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**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION TO THE TRIQUETA PHOTOVOLTAIC PROJECT IN
CATEMU: SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FOR THE ENERGY
TRANSITION IN CHILE**

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This study aims to analyze the socio-environmental impacts and forms of community organization and resistance generated by the "Triqueta" Photovoltaic Project (PV) in the rural commune of Catemu, Chile. This project, which involves the conversion of highly productive agricultural land spanning approximately 284 hectares for energy generation, arises within the context of the country's Energy Transition strategy. The primary objective is to characterize these organizational responses and understand how the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure, driven by global climate imperatives, affects the local social structure, agrarian dynamics, and resource governance in historically agricultural territories. The research methodology is qualitative and employs multiple instruments: documentary analysis, focus groups for mapping actors, semi-structured interviews, and participatory cartography with key local actors, including farmers, community leaders, and municipal representatives, applying a

socio-environmental justice and territorial approach. Preliminary findings indicate a significant land use conflict, posing risks to local food security and water access. The active community organization against the project highlights a growing opposition between national macro-economic policies (decarbonization, energy matrix shift) and local livelihoods, generating socio-environmental inequalities. The conclusion is that the Energy Transition in Chile, in its current model, imposes new pressures on rural territories, generating conflicts and robust forms of community organization that challenge the notion of "just transition" by sacrificing agricultural heritage and local autonomy for the benefit of global energy goals.

Palavras-chave: energy-transition; rural-conflict; community-organization; land-use; catemu.