is weakened
Absence or weakness of the state	Policies decided without listening to communities; distance between government and territory	Need for active engagement between the state and communities; development of policies based on local realities	Governments need to go to the territory, not just legislate from the capital
Bioeconomy as a care strategy	Predatory economy associated with health, malnutrition, and abandonment of crops	Bioeconomy as an alternative for health, food, and social cohesion	Bioeconomy is not just income: it is health, culture, territory, and future
Identity and "cultural limbo"	Young people caught between the traditional world and the Western world; loss of belonging	Intercultural education; valuing identity combined with innovation	Youth suffering reveals the urgency of cultural bridges, not exclusionary choices



E. Co-creations of the day

Map of Relevant Networks
Networks mapped by participants from Brazil and Suriname.

CATEGORY	NETWORKS
Bioeconomy and conservation	Pan-Amazonian Bioeconomy Network, Assobio, Osociobio, Brazil Nut Observatory, ACTO, BR-319 Observatory
Education and knowledge	EFN (Education for Nature), Saberes Sociobio, Fullbright Amazonia Network
Gender and ancestry	ANMIGA – Articulation of Women Warriors of Ancestry
Governance and advocacy	Concertação pela Amazônia, Climate Forest and Agriculture Coalition, COIAB
Finance and environmental funds	REDLAC, CAFE, Conservation Finance Alliance
Infrastructure and commercialization	Terra do Meio Canteen Network, Origens Brasil Network, Pirarucu, Rubber, and Açaí Collectives
Research and mapping	RHISA, LIRA, IUCN
Biodiversity and international exchange	International Biodiversity Network

Sociobioeconomies and Conservation Finance in the Amazon: Workshop Report. Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil. 2026a DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18614370>

Networks mapped by participants from Andean countries (Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador).

CATEGORY	NETWORKS
Gender, youth, and inclusion	Network of Gender Extension Researchers, Amazonian Youth Network, Chakra Mamas, UNOCARD, SIP – Peace Initiatives System
Bioeconomy and food systems	Bioeconomy Roundtable (Ecuador), McKnight Foundation, CGIAR (CIP/ Andean Initiative), Chakra Group, Cacao – Forests and Peace
Education, universities, and science	Network of Universities in Peru, INTE (Catholic University), UNAMAZ, CGSpace
Governance and public policy	Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, SERNAMP, Listen to the Amazon, Peruvian Society for Environmental Law
Financing and cooperation	MEC (Belgian NGOs), Agricord, DGD Program, PUCA (restaurants and cooks), CLAC (Fair Trade)
Tourism and local markets	ACOTUR, Cocoa Tourism Network, Chakra y Chocolate
Monitoring and georeferencing	WWF – Environmental Monitoring Network, RAISG

Power of Connections (2026a, p.67). Relatório da oficina temática ‘Sociobioeconomias e Finanças da Conservação na Amazônia’, Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, Brasil.

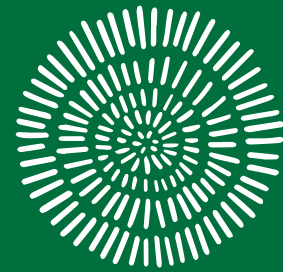
Collective reflections on the value of networks

Participants highlighted the concrete benefits of participating in networks, reaffirming their role as fundamental structures for building the Sociobioeconomy. Networks:

- Provide access to knowledge and the exchange of experiences among peers;
- Create bridges of contact and trust between different actors;
- Give scale and visibility to local actions;
- Facilitate intersectoral coordination, integrating government,

the private sector, academia, and civil society;

- Strengthen political and regulatory influence, enabling participation in the development of public policies;
- Establish good practices and standards of performance for the sector;
- They enable faster and more coordinated responses to common challenges;
- They create a sense of belonging and collective motivation, as pointed out in the case of REDLAC, a network with more than two decades of mutual institutional strengthening.



F. Messages to reverberate in networks

THE FUTURE OF THE AMAZON LIES WITH ITS YOUTH. WHEN THERE IS A CHANCE TO LIVE WELL IN THE TERRITORY, YOUNG PEOPLE CHOOSE TO STAY. IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT MONEY, IT'S ABOUT THE FUTURE.

WOMEN HOLD THE TERRITORY TOGETHER. THEY CARE FOR IT, PRODUCE, ORGANIZE, AND KEEP KNOWLEDGE ALIVE.

WITHOUT GENDER EQUALITY, THERE IS NO STRONG BIOECONOMY. WHEN WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ARE LEFT OUT, EVERYTHING WEAKENS.

KNOWLEDGE IS REAL POWER. STUDYING, EXCHANGING IDEAS, AND STAYING INFORMED EMPOWERS WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TO LEAD AND DECIDE.

WITHOUT EXCHANGE BETWEEN GENERATIONS, NOTHING MOVES FORWARD. IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT LISTENING TO OUR ELDERS—IT'S ABOUT DECIDING TOGETHER. DIALOGUE BUILDS CONTINUITY.

TRADITION DOES NOT HAVE TO REMAIN STUCK IN TIME. IT IS POSSIBLE TO COMBINE ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND A BETTER EVERYDAY LIFE.

WHEN THE CRISIS HITS, THE TERRITORY HOLDS FIRM. THE FOREST BECOMES A SUPPORT NETWORK, FOOD ON THE TABLE, AND COLLECTIVE CARE.

POLITICS MADE FROM AFAR DOES NOT WORK. THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE TERRITORY NEED TO BE TRULY HEARD.

IT IS NOT TRADITION VERSUS MODERNITY. YOUNG PEOPLE NEED BRIDGES BETWEEN WORLDS, NOT FORCED CHOICES.

WHEN THE CITY FAILS, THE TERRITORY WELCOMES THEM. FOR MANY, RETURNING TO THE FOREST IS ABOUT SURVIVING AND STARTING OVER.

MINING AND THE ILLEGAL ECONOMY SELL AN EASY FUTURE—BUT THEY COME AT A HIGH PRICE. WHERE THE STATE FAILS TO REACH, FALSE PROMISES APPEAR.

SOCIOBIOECONOMY IS MUCH MORE THAN BUSINESS. IT IS CULTURE, HEALTH, TERRITORY, AND A SHARED FUTURE.

BIODIVERSITY IS ALSO A WOMAN'S THING. SEEDS, PLANTS, AND DIVERSITY REMAIN ALIVE THROUGH THEIR DAILY CARE.

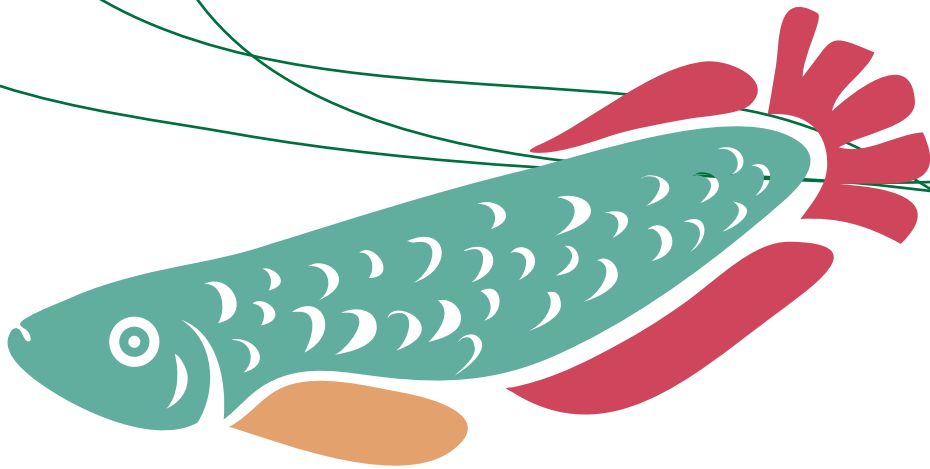
EMPOWERING WOMEN MEANS EMPOWERING EVERYTHING. ENTIRE COMMUNITIES GROW WHEN THEY LEAD.



G. Disruptive toolbox

Links to videos presented
in the film session

Initiative/Project	Type of material	Link
ETNOLLANO	Institutional video / territorial initiative	https://youtu.be/BFbbACrEMmQ?si=Eq-rlyDErOn1XVLJ
EMIA	Meeting of women from the Colombian Amazon (2003)	https://youtu.be/z0KJnAL3eFY?si=XmfxmL-wLcUjuq4u
TRIAS South America	Institutional video	https://www.facebook.com/triassudamerica/videos/557455090680403?locale=es_LA
Kallari Association	Institutional video / indigenous organization	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11s3XEWNwORG0tFn38L39oMill0OFsRVQ/view?usp=drive_link
Origens Brasil_ Brazilian Socio-Biodiversity Network	Institutional video / network coordination	https://youtu.be/_6xbOzOgMGM?si=S3hnBFNVHqwuWNHx
AMANA Project	Institutional website (project presented)	https://www.projetoamana.com/
Gosto da Amazônia	Institutional video / gastronomy and socio-biodiversity	https://youtu.be/v0xJsaadiGk?si=GtPSpb0RlxCh2MPe
Gosto da Amazônia	Complementary video	https://youtu.be/QMjXYPiJIH4?si=thgTDPpFDts4te-R
Witoto Institute	Institutional video / indigenous organization	https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=WC7CvQxi3DY
Witoto Institute	Supplementary video	https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=-pFaxHSYDOU&t=59s&pp=2AE7kAlB
IDESAM – Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon	Institutional video	https://youtu.be/BCylmHSiThE?si=T8EJFp6J6iyKB7nk
Reflora Project_ IPÊ in the Lower Rio Negro	Institutional video Reflora Project	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MrOdE19Hd-E
40 anos do Mico Leão Preto_ IPÊ in Pontal do Paranapanema	Institutional video Black Lion Tamarin Program	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjEQdYUXwhI
LIRA/IPÊ	LIRA/IPÊ Institutional Video – Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I4j7dRO9oA0&t=7s

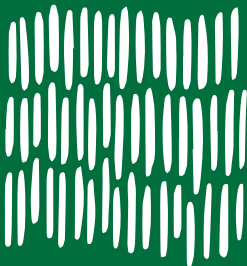


7.2.4 Deep dive on Day 4: From inspiration to action



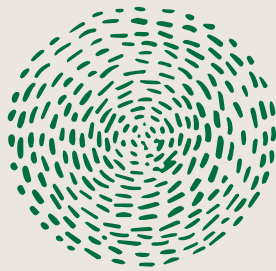
A. Focus of the day

Revisit lessons learned, consolidate strategies for fundraising, and reaffirm individual and collective purpose. Discussions revolved around financial autonomy, the power of networks, and the importance of education and long-term planning.



B. Guiding questions

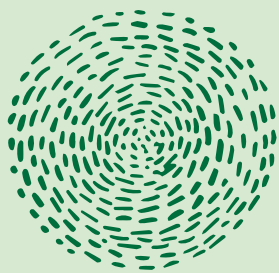
- Were the initial objectives of the workshop achieved? (Review of the journey).
- How can communities find funding more autonomously?
- What knowledge and skills (“business language,” planning) are crucial?
- How do networking and “connectors” open doors?
- What is your favorite place in the Amazon and why do you do the work you do?



C. Dynamics used

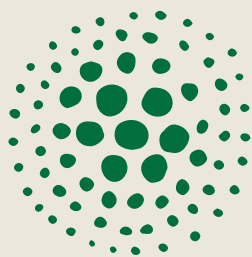
Name	Description	Why was it chosen?
"Journey through landscapes in the Amazon"	An invitation to take a trip down memory lane in the Amazon. If you could take this group to a special place you know, where would it be? Why is it special?	To provide an emotional and inspiring conclusion, reconnecting everyone with their fond memories, using the power of imagination to "transport" the group to landscapes full of meaning and strengthen their connection with the central purpose of conserving the Amazon.
Open Discussion: Strategies and Barriers	Debate on access to financing, formalization, and the role of "connectors" and strategic partnerships.	Transform challenges into a repertoire of solutions, with an emphasis on adaptability and "business language."
Reflection on "Democratization of Financing"	Critical discussion on autonomy and models in which donors act as "partners."	Demystifying concepts and promoting more equitable partnership models, aligned with the values of Sociobioeconomies.
Gallery Walk	Visual tour, in pairs, of the posters and insights produced in the previous days, organized as a gallery.	To visually consolidate the vast content and promote collaborative recollection before the final discussions.





D. Emerging themes: challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned

Strategic theme	Challenges reported	Opportunities identified	Key learnings and insights
Phased financing	Communities face legal, health, and institutional barriers in the early years; difficulty accessing initial resources; dependence on informal support	Combined use of non-reimbursable funds for structuring and reimbursable funds after organizational maturity	Funding needs to match the actual stage of each organization
Financial education and management	Lack of preparation to manage resources, plan, save, and reinvest	Continuous training from the producer level to the organizational level	Financial education is the basis for sustainability and autonomy
Language and communication	Projects are not understood by funders; inappropriate language leads to rejection	Translation of social, cultural, and technical discourse into the language of the funder	The way of communicating defines access to resources
Networks and connections	Isolation of territories; difficulty in reaching decision-makers	Strategic use of networks, councils, allies, and personal connections	Connections open doors that public notices do not
Partnerships and consortiums	Growing demands for complex institutional arrangements; lack of prior coordination	Consortiums between communities, NGOs, academia, companies, and government	Partnerships increase scale, legitimacy, and reach
Scale and governance	Internal conflicts when resources arrive; low management capacity	Gradual growth, shared execution, and clear rules	Scaling requires institutional maturity
Added value and Amazonian cost	High logistics and production costs; difficulty in calculating actual costs	Local processing, value addition, and better pricing	Knowing the costs is essential for negotiating and growing
Autonomy and co-responsibility	Confusion between autonomy and isolation; power asymmetries in financing relationships	Horizontal partnerships and collective decisions	Autonomy is collective and comes with responsibilities



E. Co-creations of the day

Brainstorming of next steps:

The final activity aimed to convert the lessons learned and the network created into an action plan for participants to return to their territories. The discussion evolved from individual plans to collective strategies, highlighting the consensus on the need to keep the network active, focused, and productive.

1. Dissemination and internal application

- Share learnings and connections with teams, students, and communities.
- Apply the methodologies discussed in current projects and consulting work.
- Encourage the search for training programs for further study.

2. Strengthening the network of connections

- Maintain the WhatsApp group with a strict focus on Sociobioeconomies and finance topics.
- Creation of a complete contact directory and a shared Drive for materials and photos.

3. Structured follow-up

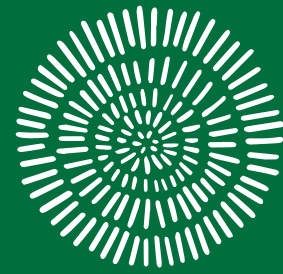
- Hold a virtual webinar in 3 to 6 months to share the results of post-workshop actions.
- Implementation of a “buddy” system for mutual follow-up.

4. Pan-Amazonian coordination

- Seeking academic partnerships (e.g., University of Florida) for exchanges and courses.
- Connection between local producers and gastronomy associations.
- Creation of a web page to connect producer communities with buyers.

5. Capacity building

- Creation of small business management training programs based on local needs.
- Use of methodologies to strengthen grassroots organizations in complex territories.



F. Messages to reverberate in networks

A GOOD PROJECT THAT IS NOT COMMUNICATED WILL NOT GROW. COMMUNICATION, RECORDKEEPING, AND FINANCING GO HAND IN HAND.

...

FINANCIAL EDUCATION IS NOT A DETAIL—IT IS WHAT SUSTAINS AUTONOMY IN THE LONG TERM.

...

SCALING WITHOUT STRUCTURE CAUSES PROBLEMS. GROWING RIGHT MEANS GROWING AT YOUR OWN PACE.

...

AUTONOMY IS NOT WALKING ALONE – IT IS CHOOSING WHO TO WALK WITH.

...

EVERY BEGINNING NEEDS BREATHING ROOM: NON-REIMBURSABLE FUNDS COME BEFORE CREDIT.

...

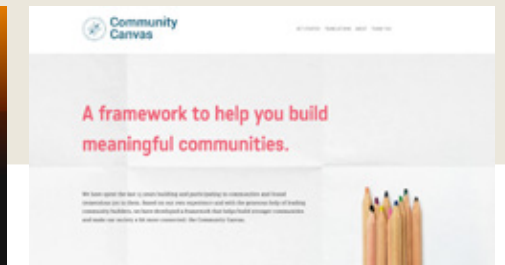
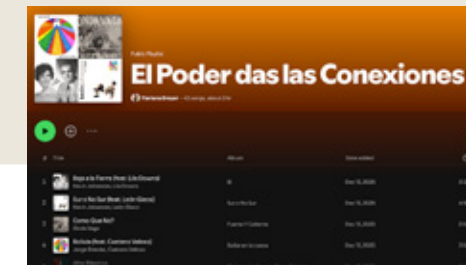
SPEAKING THE FUNDER'S LANGUAGE DOES NOT CHANGE THE ESSENCE OF THE PROJECT, IT CHANGES ACCESS.

STRONG FINANCING COMES FROM STRONG ALLIANCES.

...



G. Disruptive toolbox



Collaborative playlist with inspiring Latin American songs, created especially to accompany this publication .

Listen to the playlist: El Poder de las Conexiones

https://open.spotify.com/playlist/02PhYVCGzwn8yoddstqei3?si=xvEXs_akTqCL5_-vwl-_-Q&pi=aMYaWUGMREWtY

Tools:

A framework to help build meaningful communities

<https://community-canvas.org/>

Video: Amazonía 2041: Una visión desde el futuro (“A Vision from the Future”)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5ZEAsk3iUE>

8

Weaving the Future: Reverberations, replicability, and collective actions



“The value of this space lies less in arriving at ready-made answers and more in creating the conditions for learning together, recognizing different perspectives, and building solutions that make sense for the territories.” – **Pilar Useche**

This Technical Report Series was conceived as a transitional space, not an end point. By systematizing the processes, methodologies, and lessons learned from the first workshop of The Power of Connections project and this publication seeks to nurture ongoing relationships, strengthen existing networks and catalyzing new ones and encourage the continuation of meetings and collective actions focused on Sociobioeconomies and conservation in the Pan-Amazon region.

Given the centrality of the Amazon in current climate geopolitics, strengthening Pan-Amazonian ties is not only desirable: it is vital. Addressing the climate crisis requires us to transcend national borders to build governance based on cooperation.

This project reaffirms that Sociobioeconomies are a

concrete alternative to the fossil fuel paradigm, based on intersubjective knowledge, territorial justice, and the preservation of standing forests and flowing rivers.

By connecting production chains, innovative finance, and ancestral knowledge - as seen in the dozens of inspiring initiatives shared throughout the workshop - we not only discuss concepts, but also weave the necessary network to implement a new economic reality for the Pan-Amazon region. The Power of Connections lies precisely in transforming this collective power into action.

In addition to recording the experience, this Technical Report Series also proposes itself as a meta-process, presenting systematization formats that can inspire the replicability of transdisciplinary and multisectoral meetings in other contexts.

8.1 Reverberations in motion

Since the workshop was held, several repercussions have already materialized. An active community on an instant messaging app was created, bringing together participants and coordinators from the five project meetings, functioning as a continuous space for exchange, circulation of opportunities, and strengthening of bonds.

The content produced has been systematized and disseminated in multiple formats, including YouTube videos, full reports, this Technical Report Series, news on the websites of the University of Florida, the Tropical Conservation and Development program, and partner organizations, as well

as posts on the participants' own social media accounts. This diversity of languages and channels broadens the reach of the knowledge generated and keeps alive the connections built in person.

The connections established also led to other meetings. A second in-person meeting of the collective took place during COP30 (Conference of the Parties), a global event where the signatory countries of the Paris Agreement meet to make decisions on issues related to climate change. For the first time, the event took place in the Amazon. IPÊ organized a panel and a get-together, providing a space for the collective to meet again and for the panel "Pan-Amazonian Solutions and Networks for Sociobioeconomies" held at Casa IPÊ during COP30. At the same time, virtual meetings have been held to provide feedback on exchanges, deepen reflections, and sustain engagement between different territories. The cycle will be completed with a closing in-person meeting in Gainesville, Florida, bringing together organizers, thematic leaders, and strategic allies of the project.

Panel held at Casa IPÊ during COP30 (2026) featuring: Claudio Padua and Floriana Breyer (IPÊ), Marcelo Cwerner (Amazon Investor Coalition), Gisele Obara (Trias Brasil), Catarine Tapuy Kallari (Kallari Association), Vanda Witoto (Instituto Witoto), and Wania Cardoso (University of Florida).



8.2 Potential for continuity: from collective to network

In these reverberations, there have been recurring themes and some questions have been raised:

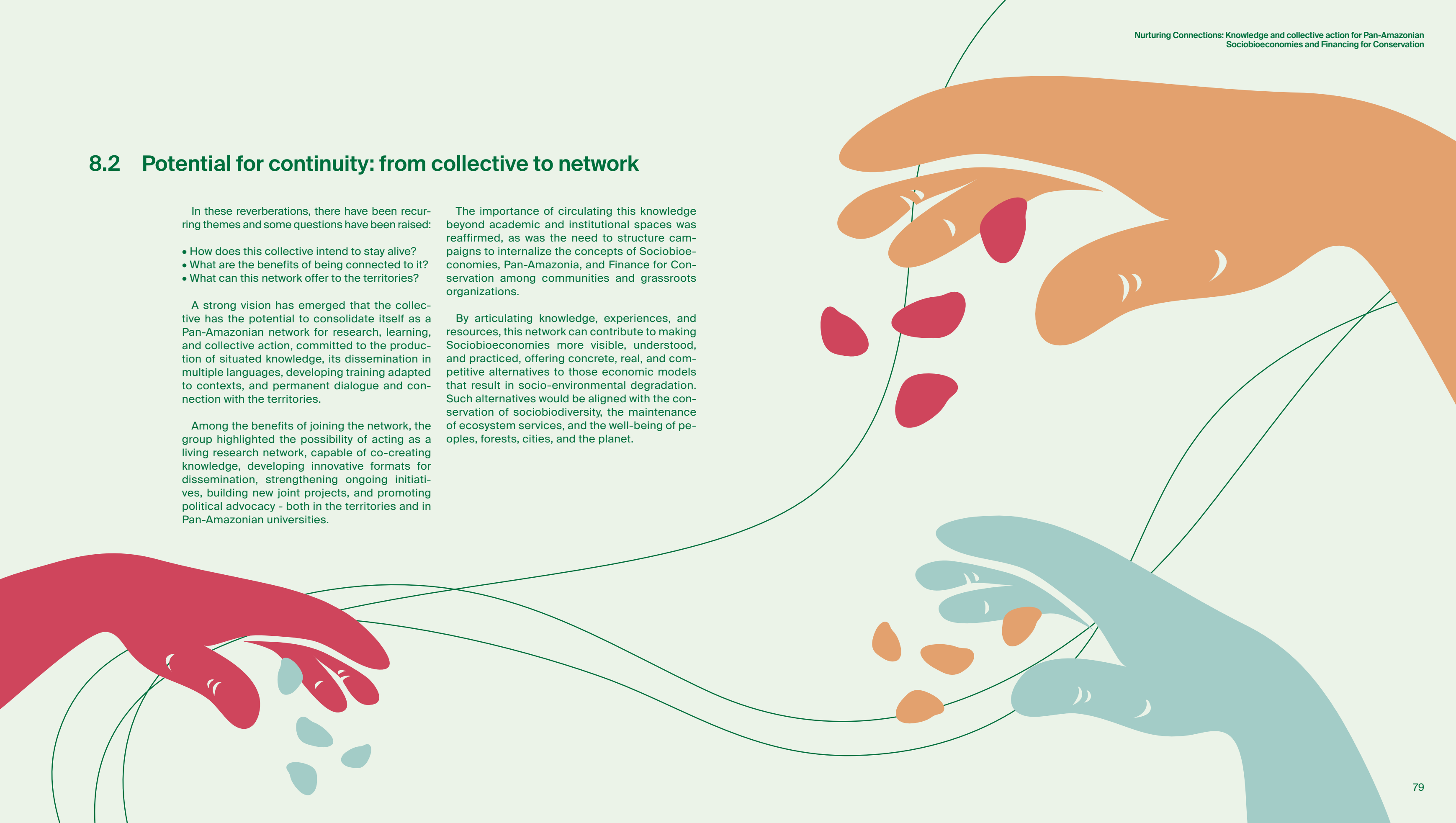
- How does this collective intend to stay alive?
- What are the benefits of being connected to it?
- What can this network offer to the territories?

A strong vision has emerged that the collective has the potential to consolidate itself as a Pan-Amazonian network for research, learning, and collective action, committed to the production of situated knowledge, its dissemination in multiple languages, developing training adapted to contexts, and permanent dialogue and connection with the territories.

Among the benefits of joining the network, the group highlighted the possibility of acting as a living research network, capable of co-creating knowledge, developing innovative formats for dissemination, strengthening ongoing initiatives, building new joint projects, and promoting political advocacy - both in the territories and in Pan-Amazonian universities.

The importance of circulating this knowledge beyond academic and institutional spaces was reaffirmed, as was the need to structure campaigns to internalize the concepts of Sociobioeconomies, Pan-Amazonia, and Finance for Conservation among communities and grassroots organizations.

By articulating knowledge, experiences, and resources, this network can contribute to making Sociobioeconomies more visible, understood, and practiced, offering concrete, real, and competitive alternatives to those economic models that result in socio-environmental degradation. Such alternatives would be aligned with the conservation of sociobiodiversity, the maintenance of ecosystem services, and the well-being of peoples, forests, cities, and the planet.



8.3 Recommendations

- Produce accessible, multilingual, and culturally adapted materials that include communities in this constructive process and support them in understanding and appropriating these concepts.
- Encourage academia and science and technology institutes to develop and implement new methodologies that value non-academic knowledge systems and consider them an essential part of creating solutions and projects in the territories. Likewise, encourage the creation of training programs that expand local capacities linked to the real demands of the field.
- Develop content to level the playing field in terms of knowledge about finance for conservation, using accessible language, explaining technical terms often used in English, and promoting a kind of intercultural literacy among communities, organizations, and the financial market.
- Leverage initiatives already underway and synergies between members and organizations engaged in this first cycle of the project.
- Continue to generate opportunities for virtual and, above all, face-to-face meetings, in line with strategic events on the climate, bioeconomic, scientific, and social movement agendas. To this end, it would be appropriate to map these agendas and intentionally coordinate meetings, as occurred during COP30, the first Climate Conference held in the Amazon. Actions of this type emerge as central strategies for sustaining the living network.



8.4 Initiatives with high potential for convergence

During the mutual recognition journey of the first workshop, some initiatives declared themselves concretely open to interaction. Others were reported, offering fields of inspiration for joint actions. Such initiatives already underway can offer a field of synergy and could be enriched by the power of this network's connections. Below are some of the initiatives reported during the four days of the workshop, organized by axis of action:

We have developed definitions here that are very inspiring. If we can keep this flame of sharing, growing, and dividing roles alive to optimize results, it gives me hope that we can accelerate and scale up what we are doing. We have already experienced many challenges, and no one here has given up so far!

Carlos Gabriel Koury -
Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development - Idesam, Brazil



Strategic Area	Initiative / Organization	Territory / Country	Brief Description	Hyperlinks
Development, Organizational Management, and Governance	Fundación Etnollano	Colombia	Methodology for strengthening grassroots organizations	https://youtu.be/BFbbACrEMmQ?si=Eg-ryDErOn1XVLJ
	Ethnollano Methodology	Northwestern Amazon (Colombia, Brazil, and Venezuela)	Methodology for autonomous management of well-being, preservation of culture and territories through organizational and governance processes in health, gender, intercultural education, and community economies	https://www.fundacionetnollano.org/our-story
	Maps and Calendars	Colombia	Understanding social organization based on the cartographies and times of communities.	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13JwGg-NLxtt-Zs0e5Fuk6WiyfIUe1Wk/view
	Fórum Território Médio Juruá (Fórum TMJ)	Médio Juruá, Amazonas, Brasil	Forum on Integration and the Strengthening of Buen Vivir among the Peoples of the Middle Juruá	https://institutojuruá.org.br/forum-tmj/
Research, Dialogues between Ancestral and Academic Sciences	Casa de Conhecimentos Ancestrais ("House of Ancestral Knowledge") – Witoto Institute	Parque das Tribos, Manaus – Brazil	Intercultural education and appreciation of indigenous knowledge in an urban context	https://institutowitoto.com.br/educacao/
	Saberes Sociobio	Brazilian Amazon	Inter-knowledge dialogues for innovation in Amazonian Sociobioeconomies	www.saberessociobio.com
Social Technologies, Participatory Mapping and Monitoring	BARCAS Social Technology	Brazil	Collective research of territories and citizen science	www.barcasregenerativas.com.br
	Monitoramento Participativo da Biodiversidade ("Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring")	Brazil	Environmental monitoring with community participation	https://ipe.org.br/monitoramento-participativo-da-biodiversidade-em-unidades-de-conservacao-da-amazonia/
	Raisk - Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information		Technical network for mapping and cartography	https://www.raisg.org/es/
Inclusion of Women and Youth	CELOS – Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname	Suriname	Project to create women's organizations in Suriname	https://elti.yale.edu/sites/default/files/resource_files/etfrn-57_final_aug_2015.pdf#page=47
	EMIA – Women's Meetings	Colombia and neighboring countries	Amazon Indigenous Women's Meetings, network for knowledge, support, care, and women's leadership	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RGWfJSzzGjDjwCEcm5kYakTYIAyaGYSl/view
	Amazonian Dialogues_ IPA (Pan-Amazonian Institute)		Amazonian dialogues methodology, bringing networks together to dialogue and reach governments, coordinate initiatives, establish common visions. Promote ecosystemic and cultural connectivity.	https://otca.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Sistematizacion-DA-2025-V-19092025.pdf
	IPA		Pan-Amazonian Institute, regional coordination of Amazonian civil society ahead of the summit of presidents and COP30.	https://www.instagram.com/institutopanamazonico/
	OTCA		Pan-Amazonian multilateral organization: the only intergovernmental organization that brings together the eight countries of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.	https://otca.org/pt/



Strategic Area	Initiative / Organization	Territory / Country	Brief Description	Hyperlinks
	Pan-Amazônia Bioeconomy Network		Knowledge group coordinated by Antonio, WRI, Amazon Conservation, formulate research project	https://amzbio.org/language/br/
	TRIAS	South America	Productive and economic inclusion of women	https://www.trias.ngo/content/uploads/sites/6/2024/01/TRIAS_South_America_Jaarrapport_2022_Web-1.pdf
	Cocoa/ Kallari	Equador	Integration of study and work to keep young people in the region	https://kallari.com.ec/ruta-del-chocolate-kallari/
	Youth groups in value chains/ TRIAS e Kallari	South America	Generational succession and innovation in production chains	—
Entrepreneurship and promotion of new businesses in the Sociobioeconomy	Bioeconomy Priority Program (PPBio)_ Suframa / IDESAM	Amazonas, Brazil	Coordination between scientific research and territories. Raising mandatory funds in R&D (Information Technology Law) to generate new products, services, and businesses for the Amazonian Bioeconomy	https://bioeconomia.org.br/
	Derequine Workshop – Witoto Institute	Parque das Tribos, Manaus – AM, Brazil	A space for indigenous entrepreneurship, income generation, cultural appreciation, and strengthening community businesses	https://institutowitoto.com.br/empreendedorismo/
	AMAZ_ IDESAM	Amazonas, Brazil	Impact Business Accelerator in the Amazon	https://amaz.org.br/
	Assobio	Brazil	Amazon Sociobioeconomic Business Association	https://assobio.org/
Structuring Value Chains, Traceability, and Market Access	Corporación Chakras	Ecuador	Seal of traditional production system as a space for biocultural diversity and knowledge exchange	https://www.corporacionchakra.org/que-es-el-sello-chakra/
	Despensa Amazônica ("Amazon Pantry")	Peru	Structuring of value chains for socio-biodiversity products through gastronomy (pirarucu, tucupi, among others)	https://www.despensamazonica.org/
	Origens Brazil	Brazil	Connection between territories, market, and traceability	https://origensbrasil.org.br/
	Planta de gelo - Despensa Amazônica	Bretanã Community, Peru	Improvement of the fish supply chain and economic empowerment of women through the creation of an ice plant led by women from the community	https://sphidrocarburos.com/el-paiche-es-el-nuevo-rey-de-bretana/
	Gosto da Amazônia – Pirarucu Collective	Médio Juruá, Amazonas – Brazil	Community management of pirarucu	https://gostodaamazonia.com.br/
	Amana Project	Pará and Bahia, Brazil	Regenerative oil palm planting. Transition to regenerative production models.	https://www.projetoamana.com/
	Terra do Meio Canteens Network	Altamira, Pará	Network of community canteens and strengthening of local economic circuits	https://www.caminhosdasemente.org.br/redes-de-sementes/rede-de-cantinas-da-terra-do-meio
	Agrobiodiversity chocolates	Amazon	Product innovation and revenue diversification	https://kallari.com.ec/



Strategic Area	Initiative / Organization	Territory / Country	Brief Description	Hyperlinks
Financial Mechanisms for Conservation and Socio-Biodiversity	ARPA Communities	Brazil	Fund for structuring community initiatives	https://www.funbio.org.br/61903/
	Juntos pelo Extrativismo da Borracha (“Together for Rubber Extraction”)	Brazil	Financial arrangement for rubber purchases. Trade finance and advance payments for rubber tree latex producers.	https://www.wwf.org.br/?88802/Juntos-pelo-Extrativismo-da-Borracha-na-Amazonia-ajuda-a-conservar-mais-de-145-mil-hectares-de-florestas
	Sustainable Cocoa CRA_ Tabôa	Pará and Bahia, Brazil	Sustainable CRA (Agribusiness Receivables Credit) for Cocoa, credit and rural technical support for 600 family farmers who produce cocoa, 450 in Bahia and 150 in Pará	https://green-coalition.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/GreenCoalition_Case-Study-4_BNDES_POR.pdf
	Impact Bank	International	Global impact finance platform offering an ecosystem of financial solutions for impact-focused organizations.	https://www.impact-br.com/
Capacity Building	Fundo LIRA/IPÊ	Brazil	To promote projects that integrate environmental conservation, social inclusion, bioeconomy, and the strengthening of territories in the Amazon, working directly with grassroots organizations.	https://lira.ipe.org.br/
	Graduate curriculum / TRIAS	Ecuador	Technical training based on traditional systems	https://southamerica.trias.ngo/pt/quem-somos/
Innovative Communication	Mídia Indígena (“Indigenous Media”)	Brazil	Indigenous communication network in Brazil. Promoting and preserving indigenous cultures for 10 years. Voice of indigenous peoples, for us, for our ancestors, for those who will come!	https://midiaindigena.com.br/
	Casa Ninja Amazônia			https://casaninjaamazonia.org/
	Indigenous community radio stations – Fundación Etnollano	Colombia	Internal local communication between communities and cultural strengthening, generating links for content production by communities	https://www.fundacionetnollano.org/
	Amazon Bioeconomy Campaign_ Amazon Investor Coalition	Brazil	Global campaign to prepare for change in corporate purchasing strategies, directing them towards Amazonian Bioeconomies that regenerate the rainforest.	https://amazoninvestor.org/bioeconomy-campaign/
Collectives for coordination, market access, and public policy advocacy	Coletivo da Borracha (“Rubber Collective”)	Brazil	Political advocacy and strengthening of the supply chain	https://www.wwf.org.br/?92961/Em-Brasilia-extrativistas-avancam-em-formalizacao-de-coletivo-para-fortalecer-cadeia-da-borracha-nativa-da-Amazonia
	Coletivo da Castanha (“Brazil Nut Collective”)	Brazil	Collective organization and defense of rights	https://observatoriodacastanha.org.br/coletivo-da-castanha
	Pirarucu Collective	Brazil	Change in supplementary payment	https://coletivodopirarucu.org.br/

By nurturing these connections - between production chains, communication, knowledge, financing, and networks - The Power of Connections project reaffirms its commitment to fostering encounters and strengthening ongoing initiatives, stimulating new collaborations and opening paths for collective action for the Sociobioeconomy and conservation in the Pan-Amazon region.



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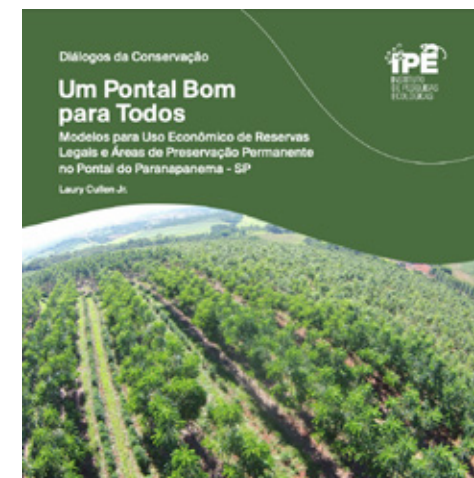


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Organizers: Cristina F. Tófoli, Débora Lehmann, Pollyana F. de Lemos, Virgínia C. D. Bernardes, Hercules Quelu e Angela Pellin

Abstract: This edition aims to present the Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring Project in Conservation Units and share experiences, results, and lessons learned throughout its implementation process.



A Pontal Good for All: Models for the Economic Use of Legal Reserves and Permanent Preservation Areas in the Pontal do Paranapanema – SP 2020).

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Author: Laury Cullen Jr.

Abstract: The theme of this edition is models for forest restoration in legal reserve areas and permanent preservation areas. Some criteria are pointed out so that these models of economic exploitation occur in accordance with the legislation, according to the concepts of sustainable forest management and the dynamics and structure of tropical forests. It also seeks to serve as a subsidy for the construction and improvement of state Environmental Regularization Programs.

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