

IRSA - CONGRESSO MUNDIAL DE SOCIOLOGIA RURAL (01/10/2025 A  
20/01/2026) - IRSA 13 - BETWEEN CRISES AND HOPES: NEW AGENDAS  
FOR TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

**ARCHITECTURE FOR GOVERNANCE IN DESIGNING PATHWAYS FOR THE  
TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS: CASE STUDIES IN  
TWO INTERCULTURAL TERRITORIES IN SOUTHERN COLOMBIA**

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In the transition towards sustainable territorial agri-food systems (SATS) in intercultural territories, it is essential to recognize the richness of ecosystems and culture, the livelihoods of communities, and the objectives set by rural societies. The Territory, Food, and Life (TCV) project sought to contribute to the design of pathways for the transition towards more resilient, productive, autonomous, and equitable SATS. To this end, it is crucial to understand the relational dynamics of the actors that make up the agri-food system and, based on its governance architecture, to co-create actions that constitute pathways for the transition to SATS in the intercultural territories where live the Misak and

Ampiulie indigenous peoples (Cauca, Colombia) and the Pastos indigenous peoples (Nariño, Colombia). The analytical framework of governance and social network analysis were used to identify actors, establish objectives, and understand the relational dynamics that condition the architecture for emerging governance. In co-creation processes with communities and stakeholders, actions are designed that constitute pathways for transition. The results show the specific characteristics of agri-food systems operating in intercultural territories, where, given the relational dynamics, networks emerge in which actors with different logics coexist (indigenous communities and their organizations, local governments, state institutions, market actors, and support institutions). Despite the cross-sectoral nature and tensions that arise, synergies and coherence are generated to design actions that shape paths for transition, as a medium- and long-term commitment, where, depending on the position, power, and resources of the parties, commitments are made, and local organizations achieve influence in the design of public agendas to move towards more sustainable SATS. The emergence of multilevel, polycentric, and adaptive governance has been identified, which is being leveraged to work in the territories toward the transition to SATS that contribute progressively to the pursuit of the human right to food.

Palavras-chave: adaptive governance; multilevel governance; polycentric governance; social network analysis; territorial agri-food systems; human right to food.