

Abstract: North-South Relations and the future challenges of Climate change, sustainable agriculture, and the great food transformation

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The production of food linked to soy and palm oil value chains requires more than just self-regulation by the market. Public policies aimed at the traditional territories of the Global South, where biodiversity is being commodified, are crucial. This is because both value chains are involved in global food production. To design and analyze public policies that respect the environmental and social specificities of traditional territories, it is important to consider state capabilities and the bioeconomy possibilities in the Global South, where biodiversity and traditional knowledge are located. These concepts, bioeconomy and state capacity, are new sustainability paradigms that are being adopted worldwide. State capacities involve two complex elements: the state infrastructure and its advanced and innovative bureaucratic capacity to create and operate it. The interaction between the State, Society, and Market takes on different paths based on the assumption that the State, like the Market, is an agent that induces institutional innovation. Therefore, the State is responsible for creating public value and holding resources that promote cooperation while possessing autonomy. The bioeconomy is a novel approach to sustainability that aims to transform food production while minimizing the impact of climate change caused by antiquated agricultural practices. Bioeconomy has at least three distinct approaches, each with its own unique characteristics. Two versions of bioeconomy focus on biotechnology platforms or bio-resources, but they do not offer significant advances in innovation and can be seen as more of the same. On the other hand, the real potential for innovation lies in creating public value through the bioecology version of bioeconomy, which involves a significant shift in finding creative alternatives for a new food production model. To foster stronger relationships between the global North and South, it is crucial to implement mission-driven policies that consider traditional knowledge while also showing

respect and recognition for the populations of the Global South. This approach can help create new markets by incorporating frontier knowledge from traditional practices and knowledge to achieve specific innovation objectives. To achieve this goal, it is crucial to take systemic actions that respect indigenous knowledge systems and promote sustainable development.