

Annual report - 2025

BRAZIL-UN FUND FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMAZON



**BRAZIL-UN FUND FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMAZON
ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT**

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00141144, 00141143, 00141140, 00141139, 00141138, 00141137 	<i>Brazil Legal Amazon</i>
	<i>REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2025</i>

Project Name	Implementing Organizations	Implementation Locality	Start And End Date	Project Cost /USD
Environmental Regularization Project Through Land Governance and Territorial Planning, Land for Women Project	FAO, STATE OF MARANHÃO (ITERMA)	Maranhão, Pará	1 May 2025 – 1 January 2027	2,556,016
Socio-Environmental Resilience Program in Environmental Protection Areas - Epas Igarapé São Francisco And Lago Do Amapá	UNESCO, STATE OF ACRE (SEMA)	Acre	30 April 2025 – 1 January 2027	2,549,057
Comprehensive Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Children, Adolescents and Young People in the Brazilian Amazon Basin	UNICEF, IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, UNESCO	Acre, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Roraima, Tocantins	30 April 2025 – 1 January 2027	2,864,198

Abreviations and acronyms

APPs – Permanent Preservation Areas

CAR – Rural Environmental Registry

DSEI – Special Indigenous Health Districts

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ILO – International Labour Organization

IMCI – Integrated Management of Childhood Illness

IOM – International Organization for Migration

ITERMA – Maranhão Institute of Colonization and Land

ITERPA – Pará Land Institute

MPTFs – Multi-Partner Trust Funds

OAB – Brazilian Bar Association

PAHO/WHO – Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization

PRA – Environmental Regularization Program

SAFs – Agroforestry Systems

SEMA – Secretariat of Environment (Acre)

SENAR – National Rural Apprenticeship Service

SESAI – Secretariat of Indigenous Health

SICARF – Land Registration and Regularization System

UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

NARRATIVE REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Brazil–UN Fund for Sustainable Development of the Amazon continues to demonstrate the transformative potential of territorial, locally-led, and gender-responsive development. With Canada’s contribution in 2025, the Fund initiated three projects and prepared two additional interventions to start in early 2026, covering seven states of the Brazilian Legal Amazon and directly engaging 8 UN agencies. Through initiatives focused on sustainable territorial development, participatory governance, and socio-economic empowerment, the Fund reaches the people who protect the forest—indigenous communities, quilombola populations, smallholder farmers, urban residents, and municipal governments. The future is also protected: children and youth receive culturally sensitive and gender-responsive support in health, education, violence prevention, and empowerment.

The Fund is already showing strong early results:

- USD 4 million in additional public investment leveraged from the State of Maranhão to scale land and environmental regularization.
- 240 families titled in traditional territories in Maranhão, strengthening legal security, women’s leadership, and biodiversity protection.
- Launch of intercultural and multilingual initiatives benefiting Indigenous children and youth across priority territories.
- Strengthened governance and technical capacities for environmental restoration, gender-responsive programming, and geospatial land monitoring.
- Training 103 professionals (72 women, 31 men) in intercultural health and nutrition. Benefiting approximately 1,500 Indigenous children under five through adapted Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) protocols and nutrition education integrating biodiversity.
- Supporting entrepreneurship and agroecology training for more than 110 Indigenous refugees and migrants from Venezuela and living in the Amazon, while facilitating access to rights and services for 154 families in Pacaraima, Roraima.

These achievements confirm the Fund’s capacity to catalyze change at scale, activate public policy pathways, and create the enabling conditions for sustainable, inclusive, and biodiversity-positive development in the Amazon.

I. Purpose

The Brazilian Amazon is a unique region where the links between climate change, biodiversity, and the well-being of populations are most evident. Building on a long-standing partnership, the UN System in Brazil, the Federal Government, and the Brazilian Amazon States Consortium have joined forces with the international community, civil society, the private sector, and—most importantly—local communities to accelerate sustainable development in the region. The “Legal Amazon” is a geographic area of 5.1 million km² that stretches across nine Brazilian states (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins)

Launched at COP27, the Brazil-UN Fund for Sustainable Development of the Amazon (hereinafter “the Brazil-UN Fund” or “the Fund”) is a flagship climate finance mechanism designed to foster collaboration and catalyze transformative change in one of the planet’s most critical ecosystems. By investing in community-driven solutions, the Fund strengthens local governance, empowers indigenous and traditional communities, expands

green economic opportunities, and fosters resilience, equity, and hope across the Amazon. This approach creates sustainable transformation across economic, social, and environmental dimensions, based on a territorial approach that allows activities to be fully aligned with local needs and traditional forest knowledge, while promoting inclusive, sustainable growth.

Outcomes are anticipated to strengthen governance mechanisms to promote sustainable development, enhance the effectiveness of national laws, reduce illicit activities, and also promote sustainable and inclusive economic development activities that are in harmony with natural ecosystems. In tandem, stakeholders aim to empower local populations in bettering sustainable cities and human settlements, as well as improving the management of socio-environmental issues, mitigating causes, and increasing resilience and adaptation measures to adverse events.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

The Brazil-UN Fund is one of the only two national Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) in the Latin America and Caribbean regions, underscoring the strategic importance of sustainable development in the Amazon. It has established a robust coordination framework between nine Amazonian states, the Federal Government, and the UN system in Brazil, enabling integrated action across the region. Within the reporting period the Fund launched 3 programs, with strong local engagement in covering 7 the states in the region.

During COP30, Canada announced an additional contribution of CAD 4.3 million to the Fund, bringing its total capitalization to CAD 17.3 million, in recognition of the strong initial results achieved during the first phase of project implementation. The new donation underscored Canada's continued confidence in the Fund's strategic direction and delivery capacity. Leveraging the fact that COP30 was held in the Amazon (in Belém, Capital of Pará State, Brazil), the Fund used the global platform to highlight its potential to contribute meaningfully to the sustainable development of the region, demonstrating how concrete, results-oriented investments can support inclusive development, environmental protection, and long-term resilience in the Amazon biome.



Figure 1 At COP30, during event at the UN Brazil pavilion, Canada's Minister of Environment announced additional funding for the Brazil-UN Fund @UN Brazil

A remarkable example of international mobilization and localization occurred when, following positive results in one program, a local state government allocated over USD 4 million to strengthen activities, demonstrating the Fund's scalability and impact. This program focuses on sustainable territorial development, promoting land and environmental regularization for women while fostering economic autonomy. It proves that solutions rooted in communities produce resilience. The many challenges facing the Amazon, such as deforestation, land insecurity, and social exclusion are palpable, but the Brazil-UN Fund shows that we can catalyze change when initiatives are co-owned, locally led, and equity-driven.

The Fund's unique ability to leverage local knowledge with international expertise sparked discussions across the country. Because of the Terra para Elas/ Land for Women project, funded by the Fund, and its holistic approach to land regularization, the initiative gained significant visibility among other Brazilian states. As a result, participants of the Fund were invited by the OAB (Brazilian Bar Association) in the state of Rondônia, through its Agrarian Law Commission, to formally present the project's methodology and disseminate its positive outcomes. Following this engagement, state-level OAB commissions start to urge their respective government secretariats to adopt and implement similar measures, recognizing the project as a model of effective and socially inclusive land governance.

Moreover, understanding the critical importance of the nexus of gender equality and Indigenous Peoples with biodiversity, these elements were integral to the elaboration and analysis of the "Guidance Note on Integrating Gender Equality of the Brazil-UN Fund". The Guidance note was approved by the Steering Committee.

a. Projects' reporting on results

During the reporting period, Fund's projects contributed to the following outcomes:

- A. Strengthening governance mechanisms to promote sustainable territorial development and the enforcement of applicable national laws reducing illicit activities.
- C. Empowering the population living in the region (forest, rural areas and urban centers) and supporting sustainable cities and human settlements.

The Fund's initiatives focus on socio-environmental resilience, protection and empowerment of Indigenous children and youth, land and environmental regularization for women, and inclusive bioeconomy—all with a strong cross-cutting gender lens.

Land regularization supported by the Brazil-UN Fund helps protect and preserve biodiversity by securing territorial rights for communities that traditionally manage forests through sustainable practices, reducing deforestation and environmental degradation. By ensuring legal clarity and promoting environmentally compliant land use, the Fund strengthens conservation of natural habitats, safeguards ecological corridors, and supports long-term restoration of degraded areas.

The Environmental Regularization Project through Land Governance and Territorial Planning, as a Pillar for Sustainable Development / Land for Women Project promotes gender equality in access to land and strengthens legal security for family farmers, quilombola communities, riverine populations, extractivists, and settlers. Implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in partnership with Maranhão Institute of Colonization and Land (ITERMA) and Pará Land Institute (ITERPA), the initiative supports land regularization through georeferencing services for up to 5,000 linear kilometers of rural properties, the productive inclusion of up to 5,000 women, and the enhancement of institutional capacities via improvements to the Land Registration and Regularization System (SICARF). Spanning 35 municipalities across Maranhão and Pará, the project places women at the center of territorial governance and sustainable development efforts.

During the reporting period, the project completed the property titling process for 240 families in the municipalities of Peri Mirim and Paulo Ramos, in Maranhão, ensuring legal security and reinforcing traditional conservation practices of approximately 2,001 hectares. Additionally, preparatory visits were conducted in key municipalities to assess territorial contexts and validate culturally sensitive project indicators. These field missions informed the design of capacity-building activities in sustainable production, entrepreneurship, associativism, bioeconomy, and production management, ensuring alignment with local contexts.

During the field visits conducted, more than 400 people were engaged in local consultations, including representatives of municipal governments, community leaders, and women beneficiaries of the project. In addition, direct coordination was established with more than 16 (sixteen) farmers' associations, a key step in strengthening trust-based relationships with local administrations, supporting the implementation of subsequent actions, and fostering transparent dialogue with the women who make up the initiative's target audience.



Figures 2 and 3 Babassu coconut breakers always work in groups and uphold the local tradition of using natural resources sustainably to generate income for their families. @FAO

Based on the reports, the project team developed an analysis of the territorial context of the municipalities targeted by the Land for Women Project. The report provides an in-depth examination of the legal, institutional, and social aspects of each municipality and applies the following criteria: (a) number and type of pending land tenure processes; (b) presence and nature of territorial conflicts; and (c) existence of settlements or areas formally designated for regularization. Based on these criteria, the report establishes a classification of favorable, sensitive, and restrictive conditions across the territories to guide the project team's actions.

The project strengthened the work of ITERMA by improving their technical capacity through the introduction and training of new digital tools, improved workflows, and community-based occupational assessments. ITERMA plays a critical role in public land policy by overseeing the demarcation and titling of rural and traditional territories, particularly quilombola lands, and by ensuring compliance with geospatial, environmental, and productive-use requirements. These actions have direct environmental benefits: by curbing land grabbing, securing traditional territories, and maintaining legal reserve areas, land regularization helps preserve forests, babaçu groves, and extractive landscapes. This contributes to biodiversity conservation, reduces deforestation risks, promotes low-impact agriculture, and strengthens environmental compliance across the state.

Additionally, the **Socio-Environmental Resilience Program**, led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in partnership with the Secretariat of Environment (SEMA) of Acre, also has a strong territorial development component. The socio-environmental resilience program is strengthening the capacity of communities and ecosystems for adaptation, recovery and transformation in the face of extreme events, by improving community participation in the management of these areas, adopting sustainable production practices, and encouraging projects for sustainable management of natural resources are

essential to reduce environmental degradation and improve their resilience in the face of socio-environmental crises. To mitigate these problems and contain the vulnerability of these areas, it is crucial to implement strategies that integrate actions of environmental regularization, sustainable economic promotion, environmental recovery and improvements in basic infrastructures. One of the main strategies is environmental regularization and property planning, with a focus on forest restoration and the promotion of sustainable land use practices. This involves implementing environmental regularization programs that ensure property compliance with environmental standards and encourage the adoption of low environmental impact technologies, such as the use of agroecology and sustainable silviculture. Property planning is also encouraged to ensure the rational use of natural resources, promoting the restoration of degraded areas and the recovery of springs, which are fundamental for maintaining the region's hydrological cycle.



Figure 5 Local communities participate in the launch of a project that combines environmental protection and the bioeconomy in the state of Acre. © Emanuel Farias

UNESCO and SEAM initiated mapping and geospatial analysis activities with the hiring of five consultants. Their work supports the screening of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and includes geospatial analyses such as territorial diagnostics, development of cartographic databases and thematic maps, land cover assessments, delineation of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), prioritization of CAR-registered properties, and the consolidation of a database and indicator dashboard.

In parallel, the restructuring of the *Viveiro da Floresta* forest nursery—previously debilitated—is underway and expected to be fully operational in the next reporting cycle, with the capacity to produce thousands of seedlings. Together with the Micropropagated Seedling Biofactory, these production units are operated by SEMA under the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) and support the implementation of PRADA projects through the provision of forest and fruit species seedlings. These systems lay long-term foundations for forest recovery, improved soil and water quality, and sustainable livelihoods. Seedling production at the *Viveiro da Floresta* focuses on restoring degraded and altered areas, forest enrichment, and, more recently, the implementation of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs) with an economic focus on properties of up to four fiscal modules. This approach supports environmental regularization while promoting the restoration of native vegetation and

biodiversity. With a production capacity of nearly one million seedlings across more than 40 species, the nursery benefits over 5,000 producers in the state of Acre.



Figure 6 Nursery in Acre that supplies seedlings from 50 tree species, which will later be used to restore degraded forest areas. © Alice Leão/Governo do Acre

Strong alignment with community priorities also supports forest restoration and biodiversity protection, focusing on the recovery of degraded areas. By working to increase natural secondary forest cover, the program contributes to improved soil and water quality while promoting sustainable natural resource management practices among local communities. Additional activities included on-site technical visits to engage directly with local communities. These interactions ensured that the program adopted a participatory approach, valuing community voices and integrating traditional knowledge into decision-making. This collaborative process strengthens local ownership, improves implementation, and aligns project actions with the real needs and wisdom of the people it aims to benefit. A strong gender component is also embedded in the program: a gender specialist has been recruited, and a gender-responsive approach is integrated throughout the project's design, planning, and implementation. Thirty women leaders have already been identified and visited, and the gender specialist is actively supporting the work of SEMA, amplifying the reach and impact of the Fund's investments.

The project **“Comprehensive Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Children, Adolescents and Youth in the Brazilian Legal Amazon”** is implemented by seven UN agencies, in partnership with Federal and local governments and Indigenous organizations to promote joint solutions for sustainable development, rights protection, and biodiversity conservation in the Legal Amazon. Operating across seven states of the Legal Amazon and priority territories such as São Gabriel da Cachoeira (Amazonas), the project addresses historical inequalities affecting Indigenous children, adolescents, and youth.

Actions integrate health, education, protection, territorial governance, and social inclusion, with a strong intercultural and multilingual approach, with a simple focus: protecting those who safeguard the Amazon's biomass and biodiversity. Initial activities included community consultations, capacity-building, and the strengthening of local protection networks, contributing to reduced vulnerabilities, stronger public policies, and increased Indigenous leadership in sustainable development in the Amazon.

To ensure a strong stakeholder engagement, the project’s first activities were consultations with local communities, engaging representatives from states and municipal governments, indigenous organizations and indigenous migrant and refugee organizations with the participation of universities and education institutes to present and discuss the project activities. An initial national engagement workshop was held in Brasília in 16 and 17 June 2025, with the participation of leading Indigenous organizations, key ministries and government institutions, and the participating UN agencies. Similar workshops were held in Belem (9 September), Manaus (15 October), Pacaraima (9 December) and Boa Vista (12 December), engaging representatives from states and municipal government, indigenous organizations and indigenous migrant and refugee organizations, with the participation of universities and educational institutes to present and discuss the project activities



Figure 7 Field implementation launch in São Gabriel da Cachoeira @UNICEF

Field implementation was launched in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, known as the most Indigenous city in Brazil, where nearly 90% of the population belongs to 23 different ethnic groups. In this uniquely diverse setting, Indigenous representatives actively shaped the content and methodologies used to develop educational booklets on indigenous health and biodiversity in six Indigenous languages, representing the Baré, Baniwa, Kukama, Tikuna, Tukano, and Yanomami ethnic groups. Over 100 Indigenous representatives, Federal authorities and grassroots organization participated in the activity, that was complemented by capacity-building and dialogue activities focused on biodiversity, UNESCO-designated Biosphere Reserves, and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. A biosphere reserve is a UNESCO-designated site that promotes the conservation of nature while supporting sustainable development and the well-being of local communities through collaboration, knowledge sharing, and respect for cultural values.

Health and nutrition outcomes for Indigenous women and children were strengthened through integrated support by PAHO, UNFPA and UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Secretariat of Indigenous Health (SESAI). Results included the intercultural adaptation of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy, training of 103 professionals (72 women, 31 man) and community leaders, benefiting approximately 1,500 Indigenous children under five, strengthening intercultural health practices through the integration of Indigenous medicine, biodiversity-based nutrition education, and active vaccine surveillance.

Strengthening public service capacities, the project is expanding vaccine cold-chain infrastructure by providing a solar refrigerator to Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI) Amapá e Norte do Pará, while also reinforcing

sexual and reproductive health services through the planned procurement of essential equipment for three priority DSEIs. Additionally, reproductive health services will continue as a priority, with the provision of institutional support to four Indigenous youth organizations.

In parallel, ILO advanced rights-based governance by strengthening institutional and Indigenous capacities for the implementation of ILO Convention No. 169, including training of government and civil society actors in East, Roraima, and the preparation of an implementation partnership with National Rural Apprenticeship Service (SENAR) to expand youth engagement and skills development in Pará.

Livelihoods, inclusion, and durable solutions for Indigenous refugees and migrants were advanced through UNHCR-led interventions. These efforts reached over 110 Indigenous youth and adults with entrepreneurship and agroecology training, supported six Indigenous refugee-led organizations, and facilitated access to essential services for 154 families (252 people) in Pacaraima. At the policy level, inclusive consultations with 249 Indigenous refugees and migrants (51% women) across five municipalities contributed to the development of a National Strategy for Indigenous Refugees and Migrants, expected to be consolidated in 2026.

Investments in culturally adapted youth inclusion approaches were also significant. Within the broader livelihoods portfolio, the first Jovens em Ação cohort tailored to Indigenous Warao adolescents and young adults in Manaus reached 25 participants, combining digital literacy, Portuguese language learning, and technical and socioemotional skills development. In Roraima, six schools were adapted to better support language and cultural preservation, promoting more inclusive educational environments and valuing Indigenous identity within host community systems.

Additionally, 376 people (258 women and 118 men) participated in intercultural activities, and 689 people (419 women and 270 men) took part in peaceful coexistence initiatives. Joint action by IOM and UNHCR also ensured access to civil documentation for 1,140 individuals (586 women and 554 men).

Furthermore, collective action by IOM and UNHCR guaranteed access to civil documentation to 1140 people (586 women, 554 man).

UNICEF further strengthened the protection of children and adolescents with the publication of a national study on violence against children on the Amazon. The study's findings will inform project activities throughout implementation, and a second qualitative study in 2026 is scheduled to be launched, reinforcing data-informed policymaking.

At community level, in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, the Safe Spaces methodology started to be implemented during the reporting period and reached 120 children and adolescents (70 women, 50 man) with the aim of strengthening community-based protection mechanisms and promoting safe environments for Indigenous children and adolescents. The strategy combines the strengthening of community leadership, particularly indigenous women leaders (mentoras), the direct engagement of adolescents, and coordination with the Indigenous school education network, contributing to the prevention of violence and the reinforcement of local protection systems.

Collective efforts to prevent exploitation and enhance access to rights were reinforced through IOM-led anti-trafficking interventions in Amazonas and Roraima. 56 (18 men, 38 women) professionals, Indigenous community leaders were trained on the identification of trafficking in persons and community response mechanisms. 83 (27 girls/12 young women; 28 boys/16 young men) Indigenous youth in Pacaraima and São Gabriel da Cachoeira were sensitized on the prevention of and response to trafficking in persons through culturally adapted, participatory activities. In addition, 81 (29 women, 52 men) adults were also reached. In Pacaraima, activities combined the validation of a Gender Based Violence booklet with discussions on

trafficking, highlighting barriers in accessing protection services, and the need for trusted, confidential support mechanisms.

In São Gabriel da Cachoeira, sensitization groups grounded in the concept of Bem Viver addressed different forms of violence, including digital safety and online recruitment risks. Overall, the activities strengthened awareness, critical reflection and dialogue among Indigenous youth on trafficking risks, protection pathways and emerging vulnerabilities.

In closing, 2025 marked a remarkable milestone for the Brazil–UN Fund, with the launch and initial implementation of three projects that set the foundation for advancing the Fund’s strategic objectives. As the first year of full execution, the period also presented natural challenges associated with the novelty of operational arrangements, which led to delays in some activities. At the same time, this initial phase provided critical space to consolidate governance mechanisms and to build and strengthen partnerships at both Fund and project levels. These efforts have positioned the Fund on firmer ground, ensuring that the next implementation year will be more substantive and impactful, with enhanced capacity to accelerate delivery and deepen results on the ground.

Success story

Roots of Change: How Land Titling Unlocks Women's Economic Power

At the community and individual levels, especially among women, land insecurity hinders access to public policies and other economic and social resources, limits productive investments, and prevents women from building financial autonomy. This insecurity results in low agricultural production, more restricted to subsistence, and a lack of prospects, especially for younger generations, which can lead to an exodus from their territories of origin.

The main limitation at government level lies in the structure of the agency responsible for land regularization, which, despite institutional efforts such as the modernization of land regularization processes through the implementation of SICARF, is still unable to meet the high demand for land titles. In this context, the Terras Para Elas (Land for Women) project acts in a complementary manner, contributing to land titling in the name of women, ensuring legal security of land tenure.

This set of factors creates an environment of productive stagnation and uncertainty about the future, as observed in reports during the preparatory experiences carried out by the team in November and December 2025. As described by Dona Durruza, from Quilombo Boa Vista:

"Production here used to be zero. We were even afraid to do our work because there were some businessmen who wanted to take our land."

Upon learning about Terras Para Elas, the women who benefit from the initiative find in it a source of motivation and recognition of their leadership in the field. Although they recognize important achievements, the result of women's organization and struggles, they still face a fragmented organizational process, both in production and in social articulation. Despite this, there is strong potential for local and network organization, as many work in informal groups or are in the process of formalization, in associations or cooperatives. The arrival of the project in the communities has served as an incentive for mobilization and collective action, as evidenced in Bacurituba, Icatu, Morros, and São Bento.

The empowerment of these women can be seen in their activities in the municipalities mentioned, where associations and cooperatives are chaired by women. Generally, the realities in the rural areas where the women who are the focus of the project live require them to have the ability to articulate, institutional, emotional, and political support so that they can strengthen themselves individually and collectively, achieve their goals, and face collective challenges. The main one being training and/or engagement in networks (local, regional, state) and the involvement of youth, with a view to contributing to generational succession.

The start of the implementation of the Terra para Elas Project boosted the titling of Quilombo Boa Vista, in the municipality of Rosário-MA, involving 240 families. The work started by ITERMA's Traditional Territories Commission and was reinforced with the arrival of the project, which brought legal security, visibility to women's productive work, and encouraged collective organization.

The testimonies of the residents illustrate this change, as Dona Durruza reported:

"Now we have our freedom... the Terra para Elas project gave us a lot of strength. Today we know that we can plant, we can build our homes."

Dona Ribinha reinforced the direct impact on financial autonomy: "Today I look at the belongings in my house and say: I bought them. I had a dream of buying a stove... I went out and bought it. Today we are no longer afraid to buy, because we know where we will get our livelihood."

And Dona Elizabete summed up the generational change: "I was born in a frightened community... Not today. Today we are sure that the land is ours."

In territories still in the process of titling, such as Itamirim and Santa Maria, we face the challenge of mobilization and engagement, as well as many questions about the difference between individual and collective titling and about the rights and duties involved in the titling process, in a broader sense, some situations of land conflict.

