

IRSA - CONGRESSO MUNDIAL DE SOCIOLOGIA RURAL (01/10/2025 A 20/01/2026) - IRSA 27 - FOOD BIODIVERSITY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (IPLCS): INCLUSION IN PUBLIC POLICIES AND THE VALORIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE AND THE PROMOTION OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND SECURITY: LIMITS AND POSSIBILITIES OF REGULATING ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Guilherme De Queiroz Stein (guilherme.stein@ipea.gov.br)

Although hegemonic discourses treat food security solely as a matter of expanding agricultural monocultures, biodiversity is essential for food and nutritional sovereignty and security (FNS). The objectives established in the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of genetic resources, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits make crucial contributions to ensuring FNS. In Brazil, these objectives formed the basis for the 2015 Biodiversity Law, which established a new regime for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This law established the legal and regulatory foundations, as well as the mechanisms to ensure the proper sharing of benefits with indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and family farmers, recognizing the role of their ancestral

knowledge. This work questions the extent to which this regime favors the harmonization and coordination of biodiversity governance with actions to promote SSAN. This issue is addressed based on semi-structured interviews conducted between 2021 and 2022 with key agents in Brazilian biodiversity governance, triangulated with a review of policy papers and scientific literature. The conclusions point to opportunities associated with socio-biodiversity value chains and the promotion of agroecological practices. However, significant obstacles remain due to the predominance of a narrow conception of benefit sharing and exemptions for economic sectors, particularly agricultural production.

Palavras-chave: governance; biodiversity; food security; access to genetic resources; associated traditional knowledge.