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MARKETS AS SPACES OF VALUE: SOCIO-BIODIVERSITY AND TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION IN THE AMAZON

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Amazonian socio-biodiversity has been identified as a strategic axis for a low-carbon bioeconomy, but its market arrangements remain marked by asymmetries, low predictability, and institutional mechanisms that hinder its conversion into income, autonomy, and conservation throughout the Amazon region. Based on a narrative review of the literature and a documentary analysis of public policies Food Acquisition Program (PAA), National School Feeding Program (PNAE), Minimum Price Guarantee Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products (PGPM-Bio) –, the study analyzes the extent to which proximity, territorial, and institutional markets, as socially constructed arrangements, can

act as mechanisms for climate mitigation and adaptation in the Amazon. The results reveal a mismatch between the discourse of bioeconomy and practice: less than 2,000 family farmers, out of a total of 480,000, accessed the PAA and PGPM-Bio in 2024. It is argued that “more and better markets” can reorganize the Amazonian productive matrix, strengthening sustainable practices and increasing the resilience of forest peoples. These markets are instruments capable of aligning conservation, income generation, and climate goals by reducing vulnerabilities with predictable contracts and recognition of socio-environmental qualities, internalizing low-carbon practices in economic valuation, and strengthening territorial governance that co-produces rules and redistributes power among communities, the state, and buyers. Evidence shows that socio-biodiversity chains offer competitive returns, lower emissions, and higher labor density, but lack markets that recognize these attributes in price formation. Thus, the Amazonian bioeconomy requires institutional reconfiguration of markets, demand-based credit, participatory certifications, and transformative public procurement, to break the condition of extractivists as price takers and consolidate trajectories of adaptive resilience. It is concluded that sociobiodiversity requires a reorganization in the Amazon with a territorial focus, to enable the design of marketing strategies that materialize in stable access to income for farmers and the conservation of carbon stocks, constituting a vector of climate resilience.

Palavras-chave: sociobiodiversity; territorialized markets; bioeconomy; climate change; resilience.