

DEVELOPMENT AS FREEDOM FOR RIVERSIDE COMMUNITIES AND TRADITIONAL PEOPLES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

O DESENVOLVIMENTO COMO LIBERDADE ÀS COMUNIDADES RIBEIRINHAS E AOS POVOS TRADICIONAIS: UMA REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA

Pedro Abib Hecktheuer¹

Rosalina Alves Nantes²

Luiz Phelippe de Assumpção Barroso³

RESUMO

As comunidades ribeirinhas no contexto amazônico são acometidas, historicamente, com o avanço do desenvolvimento e do crescimento econômico brasileiro. Entretanto, ainda há na realidade dessas comunidades precariedade e ausência de estudos para a compreensão acerca do desenvolvimento relacionado às políticas públicas sociais. Nesse sentido, o objetivo deste estudo foi a realização de revisão sistemática nos Periódicos da Capes com a finalidade de discutir o que dizem os artigos científicos publicados e revisados por pares sobre a categoria do desenvolvimento (liberdades substanciais e oportunidades sociais) e/ou desenhados, como programas de transferência de renda condicionada a partir de 2018. Esta foi uma pesquisa exploratória, de abordagem qualitativa, com delineamento bibliográfico e documental. O procedimento metodológico consistiu em definição de categoria de análise, adoção de conceitos operacionais por tópicos e a triangulação para análise relacionando o desenvolvimento como liberdade com os conceitos operacionais definidos. Concluiu-se que os programas de transferência de renda condicionada possuem relevante espaço no desenvolvimento como liberdade na vida cotidiana das comunidades. Entretanto, há necessidade de investigações no campo, de modo que demonstre com precisão os impactos das políticas públicas sociais nas comunidades e nos povos tradicionais, sobretudo no que diz respeito ao desenvolvimento sustentável e garantia constitucionais.

Palavras-Chave: Comunidades Ribeirinhas. Desenvolvimento. Programa Auxílio Brasil. Programa Bolsa Família. Programa de Transferência Condicionada de Renda.

ABSTRACT

Riverside communities in the Amazon have historically been affected by the advance of development and economic growth in Brazil. However, the reality of these communities is still precarious and there is a lack of studies to understand development as it relates to social public policies. In this context, the objective of this research was to carry out a systematic

¹Pedro Abib Hecktheuer, doutor em Ciência Jurídica, pela Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (Univali). Doutor em Direito, pela Universidad de Alicante (UA/España). Mestre em Direito, pela Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná (PUCPR). Atualmente é vice-reitor, diretor administrativo e professor do Curso de Direito e do Programa de Pós-Graduação *Stricto Sensu* em Direito da Faculdade Católica de Rondônia. pedro@fcr.edu.br

²Rosalina Alves Nantes, doutora em Desenvolvimento Regional e Meio Ambiente (PGDRA) na Universidade Federal de Rondônia UNIR. Mestra em Administração, pela Unir (2016-2018). Pesquisadora do Grupo de Pesquisa em Políticas Públicas para a Amazônia Ocidental (DPPAO) em Conflitos Sociais e Violência no Campo. Professora no curso de Direito na Unir, Campus Porto Velho. rnantes@unir.br

³Luiz Phelippe de Assumpção Barroso, graduado em Psicologia, pela Universidade Federal de Rondônia (Unir). Especialista em Docência do Ensino Superior, pela Faculdade de Rondônia (Faro). Atualmente é chefe de gabinete interino na Secretaria de Estado do Desenvolvimento Econômico de Rondônia; e discente do curso de Direito na Unir. luizphelippeorama@gmail.com

review of CAPES journals in order to discuss what scientific articles published and peer-reviewed say about the category of development (substantial freedoms and social opportunities) and/or designed as conditional income transfer programs as from the year 2018. This was an exploratory study with a qualitative approach using a bibliographical and documental approach. The methodological procedure consisted in the definition by category of analysis, the adoption of operational concepts by topic, and the triangulation for analysis by connecting development as freedom with the operational concepts defined. Conclusions were drawn that conditional income transfer programs hold a significant place in development as freedom in the everyday lives of communities. However, further research is needed to demonstrate the precise impact of social public policies on communities and traditional peoples, particularly in terms of sustainable development and constitutional guarantees.

Keywords: Riverside Communities. Development. Brazil Assistance Program. Bolsa Família Program. Conditional Income Transfer Program.

INTRODUCTION

Public policies are the totality of actions, goals and plans of governments (Teodoro, 2022, p. 691-692). They consist in the integration of the state actions practiced by the rulers in the reality of the people; thus, such policies as conditional income transfer programs suffer from ideological and political issues of particular interests that do not always coincide with the public interest. Thus, public policies of the state should not be analyzed as property of individuals, but rather as actions of the state for the realization of fundamental rights in order to solve legitimate social demands (Arruda; Cunha, 2018, p. 163).

The Federal Constitution (Brazil, 1988), in its art. 3rd, expresses that the fundamental objectives of the Federative Republic of Brazil are: "to build a free, fair and solidary society"; "to guarantee national development"; "to eradicate poverty and marginalization; to reduce social and regional inequalities"; and "promote the good of all, without prejudice to origin, race, sex, color, age and any other forms of discrimination". Therefore, starting from the category as conception and technique (Pasold, 2011, p. 25), in this study there is a semantic agreement that the constitutional objectives are also related in a development perspective in the sense addressed by liberal thinker Amartya Sen (2018). For the author, development is not restricted to economic aspects in what concerns only the quantitative criteria as the purchasing power of individuals.

Development is defined as the elimination of deprivation of freedom and rights, that is, of the obstacles to social choices and opportunities that in this study focus in riverside communities and traditional peoples. Expanding freedom is the means and end of development (SEN, 2018, p. 4). Therefore, the development category listed for this review denotes it as to the extension and application of the term beyond objective and quantitative

aspects, as observed by modernization and exploitation of profit in the Amazon region (Mesquita; Alves, 2020; Chaves, 2021), but above all it should refer to the freedom of choices and social opportunities for individual and social well-being.

In addition, the distinction between development and economic growth is emphasized, since they are terms used as synonyms. Economic growth are the economic indicators, the progress of technology, production processes in industries, as well as the impact on the Bruno Domestic Product, In other words, it demonstrates part of the factors that contribute to development as a right assured against the reduction of inequalities with the expansion of instrumental freedoms (Pansieri, 2016, p. 455-456). Therefore, economic growth is considered a means and end of development; however, in the individualistic economy it does not always impact on social and individual well-being. In this sense, the economy of individual well-being can be glimpsed through instrumental releases, thus, development as a freedom that allows access to public services in the promotion of quality of life and towards the eradication of poverty and the marginalization of traditional communities and peoples.

Thus, the problem investigated by this research is: Public policies designed as conditional income transfer programs are efficient in expanding substantial freedoms as development for riverside communities and traditional peoples⁴?. The study is organized as follows: i) general and specific objectives will be presented; ii) methods and procedures under the reference technique (Pasold, 2011, p. 57) to delimit the category, theoretical framework and scope of the study; iii) exhibition and discussion of the results on operational concepts by topics, being: riverside communities and traditional peoples, Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program (PBF) and Brazil Aid Program (PAB); and, iv) final considerations.

1 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

General objective: Conduct a systematic review in the CAPES journals, in order to discuss what scientific articles published and peer-reviewed on the category of development (substantial freedoms and social opportunities) say and/or designed as conditional income transfer programs from 2018. Specific objectives:

- a) Collect scientific articles from bibliographic research, using the terms "riverside communities and traditional peoples" (without quotation marks), "Bolsa Família

⁴Este é um **conceito operacional por tópico: as comunidades ribeirinhas e os povos tradicionais** são os grupos que possuem modos de vida, que foram reproduzidos historicamente suportando também uma expressão de relação com a natureza; além disso, vivem relativamente isolados e praticam cooperação social

(Family Grant) Program" and "Auxílio Brasil (Brazil Aid) Program" on the Capes journal platform;

- b) Evaluate what research indicates about the efficiency of conditional income transfer programs, especially with regard to development and its outcomes as elimination of deprivation of freedoms and social opportunities;
- c) Identify relevant points of discussion on the policies of conditional income transfer programs as drivers of development as freedom, as a fundamental right and category of analysis.

1.1. Method and Procedures

This is an exploratory research, with a qualitative approach, with bibliographic and documentary design. In the bibliographic research, the terms "Riverside Communities and Traditional Peoples", "Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program" and "Brazil Aid Program" were used as data collection techniques on the Capes journal platform. As inclusion criteria: a) peer-reviewed articles, with at least the abstract in Portuguese language and open access on the Portal of Capes Journals; b) the summary brought the relationship of the discussions with substantial freedoms and/or social opportunities in the light of the defined development category; c) studies related to the issues of riverside communities and traditional peoples of the Amazon; and d) scientific articles that may only have the abstract in Portuguese and text in another language, provided they meet the previous inclusion criteria.

The exclusion criteria: a) online resources distinct from scientific articles; b) studies related to development-related topics, such as economic growth, nutrition, elections, gender discussion and/or individual narratives; and c) studies published before 2018.

For the documentary research, inductively, it was used institutional site relevant to the program of conditional income transfer as a way to clarify and subsidize the delimitation of the operational concept by topic of the Brazil Aid Program in the city of Porto Velho. The methodological procedure for conducting this study of legal science consisted of stages, being: i) Definition of the category for analysis; ii) Adoption of operational concepts by topics; and iii) triangulation technique for the analysis of information and data from the perspective of relating development as freedom with operational concepts by topics: Riverside Communities and Traditional Peoples, Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program and Brazil Aid Program.

2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the category of "Riverside Communities and Traditional Peoples" (used without quotation marks in the search engine of the journals Capes) 18 scientific articles were recovered, 5 included under the criteria established for this review. In the category "Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program" (used with quotation marks in the search) 178 articles were retrieved and 5 included under the established criteria. No articles about the Brazil Aid Program were recovered. Thus, in the documentary research were collected data from PAB in the city of Porto Velho-RO. Therefore, the data were organized in spreadsheet platform and later on presentation platform in chronological order. A total of 10 scientific articles were selected as a result of the established methodological procedures.

2.1 The Riverside Communities and the Traditional Peoples: history of social exclusion and resistance

Table 1 below shows the panorama of selected articles whose themes and discussions of relevant points were presented in a way that demonstrated the distance between the use of the development category addressed in the analysis perspective of this study with the results obtained. According to the table below:

Table 1 – Operational Concept of Riverside Communities and Traditional Peoples

Reference/Title/Authors	Theme	Relevant Point for Discussion
LACERDA, L. B. Cooperation, solidarity and self-management as tools for social emancipation of communities in the Brazilian Amazon and the case of indicators of well-being for traditional peoples (IBPT). 2018.	Effectiveness of the principles of cooperation, solidarity and self-management as tools for the well-being of traditional peoples in the Amazon.	The concepts of the principles have differences in understanding for the communities; they demonstrate that such concepts do not have consensus about what civil society thinks and what traditional communities think, thus implies the need for specific indicators to the reality of riverside communities and traditional peoples.

<p>MESQUITA, Jaqueline Raquel Cardoso; ALVES, Livia de Freitas Navegantes.</p> <p>Territorialization of agribusiness in the Amazon estuary and peasant re-existence: a case study in the Capim Island, Abaetetuba/PA. 2020</p>	<p>Agribusiness using as strategy the propagation of the developmentalist discourse; the resistance of the peoples in their territories.</p>	<p>The strategies of agribusiness are based on development as economic growth and deterritorialization of communities, which is a paradox, since this development as such does not imply the promotion of substantial freedoms, but the violation of rights; in addition, invisibility of the communities in institutional documents.</p>
<p>CHAVES, Kena Azevedo. TRADITIONAL PEOPLES, NAKED LIFE AND EXPROPRIATION: The case of those doubly affected by the Belo Monte UHE and Belo Sun mining. 2021.</p>	<p>Implementation of enterprises for the accumulation of capital by plunder and expropriation with the non-recognition of traditional peoples in their territories</p>	<p>Invisibility of the rights of traditional peoples, in order to expropriate them from their territories, implies the violation of the legal and administrative framework assumed by Brazil for the traditional peoples.</p>
<p>FERNANDES, Joyce Sampaio Neves; MOSER, Liliane. Traditional communities: the socio-historical formation in the Amazon and the (not) place of riverside communities. 2021.</p>	<p>The socio-historical formation of the Amazon with emphasis on the non-recognition of the territories of the Amazonian peoples.</p>	<p>Development policies have had an impact on the social issue of traditional communities and peoples, demonstrating that invisibility, marginalization and exclusion are historical characteristics of this group.</p>
<p>DA SILVA SALAZAR, Brenda et al. Riverside communities and violation of rights: the greatest thirst is for social justice. 2022.</p>	<p>The violation of rights to the riverside communities, such as the absence of public health policies, whose basic sanitation is a focal point</p>	<p>History of social exclusion whose access to basic sanitation is a focal point for discussion, aiming at the visibility and social inclusion of peoples.</p>

Source: Produced by the authors, 2025

The studies recovered for the discussion of the operational concept of "Riverside Communities and Traditional Peoples" demonstrated for subjects relevant to the use of principles for the well-being of the traditional peoples (Lacerda, 2018), agribusiness strategies (Mesquita; Alves, 2020); implementation of electrical enterprises (Chaves, 2021); impacts of development policies (Fernandes; Moser, 2021); violation of rights; and the history of social exclusion of basic sanitation for riverside communities (Salazar, 2022).

It was observed that such surveys present the riverside communities and traditional peoples as affected with development techniques and strategies in favor of economic growth. However, it should be noted that the perspective used in this study is oriented to a critical reflection on non-sustainable development, since it is not feasible or reasonable to have only economic growth at the expense of the fundamental guarantees that the State has undertaken to protect and ensure, especially for those most in need and affected by social vulnerability.

Therefore, Lacerda (2018) found that the interventions of modern rationality have a direct impact on the community cohesion of the investigated groups. Analyzed practices in communities to understand how they use the principles of cooperation, solidarity and self-management in promoting social emancipation and development, the latter assumed as collective practices that impact on well-being.

It was possible to identify that the research of Lacerda (2018) could contribute to a new practical, pragmatic, ethical, aesthetic and political common sense, which can promote conceptual justice (semantics), as well as assisting in public and social policies that are faithful to the realities of riverside communities and traditional peoples who seek to resist and ensure their peculiarities and ways of life. In this sense, one of the strategies of the developmentalist discourse is still the lack of respect for the well-being of these communities (Mesquita; Navegantes; Alves, 2020).

The authors showed that there are actions articulated by agribusiness from 2014 to 2018, in which such actions are in the attempt to buy land, environmental accidents, research in the field for large enterprises and environmental crimes, while the actions of the people affected are towards the defense of their rights seeking through denunciations to the State Prosecution and public hearings.

In addition, the concept of riverside communities and traditional peoples, based on documentary review (Chaves, 2021), presented three relevant characteristics: collective land ownership, sense of belonging and historical occupation with shared symbols (identity).

These characteristics related to the condition of agent in the approach of expansion of individual freedoms as social commitment (Sen, 2018) glimpse the demands that the riverside communities and traditional peoples have suffered to the detriment of development articulated by hydroelectric enterprises for the affected region, depriving them of substantial freedoms and reiterating violence in making them invisible (Chaves, 2021).

According to Fernandes and Moser (2021), the riverside communities and traditional peoples occupy the space of rights invisibility and resistance to secure their lands and identities historically built. In addition, in a critical perspective, the essay of the authors proposed to problematize the no place of riverside communities before the modernization plan of the Amazon region in the globalized world. In the socio-historical formation, the Amazon presents the densification of inequalities and marginalization of the Amazonian peoples, excluding the riverside communities in this process.

It should be noted the definition of the term traditional community that is used to refer to the riverside communities by the fact that it is a term related to physical space. Community, therefore, is a set of human relations in a certain space; communities are propellers of conviviality, education of children, religiosity and values. In addition, the cultural system is formed by economy, religion and politics. In addition, the dependency relationship of riverside communities with urban society was presented (Fernandes; Moser, 2021). The urban environment comes with transformation of the community with innovations, because there is this relationship. However, at the institutional level, conditional income transfer programs are observed as a way to provide social and economic means for the social reproduction of communities.

Given this, violations of fundamental rights persist. The communities in the Island of Marajó that were researched in the field are not affected by public policies (Salazar et al., 2021), especially in social rights, such as health, education, income and work, which demonstrates that as substantial freedoms and social opportunities are sometimes not found; another point demonstrates the concept of cooperation by creating a Program Network of Riverside Communities (PRCR) of popular initiative. The authors identified, for example, that 77% of this population do not have access to water supply services by general distribution network, with the rural area being the most affected.

2.2 The Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program as a driver of development conceived by Amartya Sen

Table 2 below shows the overview of selected articles. The themes and discussions of the relevant points on the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program are represented in a way that explains its effectiveness, the efficiency and obstacles of this public policy for development addressed in the perspective conceived by Amartya Sen. According to the table below:

Table 2 – Operational Concept of the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program

Reference/Title/Authors	Theme	Relevant point for discussion
HECKTHEUER, Pedro Abib; SOUZA, Cássio Bruno Castro; HECKTHEUER, Fabio Rychecki. Development as freedom in a riverside community of the Amazon: an analysis of the effects of the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program in São Carlos, city of Porto Velho, state of Rondônia. 2018.	Analysis of the effects of the PBF in the riverside communities of the district of São Carlos in the city of Porto Velho (RO).	PBF is an extremely successful alternative to beneficiary families in riverside communities, making social opportunities such as education and health accessible through the acquisition of food, school materials, clothing and access to health services, as the vaccination control.
ARRUDA, Gerardo Clésio Maia; CUNHA, Jânio Pereira da. Sustainable Human Development in the Semiarid region of Northeastern Brazil: from constitutionalization to the realization of social rights. 2018.	Implementation of fundamental rights as a way to contribute to the necessary conditions for social well-being in the Brazilian society.	Bases the discussion on the constitutional obligation of the State to intervene with material social inclusion benefits for effective human development, highlighting that social development and economic growth must be cumulated.

<p>GUADAGNIN, Eduardo; NETO, Pedro Ribeiro Moreira; VIANNA, Paula Vilhena Carnevale. Bolsa família (Family Grant): Potential and challenges in the induction of public policies from the territories. 2019</p>	<p>Follow-up analysis of the conditionalities of the PBF in medium-sized cities of the interior of the state of São Paulo.</p>	<p>The PBF is effective as a strategy to combat poverty, social inequality and social exclusion because it can facilitate the access of families to health and education services.</p>
<p>AGUSTINHO, Eduardo Oliveira; AUERHAHN, Guilherme Henrique; DRESCH, João Paulo Josviak. Conditional Income Transfer Program as a Means to Development in Brazil: An Intersection With the Concepts of Amartya Sen. 2022.</p>	<p>Analysis of the capacity of conditional income transfer programs in promoting development based on the concept of Amartya Sen.</p>	<p>Intersection of the Bolsa Familia (Family Grant) Program and the development concept of Amartya Sen noted that the program is an important tool to remove the causes of deprivation of liberty in order to create a scenario of conditions, and opportunities; however, find barriers to be efficient, since it also does not consider the multiplicity of inequalities, which can be observed in the treatment of data of riverside communities and traditional peoples.</p>
<p>LEITE, Cristiane Kerches da Silva; MAFRA, Júlia; OLIVEIRA, Osmany Porto de. Policy Transfer and International Organizations: The Complex Relationship between Brazil and the World Bank in the Implementation of the Bolsa</p>	<p>Analysis of the relationship between the World Bank and the Brazilian Government in the implementation of the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program.</p>	<p>There is an implicit discussion about development as freedom in relation to the support of the World Bank in the internationalization of the PBF, that is, the access allowed by this policy of conditional transfer of income affects the individual substantial freedoms; still being a model for the</p>

Família (Family Grant) Program. 2022.		dissemination of this process to other countries.
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Source: Produced by the authors, 2025

The recovered studies presented arguments regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of policies of conditional income transfers. However, it was verified that a study related the internationalization of the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program with the World Bank (Leite; Mafra; Oliveira, 2022). This study was conducted to verify the relationship between the World Bank and Brazil in the implementation of the PBF and its internationalization through data triangulation; documentary research of reports and documents based on experiences observed in Brazil; and interviews were conducted with agents who acted during and after the implementation of PBF in Brazil. The evidence of this study showed that the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program focuses on substantive freedoms.

In addition, the systematic evaluations of the program demonstrated an important role in creating a positive and successful image in 2007 regarding the effectiveness of this public social policy for social change. In this sense, it was possible to verify that the discussion about efficiency can guide, currently, the way for research about the maximization of the program results regarding the substantial freedoms enseyed by the development in the approach of Sen. The capacity of the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program for economic and social development was the objective of the research by Agustinho, Auerhan and Dresch (2022). The study used the development concept defended by Amartya Sen in a deductive research method based on bibliographical research and official data.

Minority is a qualitative concept, not a quantitative one. Thus, minorities are social groups. The proposal of the study also started from the distinction between economic development and growth, since they usually discuss these terms in a simplified way. Thus, this research attributed more relevance to the justification of investigating the efficiency of the PBF for riverside communities and traditional peoples, since, according to the official data brought by the authors, the conditionalities imposed by the PBF had a positive result in educational follow-up (94.30%) and health with regard to the increase in the vaccination rate of children (98.85%) and prenatal care (99.56%). Nevertheless, the authors argued that the PBF fails to observe and analyze official data that consider the multiplicity of inequalities among beneficiaries, which draws attention to data from riverside communities and traditional peoples.

To investigate the potentialities and limits of the PBF, the monitoring of

conditionalities is fundamental. It was verified that to effect the beneficiaries to their respective conditionalities, professionals and managers involved in the public service assigned to the PBF must pay attention to the provision of services with quality, mainly oriented to the emancipatory view and guarantees of constitutionally provided social rights (Guadagnin; Neto; Vianna, 2019). It is important to note that this study carried out in a city in the interior of the state of São Paulo, specifically in a Family Health Unit (USF), demonstrated that the PBF is an effective policy for reducing poverty and social inequality; drew attention to the knowledge of peculiarities of communities and their characteristics, with a view to improve this public social policy, considering the differences of the territories and the potential for formulating solutions to possible obstacles specific to each region.

The specificities of the territories are relevant to define parameters of what development is like freedom. However, in order to provide sustainable human development, one must consider the notion of fully realizing social rights (Arruda; Cunha, 2018). Therefore, the authors argue that such understanding should be analyzed as fundamental rights that must be guaranteed so that they are not perceived as "gifts" of the State, but rather minimum fundamental rights for a legitimate life. This allows us to consider the discussion about making public policies of conditional transfer of income of a State policy.

In this sense, the study carried out in the rural communities of the Baixo Madeira in the city of Porto Velho-RO (Hecktheuer; Souza; Hecktheuer, 2018) demonstrated that there is a way of life in the riverside communities different from the major urban centers; the authors point to distinct aspects of immediacy and haste that are present in large urban centers. Therefore, it was observed that there were no economic-legal studies of the PBF in riverside communities; there is no formal employment (95% of respondents). However, the majority of the population of the riverside community is fishermen, extractivists and farmers, meaning that they work for a living and when there is a surplus there can be commercial exchange.

This evidence shows that the PBF is an alternative for beneficiary families in riverside communities, making social opportunities such as education and health accessible; the purchase of food, school materials, clothing and access to health services, such as vaccination control. It demonstrated the main result with regard to the relationship between the operational concepts of rural riverside communities, traditional peoples and the PBF with the development category in this study, given the closeness of the concepts to what is intended to be investigated in the field.

Finally, the PBF was shown to be a successful alternative to be implemented through the application of conditionalities for receiving the benefit and, above all, by allowing basic

access to food, school materials and clothing, from the perspective of fundamental rights. In addition, in relation to the welfare economy, there is an interest in employment, but not in a broad sense in that context (Hecktheuer; Souza; Hecktheuer, 2018). Therefore, subsistence activities are the source of production, without the constancy of production with significant surpluses to access more distant markets such as in urban centers; possibly, this aspect should be considered as a driver for maintaining the peculiar ways of life of riverside territorialities.

2.3 Data on the Brazil Aid Program in the city of Porto Velho - Rondônia

The Brazil Aid Program (PAB) was established by the Law No. 14,284 of December, 2021 and regulated by the Decree No. 10,852 of November, 2021. It includes nine different types of social benefits that integrate public policies on social assistance, health, education, employment and income, something similar to the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program. The data presented in the following table is from the Brazil Aid Report and Single Registry, which was accessed on February 25th, 2023:

Table 1 – Report of the Brazil Aid Single Registry in the city of Porto Velho, Rondônia
Brazil Aid

Month	BPI	BCF	BSP	BCOMP	Extraordin ary Benefit	Brazilian Gas Aid Program
February/2023	8.020	63.338	22.842	9.820	49.269	2.346
January/2023	8.132	63.395	22.877	9.992	49.355	0
December/2022	7.523	61.909	21.303	10.466	46.509	2.294
November/2022	7.523	61.909	21.303	10.466	46.509	0
October/2022	7.668	61.674	21.662	10.624	46.729	2.143
September/2022	7.291	59.574	20.682	11.049	44.575	0
August/2022	6.965	59.540	19.226	11.618	42.318	1.763
July/2022	5.098	53.816	14.377	11.721	33.662	0

June/2022	5.197	53.505	14.573	11.789	0	1.693
May/2022	5.281	53.722	14.834	13.394	0	0
April/2022	5.349	53.694	15.134	13.843	0	1.504
March/2022	5.542	53.479	5.542	13.881	0	0

Source: <https://aplicacoes.cidadania.gov.br/ri/pabcad/relatorio-completo.html>, access in Feb 25th, 2023

Table 1 shows that 8,020 Early Childhood Benefits (ECB) were transferred in the city of Porto Velho, which are those paid to families with children between 0 and 36 incomplete months, in the amount of R\$130.00 (one hundred and thirty reais). A total of 63,338 Family Composition Benefits (BCF) were paid, paid per person; these benefits are for families that include pregnant women, nursing mothers and/or people aged between 3 and 21 incomplete years; in addition, the BCF data includes Child Composition Benefits (BCC), paid to 48. 946; Adolescent Composition Benefits (BCA), paid to 6,594; Composition Benefits, paid to 5,236; 1,760 Pregnant Composition Benefits (BCG); and 802 Nutritional Composition Benefits (BCN).

The Benefit to Overcome Extreme Poverty (BSP0) was paid to 22,842 people. To receive this benefit, the per capita family income is calculated after receiving the BPI and BCF, after which it is checked whether the average income is equal to or less than R\$105.00 (one hundred and five reais) per person. 9,820 Transitional Compensatory Benefits (BCOMP) were paid out. This benefit is temporary and it is intended for families who were receiving the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program and, due to eventualities in the conditions for receiving it, had the entire amount reduced after migrating to Brazil Aid. A total of 49,269 Extraordinary Benefits were paid out, which are granted to families whose total Brazil Aid benefits are less than R\$400.00 (four hundred reais). It is calculated and paid per family, created by the Provisional Measure 1,076 and permanently incorporated into the Brazil Aid Program by the Law 14,342 of May, 2022.

The Brazil Aid Program continued to pay R\$200.00 (two hundred reais) to beneficiary families in January, 2023, under the title of Additional Supplement. This benefit was temporary until the Brazil Aid Program was completely replaced; it was noted that in February, 2023, the city of Porto Velho had 50,430 families benefiting from the PAB, a total of R\$30,137,629 (thirty million, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, six hundred and twenty-nine reais) with an average benefit of R\$602.23 (six hundred and two reais and twenty-three cents).

The Brazilian Gas Aid Program is aimed at low-income families, with the aim of mitigating the impact of rising gas prices on the household budget. According to data from the report on the Brazil Aid Program in the city of Porto Velho, the Gas Aid installments were paid double in August, October and December of 2022; as of February, 2023, the double amounts will continue to be paid, so the benefit will continue to have an average value of R\$110.00 (one hundred and ten reais). However, this double payment is temporary, it is related to the Complementary Addition and it will last until another program replaces the Brazil Aid Program.

In February, 2023, the city of Porto Velho had invested R\$262,752.00 (two hundred and sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two reais) and served 2,346 families. It was noted that the Education conditionalities became compulsory again in February and March of 2022. Data continued to be collected by local teams, which demonstrated a demand for specific follow-up in rural riverside communities. In the area of health, the monitoring of conditionalities was not suspended during the pandemic. However, monitoring was not compulsory during the first period of 2020 to the first period of 2021. In the 2nd period of 2021, the Ministry of Health decided to resume recording the monitoring of health conditionalities, which demonstrates a time lapse in data.

CONCLUSION

The efficiency of social public policies must be understood as a fundamental guarantee that, by imposing on the Public Administration the obligation to carry out its actions efficiently, these actions must also have a positive impact on the lifestyles of riverside communities and traditional peoples, without disregarding their capacities and conditions as agents.

Furthermore, from a transnational development perspective, efficiency has a universal character from the perspective of a constitutional provision, which demonstrates the close relationship among sustainable economic development applied to social public policies, whose positive impact, in order to guarantee the promotion of social well-being and quality of life as instrumental freedoms, must be directed towards the promotion of substantial and instrumental freedoms for riverside communities and traditional peoples, guaranteeing rights and the dignity of the human person.

In addition, there were gaps in studies on riverside communities and traditional peoples with regard to measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bolsa Família

(Family Grant) Program, as well as what substantial freedoms consist of for this public. In addition, it was found that development in the conception of Amartya Sen (2018) was studied from the perspective of promoting fundamental rights or constitutional guarantees, which goes back to the necessary and still obscure relationship between economic growth in favor of development as freedom.

Therefore, there is a need to carry out field research to draw up a socio-economic diagnosis of the beneficiaries of the PBF, since some studies indicate that monitoring conditionalities is efficient in promoting access to social opportunities, which was not easily verified in the city of Porto Velho due to the lack of data on the last Conditional Cash Transfer Program (PAB) and also due to the website on which such data was currently unavailable. Therefore, we reiterate the need for field research in the communities of Baixo Madeira to gather quantitative and qualitative data to understand the real efficiency of the conditional cash transfer programs for the communities and their ways of life.

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