

IRSA - CONGRESSO MUNDIAL DE SOCIOLOGIA RURAL (01/10/2025 A
20/01/2026) - IRSA 35 - PUBLIC POLICIES FOR FAMILY FARMING IN LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**REORIENTING PUBLIC POLICIES FOR FAMILY FARMING IN CONTEXTS OF
CLIMATE CRISIS: THE CASE OF AMAZONAS, BRAZIL**

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This article examines how public policies for family farming have been mobilized and reoriented in response to climate-related crises, focusing on the state of Amazonas, Brazil. Historically, policies addressing climate change and food security have evolved as relatively separate fields within public action. However, the intensification of extreme climatic events, particularly droughts and floods, has created situations in which family farming and local food systems become central to emergency governance and food security strategies, especially in regions marked by territorial inequalities and logistical constraints. Rather than resulting from new and integrated policy frameworks, the articulation between climate change, food security, and family farming has occurred mainly through the activation and adaptation of pre-existing public policies within contingency plans and emergency decrees. Programs originally designed to support family farming, small-scale fisheries, extractive activities, and local food systems, such as public food procurement, school feeding programs, productive subsidies, and

emergency assistance, have been reoriented to mitigate the impacts of climate-related disruptions. In this process, family farming becomes strategic not only for income protection, but also for sustaining food supply and access in contexts of market instability, territorial isolation, and interruptions in food distribution networks. Methodologically, the study is based on qualitative analysis of decrees, contingency plans, sectoral action plans, and policy documents issued at the state level, complemented by examination of institutional arrangements involved in implementation. This approach enables assessment of how policies for family farming are recalibrated under crisis conditions and how state structures respond to overlapping socio-environmental pressures. Although driven by emergency contexts, these responses reveal the relevance and potential of family farming for sustaining food systems during crises. Policy responses remain largely reactive, fragmented, and unevenly articulated across sectors, with weak institutionalization of long-term, preventive, and participatory strategies.

Palavras-chave: public policies; family farming; climate change; amazonia; food security.