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INNOVATION AND AUTONOMY FOR A NEW AGENDA

**TERRITORY AND TERRITORIALITIES OF LIVING AREAS IN THE PAMPA
BIOME - SOCIOBIODIVERSITY, FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SOVEREIGNTY
AND SECURITY, AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FAMILY LIVESTOCK
FARMING**

Mirian Fabiane Dickel (mirianfabiane@gmail.com)

Alvori Cristo Dos Santos (alvoricaelon@hotmail.com)

In recent years, several negative externalities of the hegemonic agri-food system have driven significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, particularly regarding climate change, affecting the food and nutritional sovereignty and security of human populations. Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and peasant communities establish more integrated relationships with other life forms and the territory, managing the landscape, establishing connections between ecology and culture, contributing to the perpetuation of local knowledge and sociocultural values, promoting ecosystem services, conserving biodiversity, protecting water resources, and making the food system more resilient. This study aims to systematize a methodology that allows for the evaluation of conservation at the community level and at the level of family livestock

production units, based on a set of indicators that highlight the connection between conservation through use, the valorization of socio-biodiversity, and sustainable family livestock farming. We used ethnographic elements concerning the way of life of the Guarani people, focusing on the functionality of territorial elements of use and life, compared to some structural elements of territorial functionality – way of life – of family livestock farming in the Pampa biome. The methodology developed two categories of analysis: conservation in the landscape and conservation in the community and family production unit, identifying typologies that gave visibility to 10 forms and/or groups of conservation use, differentiating the identity of a socio-biodiversity management matrix. The regionality of Agroecological Territoriality in the Pampa biome, presented the forms of "condition of conservation" which, as a whole, allowed the recognition of the presence of environmental assets in the landscape. The combination of greater productivity and reduced environmental pressures from agriculture and livestock farming, to promote the human right to adequate food, must be associated with the conservation of socio-biodiversity and ecosystem services, and a low carbon footprint, such as family livestock farming in native fields.

Palavras-chave: territory-territoriality; food sovereignty and security; traditional peoples and communities; sustainable diets.