

215 - ARANDU PORÃ: EDUCATION AND WISDOM FROM THE ATLANTIC FOREST AND WATERS AMONG THE GUARANI, KRUKUTU TRIBE – FIRST YEAR

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INTRODUCTION

The project Arandu-Porã was idealized to act alongside the indian community Guarani Mbyá, located in the city of São Paulo, in the protected reserve of Capivar-Monos, by the banks of the Billings Dam. It has been contemplated in the II Public Selection of the Petrobrás Environmental Program in 2006.

There are norms of conduct among the Guarani nation towards nature, which are transmitted from one generation to the next. In the Guarani Mbyá people only those who live according to these norms can expect good words. This sacred saying is transmitted regularly to each new generation and observed religiously (Ladeira e Azanha, 1988).

“So everybody eats with abundance, the fruits ripen. Not to be disputed or wasted. Giving food for your fellow man, the ones we love living above us will come down to the ones sitting by the cookers (tekoa/tatapy-rupã) and they will provide extra days to your life so you can go on feeding”.

Among the 3 groups of the Guarani nation still present today in Brazilian Territory (Kaiowá, Nhandeva e Mbyá). The Mbyá people occupy the largest area. They live in small nuclear family groups.

In the state of SP, the indian tribes of Mbyá comprise 16 nucleous in the Atlantic Forest with a total of 2500 individuals.

The settlement is the result of migration groups originally from the south of Brazil and Paraguay in the beginning of the XX century. Such migrations had their starting point the search for the “no evil land” which for the indians means a natural environment that may serve them as their ecological base.

To understand the natural world demands to understand the indian perspective in which the myth has the power of basing the knowledge and norms. For this people, the existence of the forest and the waters found in it are fundamental to develop its personality and get prestige. It is only by the contact with nature that the spiritual life of the Mbyá finds its conviction.

The currently occupied indian area, by the Krucutu e Tenonde Porã, used to be an old agricultural site. The area now is the Billings-Dam-protected- fountainheads area and is inside the Reserve of Capivari Monos.

The project has as its general objective to promote the preservation and recovery of springs in the area currently occupied by the tribes as a way to improve its sustainability. It also wishes to develop a model center of environmental education in the preservation of springs in the Atlantic Forest, aiming the awareness of “non indians” who live in the vicinity and the stimulus of other indian communities in preserving their natural water sources.

The preservation of the indian areas as well as the recovery of the springs and the banks of streams presents a whole lot of environmental advantages once it contributes with the process of maintenance of the water that fills the dam and, furthermore, shows the commitment of these tribes with nature.

There is no doubt that amongst the main environmental problems is the degradation and the consequent decrease of the pure water sources. Although Brazil has 13,7% of all drinkable sources of water in the planet, the effects of a shortage is already felt in several regions of the country, mostly in the big cities where the huge human conglomerate intensifies the distribution of water for many reasons, but mostly because of the deforestation and degradation of the areas with fountainheads.

The necessity of preserving the existing sources is fundamental due to the growing difficulty in finding new fountains. Therefore, the partnership between the Juruá (the white man) and the indians settled in protected areas is vital for the preservation.

STRATEGIES

a) The gathering of local agents and doers: that involves a phase of meetings for planning and presentation of facts about the forest and its resources as well as the processes of environmental education. This is the moment to establish contact with the leaders of the tribes.

b) Survey of springs: technicians shall accomplish a series of visits to the tribes to identify, to map and to localize the existing springs in the areas and in the vicinity.

c) Study of the native plants: technicians will study the plants originally from the forest with a potential to be used in the recovery of the springs. The study must define which plants can be found and how they should be handled not only in the nursery but also in the moment of planting (time and places, the size of holes and the characteristics of the soil).

d) Survey of the possible cultivation areas: here the areas for planting and the quantity of necessary seedlings will be established as well as a study of the soil (done by the team from the university) so the plants can easily adapt.

e) The building of a nursery: finding the place for the nursery respecting the dynamics of the tribe so they get involved in the project.

f) Capacitation: the leaders and teachers from the tribes will capacitate others to participate in and maintain the current project and envision the possibility of future ones.

g) Monitoring: the team and the community will monitor the plants and the nursery, the cultivation and the places which were chosen to receive the preservation. The children may participate actively while oriented by the adults.

h) The Guarani Reference Center: the center will be created having as its main asset the environmental education and the reintroduction of the native vegetation in the recovery of water sources.

PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

The building of the nursery and the purchase of plants as well as the capacitation of personnel will allow the development of the creation and production of seeds of the native forest and the recovery of fountainheads and the water, which is potentially commercial. In the year of 2004 the tribe was given the Banco Real/Universidade Solidária Award for its project: “Krucutu- the rescue of the palm tree from the Atlantic Forest”, which has made it feasible the possible commercialization of the plants.

RESULTS

The project brought countless benefits to the indians and the population of the areas in its first year. Directly, it reached 200 high school students, 420 university students, 500 school students and 250 elementary students. Numbers that make it clear the involvement of those that surround the area and the dam.

Another expressive result demonstrates that more than 1100 indians from the Krucutu, Tenondé Porá, Boracéia e Jaraguá have received information on the achievements of the Project Arandú-Porã, as well as importance of preserving the forest and its natural resources.

The project Arandú-Porã also proved itself important for the academic community which undertands the huge importance of making known the results in its midst. In the first year, several lectures about it took place at the Universidade São Marcos, Fundação Santo André and Universidade de São Paulo with a total of 1200 students and professors participating.

It is worth mentioning the workshops which were realized with students from public and private schools in São Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo and São Caetano do Sul about the importance of preservation around the dam.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

After the first year of the project, it is still possible to see how the environmental issues are not effectively transferred to the communities which causes distortions and mistaken attitudes concerning the preservation of the water sources and the forest in general. It is observable and worrying that the invasions of protected areas goes on, with the deforestation it causes, even with the control of our team.

Another important aspect is that the traditional inhabitants, such as the indians, have strong bonds with the local and most times preserve the resources and areas but are unable to control the expansion of the urban development that exists surrounding the dam.

Another act of the project was to reach and capacitate the community leaderships and their communities to preserve the APA Capivari-Monos and the area of Protected fountainheads through the development of education, social inclusion and the creation of job and income alternatives, everything with the local sustainability in mind. Finally, it tries to stimulate the participation of the locals in the solution of socio-environmental issues by pointing out the necessity of valorizing, creating and enlarging the proper use of public or private areas destined to the preservation of the biodiversity. In short, it fights the unnecessary waste of natural resources and the damaging environmental practices.

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ARANDU PORÃ: EDUCATION AND WISDOM AND THE ATLANTIC WATERS BETWEEN GUARANI, Krukutu VILLAGE - FIRST YEAR.

ABSTRACT

The project Arandu-Porã was idealized to act alongside the indian community Guarani Mbyá, located in the city of SP, in the protected reserve of Capivari-Monos, by the banks of the Billings. Dam. It has been contemplated in the II Public Selection of the Petrobrás Environmental Program in 2006. The project has as its general objective to promote the preservation and recovery of springs in the area currently occupied by the tribes as a way to improve its sustainability. It also wishes to develop a model center of environmental education in the preservation of springs in the Atlantic Forest, aiming the awareness of "non indians" who live in the vicinity and the stimulous of other indian communities in preserving their natural water sources. The project Arandu-Porã in its first year of life tried to reach and capacitate the local school teachers, the community agents and the indian and non-indian leaderships so that they could develop ways of action, methodologies and environmental projects in an articulated and interdisciplinary manner, centered in a bigger participation of all in the handling of their local environment. Another act of the project was to reach and capacitate the community leaderships and their communities to preserve the APA Capivari-Monos and the area of Protected fountainheads through the development of education, social inclusion and the creation of job and income alternatives, everything with the local sustainability in mind. Finally, it tries to stimulate the participation of the locals in the solution of socio-environmental issues by pointing out the necessity of valorizing, creating and enlarging the proper use of public or private areas destined to the preservation of the biodiversity. In short, it fights the unnecessary waste of natural resources and the damaging environmental practices.

KEY WORDS: Arandú-Pora, Atlantic Village Krukutu

ARANDÚ PORA: ÉDUCATION ET DE SAGESSE ET L'ATLANTIQUE EAUX ENTRE GUARANI, KRUKUTU VILLAGE - PREMIÈRE ANNÉE.

SOMMAIRE

Projet Arandú-Pora, est conçu pour travailler ensemble à une Mbyá communauté autochtone, située à Sao Paulo, dans la protection de l'environnement Capivari singes sur les bords de la Billings. Ce projet a reçu le Deuxième sélection publique Petrobras programme environnemental en 2006. Ce projet vise en général à promouvoir la préservation et la restauration des

ressorts dans la zone occupée par les villages comme un moyen d'améliorer leur durabilité. Il est également proposé d'élaborer un modèle de base de l'éducation environnementale dans la préservation des sources dans l'Atlantique, à introduire la sensibilisation de "non-Indiens" de l'environnement, en encourageant d'autres communautés autochtones de préserver leurs ressources en eau. Projet Arandú sous-sol dans la première année de sensibilisation et cherché à former des enseignants dans les écoles locales, des communautés et dirigeants autochtones et non autochtones, pour développer des outils, des méthodologies et des projets d'éducation environnementale dans une approche coordonnée et interdisciplinaire, visant à accroître la participation communautaire à la réflexion et d'action sur la gestion de l'environnement local. Une autre activité de ce projet était de sensibiliser et former les responsables communautaires et de leurs communautés à conserver la Capivari APA-région Monos et de la protection des sources d'eau, en développant l'éducation, l'insertion sociale et création d'emplois et de revenus alternatifs dans leurs communautés pour la durabilité locale. Enfin, encourager la participation communautaire dans la résolution de problèmes sociaux et environnementaux, la sensibilisation à la récupération, la création, l'expansion et la bonne utilisation des espaces publics et / ou de partenariats privés pour la préservation et la conservation de la biodiversité, l'encourageant à réflexion et de lutte contre le gaspillage des ressources naturelles et les pratiques nuisibles à l'environnement.

MOTS CLÉS: Arandú-Pora, Atlantic Village Krukutu

ARANDU PORA: EDUCACIÓN Y LA SABIDURÍA Y EL ATLÁNTICO, ENTRE LAS AGUAS DE GUARANÍ, KRUKUTU PUEBLO -PRIMERAÑO.

RESUMEN

Proyecto-Arandú Porá, está diseñado para trabajar juntos a una comunidad indígena mbyá, ubicado en São Paulo, en el Capivari de Protección Ambiental de los monos en las orillas de las facturas. Este proyecto fue galardonado con el segundo lugar público de selección del Programa Petrobras Ambiental en 2006. Este proyecto tiene como objetivo general promover la conservación y restauración de manantiales en la zona ocupada por los pueblos como una forma de mejorar su sostenibilidad. También se propone desarrollar un modelo de centro de educación ambiental en la preservación de los manantiales en el Atlántico, para introducir el conocimiento de "no-indios" del medio ambiente, alentando a otras comunidades indígenas a preservar sus recursos hídricos. Proyecto Arandú sótano en el primer año buscado la concienciación y capacitar a los maestros en las escuelas locales, comunidades y líderes indígenas y no indígenas, para desarrollar herramientas, metodologías y proyectos de educación ambiental en un enfoque coordinado e interdisciplinario, dirigido a una mayor participación comunitaria en la reflexión y la acción sobre la gestión ambiental local. Otra de las actividades de este proyecto es sensibilizar y capacitar a líderes de la comunidad y sus comunidades para preservar la región de la APA Capivari Monos y Protección a las fuentes de agua, mediante el desarrollo de la educación, la inclusión social y generación de empleo e ingresos alternativos en sus comunidades para la sostenibilidad local. Por último, fomentar la participación comunitaria en la solución de problemas sociales y ambientales, la sensibilización acerca de la recuperación, el establecimiento, la expansión y el uso adecuado de los espacios públicos y / o privadas para la preservación y conservación de la biodiversidad, animándola a la reflexión y la lucha contra los residuos de los recursos naturales y las prácticas nocivas para el medio ambiente.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Arandú-Porá, Atlántico Pueblo Krukutu

ARANDU PORÁ: EDUCAÇÃO E SABEDORIA DA MATA ATLÂNTICA E DAS ÁGUAS ENTRE OS GUARANI, ALDEIA KRUKUTU – PRIMEIRO ANO.

RESUMO

O Projeto Arandú-Porá, foi idealizado para atuar junto a uma comunidade indígena Guarani Mbyá, localizadas no município de São Paulo, na área de Proteção Ambiental Capivari-Monos, às margens da represa Billings. Este projeto foi contemplado na II Seleção Pública do Programa Petrobras Ambiental no ano de 2006. Este projeto tem como objetivos gerais, promover a preservação e recuperação de nascentes da área ocupada pelas aldeias como forma de melhorar sua sustentabilidade. Propõe-se ainda, desenvolver um núcleo de educação ambiental modelo em preservação de nascentes na Mata Atlântica, visando a conscientização dos "não índios" do entorno, incentivando outras comunidades indígenas a preservarem seus recursos hídricos. O Projeto Arandú-Porá neste primeiro ano buscou sensibilizar e capacitar os professores das escolas locais, agentes comunitários e lideranças indígenas e não indígenas, para desenvolverem instrumentos, metodologias e projetos de educação ambiental de forma articulada e interdisciplinar, voltadas para uma maior participação comunitária na reflexão e ação sobre a gestão ambiental local. Outra atuação do referido projeto foi a de sensibilizar e capacitar as lideranças comunitárias e suas comunidades para preservar a APA Capivari-Monos e a região de Proteção dos Mananciais, através do desenvolvimento de ações educativas, de inclusão social e de geração de alternativas de emprego e renda, nas suas comunidades, visando a sustentabilidade local. E por fim, estimular a participação da população na solução de problemas sócio-ambientais, sensibilizando-a quanto a valorização, criação, ampliação e uso adequado de áreas públicas e/ou privadas destinadas à preservação e conservação ambiental da biodiversidade, estimulando-a à reflexão e combate ao desperdício de recursos naturais e às práticas danosas ao meio ambiente.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Arandú-Porá, Mata Atlântica, Aldeia Krukutu

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