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Climate Change and Social Participation as a Territorial Praxis of Development in Carajás, Amazon

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Abstract
The paper is the result of the extension project "Democracy, Development, and Rights: Challenges of the Present Time." Its objective is to understand how communities interpret the notion of development in territories affected by major infrastructure projects and the expansion of commodity production in Carajás, in Southeastern Pará, in the Brazilian Amazon. It also investigates whether these interpretations converge with programs of the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR). The target groups of the thematic workshops were communities in the Carajás region, including the settled and camp-based families of the Terra e Liberdade camp of the Brazil's Landless Rural Workers' Movement (MST), the Gavião Parkatêjê and Kayapó Xikrin Indigenous peoples, and the Movement for Popular Sovereignty in Mining (MAM). The methodology applied in the first stage was based on of Celso Furtado "The Myth of Economic Development," and by a review of institutional documents from the MIDR. In the second stage, the workshops held in communities and Indigenous territories functioned as a space for dialogue, enabling the expansion of the development concept through social participation. The paper examines MIDR programs in relation to actions that triangulate sustainability, social participation, and territorial justice - principles considered central in the dialogue with communities and Indigenous territories. The National Integration Routes and the BioRegion programs showed potential points of convergence with community and Indigenous interpretations of development, suggesting alignment with the territorial planning carried out through these MIDR initiatives.

Keywords: Development. Indigenous territories. MST. Carajás. Routes of Integration.

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Mudanças Climáticas e Participação Social como Práxis Territorial do Desenvolvimento em Carajás, na Amazônia

Resumo
O artigo é resultante do projeto de extensão "Democracia, desenvolvimento e direitos: desafios do tempo presente". O objetivo deste artigo foi compreender a interpretação do que é desenvolvimento pelas comunidades em territórios atingidos pelos grandes projetos de infraestrutura e expansão das *commodities* em Carajás, no Sudeste do Pará, na Amazônia. E, posteriormente, foi indagado se há convergência com programas do Ministério de Integração e Desenvolvimento Regional (MIDR). O público-alvo das oficinas temáticas foram as comunidades da região de Carajás, incluindo os assentados e acampamento Terra e Liberdade, do Movimento Sem Terra (MST), povos indígenas Gavião Parkatêjê e Kayapó Xikrin, e o Movimento pela Soberania Popular na Mineração (MAM). A metodologia aplicada, em um primeiro movimento, recebeu subsídios do livro O Mito do Desenvolvimento Econômico, de Celso Furtado, e o balanço de documentos institucionais do Ministério de Integração e Desenvolvimento Regional (MIDR). No segundo movimento as oficinas nas comunidades e territórios indígenas funcionaram como forma de diálogo para a ampliação do cânone do conceito desenvolvimento, subsidiado pela participação social das diferentes comunidades. O artigo cotejou quais são os programas do MIDR em relação às ações que triangulem sustentabilidade, participação social e justiça territorial, como fundamentos considerados centrais no diálogo com as comunidades e territórios indígenas. Os programas Rotas da Integração Nacional e o BioRegion apresentaram possíveis pontos de convergências com os resultados apresentados pela interpretação de desenvolvimento pelas comunidades e territórios indígenas, como um possível diálogo com o planejamento territorial realizado por intermédio desses programas do MIDR.

Palavras–chave: Desenvolvimento. Territórios indígenas. MST. Carajás. Rotas da Integração.

Cambio climático y participación social como praxis territorial del desarrollo en Carajás, Amazonia

Resumen
El artículo es resultado del proyecto de extensión "Democracia, desarrollo y derechos: desafíos del tiempo presente". El objetivo de este trabajo fue comprender cómo las comunidades interpretan el concepto de desarrollo en territorios afectados por los grandes proyectos de infraestructura y la expansión de las commodities en Carajás, en el sudeste de Pará, en la Amazonía. Posteriormente, se indagó si existe convergencia con los programas del Ministerio de Integración y Desarrollo Regional (MIDR). El público objetivo de los talleres temáticos fueron las comunidades de la región de Carajás, incluidas las familias asentadas y del campamento Terra e Liberdade del Movimiento de los Trabajadores Rurales Sin Tierra (MST), los pueblos indígenas Gavião Parkatêjê y Kayapó Xikrin, y el Movimiento por la Soberanía Popular en la Minería (MAM). La metodología aplicada, en un primer momento, se basó en el libro El mito del desarrollo económico, de Celso Furtado, y en el análisis de documentos institucionales del MIDR. En un segundo momento, los talleres realizados en las comunidades y territorios indígenas funcionaron como espacios de diálogo para ampliar el canon del concepto de desarrollo, sustentado por la participación social de las diferentes comunidades. El artículo comparó los programas del MIDR en relación con acciones que articulan sostenibilidad, participación social y justicia territorial, fundamentos considerados centrales en el diálogo con las comunidades y territorios indígenas. Los programas Rutas de la Integración Nacional y BioRegion presentaron posibles puntos de convergencia con los resultados obtenidos sobre la interpretación del desarrollo por parte de las comunidades y

territorios indígenas, señalando un posible acercamiento con la planificación territorial realizada por medio de estos programas del MIDR.

Palabras clave: Desarrollo. Territorios indígenas. MST. Carajás. Rutas de Integración

1. Introduction

The paper "Climate Change and Social Participation as Territorial Praxis of Development in Carajás, Amazon" is the result of the research and extension project "Democracy, Development and Rights: Challenges of the Present Time." The main areas of focus of this project are the repositioning that democracy has undergone in recent years, particularly in relation to attacks on rights by the government of Jair Bolsonaro (2018-2022), as well as structural asymmetries related to socioeconomic inequalities. Beyond this dual challenge, the project starts from a context in which the nomenclature of development has been shaken by the agenda of climate change and the challenges of sustainability and proposes to bring to the forefront the meanings given to democracy and development in an effort to rethink alternatives to the current crisis.

Therefore, this project sought to present the concepts of democracy and development in different epistemic fields. In the field of literature, it explored the concept of a nation-building project, seeking to synthesize the need to expand the rights of the population through the democratic canon, fostered by active methodologies of social participation. Rights and citizenship were achieved as status by civil society throughout the 20th century but with difficulties in implementation in their different fields. In this aspect, the research sought to present the different meanings given to these polysemous concepts, through the basis of literature and workshops held with social movements in different communities: the Brazil's Landless Workers' Movement, Indigenous Territories, and the Mining Sovereignty Movement.

In the meantime, this research brought together outreach activities aimed at promoting dialogue with social movements and civil society in different centers across Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, in the Southeast region; Paraíba, in the Northeast region; and Marabá, in the North region. The regional workshops aim to construct products of reflection and action through dialogue and a work agenda, integrating academic knowledge with the practical, social, and lived knowledge of civil society. These workshops begin with discussions of local problems in dialogue with theoretical, scientific, and practical worldviews, with the potential for conceptual, societal, and political re-elaboration. After the workshops, the material generated and a review of the literature on the subject will be presented for scientific dissemination purposes. These materials will represent the constituent parts of the reflection on the agenda of themes and problems, diagnosis, challenges, and expectations for territorial development, as results generated in the workshops.

The formation and modernization processes of the Carajás region, which includes the municipality of Marabá, at the intersection of the Northeast connected to Maranhão with Tocantins and Mato Grosso, linking the connecting branches to the Central-West, both articulated with logistical modes for insertion into the Amazon.

The Marabá hub was positioned as central to this project, given the historical trajectory of territorial inequalities, driven from the late 1980s to the beginning of the 21st century by the expansion of large logistics and infrastructure projects, provided by the implementation of hydroelectric plants, the Trans-Amazonian Highway, and the extension of the electricity transmission lines of Eletrobrás, combined with the scenario of territorial conflicts over land among social agents.

Based on this problematization, this paper aims to validate the concepts of development, democracy, and rights through the following analytical movements: the first was to interrogate the changes that occurred in the conception of development when concerns about sustainability and environmental degradation were incorporated into the literature, by the author Celso Furtado, in the book "The Myth of Economic Development" (1974). The second movement was carried out through workshops with social movements and civil society, questioning the conception of the concepts of development, democracy, and rights held by social movements and social agents from the Terra Liberdade camp, the Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory, and the Latin American Institute of Agroecology (IALA), located near the municipalities of Marabá and Parauapebas, in Pará.

The methodology adopted in this paper was the application of workshops in communities affected by socioeconomic inequalities in the Carajás mesoregion, in Pará. As previously systematized, the foundations for the treatment of the territories are based on Celso Furtado's theory of development, and were divided into dimensions, organized as follows: cultural dimension – model of civilization; institutional dimension – treatment given to planning by the State; economic dimension – analysis of the effects of productive forces in the territories.

The workshops were organized around the following question: What is development for us? And how do democracy and rights reach the communities? The communities that were the focus during the workshops were: the Gavião Parkatêjê indigenous group, belonging to the Mãe Maria Indigenous Land, located in the municipalities of Bom Jesus do Tocantins and Marabá, in Southeastern Pará; the Movement for Popular Sovereignty in Mining (MAM) and the Indigenous people of the Kayapó Xikrin and Gavião Parkatêjê ethnic groups, held at the Latin American Amazonian Agroecology Institute, in Parauapebas; and the Brazil's Landless Rural Workers' Movement (MST), held at the Terra e Liberdade camp, in Parauapebas.

The paper is divided into the following topics, in addition to the introduction and final considerations. The first topic addresses the redefinition of the concept of development under the dual challenge of incorporating the term environmental sustainability and the biome of the Amazon region, based on specialized literature. The second topic presents the main results of workshops conducted in communities and social movements regarding the understanding of the three pillars: development, democracy, and rights. The third topic compares the extent to which territorial policies emphasizing environmental sustainability align with the diagnosis presented in academic literature and the understanding of social movements.

2. The biome as a development style for the Amazon: the technological, social, and patronal trajectories of peasants in the Amazon.

In 1958, Celso Furtado, as the newly appointed superintendent of the Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast (SUDENE), along with his operational technical team, conducted studies regarding the prospecting of areas in the Northeast, with special attention to the Caatinga biome in the semi-arid Northeast, which had been relegated by previous plans prior to SUDENE's creation as a hydraulic problem. At this time, Furtado repositioned the diagnosis of the National Department of Works Against Drought (DNOCS) for the semi-arid region as an advantage for planning, addressing this issue by expanding the availability of research grants for agronomists, geologists, and geographers to prospect the soil and assess the potential of agricultural crops for implementation. This step is included as one of the missions proposed by the Second Master Plan of SUDENE (1962), and implemented in subsequent years (SUDENE, 1966).

The SUDENE (1966) reorganized the agricultural economy with projects in the following sectors: equalizing food production with demand; improving livestock farming; cotton production; agronomic research; organizing rural cooperatives; incentives for fruit growing; and soil conservation, expanding the irrigation area of the São Francisco River. In turn, its industrial policy was directed towards continuing the guidelines initiated by its First Master Plan in the following sectors: textiles, salt production, investment opportunities in castor bean production, vegetable oils, tanning, and the steel industry.

More than 50 years after the pioneering work of Celso Furtado, at the beginning of the 21st century, Professor Tania Bacelar Araújo (2019) gave an interview to the journal Cadernos do Desenvolvimento, and on that occasion pointed to environmental sustainability as the main challenge, a problem that should be prioritized by economic sciences in the research and public policy agenda. The treatment given by SUDENE (Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast) to the environmental sustainability agenda in the 1950s prioritized studies on natural resources, in relation to the semi-arid region, so that there could be convergence between its assets combined with the local economy. The restructuring of economic activities involves the activation of the optimization of natural resources, such as energy production (biomass). The diversification of the Northeast arose from the changes that occurred in the semi-arid region, with the inclusion of fruit growing, sweet production, beekeeping, and organic foods.

Araújo (2019) cites the case of the Northeastern semi-arid region as a case study, recommending that instead of considering it a problem region, this diagnosis should reposition the issue, treating the Caatinga biome in the semi-arid region as one of its potentials in relation to its biodiversity. Thus, understanding this ecosystem through the lens of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on the use of biodiversity combined with technological innovations, moves beyond the primary idea of limiting this space to cattle ranching, a view held since the early occupation of this territory. The advancement of technological innovation stems from the combination of multiple disciplines. Therefore, it is essential that these elements be converted into guidelines, mobilizing sustainability, science, technology, and innovation as pillars of the Northeast Regional Development Plan (PRDNE), institutionalizing the paradigm of environmental sustainability as the core of development policies.

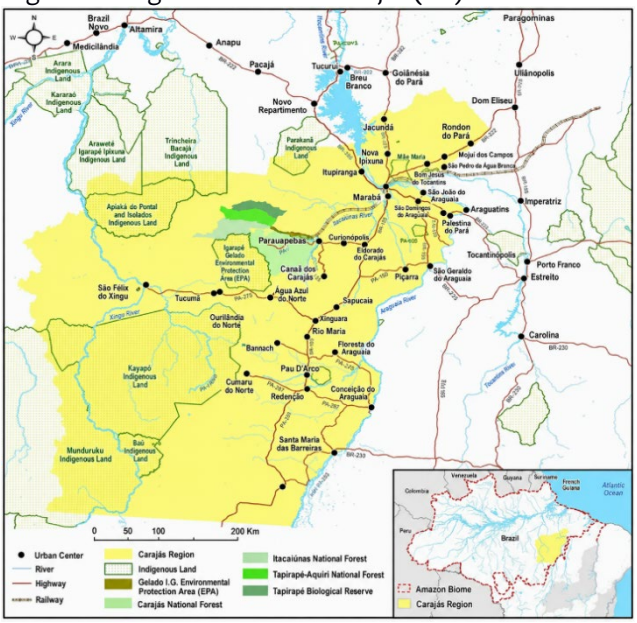
According to Becker (2010), it is important to define the meaning of territoriality in relation to project management in a territory. For the aforementioned author, territory is the space of practice, of the experiences of the actors. Human territoriality is the relationship with space that influences and controls actions through the control of the territory. There are multiple scales that manifest themselves in territoriality, from everyday practices to complex social relations, manifesting themselves through the identity of social actors in the territories. The territorial network is configured by the multiple power relations that manifest themselves in the territories, from concentrated forms to abstract forms converged by hegemonic powers.

Studies on territorial specificities advanced systematically in the 2000s, through studies by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), which included the participation and systematization of rural typologies carried out by Bitoun (2017) in his study "Regionalized Typology of Brazilian Rural Spaces: implications for the legal framework and public policies." This study classified the Brazilian map into territories, with a strategic representation to support policymakers and the social processes underway in rural Brazil. The regionalized typology aimed to construct an intermediate-scale representation capable of grouping the diversities of Brazilian rural spaces.

The intention of this representation is to resize the landscape, aiming, through this proposal, to support a reassessment of the weight of rural Brazil, which is underestimated in population counts and, therefore, in the design of public policies. The result of this effort was the classification of rural territories into different classes. The Amazon is included in the classes "essentially rural and isolated" where there is a population dispersed in small riverside communities and in the forest, and the rural and isolated class, which is concentrated in urban habitats, where mining and other economic activities reduce the contribution of agriculture to the local economy. The "essentially rural and nearby" class encompasses large concentrations of peasantry and is characterized by a high percentage of the population residing in rural habitats. In all these areas, there is a strong presence of intermediate cities (Bitoun, 2017).

Monteiro and Silva (2021) argue that the study of the region requires some crucial considerations, such as historical formation, migrations, and modernization through logistical infrastructure projects. The case study is the Carajás mesoregion, located in Southeastern Pará, logistically integrated at the intersection of the Northeast connected to Maranhão with Tocantins and Mato Grosso, linking the connecting branches to the Central-West, both articulated with logistical modes for insertion into the Amazon.

Figure 1 – Regionalization of Carajás (PA)



Source: Monteiro e Silva (2021).

The authors mentioned position the determination of the productive configuration in the Amazon, specifically in Carajás, as vectors of modernization, expansion, and extension guided by productive forces for capital accumulation in the space. In 1896, there was the introduction of cattle exodus to the Araguaia River and the institutionalization of colonization in the valleys of the Pau d'Arco and Itacaíunas rivers. Later, at the beginning of the 20th century, the vector mobilized by the demand for rubber extraction boosted the installation of the Tocantins railroad, and the exploitation of Brazil nuts strengthened the insertion of occupation through the migration of a regional oligarchy, succeeded in the last quarter of the 20th century by state investments in infrastructure to strengthen the extractive mineral production structure in Carajás.

Monteiro and Silva (2021) position the frontier as a fertile space for articulating the accumulation and absorption of surplus capital and labor, especially during times of crisis, with productive restructuring driven by lower production costs and (re)valorization based on commodity demand. In this context, the advance of capital to the frontier stems from investments by the State and private sector, in new spatial infrastructures, which are positioned in the region as key elements in the extraction and production of commodities, geared towards exports. It is in this context that the Carajás region is a result of productive modernization combined with its insertion on two scales related to the spatial distribution of commodity production: the first is national, through economic integration into the labor market; and the second is the global scale, determined by the position in the international division of labor of the country.

Based on Michelotti' s (2019) perspective, at the beginning of the 21st century, southeastern Pará entered a new movement of capital accumulation, in which economic dynamics became an expression of a new version of the hegemonic rural project. Capitalist production in this space is linked to the production of commodities, beef, and mining, restructuring the hegemonic pact based on large landholdings.

From a theoretical and methodological standpoint, the author refers to these as spatial circuits of accumulation.

According to Michelotti (2019), the triad territory, territoriality, and territorialization opens an interpretative key to understanding how globalized corporations territorialize themselves in certain strategic territories, with the drive to impose their territorialities and dispute material and symbolic dynamics of production – spatial reconfiguration.

Becker (2015) says that the strategy for implementing the mining extraction process in Southeastern Pará involved strong state participation in the construction of infrastructure and logistics, such as the Tucuruí Hydroelectric Power Plant between 1974 and 1984. This allowed for the integration of transnational and local spaces through the global logistics transportation system. Furthermore, the urban hierarchy network within the Amazon is shaped according to proximity to export production centers and logistics infrastructure projects that connect to global circuits of production and capital accumulation.

The municipality of Marabá is a key piece in this configuration, due to the combination of transport and energy infrastructure modes, related to road, rail, waterway and air transport, configuring the nucleation of a central point of the urban network and the productive dynamics of the territory in relation to the global scale, through the foreign trade of commodities (Michelotti, 2019).

The expansion of mineral extraction and the effects stemming from this production hub, combined with the spatialization and productive specialization in cattle ranching and grain production, in Marabá stands out as one of the strategic locations for the expansion of commodities. However, this process is not exempt from the reverberations of the effects of socioeconomic inequalities, one of the main effects of which is the productive homogenization that replicates territorial heterogeneities since the multiplier effects in the territories of the commodity production chain are limited. This increases the dependence of the Amazonian economy on the accelerated extraction and production of natural resources from this biome and strangles the living conditions of the population.

3. Social participation as a foundation for rescaling public policies to overcome territorial inequalities in Carajás.

The workshops with communities and social agents took place in different locations, including the municipalities of Marabá and Parauapebas, and their surrounding areas, in Pará. The dialogue between the critical debate held within academia and the population affected by socioeconomic inequalities allowed for the qualification of the terms of the debate, reinterpreting popular knowledge and, more than that, an exercise obtained through the workshops that understood listening and social participation as an inherent condition and mediation for the exercise of citizenship and as a praxis to advance the democratic canon.

The Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory is located in the municipality of Bom Jesus do Tocantins, 30 km from Marabá, in Pará. The occupied area covers 62,975.85 hectares and has a registered population of 1,302 inhabitants. This Indigenous Territory is comprised of four peoples: Gavião Akrãtikatêjê; Gavião Kykatejê; Gavião

Parkatêjê; and Guarani (Accessed at: https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3750)

According to Lisboa (2023), the Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory represents the space for the concertation of the Parkatêjê, Akrãtikatêjê, and Kyikatêjê peoples, in the face of their survival in the face of the armed and biological massacre that threatened them, combined in the genesis of the Parkatêjê Community. This strategy allowed for the increase in the population of the Gavião people and the resumption of cosmological practices. The indigenous people of the Gavião Parkatêjê ethnic group are located in a territory within the Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory, near Marabá, while the indigenous people of the Gavião Kyikatêjê ethnic group are located closer to Ourilândia do Norte.

The territory of the Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory is the target of the systematic advance of agricultural and mining expansion, interconnected by major highways and railways, such as the BR-222 and the Carajás Railway, owned by Vale, which geographically centralizes the importance of this territory to the covetousness of large landowners for the expansion of soybean production and iron ore mining (Lisboa, 2023).

Cateté Indigenous Land was demarcated in the 1980s and is located in the municipalities of Água Azul do Norte, Marabá, and Parauapebas, all in Pará. The occupied area covers 439,000 hectares and has 1,737 inhabitants, as of 2022. The Indigenous Land is comprised of the Mebengôkre (Kayapó) and Kayapó Xikrin Mebengôkre peoples (Accessed at: https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3646).

The Xikrin do Cateté Indigenous Territory is located in the Itacaiúnas River basin, in an area of intense economic activity since the 20th century, with the extraction of Brazil nuts and later occupied by mining activity and agricultural expansion (Gordon, 2006).

The Movement for Popular Sovereignty in Mining (MAM), according to Gonçalves and Milanez (2019), emerged in 2012 from the process of capital accumulation through mineral extraction in the Carajás region of the Amazon. Its formation resulted from the socio-environmental impacts generated in communities comprised of *quilombola*, indigenous, riverside, caboclo, and peasant populations. The consequence of this neo-extractive process is the territorial dispossession and marginalization of these populations, forced to migrate to other areas to survive at a subsistence level.

According to Malheiro (2021), the MAM Movement merged with a larger arc of social movements, including the Brazil's Landless Rural Workers' Movement (MST), the Mining Workers Movement (MTM), indigenous communities affected by mining, the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), the Center for Education, Research, and Advisory Services.

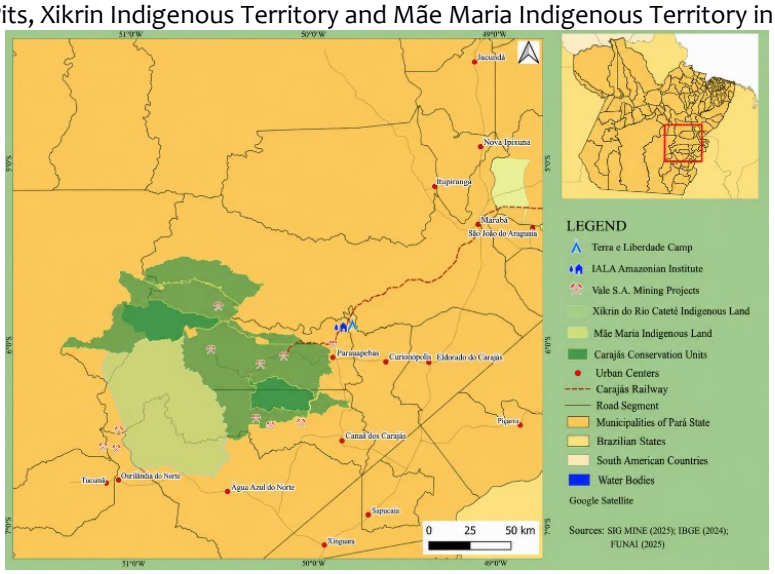
Trade Union and Popular Movement (CEPASP), the Justice on the Rails Network, and the International Network of People Affected by Vale. The struggle of the MAM and other social movements is related to the method of capital accumulation and surplus generation practiced by large-scale mining enterprises, demanding the need for territories free from mining.

Souza (2022) points out that the effort of MAM relates to the dependence on mineral capital, such that the surpluses generated by mineral extraction need to be

reviewed in their application, so that the use of the Financial Contribution for the Exploitation of Mineral Resources (CFEM) should be spent on social service demands. The need for oversight bodies regarding the application of CFEM and the repeal of the Kandir Law, as well as the illicit mechanisms and flows of financial operations used by the mineral extractive industry in the country, should be considered. These points should be combined to promote the Unified Health System (SUS), education, access to water and sanitation, housing, and pesticide-free food, in order to strengthen the range of social programs and social inclusion.

The state of Pará has 110 camp territories, from 2002 to 2019, involving 20,555 families. Of these camp territories, 89 are located in Southeastern Pará, approximately 80%, with a contingent of 15,282 families. The camps by microregion in Carajás are organized as follows: Marabá with 21 camps; Parauapebas and Tucuruí with 19 camps each; Paragominas with 12 camps; Conceição do Araguaia with 9 camps; São Felix do Xingu with 5 camps; and Redenção with 4 camps. The Terra e Liberdade camp is located in Parauapebas, Pará, and according to INCRA, there are 3,500 families waiting for land ownership (Miranda and Lima, 2024).

Figure 2 – The region formed by the MST Settled Communities (Land and Freedom Camp), Vale Mining Pits, Xikrin Indigenous Territory and Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory in Pará



Source: SIG Mine (2025); IBGE (2024); FUNAI (2025).

The aforementioned cartography not only synthesized the location of the Indigenous Lands, the social movements of MAM and MST, and the Terra e Liberdade camp, where the workshops were held, but also gathered information regarding the productive dynamics in the territories and the main infrastructures that are linked to them. The Xinkrin Indigenous Territory, the Terra e Liberdade camp, and the MAM social movement are surrounded by mining projects in Carajás.

According to Malheiro (2021), the iron ore mining and production system in Brazil is regionally divided, as named by Vale, into four systems: the Northern System, the Southeastern System, the Southern System, and the Central-Western System. The Northern System is represented by the Carajás production, delimited by three extraction projects: the mines in the Northern sector of the Serra dos Carajás, the exploration projects of the N4 and N5 mines, the mine explored in the Eastern Sector by the Serra Leste project, and the mine explored in the Southern Sector, S11D. The

Southeastern System is formed by the mines of Itabira, Minas Gerais, and Mariana. The Southern System includes the mines of Paraopeba, Vargem Grande, and Minas Itabirito. The Central-Western System encompasses the mines of Urucum and Corumbá.

The Carajás mineral province brings together the following iron, copper, nickel, manganese, and gold exploration operations: Azul mine, in Parauapebas, manganese extraction; Sossego and 118 mines, in Canaã dos Carajás, Alemão in Parauapebas, Salobo and Cristalino, in Curionópolis, copper cycle; the Igarapé Bahia projects in Parauapebas with gold extraction; the Jazida Vermelho project, in Canaã dos Carajás, Onça Puma, Jaguar, Jaguar Norte, Puma W, Puma, Guepardo, Onça and Mundial projects, in the municipalities of Ourilândia do Norte, São Felix do Xingu and Parauapebas (Malheiro et al, 2021).

The discussion in the following section was based on several analytical steps. The first was recording the statements of the communities regarding the theme that guided the workshops: What is development for us? And how do democracy and rights reach the communities? The result synthesized a diagnosis of the Carajás region, and the impacts caused by the economic activities of mining and agriculture in the territories occupied by the Gavião Parkatêjê ethnic group, in the Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory, and the Kayapó Xikrin, the MAM, and the MST in the Terra e Liberdade Camp.

The first workshop was held on July 7, 2024, at the Latin American Institute of Agroecology (IALA) in Parauapebas, as part of the extension project "Democracy, Development and Rights" and was aimed at members of the Movement for Popular Sovereignty in Mining (MAM), Kayapó Xikrin, and Gavião Parkatêjê.

The communities' narratives were organized into three dimensions of analysis. The Cultural dimension, which addresses the theme of civilization models, dealt with the superimposition of capitalist culture over indigenous culture, based on rituals and cosmologies, giving space to the practice of consumption. The connection to Celso Furtado's book "The Myth of Economic Development" (1974) aligns with the dependence in the cultural dimension, which signifies the use of surplus generated by economic activity for the enjoyment of consuming luxury goods and, moreover, the importation of the modern European industrial civilization system as the modus operandi of the immaterial and material culture of society in the peripheral region, connected in a subordinate way to the developed country.

In the economic dimension, the main issues discussed were the following: a) The insertion of the transnational company, Vale, into the territories in pursuit of implementing a form of accumulation based on mining extraction; b) The transnational company Alcoa operating in mining with a strong impact on environmental contamination and threats to leaders of social movements; c) The tax incentive policy of the federal government for mining operations of Vale.

According to Celso Furtado's (2000) theory of development, "bastard capitalism" results from the clash between the modern productive dynamics of the central countries of capitalism and the traditional productive dynamics, based on agriculture and subsistence farming, of peripheral countries. Dependency is intrinsic to this relationship between the periphery, a colony of exploitation, and the metropolis, which is strengthened by the international division of labor, interwoven with the commercial relations between the center and the periphery. This process

unfolds into effects that perpetuate inequalities on a global scale, between these countries, and at the regional level, between the dynamics of productive forces that are hierarchized in the forms of capital accumulation, in which the center possesses greater productive dynamism and diversification. The unequal relationship between two regions, in Celso Furtado's conception, is called structural dualism, and is derived from Prebisch's concept of structural heterogeneity.

The first workshop was offered and included the participation of indigenous people from the Kayapó Xikrin and Gavião Parkatêjê ethnic groups, as well as the MAM social movement. The concept of "bastard capitalism" and dependency is adapted to the problematic dimensions reported by the indigenous peoples, stemming from the establishment of the transnational companies Alcoa and Vale, respectively, in their territories. These transnational companies are transplants of a small fraction of modern European industrial civilization, whose main foundation in the periphery is the search for natural resources, in this case iron ore, and consequently its transformation into surplus.

The State plays a leading role in the process of planning industrialization in the periphery; however, it does so in a way that is dependent on the material forms of the capitalist center, by systematizing the import substitution method of industrial engineering, under the command of the core, with technological innovations introduced in central countries. According to Furtado (2000), underdevelopment in the periphery occurs under different dynamics, one of which is centered on industry, but carries the deficiency in capital formation in the periphery, given the atrophied labor market. Concomitantly, the dynamic is driven by the export of raw materials, reducing the formation of the labor market and consequently the distribution of income through wages, with the intention of capital formation through workers' savings. Dependence is amplified by the search for foreign loans in relation to the countries of the capitalist center.

The strategy for overcoming the problems raised by the indigenous peoples of the Kayapó Xikrin and Gavião Parkatêjê ethnicities is guided by the organizational forms of social movements and by indigenous youth, as a symbol of resistance, supported by rights and democracy, and by social participation around their demands. According to Furtado (2008), the expectation of overcoming the problems of inequality in the periphery rests on the youth, since it is within them that creativity and the capacity to renew ethos and rationality in relation to past problems reside, as their connection to the past is weaker than to their ancestors, as a way of overcoming cultural dependence on the central countries of the capitalist system.

In "Savage Economy" (2006), Cesar Gordon highlights that the increasing circulation of goods and money among the Xikrin does not imply the dilution of their social life or submission to capitalist logic. On the contrary, the Xikrin reappropriate manufactured goods according to principles specific to their cosmology, political organization, and ritual, incorporating them into a moral economy distinct from that of the market. Thus, goods begin to operate as mediators of reciprocal relationships, disputes over prestige, and processes of social production, demonstrating that Xikrin society does not passively adhere to external forms of economy, but rather reinterprets and integrates them into a hybrid regime in which cultural reproduction is creatively articulated with the presence of the world of commodities.

The second workshop was held with the Gavião Parkatêjê ethnic group, and in the cultural dimension, the indigenous people reported problems regarding the inclusion of indigenous youth in the culture of mass consumption society. In this aspect, I refer to the text "The Myth of Economic Development" by Celso Furtado (1974), about the reverberation of the demonstration effect, previously concentrated in the elites in the periphery, now spread among the mass of workers due to the demand via the import of industrialized products, driven by technological innovation in central countries. The average income from the salaries of Brazilian workers is below the consumption standard of Europe, where workers have higher salaries, and in the case of the periphery, it is leveled at subsistence level. Cultural dependence is the main aggravating factor that justifies the attempt to adapt the consumption pattern to the standard of modern industrial civilization in Europe.

Parkatêjê ethnic group considered the impacts caused by large infrastructure projects within their territories, in the Mãe Maria Indigenous Territory. The Eletrobrás power transmission line and the projected construction of a dam on the Itacaiúnas River to supply a hydroelectric plant in Marabá can be seen as examples of large logistical projects intended to meet the increasing demand for electricity, primarily driven by mining and agricultural activities. According to Furtado (1974), there is a dependence on central countries for natural resources, and given the nature of these economic activities, in Carajás, Pará, there is a strong link. This is because there has been modernization of these production processes through mechanization and soil chemicalization, as well as an expansion of the production scale to meet international demand; however, the process of extracting natural resources remains the same as that practiced at other historical moments in the Amazon and in Brazil.

The third workshop took place at the Institute of Agroecology Studies of Latin America (IALA), in Parauapebas, and included the participation of settlers and peasants from the Terra e Liberdade camp. On this occasion, the script used in other workshops was developed, however, the issues differed from those previously addressed by the indigenous people and the MAM movement.

In the economic dimension, the MST peasants reported the use of pesticides by large-scale economic agents in agriculture. In the cultural dimension, the rationality of pesticide use prevailed as an effective management method to resist and continue cultivating and producing on family farms, becoming the dominant technique in the countryside. In the First and Second Master Plans of SUDENE and in Operation Northeast (1959), soil prospecting preceded cultivation and agricultural management, carried out through applied research by specialized professionals - agronomists, geologists, and physical geographers - in order to formulate possibilities for overcoming the problems that prevent the rational use of land for pesticide-free cultivation by peasants in family farming.

The culture of the original civilization of Brazil is present in the rural inhabitants and indigenous peoples, who preserve their cultural roots through the rational use of land for cultivation and subsistence production, coupled with the conservation of natural resources and the biome. This culture permeates generations and popular celebrations, resisting the arrival of modern culture and mass consumption, propagated by capitalist companies in their establishment in underdeveloped regions (Furtado, 2008). In the Institutional Dimension, farmers reported a proposal to relax regulations and regulatory bodies regarding the

liberalization of pesticides to implement economic activities driven by export agendas, such as soy, corn, and cattle ranching. Workshop participants pointed to agrarian reform and the sustainable management of the biome through productive backyards in farmers' territories as solutions to these problems.

Table 1 - Workshop Themes and Community Social Participation in Development, Democracy, and Law

	Community(ies)	Thematic Dimension	terpretation of the concept by social agents in the territories	nterpretation of the concepts of social agents combined with Celso Furtado's Theory
1st Workshop	Indigenous Ethnic Groups: Kayapó Xikrin, Gavião Parkatêjê. And the Movement for Popular Sovereignty in Mining (MAM).	Cultural Dimension – a model of civilization	Development destroyed indigenous culture.	ural dependence - the use of surplus resources in the consumption of luxury goods and the importation of the del of modern European industrial civilization
		Economic Dimension – analysis of the effects of productive forces on the region	introduction of mineral extraction by mining company Vale	:ard capitalism – forms of capitalism that arise from the h between civilizations
			OA is responsible for environmental contamination and threatens popular lers	nomic dependence on the operation of transnational corporations in the periphery and the generation of regencies in the territories
		Institutional Dimension - the treatment given to planning by the State for the Amazon.	cies and incentives for venture of Vale	The subordination of peripheral regions to central regions is due to their limited access to technological innovations and their importation by the PSI (Production and Innovation System) from peripheral regions.
			onization carried out through developmental and infrastructure projects, such as hydroelectric dams, and the lting environmental and social burden	
			ression of guaranteed rights in favor of benefits of the ruling class	
		Strategy for development	anizing social movements and viding education for indigenous youth	Creativity resides in a youth that has less connection to the past and to the forms of economic and cultural dependence of peripheral countries on central ones.
			iting for the rights of traditional peoples and for the defense of the azon	
	Gavião Parkatêjê Indigenous Ethnic Group	Cultural Dimension – a model of civilization	The integration of the culture of mass consumer society.	erberation of the demonstration effect for cultural dependence on European consumption patterns among kers in the periphery
		nomic Dimension – analysis of the effects of productive forces on the on	Integration of large logistics projects into the territories: Eletrobrás transmission line, Marabá Dam (projection).	Dependence of central countries on peripheral countries due to natural resources.

				tutional Dimension - the treatment given to planning by the State for
				Socio-environmental impacts and illegal mining.
3rd Workshop				
				nomic Dimension – analysis of the effects of productive forces on the
				The introduction of pesticides in agricultural production.
				Soil prospecting through studies and research related to productive crops that can be adapted to the biome to withstand the adverse conditions presented.
				Brazil's Landless Rural Workers' Movement (MST)
				Cultural Dimension – a model of civilization
				Agribusiness culture, given the way crops are managed and the way of thinking about how the land is treated.
				culture of the original civilization of Brazil resides in the "sertanejo" (inhabitant of the Brazilian backlands), who preserves their cultural roots through the rational use of land for cultivation and subsistence production, coupled with the conservation of natural resources and the biome. This culture permeates generations and popular festivities, resisting the arrival of modern culture and mass consumption, propagated by capitalist companies in their establishment in
				Institutional Dimension - the treatment given to planning by the State for the Amazon.
				ing awareness of the problems faced in the territories. Approval of laws to make the use of pesticides in production and
				Overcoming the problems of underdevelopment through popular participation and engagement in democratic management processes in relation to regional and local territorial issues.

4. The treatment of the issue of environmental sustainability in the regional policy of the MIDR

The National Regional Development Policy (PNDR) is one of the main policies housed within the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR) and is a result of regional, inter- and intra-regional inequalities, considered historical and structural in our Brazilian economic and political system. The PNDR was created by Decree No. 6,047/2007, under the leadership of Tânia Bacelar Araújo, who held the position of secretary in the MI's Regional Development Secretariat in 2003. The PNDR is a policy with a history, and its revisions have been systematized over time since its inception, inaugurating Phase II with Decree No. 9,810, of May 30, 2019.

In 2024, the PNDR underwent a new change with the establishment of Decree No. 11,962/2024, emphasizing: a) Updating the MRG Typology - Ordinance No. 34 of the Ministry of National Integration, dated January 19, 2018; b) collaborating in the formation of a polycentric network of cities, through the decentralization and internalization of the hierarchy formed by municipalities to the interior of the country; c) forming a Regional Development Governance System to coordinate the actions of the federal government - Chamber of National Integration and Development Policies; d) implementing the Regional Intelligence Center (NIR) and structuring the integrated planning model between regional and sub-regional development plans - monitoring and evaluating financial instruments related to regional and sub-regional plans, programs, and PNDR actions.

Institutional advancements to strengthen the National Regional Development Policy (PNDR) – Phase II, are classified by the beginning of the monitoring and evaluation of the PNDR by the Regional Intelligence Center (NIR), and the reactivation of the Regional Development Policy Council. The PNDR is aligned with the multi-scalar planning methodology corresponding to the Regional Superintendencies – SUDENE, SUDECO, and SUDAM, through the implementation and governance of the macro-regional plans – PDRNE, PDRCO, and PDRA. The legislation of the Constitutional Financing Funds underwent improvement, through the territorial governance system coordinated by the Ministry of Regional Development (MIDR) in conjunction with regional banks. The implementation of the PNDR's macro-regional plans: Northeast - the Northeast Regional Development Policy (PDRNE) was approved at the 31st Meeting of the SUDENE Deliberative Council, held on July 10, 2023, in Recife; North/Amazon – The Amazon Regional Development Plan (PDRA) was approved by the Deliberative Council of Sudam through Resolution/Condel No. 106, of August 4, 2023; Central-West – Central-West Regional Development Plan (PRDCO), still under Decree No. 9,810/2019.

The organizational chart of the Ministry of Regional Development (MIDR), which interacts with the National Policy for Regional Development (PNDR) and its instruments, is organized by the National Secretariat for Regional and Territorial Development Policies (SDR), responsible for the PNDR and the National Territorial Planning Plan (PNOT), as well as its guidelines and monitoring of the instruments responsible for policy implementation. The Department of Regional and Territorial Productive Projects and Systems is responsible for implementing programs, such as the National Integration Routes, and territorial actions for endogenous development to encourage the base of local productive arrangements with sustainable management. The Department of Regional Development and Territorial Planning Policies is responsible for institutionally coordinating the PNDR

and PNOT programs at the federal, state, and municipal levels through social participation. The Department of Information Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Regional Development and Territorial Planning Policies is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the PNDR and PNOT policies and programs, through the organization of indicators corresponding to their implementation and evaluation.

The National Secretariat for Funds and Financial Instruments is responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and improvement of the guidelines for regional financing funds, the Constitutional Financing Funds (FCF) of the North, Central-West and Northeast regions. The Department of Policies and Standards for Funds and Financial Instruments is focused on calibrating the priorities of the FCFs in relation to the guidelines of the National Regional Development Policy (PNDR), with an emphasis on evaluating the socioeconomic impacts related to the application of the resources from financial funds.

Based on this framework, it is clear that the competencies of the Secretariats and Departments linked to regional development have the mission of strengthening the National Regional Development Policy (PNDR) as a regional development policy. The interface of the PNDR that approaches dialogue with environmental sustainability was strengthened by Ordinance No. 3,717, referring to the National Strategy for Bioeconomy and Sustainable Regional Development.

The main objective of this strategy is to generate employment and income through the regional bioeconomy, based on the territorial biodiversity of the Amazon biome, with an emphasis on diversifying and strengthening production chains for the sustainable management of natural resources. Aligned with this strategy is the goal of strengthening the production chains of the National Integration Routes based on the bioeconomy.

Decree No. 12,504, of June 12, 2025, refers to the competencies related to the Ministry of National Integration and Regional Development (MIDR) and its secretariats, and Ordinance No. 3,717, of November 30, 2023, formalized the National Strategy for Bioeconomy and Sustainable Regional Development of the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development.

The Integration Routes program, established by Ministry of Economy Ordinance No. 164/2014, provided a strategy to foster productive dynamics in the territories through the articulation of production chains with national integration, fulfilling the premises that formed the National Rural Development Policy (PNDR). This program is composed of an incisive and objective action of the PNDR in the territories, comprising two aspects: territorial and sectoral. The program's priority was to finance projects in territories with low and stagnant dynamism, represented by areas with per capita household income below 50% of the national average and areas with 50% to 75% of the national average. It prioritized rural activities associated with extractive practices in the forest. This program prioritizes the relationship between the conservation of forest biodiversity and economic activities such as extractive harvesting, based on products such as açaí, cupuaçu, and cocoa.

The Routes emerge from the scope of the PNDR (National Policy for Regional Development) as parameters for the foundation of a regional development policy for Brazil. The two dimensions of the Routes are sectoral and territorial, in which the notion of Local Productive Arrangements (APL) encompasses these dimensions and makes it possible to economically revitalize the territory (Costa, 2015).

The territorial delimitation defines the space in which production will take place, the governance model adopted, and the potential impact of the results on the immediate social and natural environment.

The sectoral focus is defined by the actions to be worked on in an integrated and cooperative manner, in which the entity will be responsible for the selected production chain (Costa, 2015).

The National Integration Routes aim to identify Local Productive Arrangements (APL) related to low-income municipalities in the Amazon region, characterized by a rural production structure based on family farming, with a strong regional identity, given their potential for inclusion and environmental sustainability. The potential for productive linkages and popular participation in policies is considered (Costa, 2015).

It anticipates the objective of identifying Local Productive Arrangements (APL), defining urban-rural configurations, from which the development perspective is grounded in the attributes of the rural dimension. The determination of rurality in the Amazon is crucial for characterizing the territorial structure. The technological trajectory as a way to address structural diversity in the Amazon is conditioned by the dynamics of the Amazon's rural economy (Costa, 2015).

According to Costa (2015), there are systemic principles of original nature that configure the technological paradigm, defined as the agro-extractive paradigm, which define modalities of trajectories. Concomitantly, their agricultural competitors possess their own knowledge bases and institutional frameworks, aligned with the cultures in the region. These collections constitute norms and techniques of original nature, constituted by the productive processes in which biomes and ecosystems reproduce themselves as operating capacity (natural capital), guiding the work.

The structural diversity in the Amazon and its subjects was elaborated by Costa (2015) according to the 1995 Census (Agricultural), determining 6 technological trajectories: six technological trajectories in evolution in the Amazon, three peasant (family-based rural production) and three employer-based (companies and farms). In the peasant trajectory, systems converge towards intensive agriculture, agroforestry, and livestock farming. In the employer-based systems trajectory, they converge towards beef cattle farming, permanent crops, and silviculture.

In accordance with the Agricultural Census of 2006, five technological trajectories were identified: three family-based and two large-scale, large-scale. The family-based systems converge towards intensive agriculture, agroforestry, and livestock farming. The large-scale systems converge towards beef cattle farming and permanent crops. Forestry is not included in the 2006 census data.

The central strategy of the Routes is transversality, based on networks of Local Productive Arrangements (APL) that are territorially and sectorally connected. The implementation of the Routes is focused through the Federal Network of professional, scientific and technological education. The Routes that were implemented in Pará were the productive chains: honey; circular economy; ICT, cocoa, açaí, fish (Alves, 2025, lecture notes).

The implementation process of the Routes in the territories is carried out based on indicators from Agricultural Censuses, according to territorial capacities and potentialities with social agents. Therefore, the first step is to diagnose the territories that can potentially make a difference; the second step is to identify the anchor companies that can

support productivity; the third step is to carry out market and consumption prospecting; the fourth step is the estimation of socioeconomic impact; the fifth step is the definition of the development strategy for the production chain in the short, medium and long term; the sixth step is to establish institutional collaboration networks; the seventh step is to define the coordinator in each coordinating pole of the productive process of the territories; finally, the eighth step is to institutionalize the poles through development acts (Alves, 2025, lecture notes).

The consolidation of the Routes is carried out due to the favorable response from social agents, and sub-regional representation is considered in the strengthening process due to its market presence and potential for productive linkages.

The National Strategy for Bioeconomy and Sustainable Regional Development is linked to the National Integration Routes Program, as established by Ordinance No. 3,717 of November 30, 2023, formalized by the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development. The objectives of the National Strategy for Bioeconomy and Sustainable Regional Development (BioRegion) are: to implement bioeconomy projects linked to the production chains of the National Integration Routes; to encourage the use of bioeconomy inputs in the production of medicines and their use by the Unified Health System (SUS); to produce food supported by biodiversity to combat food insecurity; to promote professional qualification programs focused on the sustainable economy of regional biodiversity and recognition of traditional knowledge; to form a network of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) focused on biodiversity chains; to strengthen subnational governance capacities; and to articulate institutional collaboration networks for the development of the bioeconomy with educational, research, and professional qualification entities.

The guidelines and objectives of BioRegion endorse the articulation of bioeconomy production chains with the social agents of the territories. In this specific case, the focus is on generating cooperation between traditional knowledge and that of research, teaching, and extension institutions, with an emphasis on the generation of social technologies for the bioeconomy. The rights of indigenous peoples, "quilombola" communities, and traditional communities are of fundamental importance for the equitable access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge. The conservation of agrobiodiversity is of fundamental importance for traditional agricultural systems and actions for the conservation of systems focused on the sustainable use of natural resources. The socio-productive inclusion of traditional peoples and communities, associations and cooperatives of family farmers and agro-extractivists, and rural and urban entrepreneurs is also crucial.

The target audience of the BioRegion Strategy includes indigenous communities, traditional peoples and communities, and associations of family farmers and agro-extractive producers, developed in partnership with science and technology institutions, startups, and organizations within the economic-industrial complex of health, cosmetics, and functional foods, based on bioeconomy inputs.

The governance hierarchy of the Ministry of Regional Development (MIDR) articulates the following secretariats: the National Secretariat for Regional and Territorial Development Policy; the National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense; the National Secretariat for Water Security; and the National Secretariat for Funds and Financial Instruments. Of these secretariats, only the Secretariat for Regional and Territorial

Development Policy and the Secretariat for Funds and Financial Instruments have a closely aligned operational approach with the National Policy for Regional Development (PNDR).

The Amazon Regional Development Plan (PDRA) is overseen and formulated by SUDAM as a macro-regional policy for the Amazon, linked to the National Regional Development Policy (PNDR). The PDRA for 2024 to 2027 prioritized the following areas for regional and territorial development: productive development; research, innovation and education; economic and urban infrastructure; environment; strengthening subnational capacities; and social development of social services.

Among these axes, one can be prioritized to strengthen the BioRegion Strategy and underpin the multi-scalar coalition between the national scale represented by the PNDR (National Policy for Regional Development), the regional scale represented by SUDAM (Superintendency for the Development of the Amazon), substantiated by the PRDA (Program for the Development of the Amazon), and finally the territorial scale represented by the National Integration Routes Program and the BioRegion Strategy, based on articulation in the productive development axis, focusing on the program for the Bioeconomy for Sustainable Development.

The research, innovation, and education axis is articulated in a dual movement with the territory, through listening to the territorially linked communities, and through the qualification of teaching and professionalization of communities and social agents to work together with researchers in the territories, for the implementation of guidelines of the National Integration Routes and their production chains, focusing on the BioRegion Strategy, to strengthen the bioeconomy for income generation and its articulation with the Environment axis, for environmental conservation of the biome of the territories.

The process of dialogue and coordination of the programming of the National Integration Routes and the BioRegion Strategy is mediated between the national, regional, and municipal scales, with the sub-national governance system for implementation in the territories, mediated by public universities and research institutes.

Table 2 – The administrative organization of the MIDR related to the governance of the PNDR

Departament	Responsibilities of the Regional Policy Secretariats	Departments linked to the PNDR guidelines	Responsibilities of Departments linked to regional policy
National Secretariat for Regional and Territorial Development Policies (SDR)	The body responsible for implementing the National Regional Development Policy (PNDR), the National Territorial Planning Policy (PNOT), and the mesoregional plans for priority areas (currently intermediate and immediate regions); evaluating and monitoring regional and territorial planning policies and plans; proposing guidelines for the application of the Regional Development Funds (FCFs) and Development Funds; forming a coalition with SUDENE, SUDAM, and SUDECO; and managing the National Information System for Regional Development.	1. Department of Regional and Territorial Production Projects and Systems;	To implement programs, projects, and actions for development at various territorial scales; to identify endogenous potential and encourage the strengthening and diversification of the territorial and regional socioeconomic base, guided by innovative productive arrangements and sustainable management of natural resources, to generate employment and income through the National Integration Routes.
		2. Department of Regional Development Policies and Territorial Planning;	Formulation and review for the implementation of the National Regional Development Policy (PNDR) and the National Territorial Planning Policy (PNOT) through social participation; coordination between the institutional engineering of the policy and program at the federal, state, and municipal levels.
		3. Department of Information Management, Monitoring and Evaluation of Regional Development and Territorial Planning Policies;	Implement assessment and monitoring tools for plans, policies, and programs, such as the PNDR and PNOT, and federal, state, and municipal actions within the scope of Ministry; organize and monitor a database related to the implemented programs and actions.
		4. Department of Management of Transfer Instruments and Partnerships;	
National Secretariat for Funds and Financial Instruments	Formulate guidelines for the application of regional funds, in coordination with the SDR (Regional Development Secretariat) and the Superintendencies, and ensure transparency of results. Advise on partnerships between the Union, the States, and the municipalities. Propose regulatory and normative measures for financing instruments. Incorporate sustainability criteria for infrastructure projects. Standardize documents related to projects submitted to the Secretariats.	1. Department of Policies and Standards for Funds and Financial Instruments;	Guidelines, strategies, and orientations for formulating the priorities of regional funds, in accordance with the PNDR; assessment of the application of regional funds and tax incentives in the areas of operation of Sudam and SUDENE; evaluation of the socioeconomic impacts related to the application of resources from regional funds; evaluation of the activities developed and the results for the application of resources from the FNO, FNE and FCO.
		2. Project Structuring and Sustainability Department; and 3. Private Sector Partnerships Departament.	

Sources: Prepared by the authors. Decree No. 12,504, June 12

5. Final Considerations

The extension project "Democracy, Development and Rights: Challenges of the Present Time," carried out in Marabá, Pará, in the Amazon region, aimed to present, within the critical literature on development, democracy, and rights, elements that could aid in the debate and encourage contributions from social actors: the Gavião Parkatêjê indigenous group, the MAM (Movement of People Affected by Dams), the Kayapó Xikrin indigenous group, and the MST (Brazil's Landless Workers' Movement). The strategy of choosing Celso Furtado and his work "The Myth of Economic Development" is due to its interdisciplinary nature, allowing for discussion of contemporary issues and questioning the current development model.

The results of the research made it possible to create a panel outlining the main topics of territorial and regional asymmetries in the Amazon, highlighted by the knowledge and experiences of the aforementioned communities. The outcome of the workshops was crucial in establishing a diagnosis and strengthening popular demands related to rights, particularly regarding social and economic vulnerability in relation to the impacts of large infrastructure projects on these territories.

Emerging from this agenda, formed by the diagnosis of social actors, was the theme of environmental sustainability and climate change, as an axis that allows for the interconnection of the different concerns and voices of social actors in different territories. Therefore, the last section of this paper focuses on briefly reviewing the main actions related to environmental sustainability mobilized by the Ministry of Regional Development (MIDR), responsible for territorial planning (PNOT), and the national policy (PNDR).

The actions carried out by the Regional Development Secretariat (SDR) in conjunction with the National Integration Routes, underlying the BioRegion Strategy, consistent with the bioeconomy, can engage with the territories based on their demands and implement actions that strengthen local production processes, mainly by activating an important key within the triad of democracy, development and rights: food security.

Therefore, the workshops initially sought to redefine the concept of development based on the problems faced in the territories, creating an initial distinction from the concept as formulated in academia. The second step was to understand how phenomena stemming from the global capitalist system impact territories, and, through the lens of participatory democracy, to engage in dialogue with communities regarding their demands in order to inform the public policy agenda, especially those related to the territories. The third step was to invoke the State as an entity capable of incorporating popular demands into its public policy agenda and centrally directing prognoses towards overcoming these problems, as was reported in the case of the National Integration Routes and BioRegion Strategy programs for Pará, Amazon.

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