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**BETWEEN HONEY AND DROUGHT: FAMILY BEEKEEPING, RURAL LIVELIHOODS, AND THE TERRITORIAL CONTRADICTIONS OF THE SDGS**

*Eulita De Souza Moraes (eulit\_@hotmail.com)*

*Elisabete Stradiotto Siqueira (betebop@ufersa.edu.br)*

*Agny Medeiros (agnymedeiros1@gmail.com)*

*Valdemar Siqueira Filho (dema@ufersa.edu.br)*

This paper analyzes beekeeping integrated with family farming in the semi-arid region of Rio Grande do Norte as a situated socio-economic practice that reveals the contradictions and mediations embedded in the operationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It departs from the understanding that the 2030 Agenda, although presented as a comprehensive normative framework, contains internal tensions between imperatives of productive growth, environmental conservation, and social inclusion tensions that become particularly evident when global agendas are translated into territories historically shaped by structural vulnerabilities. Methodologically, the study adopts a qualitative approach based on a systematic literature review of peer-reviewed studies, without temporal delimitation. The search identified seventy-

five publications across major scientific databases, of which sixty-nine were selected after screening. The analytical process was supported by Mendeley and VOSviewer software, enabling the identification of thematic patterns and conceptual relationships through keyword co-occurrence analysis. The results reveal the formation of eleven thematic clusters, reflecting the heterogeneity of the field of studies on beekeeping and sustainability and articulating ecological, economic, and socio-political dimensions. Beekeeping emerges as a socio-ecological mediation that connects income generation, food security, biodiversity conservation, and collective organization, while simultaneously exposing structural conflicts among SDG targets. In particular, tensions become evident between productive intensification and economic growth (SDGs 2 and 8) and conservation-oriented objectives related to climate action and ecosystem preservation (SDGs 13 and 15). Rather than presenting itself as a harmonious or technocratic solution, the activity highlights the limits of universalizing approaches to sustainable development and calls for context-sensitive and territorially grounded interpretations. It is concluded that family beekeeping should not be understood merely as a technical instrument for achieving the SDGs, but as a form of social mediation that renders visible disputes, ambiguities, and negotiations inherent to contemporary sustainability projects, requiring territorially sensitive public policies in semi-arid Brazilian contexts.

Palavras-chave: beekeeping; sdgs; family farming territories; structural conflicts.