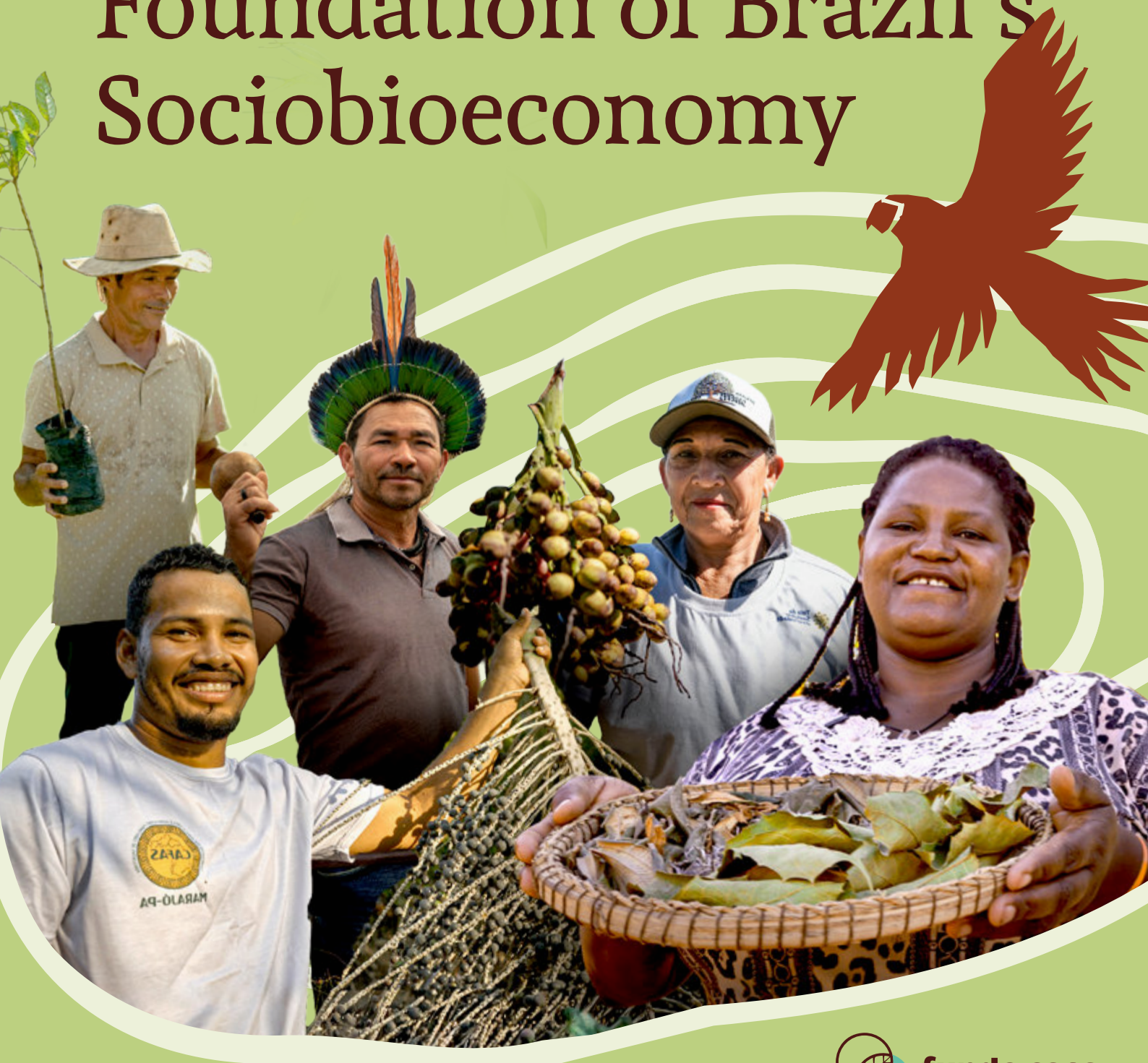
SOCIOBIODIVERSITY WEB

Structural Investments at the Foundation of Brazil's Sociobioeconomy



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

fundo casa
SOCIOAMBIENTAL
Casa Socio-Environmental Fund

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1. Casa Socio-Environmental Fund and the Sociobiodiversity Web

The Casa Socio-Environmental Fund is a philanthropic organization that, for two decades, has mobilized financial resources to ensure they reach communities and organizations working across all regions of Brazil directly.

Throughout this journey, it has built a **network of trust with organizations that have deep knowledge of their territories** and consolidated an approach that combines close relationships and broad territorial reach with the capacity to operate at scale. This management model enables grants to be made with transparency, agility, and traceability, while respecting the priorities, timelines, and organizational structures of each territory.

This combination strengthens community-based organizations while creating more favorable conditions for other actors and instruments to contribute to building a **more robust and higher-impact funding ecosystem.**

BIOECONOMY IN FOCUS

In recent years, the bioeconomy has taken on a more central role in international discussions, public policies, funding agendas, and technical debates in Brazil. This shift has broadened recognition that some of the responses to economic, climate, and territorial challenges are already being developed within local territories by community-based organizations, Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities, Quilombola communities, family farmers, and artisanal fisherfolk. Their practices integrate production, management, conservation, income generation, food security, and territorial organization, shaping a **community-based sociobioeconomy grounded in the relationship between biodiversity, culture, territory, and the economy.**

Figure 1: Timeline of Bioeconomy and Biodiversity

01

2022

GLOBAL

KUNMING–MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (KMGBF)

CBD COP15 established **targets for 2030 and goals for 2050**, reinforcing the sustainable use of biodiversity, benefit-sharing, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

02

2024

BRAZIL

NATIONAL BIOECONOMY STRATEGY

Decree No. 12,044 incorporated **justice, inclusion, conservation, and traditional knowledge** into national guidelines, recognizing the value of forest-based and sociobiodiversity economies.

03

2024

GLOBAL

BIOECONOMY ENTERS THE G20 AGENDA

During Brazil's G20 Presidency, the G20 Initiative on Bioeconomy was launched, and **ten High-Level Principles** on Bioeconomy were adopted to guide the development of a sustainable bioeconomy.

04

2024-25

GLOBAL

CBD COP16 AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KMGBF

CBD COP16 advanced the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, established a permanent program for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and created the **Cali Fund.**

05

2025

GLOBAL

BIOECONOMY AND SOCIOBIOECONOMY AT COP30

In Belém, the Bioeconomy Challenge was launched to translate the G20 principles into **metrics, financing, markets, and actions** for the sociobioeconomy.

06

2025-26

BRAZIL

NATIONAL BIOECONOMY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The PNDBio established **missions, actions, indicators, and responsibilities** for implementing the National Bioeconomy Strategy, with the sociobioeconomy as a strategic component.

THE SOCIOBIODIVERSITY WEB: BETWEEN TERRITORIES AND FUNDING INSTRUMENTS

The Sociobiodiversity Web is a community-based sociobioeconomy funding initiative created in 2024 by the **Casa Fund**, in partnership with the **CAIXA Socio-Environmental Fund** (FSA CAIXA)[1]. The Sociobiodiversity Web brings together two longstanding efforts focused on strengthening community-based socio-environmental initiatives. On one side is the Casa Fund, which, between 2005 and 2025, provided more than 4,800 grants and directed approximately US$45.6 million directly to initiatives led by Indigenous associations, Quilombola communities, artisanal fisherfolk, family farmers, and civil society organizations in Brazil.[2] On the other is FSA CAIXA, established in 2010 and a longstanding partner of the Casa Fund, which supports **socio-environmental initiatives that promote citizenship and sustainable development.**

The Sociobiodiversity Web directly supports community-based organizations and local collectives that develop initiatives focused on **income generation, food security, biodiversity conservation, and territorial strengthening.** The initiative supports peoples and communities in both rural and urban areas, advancing the community-based sociobioeconomy agenda through **public calls for proposals,** which were structured around two complementary funding streams:

- **Sociobiodiversity Businesses:** supporting economic activities that value biological and cultural diversity and strengthen local production chains.
- **Nature-based Solutions (NbS):** supporting conservation, management, restoration, and climate adaptation initiatives that generate social, economic, and environmental benefits.

[1] The **CAIXA Socio-Environmental Fund (FSA CAIXA)** is a fund constituted from up to 2% of the adjusted net profit of Caixa Econômica Federal. Its focus is to support socio-environmental initiatives that promote citizenship and sustainable development, with priority given to low-income populations. These principles are closely aligned with the bioeconomy, which is based on the sustainable use of biological resources to generate solutions to local challenges while promoting socio-environmental responsibility.

[2] 2025 Annual Report of the Casa Socio-Environmental Fund.

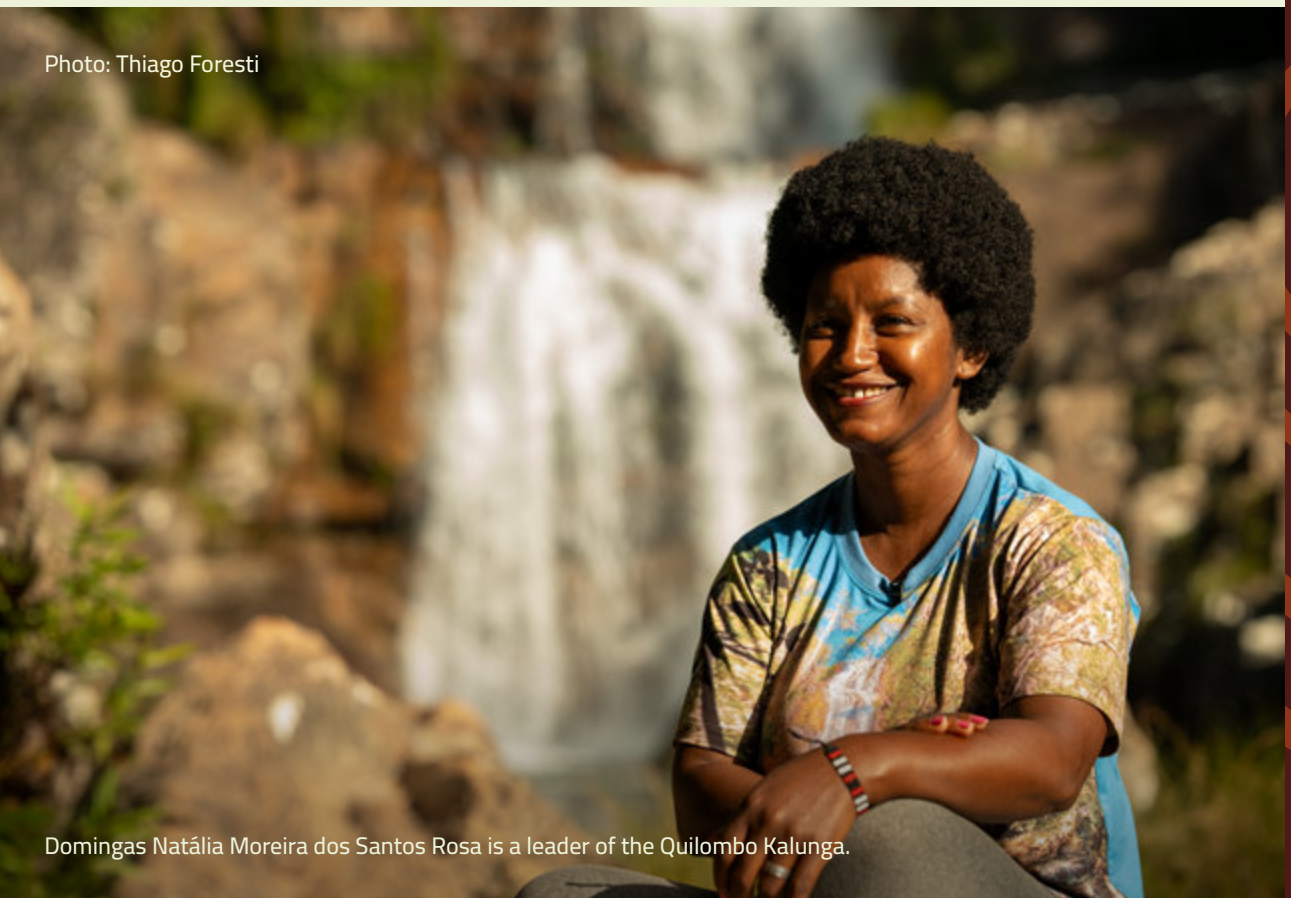


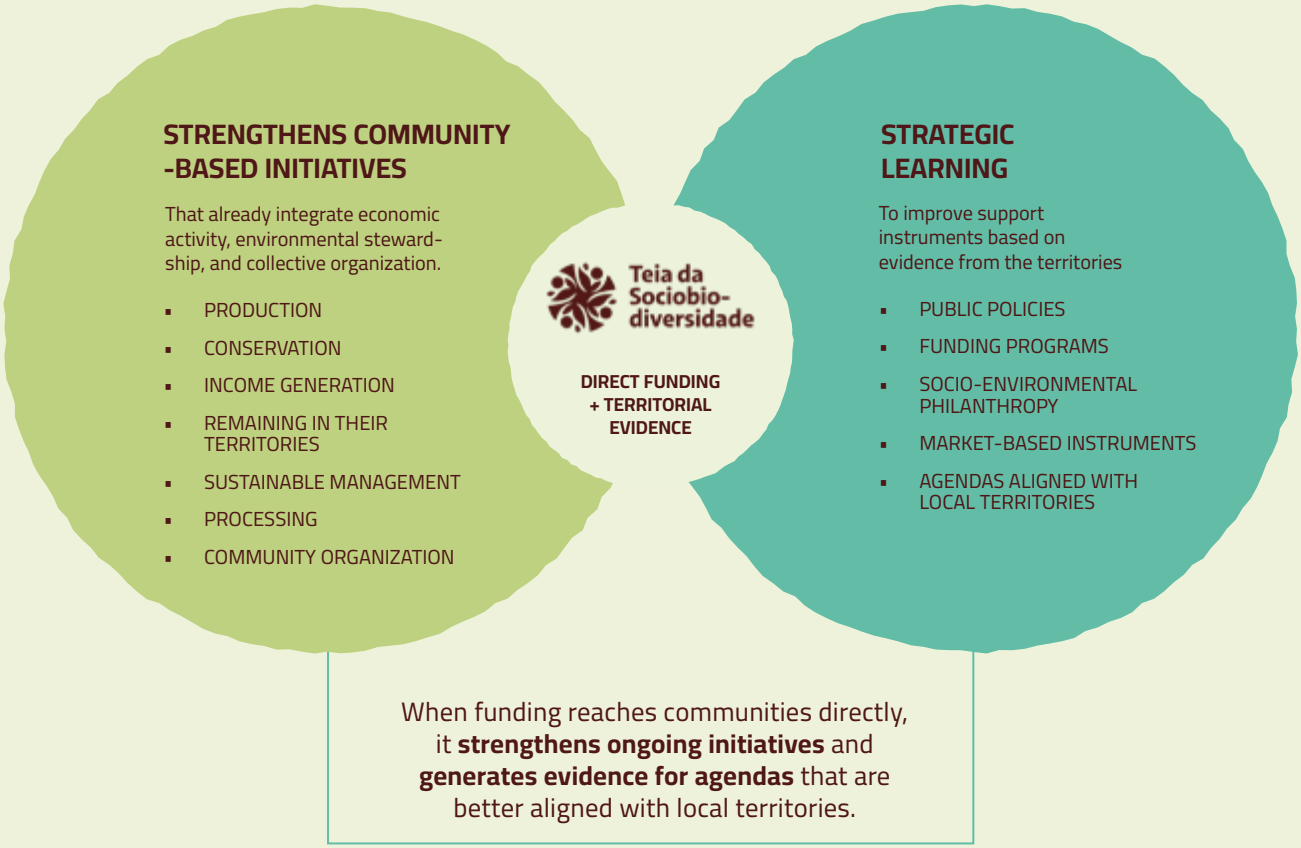
Photo: Thiago Foresti

Domingas Natália Moreira dos Santos Rosa is a leader of the Quilombo Kalunga.

Between 2024 and 2025, the Sociobiodiversity Web allocated **R$40 million** (approximately **US$7.82 million**)[3] in direct grants to 405 projects, with funding of up to R$100,000 (approximately US$19,550) **per initiative**. The support encompasses initiatives in both rural and urban areas, across all of Brazil's biomes and regions. This represents the largest financial contribution ever made by FSA CAIXA and the largest amount of non-repayable funding ever received in the history of the Casa Fund. Across the diverse range of initiatives supported, the Sociobiodiversity Web aims to make two complementary contributions:

- Strengthen community-based initiatives already underway in local territories;
- Generate learning that can help improve public policies and support and funding instruments. The figure below summarizes these contributions.

Figure 2: Strategic Contributions of the Sociobiodiversity Web.



On the one hand, **direct funding** strengthens initiatives that produce, manage, conserve, and add value to sociobiodiversity. On the other hand, the **systematization of these organizations' priorities and trajectories** generates learning that can help improve public policies, funding programs and access to credit, philanthropic initiatives, and market-based instruments.

[3] All US$ conversions in this document are based on the average PTAX selling exchange rate published by the Central Bank of Brazil between February and July 2026: R$5.1157 per US$1.

SCALING WITH DISTRIBUTED POWER: DIRECT AND STRUCTURAL FUNDING IN LOCAL TERRITORIES

The Sociobiodiversity Web experience demonstrates that it is possible to **combine large volumes of funding with hundreds of direct, decentralized, and territorially diverse grants.** For the Casa Fund, this scale highlights the role of **socio-environmental funds as an established funding infrastructure already capable of managing large-scale calls for proposals, with consolidated monitoring and evaluation processes**, while democratizing access to resources.

*These grants are **structural investments in economies that already produce, conserve, feed communities, and drive local markets.***

*By financing concrete needs, such as equipment, productive infrastructure, and management, they can unlock economic activities and increase the autonomy of organizations. Financing these conditions means **recognizing communities as economic actors and strengthening their capacity to transform their own realities.***

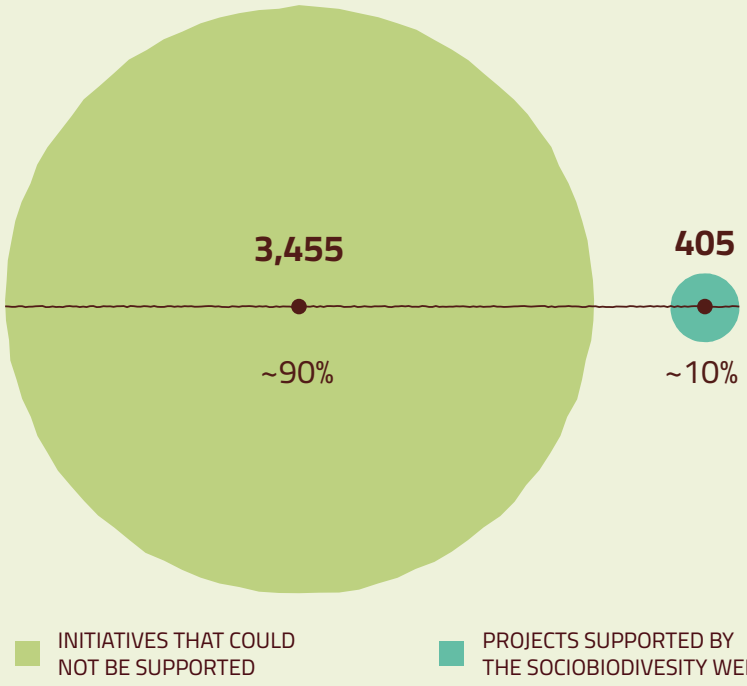
Demand for support exceeds the resources available. **Expanding funding for the sociobioeconomy also requires strengthening the mechanisms through which funding reaches local territories,** while respecting the priorities, timelines, and decision-making processes of organizations. Socio-environmental funds already play this connecting role between mobilized resources and those who carry out this work every day.

2. What the portfolio reveals

BROAD, LOCALLY GROUNDED DEMAND

The Sociobiodiversity Web's public calls for proposals received 3,860 proposals, of which 405 projects were selected. This means that approximately one in every ten proposals could be supported. This gap illustrates a demand for direct funding that far exceeds the available capacity and reveals a broad range of organizations that are already developing initiatives and identifying priorities to strengthen their work.

Figure 3: Territorial Demand for Funding Exceeds Available Support Capacity.



A large share of the initiatives are at a critical stage of productive, organizational, and commercial development. Many are already producing and selling their products but still need to strengthen key conditions such as processing infrastructure, management, transportation, and compliance with sanitary regulations to sustain and expand their activities. This overview helps identify where direct funding can make a difference by strengthening capacities and creating the conditions for each organization to advance according to its current stage and its own objectives.

The supported projects are distributed across 316 municipalities in all 27 of Brazil's federative units. The Northeast and North account for 66.7% of the portfolio, while the remaining initiatives are distributed across the Southeast, South, and Central-West regions. This nationwide reach combines broad municipal coverage with a strong presence in regions characterized by the diversity of their peoples, communities, and territorial economies.

The Sociobiodiversity Web portfolio reveals a diverse, locally rooted community-based sociobioeconomy that is already mobilized around productive activities, biodiversity conservation, and income generation.

TERRITORIAL CONTEXT



80.5%

OF THE PROJECTS OPERATE AT THE LOCAL OR TERRITORIAL LEVEL, WITH ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY FOCUSED ON SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES, MUNICIPALITIES, OR TERRITORIES.



90.1%

ARE PROPOSED BY ORGANIZATIONS BASED IN THE TERRITORY WHERE THE INITIATIVE WILL BE IMPLEMENTED.



86.6%

TAKE PLACE IN RURAL AREAS.

These data[4] show that local organizations themselves develop the proposals, manage the funds, and coordinate activities with their communities. Direct support reaches those who know the territory and independently organize their work based on its specific context.

[4] The three percentages are calculated based on the same set of supported projects and correspond to independent variables reported separately in the proposals: the stated geographic scope of activities, the relationship between the applicant organization and the territory where the project is implemented, and the setting in which the initiative takes place. Because these variables are not mutually exclusive, the percentages should not be added together—a single project may be counted across all three measures, and it is this overlap that characterizes territorial rootedness.

WHO LEADS AND PARTICIPATES IN THIS ECONOMY

Territorial leadership is also reflected in the profile of those leading these initiatives, with strong representation of **women, non-white people, and different generations.**

55.1%
OF THE SUPPORTED ORGANIZATIONS ARE LED BY WOMEN.

84.9%
OF THE PROJECTS INVOLVE YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 13 TO 29.

81.7%
OF THE SUPPORTED ORGANIZATIONS ARE LED BY NON-WHITE PEOPLE.

75.1%
OF THE PROJECTS INVOLVE PEOPLE OVER THE AGE OF 55.



Photo: Thiago Foresti

With a grant from the Sociobiodiversity Web, the CAFAS cooperative planted 1,800 seedlings of fruit, native forest, and pioneer species.



Photo: Thiago Foresti

Project: Youth Market: Youth Leadership in Promoting Agroecology and Sociobiodiversity Products | Organization: São Domingos Rural Condominium Farmers' Association, working in coordination with cooperatives, organizations, and groups of the Rede Ecovida de Agroecologia | Territory: Tapejara, Erechim, and the Alto Uruguai region, Rio Grande do Sul

TERRITORIES UNDER PRESSURE

Of the total projects supported by the Sociobiodiversity Web, 76.5% reported experiencing at least one form of ***economic, social, or environmental pressure.*** *Pressure associated with* ***agribusiness*** *was the most frequently reported, mentioned by 47.7% of projects, followed by* ***large-scale infrastructure projects*** *at 24.7%,* ***energy projects*** *at 24%, and* ***mining*** *at 18.3%.*[5]

These data highlight the conditions in which these economies operate: in many territories, production, management, and conservation coexist with pressures on land, water, natural resources, and communities' ability to remain in their territories.

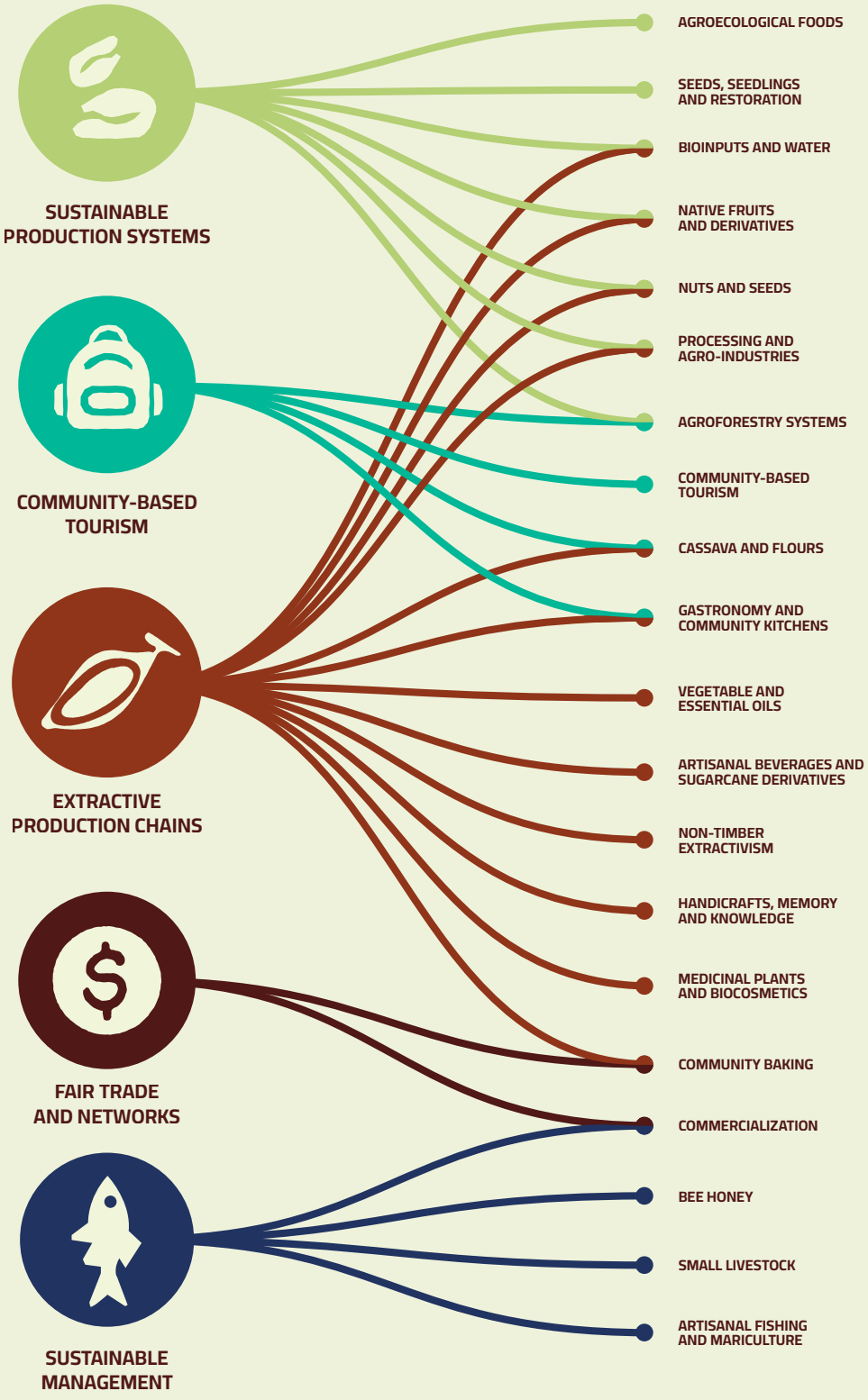
[5] Because the question allowed multiple responses, a single project may have reported more than one type of pressure.

A DIVERSE SOCIOBIOECONOMY ALREADY UNDERWAY IN LOCAL TERRITORIES

The supported initiatives integrate **production, management, processing, commercialization, conservation, and community organization.** Because a single initiative may operate across more than one area, these categories do not represent rigid divisions, and their percentages may overlap.

The following figure summarizes the diversity of products, practices, and structures that make up the five fields of sociobiodiversity.

Figure 5: Fields of the community socio-bioeconomy supported by the Web



The portfolio encompasses five main areas of practice:

Sustainable Production Systems

- Present in 66.7% of the portfolio.
- Span all biomes and include agroecological production, vegetable gardens and productive home gardens, agroforestry systems, native and traditional seeds, native seedlings, nurseries, composting, bioinput production, water harvesting, and productive restoration.

Extractive Production Chains

- Present in 48.1% of the portfolio.
- Integrate biodiversity management with the processing of fruits, nuts, oils, seeds, fibers, and medicinal plants, resulting in products such as fruit pulps, flours, preserves, biocosmetics, handicrafts, and bio-jewelry.

Fair Trade and Networks

- Present in 26.9% of the portfolio.
- Organize the circulation of products through fairs, direct sales, solidarity-based trade, and short supply chains—channels that keep commercialization close to local territories.

Community-Based Tourism

- Present in 14.8% of the portfolio.
- Community-based tourism experiences that bring together gastronomy, trails, visits to agroforestry systems, cultural experiences, and knowledge exchange.

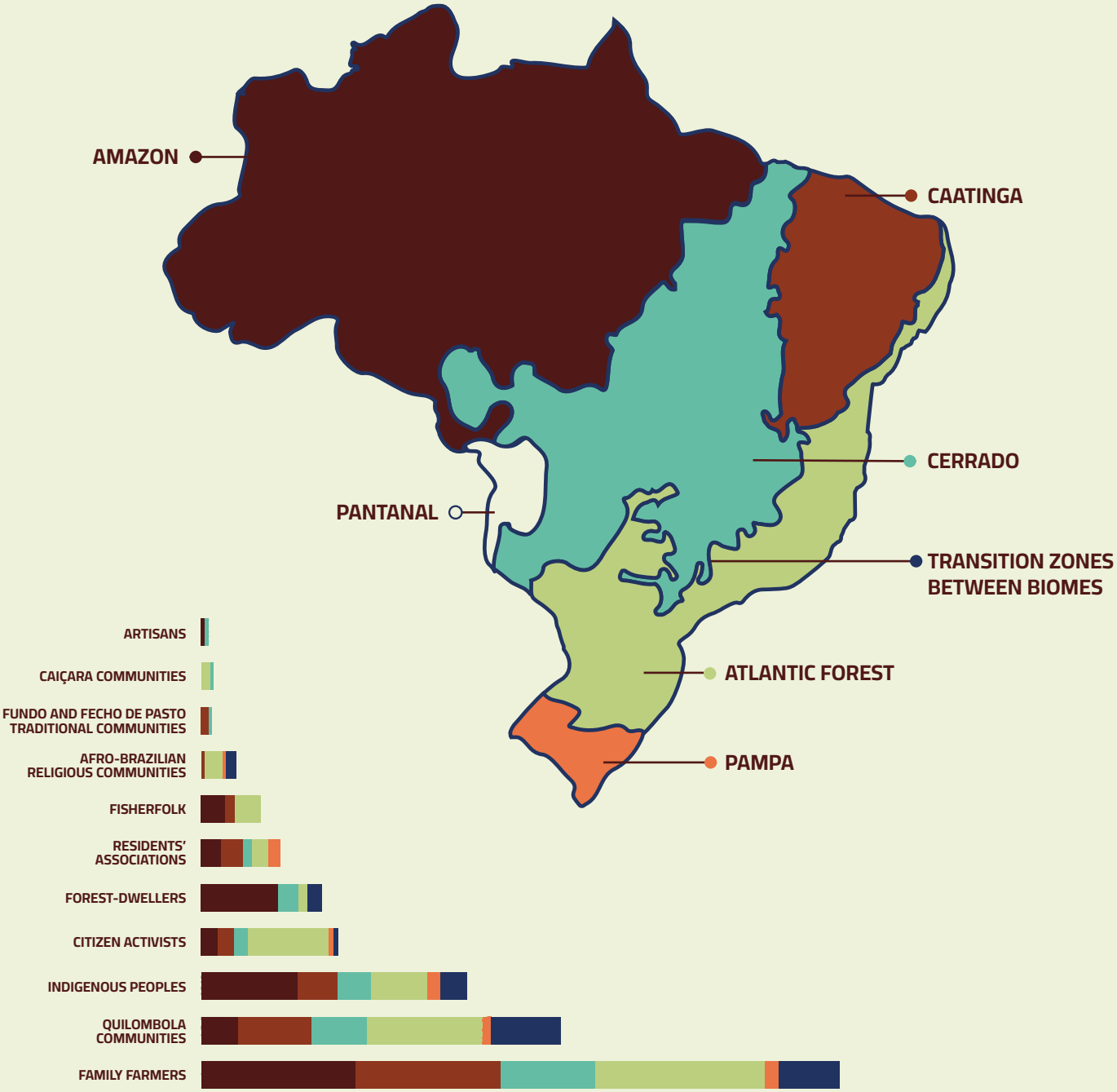
Sustainable Management

- Present in 28.4% of the portfolio.
- Include beekeeping, stingless beekeeping, and small-scale animal husbandry, as well as artisanal fishing, shellfish gathering, oyster farming, and aquatic resource management—practices that produce while simultaneously caring for the ecosystems on which they depend.

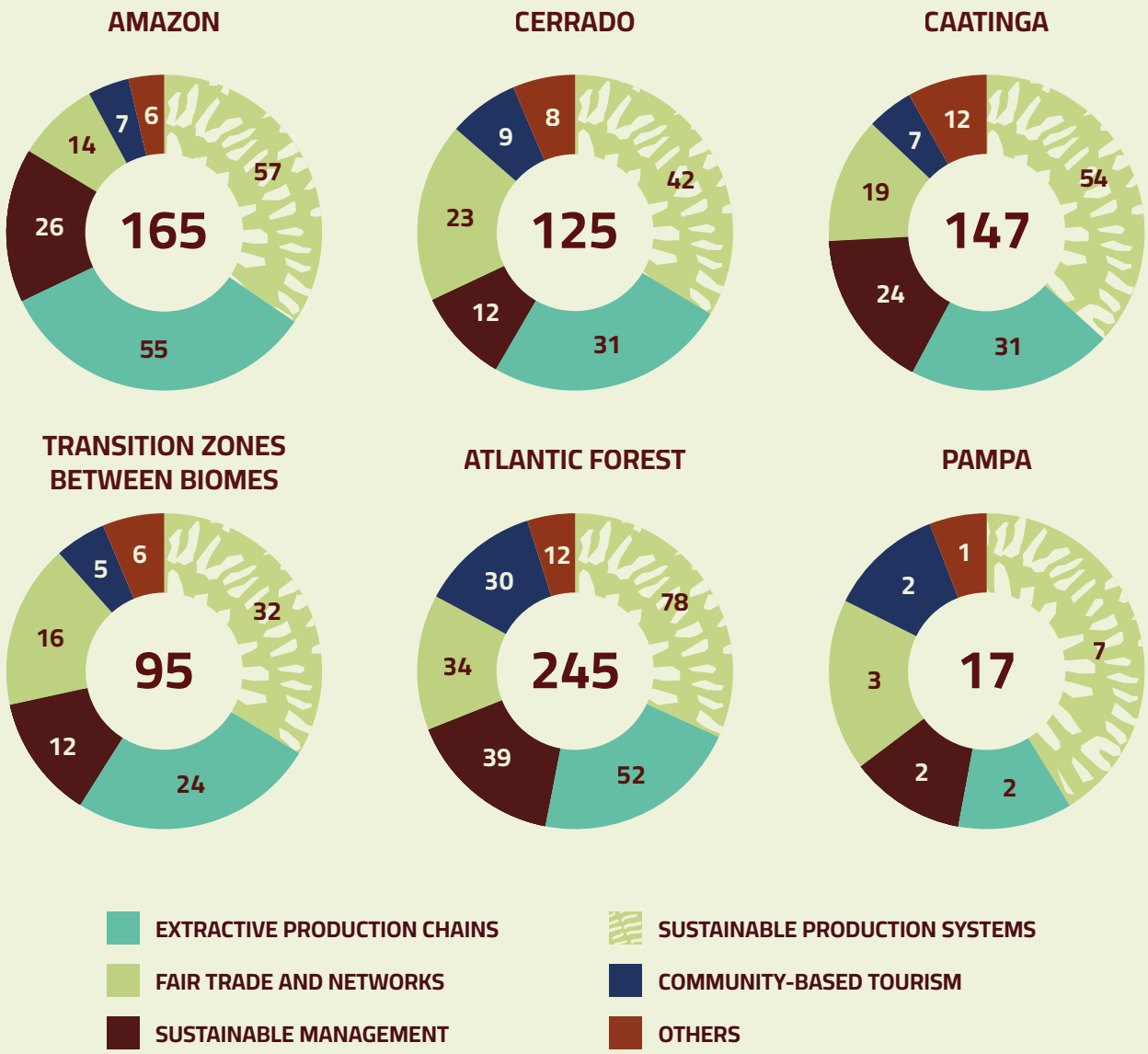
The combinations of activities vary across territories. In the Amazon, extractive production chains are present at nearly the same level as sustainable production systems, highlighting the central role of managing and processing forest products. In the Cerrado and Caatinga, extractive activities are combined with sustainable management practices. In the Atlantic Forest, half of the recorded community-based tourism initiatives are concentrated. These **patterns show that practices take different forms depending on the ecological base, ways of life, and forms of organization present in each biome.**

The Infographics 1.1 and 1.2 add a social dimension to this geography: family farmers are present across all biomes, while forest-dwellers and Indigenous Peoples have a stronger presence in the Amazon; Quilombola communities and members of Afro-descendant communities are found mainly in the Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, and transition zones. This distribution reinforces the relationship between economic practices, the people involved, and territorial contexts.

Infographic 1.1: Distribution of Areas of Practice and Organization Members' Self-Identification by Biome.



Infographic 1.2: Distribution of Areas of Practice and Organization Members' Self-Identification by Biome.



This diversity is also reflected in the scale and forms of economic circulation. Among the projects that reported the number of people involved in their businesses, 75.8% involved up to 50 people, reinforcing the ***community-based, collective, or family-based nature of the initiatives.***

Across the portfolio, 56.5% reported some level of monthly revenue, and 28.9% reported revenues above R$5,000 (approximately US$980) per month. The portfolio ranges from activities focused on self-consumption or in the early stages of commercialization to initiatives with more regular economic activity. Strengthening these initiatives, therefore, does not start from scratch: it builds on activities already underway, with different scales, organizational structures, and relationships with markets.

A PRODUCTIVE BASE IN THE PROCESS OF STRUCTURING

The study "The Sociobiodiversity Web as a Pathway for the Economic Development of Territories," prepared for the Casa Fund in 2026[6], organized the supported initiatives into six analytical categories: (i) support for community organization; (ii) institutional strengthening; (iii) productive structuring; (iv) commercialization; (v) community-based business; and (vi) access to credit and investment.

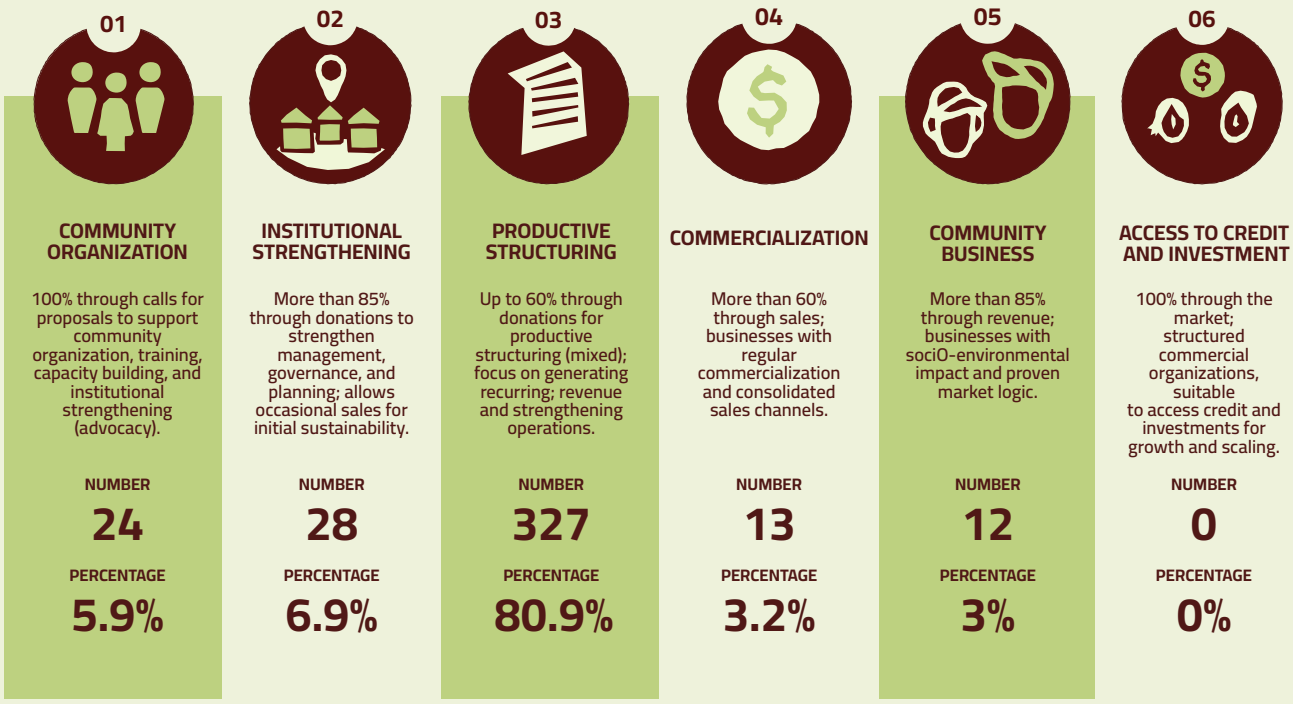
According to the analysis, 80.9% of the initiatives are concentrated in **productive structuring**. These results reflect the conditions recorded at the initial stage of the portfolio and do not measure medium-term outcomes.

*The concentration in **productive structuring** indicates that most initiatives are already engaged in economic activities and seek to strengthen equipment, infrastructure, processing, production organization, and management in order to increase the regularity of their operations.*

This development is not necessarily linear: an initiative may be structuring its productive base while simultaneously selling at fairs or accessing public procurement opportunities. The levels help identify predominant capacities and conditions that need to be strengthened, without establishing a mandatory pathway for all organizations. The six levels presented position the projects along a pathway of economic development.

[6] MELLO & SILVA CONSULTORIA EM MEIO AMBIENTE LTDA (Fabio Deboni da Silva). The Sociobiodiversity Web as a Pathway for the Economic Development of Territories. Study prepared for the Casa Socio-Environmental Fund, 2026.

Figure 5: Levels of Support Along the Sociobiodiversity Web's Economic Development Pathway.



3. The Requirements That Enable Access to Financing

The Sociobiodiversity Web initiatives are already producing, managing, processing, and, in many cases, commercializing sociobioeconomy products. Even so, the portfolio analysis shows that increasing the regularity of these activities and enabling access to public policies, institutional procurement, financial instruments, and credit depends on meeting specific requirements that are not easily achieved without targeted support.

Meeting documentation and regularization requirements, sanitary compliance, logistics and transportation, processing, management, access to working capital, and technical assistance are among the main challenges reported by the organizations. As the projects are still underway, this information reflects their starting conditions and the priorities to be addressed.

The mere existence of public instruments does not, in itself, guarantee access for groups in more vulnerable situations. A 2023 study on family farming and inequalities in access to credit, conducted by the Climate Policy Initiative in partnership with PUC-Rio, identified that **only 15% of Brazilian family farmers have access to credit**, despite being among the groups most affected by climate change.

A 2026 analysis identified the provision of technical assistance and participation in cooperatives as key factors in expanding access to the **National Program for Strengthening Family Farming** (Pronaf), particularly by reducing information gaps and helping applicants meet the program's requirements.[8]

[7] SOUZA, Priscila; ALBUQUERQUE, Amanda de. Agricultura Familiar Brasileira: Desigualdades no Acesso ao Crédito. Rio de Janeiro: Climate Policy Initiative, 2023.

[8] LEAL, Alan; ASSUNÇÃO, Juliano; HOOVER, Natalie. Quem Fica de Fora do Pronaf? Caminhos para ampliar o acesso ao crédito entre agricultores familiares. Rio de Janeiro: Climate Policy Initiative, 2026.

Pronaf is a Brazilian government public policy that provides rural credit at lower interest rates to small-scale rural producers. The program aims to promote the sustainable development of rural areas through measures designed to increase productive capacity, generate employment, and raise incomes, with the goal of improving the quality of life and enabling family farmers to exercise their rights as citizens.

Pronaf supports agricultural and non-agricultural activities carried out by family farmers on their farms or in nearby rural and urban areas and provides credit lines tailored to the needs of family farmers. The program is implemented through public and private banks and rural credit cooperatives.

The Pronaf Eligibility Declaration (DAP) is a document that identifies family farmers and agrarian reform settlers who are eligible to apply for rural credit and access other government programs.

*It is precisely in this **gap between the existence of funding instruments and the concrete conditions required to access them that direct funding fulfills one of its most vital functions.** It does not replace public policies, but rather helps bridge the gap between them and community-based organizations, **strengthening the capacities that make access possible.** In many cases, direct funding reaches territories and groups where these policies have not yet been able to establish a presence, providing initial support to organizations that may not yet even have formal institutional status.*



Photo: Elder Miranda Jr.

Project: Marajoara Agroforestry: Sustainability and Agroforestry Innovation in Salvaterra | Organization: Salvaterra Family Farmers' Cooperative (CAFAS) | Territory: Comunidade de Condeixa, Salvaterra, Marajó Island, Pará.

Direct support also helps enable access to public procurement policies.

Among the 405 projects supported by the Sociobiodiversity Web, 256, or 63.2%, reported accessing the ***National School Feeding Program (PNAE)*** *or the* ***Food Acquisition Program (PAA).***

Of the 149 projects that do not yet access these programs, 134 expressed an interest in doing so. Participation in these policies depends on documentation, regularization, management, logistics, and eligibility requirements—conditions that direct funding can help organizations meet.

The **PNAE** is a Brazilian government public policy that provides school meals and food and nutrition education initiatives for students in the public education system. It serves millions of basic education students throughout Brazil, from early childhood education through high school, including students at schools in Indigenous and Quilombola communities.

The law requires that **at least 30%** of the financial resources allocated through the program be used to purchase food products directly from family farmers.

The **PAA** is a Brazilian government initiative that purchases food directly from small-scale family farmers and distributes it to people experiencing hunger or living in vulnerable situations.

Through the PAA, the Federal Government donates food to organizations within the social assistance network; public and philanthropic education, health, and justice institutions; and food and nutrition security facilities that serve people experiencing food insecurity.

4. How the Casa Fund Works to Build Access

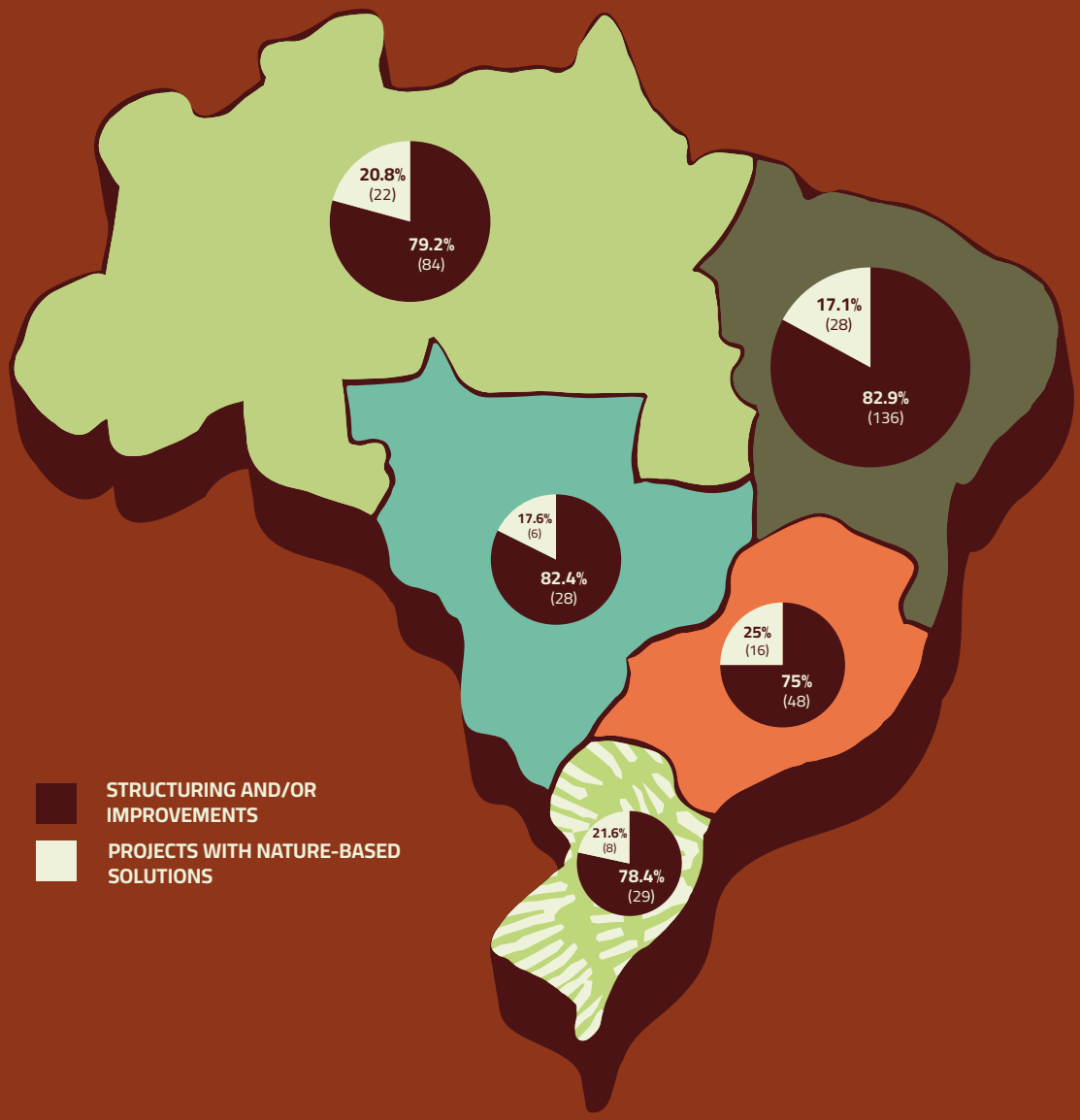
Direct funding allows each organization to allocate resources to the conditions it considers priorities.

Classification by thematic area records a single primary focus for each initiative and shows that 325 projects (80.2% of the portfolio) are concentrated on ***structuring sociobiodiversity businesses.***

Within this category, 183 focus on ***agroecological production and agroforestry systems****; 79 on* ***business infrastructure****; and 63 on* ***the commercialization of community-based products.***

The remaining 80 projects, representing 19.8% of the portfolio, focus on **Nature-based Solutions** related to conservation, restoration, sustainable management, climate adaptation, and care for local territories.

Map 1: Projects by Funding Stream and Region.



This distribution shows that funding reaches both economic activities and the ecological, material, and organizational foundations that sustain them. The challenges described in the proposals help explain why flexibility in funding is important: inadequate facilities and equipment limit processing, preservation, and storage; long distances and transportation costs make it difficult to move products to market; and needs related to technical assistance, management, and regularization affect commercialization and access to public policies. A lack of working capital also affects the purchase of inputs and the ability to fulfill orders.

Because these conditions reinforce one another, **direct support makes it possible to combine material, technical, organizational, and commercial investments according to the priorities defined by each organization.** Not all issues, however, can be addressed within the scope of a single project. Inadequate public infrastructure, territorial conflicts, climate change, land tenure regularization, and discontinuity in public policies require coordinated responses from different actors.

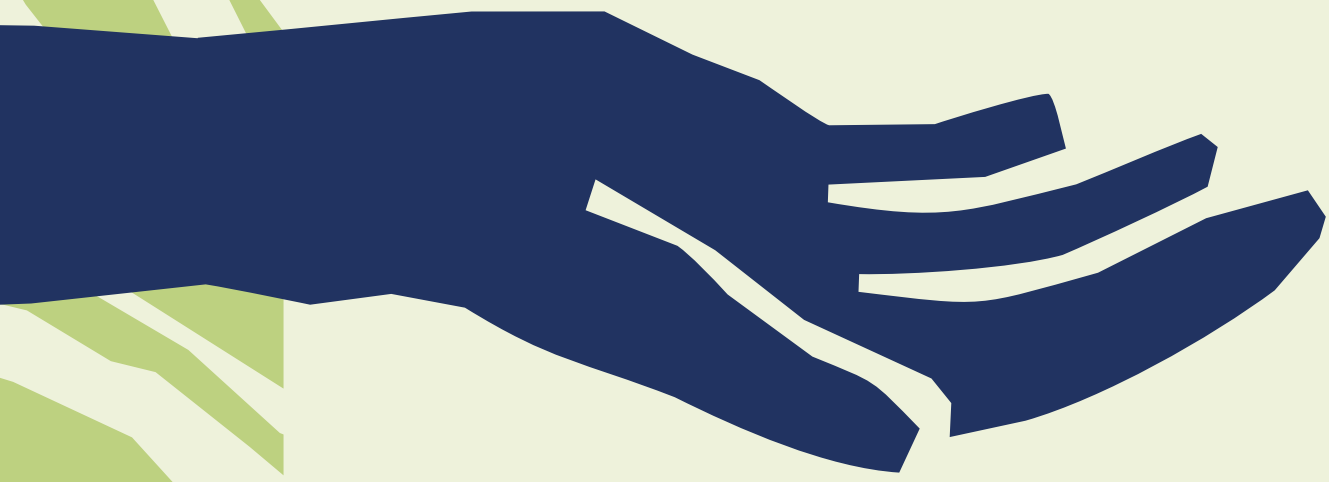
The territorial presence and ongoing support built over two decades add another dimension to this work.

By systematizing learning about organizations, their contexts, and their trajectories, the Casa Fund provides insights that can strengthen dialogue with other actors and help bring instruments that remain insufficiently connected closer to the realities of local territories.

SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSES

Overall, the analysis of the Sociobiodiversity Web portfolio highlights **seven key points** about the community-based sociobioeconomy and the conditions needed to strengthen it.

1. Demand from local territories for direct support exceeds current funding capacity.
2. Support from the Sociobiodiversity Web reaches those who are directly rooted in the territories.
3. The community-based sociobioeconomy is already underway throughout Brazil.
4. The challenge is to strengthen capacities and improve conditions for existing community-based sociobioeconomies.
5. The priorities of the community-based sociobioeconomy are already known by the territories themselves.
6. Those who sustain the community-based sociobioeconomy also conserve biodiversity.
7. Strengthening the sociobioeconomy expands access to structuring public policies and paves the way for new markets.



5. Pathways for Complementarity

The needs identified in the portfolio require resources with different functions, time-frames, and criteria.

Direct support, through flexible financial resources, sustains organizational and structuring stages. Public policies provide channels for commercialization, technical assistance, and productive support. Patient capital and credit lines can support longer-term cycles, working capital, productive consolidation, and contract fulfillment when their structures are compatible with the realities of the organizations.

This complementarity aims to link funding with technical assistance, rural extension services, productive organization, and access to markets.[9]

[9] MACHADO, Bruno de Souza; NEVES, Mateus de Carvalho Reis; BRAGA, Marcelo José; COSTA, Davi Rogério de Moura. "Crédito rural no Brasil: acesso, valor médio e impactos". Revista de Política Agrícola, v. 34, e02060, 2025.



Photo: Thiago Foresti

Participants in the Saberes e Sabores com Frutos da Caatinga no Sertão Pernambucano project, in the Kambiwá Indigenous Land, Ibimirim, Pernambuco.

WHAT THE CASA FUND'S TRACK RECORD OFFERS NEW PARTNERS AND IMPACT INVESTORS

For new partners, the Casa Fund, through initiatives such as the Sociobiodiversity Web, demonstrates that it has a well-established system of knowledge and references on organizations and initiatives it has previously supported, their territories, and their priorities

The direct funding approach, enabled through a structure that monitors project implementation and systematizes learning, can reduce initial information gaps and strengthen dialogue on new forms of support.

This does not replace each partner's own analysis and decision-making criteria, nor does it constitute a financial guarantee, investment recommendation, or promise of returns. Rather, its value lies in enabling resources to reach structuring needs that often fall outside the scope of other instruments.

FOR THOSE PROVIDING PHILANTHROPIC FUNDING

Non-repayable funding can support stages that the portfolio identifies as necessary—including organizational strengthening, technical assistance, regularization, collective infrastructure, and productive structuring—which are not always covered by repayable instruments or those oriented toward financial returns. Through the Casa Fund, these resources can reach organizations at different stages and support priorities defined by the organizations themselves. Their value goes beyond the transfer of funds: financial support can be combined with workshops and ongoing support in financial, administrative, and institutional management, strengthening organizations' capacity to manage resources and projects over time. Partnerships with a longer and more predictable time horizon can also provide continuity to this process without prematurely introducing debt or imposing a single pathway for growth.

FOR THOSE WORKING WITH PATIENT CAPITAL

Some initiatives are already producing and commercializing products but need to consolidate infrastructure, processing, logistics, and management to achieve greater regularity. Resources with a longer and more predictable time horizon, and with expectations aligned with the cycles and objectives of each initiative, can support this process across more than one production cycle. For activities linked to sociobiodiversity, financial structures must also take into account that economic continuity depends on the conservation of natural resources and the ecological capacity of the territory.

The portfolio also identifies needs across different links within the same value chain. Production, processing, sanitary compliance, storage, transportation, packaging, traceability, and commercialization need to advance in a coordinated manner. An approach that considers this full range of needs can strengthen collective assets and avoid concentrating resources at only one stage of the process.

FOR THOSE PROVIDING CREDIT LINES

Engaging with community-based initiatives requires approaches that are aligned with their production cycles and organizational structures. Documentation, collateral requirements, grace periods, and repayment schedules can be adapted to actual production and commercialization conditions; accessible service and guidance channels can also help reduce information gaps regarding available credit lines and their requirements.[10]

One concrete opportunity lies with organizations that already participate in public procurement programs or maintain commercial relationships but need financing for inputs, inventory buildup, processing, transportation, or the period between delivery and receipt of payment. In these cases, credit can address a financing need linked to an existing commercialization channel, provided that its terms are compatible with the initiative's production cycle and cash flow.

[10] LEAL; ASSUNÇÃO; HOOVER, 2026.

COMBINING RESOURCES WITH TERRITORIAL ALIGNMENT

A review of the portfolio as a whole suggests that resources are better aligned when they are combined according to the needs and stage of each initiative, without assuming a single pathway.

Direct support can strengthen capacities and the conditions needed for structuring; public policies can expand technical assistance and commercialization channels; and patient capital and credit can address subsequent or concurrent needs, depending on the economic activity and objectives of each organization.

This combination requires coordination between those providing resources and those who understand territorial dynamics. In potential partnerships, this means clearly defining what each type of resource will finance, the responsibilities of each actor, how decisions will be made, and how organizations will participate in those decisions. The amounts allocated, economic results, and access to other instruments may be monitored where relevant, but should not be treated in isolation as measures of success. Monitoring should also take into account the objectives defined by the organizations and their capacity to implement their priorities and sustain their work in local territories.

The Sociobiodiversity Web demonstrates that the community-based sociobioeconomy already has organizations, productive practices, economic activity, and priorities defined within local territories. Within this ecosystem, the Casa Fund complements the work of public policies, technical assistance providers, banks, and investors by bringing its broad territorial reach, experience in direct support, and network of trust to a collaborative effort.



Rather than proposing a single model, the Casa Fund invites interested partners to collaboratively build a **funding ecosystem**. Together, actors interested in investing in a **support network for the community-based sociobioeconomy** can identify opportunities, adapt or combine instruments, and define complementary roles. The goal is to increase the resources reaching local territories while recognizing the economic, social, cultural, and ecological value of these initiatives and respecting the autonomy of organizations to define their own pathways.

In this way, supporting local initiatives strengthens sociobiodiversity actors, networks, and value chains, generating results that extend beyond individual initiatives by contributing to broader transformations and to the development of the sociobioeconomy as a whole.



Photo: Thiago Foresti

Cacique Josué Kambiwá, known as Zuca, a leading figure among his people.


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