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INNOVATION AND AUTONOMY FOR A NEW AGENDA

**SOCIOBIODIVERSITY INDICATORS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL
SECURITY: TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN
RIO GRANDE DO SUL**

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In recent decades, recognition of traditional peoples and communities (TPCs) has grown in Brazil, particularly following the implementation of Decrees 6,040/2007 and 8,750/2016. These decrees have strengthened the concept of socio-biodiversity, which is defined as the relationship between native biodiversity, culture, and lifestyle. Over time, indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, and rural communities have developed traditional knowledge associated with species management and the construction of agri-food systems adapted to different biomes. In Rio Grande do Sul, these relationships become central in the face of changes in land use and climate emergencies. This study

aimed to construct socio-biodiversity indicators that highlight the connections between landscapes, TPC culture, food and nutritional security, and the conservation of biomes in Rio Grande do Sul. Public data from the IBGE, agricultural censuses, monitoring of extractive activities and forestry, and geospatial information on indigenous lands, quilombola territories, traditional communities, and conservation units were used. Based on this dataset, we defined indicators related to landscape structure and use, conservation of native vegetation, and the impact of agriculture, as well as the identification, recognition, and identity of traditional territories. Indicators include knowledge of extractive activities, sustainable practices, environmental adequacy, access to water, governance, and technical assistance. As a result, 37 municipalities with high socio-biodiversity were identified based on a combination of species diversity, traditional territories, and conservation units. The study highlights species that are deeply rooted in Rio Grande do Sul's culture, such as yerba mate, pine nuts, and butiá palm, as well as species that have been historically overlooked, such as angico, araticum, and juçara palm. Integrating this data enables comprehensive analyses of landscape use, conservation, and territoriality, recognizing the value of TPCs' ways of life, food security, nutritional security, and socio-biodiversity as a foundation for resilience in the relationship between culture and ecology.

Palavras-chave: food and nutrition security indicators; traditional peoples and communities; biodiversity conservation; land use; climate emergencies.