



Sustainable local management strategies as a tool for future land use in family farming in the Amazon biome¹

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Abstract — After the Covid-19 pandemic, the increased demand for products from less polluting and more organic agriculture has provided countless opportunities for family farmers in the Amazon. However, the low resilience of family farming in the region has been reinforced due the high rates of deforestation and fires, which have increased significantly in the last five years in Brazil. This work presents successful experiences on sustainable local management experiences in family properties in the Amazonian territories that had the support of the Amazon Fund. The actions occurred in order to motivate family farmers to practice the recovery of altered legal reserve areas (ARLs) and permanent preservation areas (APPs) of their properties. One of the auxiliary tools in this process was participatory planning and the prioritization of areas based on the preparation of future maps of land use, as a starting point for the recomposition of environmental liabilities originated by the conventional system of land use. Productive restoration using agroforestry systems (safs) and the reintroduction of native species that are common in the region were the main alternatives discussed and validated by the beneficiaries to remedy environmental liabilities and recompose the altered landscape. Through Demonstration Units, it was possible to present the possibilities of taking advantage of the arable areas of the legal reserve with economic productive arrangements, as well as the recovery of watercourses and local biodiversity suppressed by slash-and-burn practices or extensive livestock farming, as a first step to start the environmental regularization of these areas in the region.

Acknowledgments: To the family farmers and traditional communities of the Brazilian Amazon