

LAND REGULARIZATION, SPATIAL JUSTICE, AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY: AN ANALYSIS FROM THE JUREMA BARRA COMMUNITY, ANANINDEUA-PA

REGULARIZAÇÃO FUNDIÁRIA, JUSTIÇA ESPACIAL E DIREITO A CIDADE: UMA ANÁLISE A PARTIR DA COMUNIDADE JUREMA BARRA, ANANINDEUA – PA

REGULARIZACIÓN DE TIERRAS, JUSTICIA ESPACIAL Y DERECHO A LA CIUDAD: UN ANÁLISIS A PARTIR DE LA COMUNIDAD JUREMA BARRA, ANANINDEUA-PA



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ABSTRACT

This article aims to understand how the implementation of land regularization can contribute to improving the living conditions of the residents of Jurema Barra and ensuring that access to the city is a right exercised by all, regardless of their socioeconomic status. Land regularization is an essential process to guarantee legal access to land, promoting security of tenure and contributing to the improvement of residents' living conditions. In the context of the Jurema Barra community, which faces challenges such as informality and precarious housing, regularization is seen as an instrument to ensure rights and promote social inclusion. The study analyzes how the lack of documentation and the absence of effective public policies have negatively impacted the lives of the community's inhabitants, limiting their access to essential services and citizen participation. The article highlights the importance of the right to the city, which is understood as the right of all citizens to enjoy urban spaces in a full and dignified manner. The research also emphasizes the need for dialogue between the community and local authorities, aiming to develop solutions that respect the particularities of the population and promote social justice. The article points out that land regularization in Jurema Barra is not just a matter of land titling, but part of a broader process of recognizing citizens' rights and building a more just and inclusive city.

Keywords: Land Regularization. Right to the City. Jurema Barra Community.

RESUMO

O artigo em questão tem por objetivo compreender como a efetivação da regularização pode contribuir para a melhoria das condições de vida dos moradores de Jurema Barra e garantir que o acesso à cidade seja um direito exercido por todos, independentemente de sua condição socioeconômica. A regularização fundiária é um processo essencial para garantir o acesso à terra de forma legal, promovendo a segurança da posse e contribuindo para a melhoria das condições de vida dos moradores. No contexto da comunidade de Jurema Barra, que enfrenta desafios como a informalidade e a precariedade habitacional, a regularização é vista como um instrumento para assegurar direitos e promover a inclusão social. É analisado como a falta de documentação e a ausência de políticas públicas eficazes têm

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impactado negativamente a vida dos habitantes da comunidade, limitando seu acesso a serviços essenciais e à participação cidadã. O artigo destaca a importância do direito à cidade, que é compreendido como o direito de todos os cidadãos a usufruir dos espaços urbanos de maneira plena e digna. A pesquisa também enfatiza a necessidade de um diálogo entre a comunidade e as autoridades locais, visando a construção de soluções que respeitem as particularidades da população e promova uma justiça social. O artigo aponta que a regularização fundiária em Jurema Barra não é apenas uma questão de titulação de terras, mas parte de um processo mais amplo de reconhecimento dos direitos dos cidadãos e construção de uma cidade mais justa e inclusiva.

Palavras-chave: Regularização Fundiária. Direito à Cidade. Comunidade Jurema Barra.

RESUMEN

El presente artículo tiene como objetivo comprender cómo la efectividad de la regularización puede contribuir a la mejora de las condiciones de vida de los habitantes de Jurema Barra y garantizar que el acceso a la ciudad sea un derecho ejercido por todos, independientemente de su condición socioeconómica. La regularización de la tenencia de la tierra es un proceso esencial para garantizar el acceso a la tierra de forma legal, promoviendo la seguridad jurídica de la posesión y contribuyendo a la mejora de las condiciones de vida de los residentes. En el contexto de la comunidad Jurema Barra, que enfrenta desafíos como la informalidad y la precariedad habitacional, la regularización es vista como un instrumento para asegurar derechos y promover la inclusión social. Se analiza cómo la falta de documentación y la ausencia de políticas públicas eficaces han impactado negativamente en la vida de los habitantes de la comunidad, limitando su acceso a servicios esenciales y a la participación ciudadana. El artículo destaca la importancia del derecho a la ciudad, el cual se comprende como el derecho de todos los ciudadanos a disfrutar de los espacios urbanos de manera plena y digna. La investigación también enfatiza la necesidad de un diálogo entre la comunidad y las autoridades locales, con el fin de construir soluciones que respeten las particularidades de la población y promuevan la justicia social. El artículo señala que la regularización de tierras en Jurema Barra no es solo una cuestión de titulación de predios, sino parte de un proceso más amplio de reconocimiento de los derechos de los ciudadanos y de la construcción de una ciudad más justa e inclusiva.

Palabras clave: Regularización de Tierras. Derecho a la Ciudad. Comunidad Jurema Barra.

1 INTRODUCTION

According to Lira (2017), land regularization is a topic of increasing relevance in Brazil, especially in urban areas where informality in land tenure is a striking reality. In the context of contemporary cities, where disorderly urban growth and irregular land occupation are recurrent problems, regularization presents itself not only as a strategy for the stability and legality of property, but also as a fundamental tool for the promotion of the right to the city.

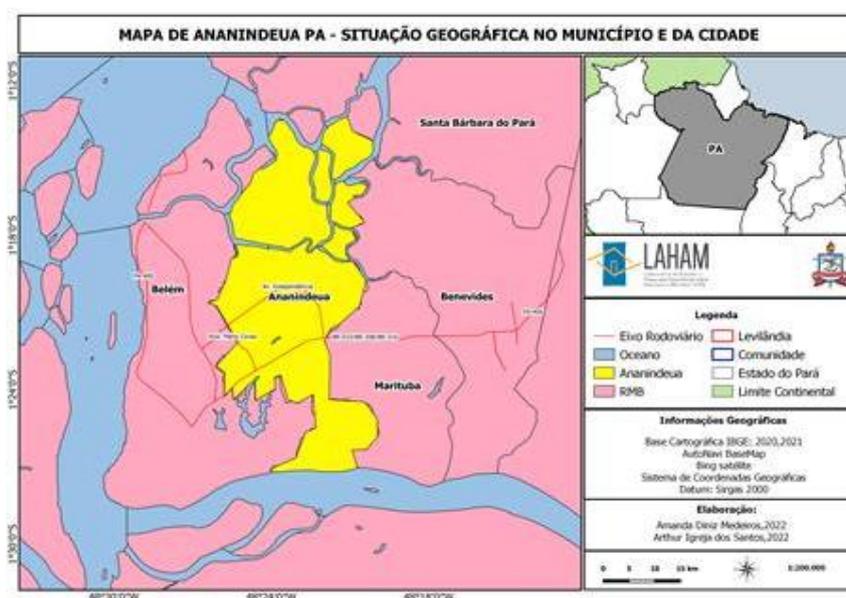
This right, enshrined in the Federal Constitution of 1988 and reinforced by the Statute of the City, involves ensuring access to the city in an inclusive way, ensuring that all citizens can enjoy the social, cultural, and economic benefits that it can offer (Santin, 2018).

The community of Jurema Barra, located in the municipality of Ananindeua, in the state of Pará, the object of this study, serves as an empirical reference for the discussion of these issues. In the face of internal migrations, land occupation in peripheral areas and the struggle for better living conditions, population growth in the municipality of Ananindeua has intensified.

Currently, Ananindeua-PA is close to 500 thousand inhabitants, according to the last demographic census carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in 2022, representing an increase of approximately 1.45% compared to the 2010 census. This growth makes the municipality one of the cities with the most population expansion in the Metropolitan Region of Belém (RMB).

Figure 1

Geographical situation map



Source: Laham (2023)

For Santin (2018), the community, composed of residents who often occupy land without proper regularization, faces challenges related to security of tenure and the provision of essential services, such as sanitation, drinking water and urban infrastructure. Thus, the analysis of land regularization in Jurema Barra is crucial to understand how public policies can enable a fairer city, in which the right to the city is effectively guaranteed.

In view of this scenario, the following problem arises: how has land regularization been configured in the municipal urban management of Ananindeua and what are the effects of this policy on the living conditions of the population? The choice of the theme "Land regularization, spatial justice and the right to the city: an analysis from the Jurema Barra community, Ananindeua – PA" is justified by the social, economic and legal relevance that the issue of land regularization exerts in contemporary Brazilian cities, especially in urban areas that face significant challenges related to informality, inequality and social exclusion.

The city of Ananindeua, located in the Metropolitan Region of Belém, in the state of Pará, is an emblematic example of this reality, where many communities, such as Jurema Barra, live under constant threat of eviction and lack access to basic rights, such as decent housing, adequate infrastructure, and essential public services. The proposed research addresses, therefore, the intersection between land regularization and the right to the city from the specificities of the local reality.

In this way, the work is not limited to a technical analysis of land regularization, but seeks to promote a broader reflection on citizenship, social inclusion and human dignity in the urban space, fundamental themes for the development of a more equitable society. After all, guaranteeing the right to the city is to ensure that everyone has a place where they can feel they belong, that their needs are met and that their voices are heard, thus contributing to the construction of a more just and solidary city (Lefebvre, 1999).

Approaching this theme from the reality of the Jurema Barra community provides a significant opportunity to reflect on urban inequalities and the ways of coping that, through land regularization, can be significantly expanded. The territorial cut of the community reveals the importance of local initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life of residents, such as social inclusion, education and health projects. At the same time, the presence of community leaders and social movements is essential for the claim of rights and to ensure the participation of the population in public policies (Welter, 2019).

In the development of the research, qualitative and quantitative data were collected from the community, with the help of data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Municipal Master Plan, in addition to semi-structured interviews, photographic records and cartographic production. These procedures allowed us to

understand the perceptions about the right to the city and to analyze how land regularization can impact the life of the community.

Finally, the importance of the right to the city as an instrument of social transformation and the need to take a close look at the realities of marginalized communities are highlighted, reaffirming that land regularization is an essential step towards the construction of fairer and more inclusive cities (Rodrigues, 2016).

2 THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

2.1 RIGHT TO THE CITY

The concept of "right to the city", as proposed by the French philosopher Henri Lefebvre (2008), constitutes a provocative and fundamental approach to understanding contemporary urban dynamics and the struggle for social justice in cities. This idea emerges in a context marked by rapid and often uncontrolled urbanization processes, which generate deep social and spatial inequalities, raising a central debate about who actually has access to the city and to whom urban spaces belong (Battaus et al., 2016).

The right to the city also involves a critique of forms of urbanization that prioritize capital and profit over social needs. Cities, often shaped by private interests, tend to constitute spaces of socio-spatial segregation, in which peripheries and low-income groups are systematically marginalized (Santin, 2018).

In addition, the notion of the right to the city is closely related to the idea that urban space should guarantee decent living conditions for all citizens, ensuring not only access to basic services, but also opportunities for personal and community development. In this sense, it is essential to ensure that public spaces are accessible and inclusive, promoting social interaction, culture, education, and collective coexistence, essential elements for the construction of fairer and more democratic cities (Santin, 2018).

2.2 LAND REGULARIZATION

Land regularization is a topic of great relevance in Brazil, especially in view of the scenario of accelerated urbanization and the history of social inequality that permeates the use and occupation of urban land (Santos, 1998). The issue of land titling, legal certainty, and social inclusion is at the heart of this process, which seeks to solve problems related to ownership and access to land, especially for low-income families living in informal areas (Battaus et al., 2016).

Land regularization involves a set of actions aimed at guaranteeing the right to property and security of tenure of occupied land, promoting citizenship and dignity of people who often

reside for long periods in areas of irregular occupation, devoid of adequate infrastructure and public services (Lira, 2017).

This process can be understood from two major perspectives: the regularization of informal urban centers and the regularization of rural properties. Both present specific challenges and require different approaches for their effectiveness (Rodrigues, 2016).

In the urban context, the presence of "baixadas" and irregular allotments is one of the main problems faced by large Brazilian cities. In view of this scenario, several public policies have sought to address this reality, such as legislation aimed at land regularization, which aims to recognize and formalize the ownership of land occupied by its residents, promoting greater legal certainty and social inclusion (Battaus et al., 2016).

Space is, at the same time, a product and a condition of human actions. It is formed by a set of historically constructed forms that keep within themselves the marks of the social relations that gave rise to them. As such, space is materiality and is also a witness, a framework and a means of social life, an active element of history and society. (SANTOS, Milton. *The Nature of Space: technique and time, reason and emotion*. São Paulo: Hucitec, 1996, p. 63).

Among the initiatives highlighted is Federal Law No. 13,465/2017, which establishes guidelines and procedures for urban and rural land regularization, promoting, on the one hand, the regularization of urban areas and, on the other hand, the guarantee of land tenure to those who inhabit it. This legislation has proven to be fundamental for the implementation of land regularization programs, although it still faces challenges related to bureaucracy and the lack of articulation between the different levels of government (Santin, 2018).

In the rural context, the process of land regularization is equally complex, involving the titling of small farmers, agrarian reform settlers and the formalization of properties that, in many cases, do not have adequate documentation (Lira, 2017).

The implementation of land regularization in rural areas is fundamental for food security, sustainable development and the promotion of new economic opportunities for these communities. Access to land is a fundamental right that, when guaranteed, can boost local development, strengthen the regional economy and contribute to environmental preservation (Rodrigues, 2016)

For Saule Jr (2018, p.45):

An important point in land regularization is the need for an integrated approach that considers the needs of communities and the social, economic, and environmental aspects of the surroundings. The participation of the population in the regularization process is fundamental; Listening to the voices of residents and fostering the co-creation of solutions is essential to achieving an effective outcome. In addition, the

inclusion of geographic information technologies, such as the use of drones and georeferencing systems, has proven to be a valuable tool for the identification of properties and the preparation of regularization plans

However, land regularization is not a simple solution and may face resistance from different sectors of society, including real estate interests and the absence of political will in certain spheres of public power. The construction of a fairer and more inclusive city necessarily involves overcoming these obstacles, requiring an effective commitment from governments to public policies that guarantee the right to decent housing and property (Santin, 2018).

Finally, land regularization is an important mechanism for social and economic transformation, as it seeks to correct historical-geographical injustices, ensure the right to the city and promote urban development. It is a process that requires time, dedication and the collective effort of different social actors, including the government, civil society and the communities involved. Thus, promoting land regularization is, above all, a matter of spatial justice and a fundamental step towards building a more equitable future for all (Santin, 2018).

3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this article is based on a qualitative and quantitative approach, with the objective of analyzing the relationship between land regularization and the right to the city, having as a spatial cut the Jurema Barra community, located in the municipality of Ananindeua, in the state of Pará. To achieve the proposed objectives, a field research was carried out that involved the collection of primary and secondary data.

Initially, a comprehensive bibliographic review was developed on the concepts of land regularization and the right to the city, enabling a theoretical deepening on the main conceptual approaches and legislation pertinent to the theme. This stage constituted the theoretical basis for the analysis of the context of the community studied, as well as the public policies related to the theme.

The field research included semi-structured interviews with approximately five residents of the Jurema Barra community, including representatives of local associations. The interviews aimed to capture the perceptions of the interviewees about the land situation of the community, the difficulties faced in daily life and the relationship between land regularization and access to urban rights, such as decent housing, infrastructure and public management services.

According to Gil (2019), qualitative research uses techniques such as interviews, participant observation, and focus groups, allowing the capture of perceptions, feelings, and

meanings attributed by the subjects to their experiences. These methods enable a deeper and more contextualized understanding of social phenomena. The same author points out that quantitative research is characterized by the use of statistical techniques for data analysis, and is indicated when it is intended to quantify information and generalize results to a wider universe, through structured instruments, such as questionnaires with closed questions.

In addition to the interviews, direct observations were carried out in the community, which allowed a deeper understanding of the living conditions of the residents and the characteristics of the urban space. This qualitative method proved to be fundamental to identify the social and economic dynamics present in the territory, as well as the daily practices that evidence the struggle for rights. According to Pereira (2014), qualitative research seeks to understand the complexity of social phenomena from an interpretative perspective, using methods such as interviews, focus groups, document analysis and participant observation.

In addition, the analysis of official documents — such as master plans, land regularization legislation and reports from public agencies — complemented the research, offering an overview of the public policies implemented in Ananindeua and their relationship with the reality of the Jurema Barra community.

The collected data were predominantly analyzed qualitatively, through the technique of content analysis, enabling the identification of emerging thematic categories from the interviews and observations carried out. This procedure allowed a critical reflection on the effectiveness of land regularization policies and their ability to guarantee the right to the city to the residents of the community studied.

Finally, the methodology adopted sought not only to understand the challenges faced by the Jurema Barra community with regard to land regularization, but also to contribute to the debate on the right to the city, emphasizing the importance of social participation and the recognition of local specificities in the construction of fairer and more inclusive public policies.

The analysis of the results obtained intends, therefore, to offer subsidies for the formulation of strategies that promote the realization of urban rights, aiming at improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the community.

The cartography elaborated within the scope of the research is not limited to the representation of physical space, but also reveals the social, political and economic relations that permeate urban life. In a context in which spatial justice and the right to the city assume centrality in the academic debate, cartographic representation is configured as a fundamental tool to highlight socio-spatial inequalities and collective claims.

The Jurema Barra community has geographical characteristics that express the complexity of Brazilian peripheral urbanizations, marked by the struggle for basic infrastructure, public services and fundamental rights. The notion of space adopted in this study goes beyond mere geographic location, encompassing the experiences of the residents, their historical trajectories and social demands. Thus, analyzing this territory implies considering how public policies — or the absence of them — influence local social organization.

Spatial justice refers to the search for equity in the distribution of resources and opportunities in the urban territory, an aspect that is especially relevant in Jurema Barra, where access to health, education and security is still unequal. Through contemporary cartographic production, incorporating tools such as geoprocessing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), it becomes possible to visualize these inequalities more clearly, subsidizing the formulation of fairer public policies.

In addition, the concept of the right to the city, as proposed by Henri Lefebvre (1991), resonates significantly in contexts such as that of the Jurema Barra community. This right involves not only access to physical urban space, but also effective participation in the decisions that shape urban daily life. Cartographic representations, in this sense, can contribute to amplifying local voices in debates on urban planning and territorial development.

Referencing recent cartographic productions on the Jurema Barra community is essential not only to record the spatial transformations over time, but also to understand the social struggles present in the territory. Studies carried out by institutions such as the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and by academic centers, especially since 2021, have contributed to the production of geographic data aimed at analyzing the socioeconomic conditions of Brazilian peripheral areas.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 FORMATION OF THE JUREMA BARRA COMMUNITY

The Jurema Barra Community, located in the Levilândia neighborhood in Ananindeua, in the state of Pará, is a significant example of how urban communities develop in contexts of social, economic, and spatial inequality. The history of this community reflects a series of social, political, and economic transformations that have marked the region over the last few decades (Alencar, 2017)

Figure 2

Jurema Barra Community



Source: Author herself, 2025.

Ananindeua, located in the Metropolitan Region of Belém, has experienced an accelerated population growth, especially since the 1980s. This growth was driven by an intense process of rural-urban migration, in which thousands of people left rural areas in search of better job opportunities and quality of life in urban centers.

The Jurema Barra community, which emerged in this context, is characterized by about 200 families in a situation of housing irregularity, with houses built, for the most part, without adequate urban planning. This reality reflects the resistance of its residents in the struggle for space, recognition and dignity.

The development of the community is directly related to the history of occupation of the territory, marked by processes of invasion and the constant struggle for rights. The first inhabitants of Jurema Barra faced numerous challenges, such as the absence of basic

infrastructure, limited access to public services — especially health and education — and the precariousness of housing. Over the years, the community began to organize itself collectively, creating residents' associations aimed at demanding improvements and recognition by the government (Barros, 2019).

As of 2020, the Jurema Barra community began to gain greater visibility, mainly due to initiatives promoted by non-governmental organizations and the strengthening of an internal social movement that achieved notoriety in the region. These mobilizations brought to light demands related to land regularization, access to drinking water, basic sanitation, and education.

The community mobilization resulted in some achievements in the territory, such as the implementation of water supply projects through individual artesian wells, the installation of electricity poles and occasional improvements in infrastructure, carried out, in large part, by the residents themselves. However, several challenges still persist, as pointed out by the majority of respondents in this survey, especially urban violence and social exclusion, factors that directly impact the quality of life of the local population.

The social context of Jurema Barra is marked by a rich cultural diversity, reflecting the different origins of its inhabitants. The community is composed mostly of residents from municipalities in the interior of the state, such as Santa Izabel do Pará, Castanhal and Vigia, as well as individuals of different ethnicities who migrated to the Metropolitan Region of Belém in search of better life opportunities. This cultural plurality is manifested in festivities, traditions and forms of coexistence, strengthening social ties and community identity, even in the face of adversity.

In recent years, the Jurema Barra community, located in the Levilândia neighborhood, has faced the impacts of urban policies and economic transformations that often disregard local needs. Located in the area bordering the middle-class neighborhood of Cidade Nova, in Ananindeua, the community suffers from growing real estate speculation and the effects of gentrification, phenomena that threaten the permanence of residents in the territory. The real estate appreciation in the region can result in an increase in the cost of living and the expulsion of the most vulnerable populations.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and intensified the social fragilities of the Jurema Barra community. The health and economic crisis severely affected families, many of whom were already in a situation of socioeconomic vulnerability. The lack of adequate access to information and health services has further aggravated this scenario.

In the face of these challenges, the residents of Jurema Barra have developed strategies of resistance and solidarity. Collective initiatives, such as the formation of support

groups, the realization of clean-up efforts and donation campaigns, proved to be fundamental for strengthening community bonds and promoting social resilience.

The future of the Jurema Barra community will depend, to a large extent, on the organizational capacity of its residents to claim rights, as well as on the willingness of the public authorities to dialogue and implement public policies that actually meet the needs of the local population. The recognition of community participation and the strengthening of citizenship are central elements for the construction of a more just, inclusive and egalitarian future for all inhabitants of the region.

4.2 CHALLENGES OF LAND REGULARIZATION AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY IN JUREMA BARRA

Land regularization is a central theme in discussions about the right to the city, especially in urban areas that face historical challenges of irregular occupation, as is the case of the Jurema Barra community, located in Ananindeua, in the state of Pará.

The city of Ananindeua, being one of the most populous in the Metropolitan Region of Belém, faces a series of problems related to accelerated urbanization and the lack of urban planning, which result in a scenario of inequality and social exclusion. In the Jurema Barra community, many families live in a situation of vulnerability, occupying land without documentation, which generates legal uncertainty and limits access to essential services.

One of the main challenges of land regularization in this community is the articulation between the different levels of government and civil society. Often, public policies are not sufficiently integrated, which makes it difficult to carry out regularization processes that meet local needs. In addition, the lack of information and awareness of territorial rights among residents is a significant obstacle. Many people are unaware of the legal procedures necessary for the regularization of their properties or are afraid to engage in processes that they perceive as complicated or bureaucratic (Alentejano, 2018).

Another important challenge is the issue of infrastructure. Land regularization is not just about land titling, but also involves ensuring access to basic services, such as water, sewage, electricity, and transportation. In the Jurema Barra community, the precariousness of urban infrastructure is a reality, and many residents face daily difficulties due to the lack of these services (Carneiro, 2017).

In the article by Leidy Laura de Carvalho (2021) entitled "Restructuring the City and the New Expressions of Urban Centrality in the City of Ananindeua, Pará Amazon", the author analyzes how urban dynamics have been transformed in Ananindeua, highlighting the spatial

and social restructuring that impacts the lives of its inhabitants. Carvalho argues that, as the city expands, new urban centers emerge and redefine the concept of centrality.

The analysis made by the author highlights that the new expressions of centrality in Ananindeua are not only reflections of urban growth, but are also influenced by economic, social and political factors. Such changes indicate a fragmentation of the traditional urban space, where previously peripheral areas gain economic and social importance. As a result, new commercial centers and services emerge that challenge the role of traditional city centers.

In addition, Carvalho (2021) discusses the impact of these transformations on urban mobility and social relations within the community. The restructuring of the city brings with it both opportunities and challenges for the local population. While some groups can benefit from easier access to new services and infrastructure, others face the risk of social exclusion as public spaces reorganize themselves under new market logics.

The author also emphasizes the importance of popular participation in the urban planning process to ensure a more egalitarian city. She suggests that residents' voices should be considered in discussions about urbanization to promote more inclusive development in Ananindeua. Thus, the article concludes on the urgent need for public policies that address these emerging inequalities and create effective guidelines for managing urban growth.

Therefore, the work of Leidy Laura de Carvalho offers a critical look at the urban reconfigurations in Ananindeua, showing how they are participants in the new social and economic dynamics of the Pará Amazon and highlighting the relevance of understanding these changes for a fairer future in urban management.

4.3 SPATIAL PRACTICES AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

Spatial practices represent the way in which subjects use, transform and signify space in everyday life. Such actions go beyond simple physical occupation: they reflect disputes for visibility, permanence, and social justice within the urban territory. In the context of the peripheries and popular communities, these practices often take forms of resistance in the face of exclusionary urban policies, real estate speculation, and gentrification.

Henri Lefebvre (2001) proposes the concept of the right to the city as the right of all inhabitants not only to access urban goods and services, but to actively participate in the production of urban space. For him, the city should be appropriated by those who live in it, and not controlled only by the interests of the market and capital.

David Harvey (1980), influenced by Lefebvre, complements this thought by stating that spatial practices shape and are shaped by social relations, which makes it impossible to

understand urban space without considering the social process that constructs it. Thus, the space becomes the stage for conflicts, but also for possibilities of transformation.

Geographer Milton Santos (1996) reinforces that space is not static: it is a condition, a means and a product of social practices. In his reading, urban space is always the result of the interaction between technique, time, work and power relations. In the Brazilian peripheries, for example, the spatial practice of self-construction of houses, the organization of collectives and the occupation of land reveal concrete ways of confronting exclusion and claiming the right to the city.

In this way, discussing spatial practices is also discussing who has the power to decide on the use and organization of space, highlighting the inequalities, but also the resistances present in the daily life of cities.

In the interviews with the residents of the subdivision, the right to the city did not emerge in the identification with private property, since, in the narratives, the deed of ownership of the property was not considered a latent "concern". But the question of belonging to the space emerged in terms of its use, the form of appropriation of the house and the claim of space around the house.

- Interview – Resident 1

Interviewer: Hello! Thank you for accepting to participate in this interview. Let's talk a little about your experience as a resident of the Jurema Barra community, especially in relation to land regularization and the right to the city. To start, could you introduce yourself and tell us a little about your story here in the community?

Resident 1: Hello! My name is Maria, I'm 35 years old and I've lived here in Jurema Barra for 4 years. I came from a small town in search of better opportunities. Here in the community, life is difficult, but we support each other a lot.

Interviewer: Thank you, Maria! You mentioned the search for better opportunities. How do you see the issue of land regularization in your community? Do you think this is important?

Resident 1: Yes, I think it's very important. Land regularization would bring more security to us, residents. Today, we live in fear of being evicted, and this generates a lot of insecurity. If we had our land regularized, we could invest more in our houses.

Interviewer: I see. And have you had access to information about how the land regularization process works?

Resident 1: Unfortunately, no. Few people here understand how it works. Sometimes, an agent from the city hall comes, but the information is not clear. We end up depending on rumors and information from neighbors.

Interviewer: That's an important question. And, in relation to the right to the city, how do you believe that the lack of land regularization affects life in the community?

Resident 1: The lack of regularization makes us invisible. We do not have access to basic services, such as sanitation, and this affects the health of our family. Without a document that proves that we live here, it is difficult to claim our rights.

Interviewer: And do you know of any initiative or project that seeks to help the community in this regard?

Resident 1: I have heard about some NGO projects that try to help, but most people here do not have access to this information. We need more dissemination and support to understand how we can participate.

Interviewer: To conclude, what would you like to see happen in your community in relation to land regularization and the right to the city?

Resident 1: I would like there to be more dialogue between the city hall and the community. We need workshops, lectures, something that helps us understand our rights and the importance of regularization. In addition, it would be great to have access to basic services to improve our quality of life.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your participation, Maria. Your answers are very valuable and help to better understand the reality of JuremaBarra.

Resident 1: I thank you for the opportunity to talk about our community! I hope things get better for all of us.

The resident, when reporting that she has lived in the community for four years and that she is looking for better opportunities, expresses a migratory dynamic common in the Brazilian urban peripheries, marked by the search for access to the city, work and decent housing. However, the absence of land regularization generates a cycle of insecurity and precariousness, in which the fear of eviction is constant, limiting investments in the improvement of homes and community structure (Rolnik, 2019).

The talk about misinformation in relation to regularization processes reflects a recurring reality in peripheral communities, where communication between the government and residents is flawed or non-existent. This demonstrates a deep gap in the implementation of urban policies, which, according to the City Statute (Law No. 10,257/2001), should be based on democratic management, access to information and popular participation (Brasil, 2001).

In addition, the resident points out that the lack of regularization makes the community invisible in the eyes of the State, which compromises access to fundamental rights such as basic sanitation, health and safety. This scenario dialogues with the concept of spatial justice, which, according to Santos (2020), consists of the equitable distribution of resources, services, and opportunities in the territory. The absence of this justice contributes to the

reproduction of socio-spatial inequalities, keeping communities like Jurema Barra on the margins of urban benefits.

The testimony also highlights the disconnect between civil society initiatives, such as NGOs, and the community itself, which is often unaware of the existence of these projects. This reveals the urgent need for inclusive communication policies, as well as training processes that empower residents over their territorial rights, as Fernandes (2011) proposes, when he states that land regularization should not be just a bureaucratic process, but a collective construction that strengthens social belonging and citizenship.

When the interviewee suggests holding workshops, lectures and strengthening the dialogue with the government, she directly signals the importance of popular participation in the construction of urban policies. This perspective is supported by scholars such as Souza (2021), who argue that the right to the city is only realized when there is effective participation of citizens in the formulation and implementation of decisions that impact their territory.

Therefore, the analysis of the interview reveals that the challenges faced by the Jurema Barra community go beyond the land issue; involve social recognition, access to urban services and, above all, the right to fully exist in the urban space. The search for land regularization is not only a legal demand, but a struggle for dignity, citizenship and the realization of the right to the city, which, according to Lefebvre (2001), should be understood as the collective right to transform, inhabit and appropriate urban space in a fair and democratic way.

- Interview — Resident 2

Interviewer: Hello! Thank you for accepting to participate in this interview. Let's talk a little about your experience as a resident of the Jurema Barra community, especially in relation to land regularization and the right to the city. To start, could you introduce yourself and tell us a little about your story here in the community?

Resident 2: Hi! My name is Ana Paula, I'm 26 years old. I have lived here in Jurema Barra for 3 years. I came with my husband and my two young children. We came because the rent was very expensive in another neighborhood, and here we got a piece of land to build our house.

Interviewer: How do you see the issue of land regularization in your community? Do you think this is important?

Resident 2: I think it's super important. Having the house in our name would give us more peace of mind. Today, we always have that fear of losing everything. Without a document, we don't have security.

Interviewer: Have you ever had access to information about how the land regularization process works?

Resident 2: Not much. We hear comments from neighbors, but official information, no one brings it to us. I, for example, don't even know where to start.

Interviewer: How do you believe that the lack of land regularization affects life in the community?

Resident 2: Affects too much. There is a lot missing here: health center, transportation. I think that, if we had documents, it would be easier to demand these things from the city hall.

Interviewer: Do you know of any initiative or project that seeks to help the community in this regard?

Resident 2: I don't know. I've heard that there are residents' associations trying to fight for improvements, but it's difficult for us to participate, because a lot of people work all day.

Interviewer: What would you like to see happen in your community in relation to land regularization and the right to the city?

Resident 2: I would like us to have our house legalized and access to basic services. I also wanted the city hall to look more out of us, especially the children.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your participation. Your answers are very valuable and help to better understand the reality of Jurema Barra.

Resident 2: Thank you, I hope this research helps all of us in some way.

The second interview reinforces and deepens the understanding of the challenges faced by inhabitants in situations of irregular urban occupation. Ana Paula's story reflects a reality that is very present in the Brazilian urban peripheries, marked by forced migration in search of housing alternatives, mainly due to the high costs of rents in other regions of the city.

By highlighting that she moved to the community because she could not afford the costs of formal housing, the interviewee shows how socio-spatial segregation is reproduced in urban dynamics, pushing low-income families into informal territories and often unassisted by the government (Rolnik, 2019). This situation reveals the exclusionary face of the real estate market, which restricts access to decent housing to a significant portion of the population, deepening urban inequalities.

The interviewee's perception of the importance of land regularization demonstrates that the right to housing is not limited only to physical access to space, but also to the legal guarantee that allows security of tenure and stability. This understanding dialogues directly with the principles of the Statute of the City (Law No. 10,257/2001), which establishes that the right to the city must ensure decent housing, social inclusion, access to urban services and participation in the management of cities (Brasil, 2001).

In addition, when Ana Paula reports that she does not know how the land regularization process works, she reveals a critical absence of public policies for information and technical, social and legal assistance. As Fernandes (2011) states, land regularization needs to be understood not only as a technical procedure, but as a social process that must be linked to the strengthening of citizenship and urban rights.

Another relevant point of the statement is the direct association that the resident makes between the absence of regularization and the precariousness of public services in the community. She points out the lack of health and transportation units, which reinforces the thesis that, without the legal recognition of occupations, there is a structural difficulty in implementing essential urban equipment. This reality refers to Santos' (2020) discussions on spatial justice, which highlights how inequality in access to urban resources and services generates deep territorial injustices.

When he mentions that there are residents' associations fighting for improvements, but that participation is made difficult by the population's working day, another central aspect of the urban problem is evident: the incompatibility between participatory processes and the real living conditions of the working population of the peripheries. Souza (2021) observes that, although democratic management is a fundamental principle of urban policies, it often does not consider the concrete barriers that prevent the effective participation of citizens, especially the most financially needy.

Finally, the interviewee's expectation of having her house regularized and ensuring access to basic services, especially thinking about children, reveals the intergenerational dimension of the struggle for the right to the city. This fight is not only for housing security, but also for building a future with more dignity and access to urban opportunities.

Thus, the interview reinforces that land regularization is not an isolated demand, but is intrinsically linked to the realization of urban rights, the overcoming of socio-spatial inequalities and the construction of fairer, more inclusive and democratic cities (Lefebvre, 2001).

- Interview – resident 3

Interviewer: Hello! Thank you for accepting to participate in this interview. Let's talk a little about your experience as a resident of the Jurema Barra community, especially in relation to land regularization and the right to the city. To start, could you introduce yourself and tell us a little about your story here in the community?

Resident 3: Hi, how are you? My name is Seu Antônio, I'm 62 years old. I have lived here in Jurema Barra for 7 years. I came here after retiring. I couldn't buy a house elsewhere, so I built it here with the help of my children.

Interviewer: How do you see the issue of land regularization in your community? Do you think this is important?

Resident 3: Absolutely. I'm not young anymore, right? I wanted to make my home safe for my children and grandchildren. Without a document, everything is uncertain. We are even afraid to improve the house.

Interviewer: Have you ever had access to information about how the land regularization process works?

Resident 3: Very little. We hear that there is regularization in other communities, but no one has ever come here to explain it properly. It's all word of mouth.

Interviewer: How do you believe that the lack of land regularization affects life in the community?

Resident 3: Without a doubt, it gets in the way too much. Here there is a lack of security, lighting, a health center. Without a document, it seems that we don't even exist on the map.

Interviewer: Do you know of any initiative or project that seeks to help the community in this regard?

Resident 3: I heard that there are people organizing a petition, but so far I have not seen any results. I think there is a lack of support for these initiatives to grow.

Interviewer: What would you like to see happen in your community in relation to land regularization and the right to the city?

Resident 3: I wanted everyone to have their documents in hand. So we could ask for our rights like any citizen.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your participation. Your answers are very valuable and help to better understand the reality of Jurema Barra.

Resident 3: I thank you! I hope this research brings changes to us.

The interview with Seu Antônio, a resident of the Jurema Barra community for seven years, adds an intergenerational perspective to the debate on land regularization, the right to the city and spatial justice. His report is loaded with not only personal but also family concerns, since he expresses the desire to ensure housing security for his children and grandchildren, which demonstrates how the absence of regularization not only impacts the present, but also compromises the future of families living in situations of urban informality.

Seu Antônio's trajectory reflects a recurring pattern in the Brazilian urban peripheries, where retirement, often insufficient for access to the formal housing market, leads the elderly to seek alternatives in areas of informal occupation. This reality highlights the structural failure of the State to guarantee adequate housing for the elderly population, deepening socio-spatial inequalities (Rolnik, 2019).

By mentioning that he avoids making improvements to his house because he does not have documentation, the resident confirms one of the main consequences of the lack of land regularization: the insecurity of tenure. This insecurity not only prevents investments in housing improvement, but also generates psychological and economic impacts, reinforcing the cycle of social vulnerability (Fernandes, 2011).

Another important point is the clear perception that, without documentation, the community remains invisible to the eyes of the government, which results in the absence of essential infrastructure, such as public safety, lighting, health centers and adequate transportation. This condition of urban invisibility is directly linked to the concept of spatial justice, where, according to Santos (2020), the poor distribution of resources, services, and rights in the urban space accentuates processes of territorial marginalization.

Seu Antônio's speech also reveals the fragility of community initiatives, such as the petition cited. Although he demonstrates an attempt at social organization, he expresses discouragement at the lack of institutional support. Souza (2021) reinforces that, without the proper technical, legal, and logistical support, popular mobilizations are limited, which makes it difficult to enforce the right to the city and build truly democratic urban management.

The resident's desire to see the entire community with its documents regularized clearly expresses the understanding that formal land ownership is an essential condition for accessing urban rights. This desire dialogues directly with the principles established in the Statute of the City (Law No. 10,257/2001), which guarantees that all citizens have the right to decent housing, infrastructure, urban services and participation in decisions that affect their territories (Brasil, 2001).

Therefore, Seu Antônio's interview synthesizes a common reality in the Brazilian peripheries: aging in precarious territories, without legal guarantees, without full access to the city and at the mercy of public policies that do not arrive. His testimony is, above all, a silent cry for recognition, dignity and urban justice, reaffirming that the struggle for land regularization goes beyond a document; it is the struggle for full citizenship and the right to the city, as defended by Lefebvre (2001).

- Interview – Resident 4

Interviewer: Hello! Thank you for accepting to participate in this interview. Let's talk a little about your experience as a resident of the Jurema Barra community, especially in relation to land regularization and the right to the city. To start, could you introduce yourself and tell us a little about your story here in the community?

Resident 4: Hi! My name is Lucas, I'm 19 years old. I was born nearby and have lived in Jurema Barra for about 5 years, along with my mother and my brothers. We built our little house slowly.

Interviewer: How do you see the issue of land regularization in your community? Do you think this is important?

Resident 4: A lot! To have a document is to have dignity. Without regularization, we can't even make a loan, we can't reform properly. We are always in uncertainty.

Interviewer: Have you ever had access to information about how the land regularization process works?

Resident 4: Not much, no. Only what we hear from neighbors. No one from the city hall came here to explain it properly.

Interviewer: How do you believe that the lack of land regularization affects life in the community?

Resident 4: Affects everything. Without a document, we can't improve. The street is full of holes, there is a lack of sanitation. And the new people here, like me, miss opportunities.

Interviewer: Do you know of any initiative or project that seeks to help the community in this regard?

Resident 4: There are some social sports projects that help get young people off the street, but about land regularization, I don't know of any strong ones.

Interviewer: What would you like to see happen in your community in relation to land regularization and the right to the city?

Resident 4: I wish there was more information for us to organize. I also wanted it to have more leisure spaces, more security and, of course, to have our house document.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your participation. Your answers are very valuable and help to better understand the reality of Jurema Barra.

Resident 4: You're welcome. Good morning

The fourth interview, conducted with Lucas, a 19-year-old young man, brings to light an important generational perspective on the challenges of the Jurema Barra community, especially with regard to the right to the city and land regularization. The trajectory of Lucas and his family, who built their home little by little, reflects the reality of thousands of Brazilian families who, without access to the formal housing market, resort to land occupation as an alternative to urban exclusion (Rolnik, 2019).

The young man evidences right at the beginning that land regularization is synonymous with dignity, especially when he states that "having a document is having dignity". This perception reveals a mature understanding of how the legal recognition of possession directly impacts quality of life, social stability, and the possibility of accessing rights and opportunities. This statement dialogues with the principles of the Statute of the City

(Law No. 10.257/2001), which establishes that the social function of urban property is conditioned to access to housing, public services and participation in urban life (Brasil, 2001).

The absence of official information about the regularization processes is a recurring point in the four interviews conducted and, in Lucas' case, this factor gains even more relevance. The lack of communication on the part of the public authorities demonstrates not only a failure in urban management, but also a practical denial of the right to information, which is fundamental for citizens to be able to claim their territorial rights (Fernandes, 2011).

In addition, Lucas points out that the lack of regularization not only affects housing security, but also directly impacts the community's infrastructure, with potholed streets, absence of basic sanitation, lack of leisure spaces and opportunities for young people. This perception is in line with the concept of spatial justice discussed by Santos (2020), who points out that inequality in access to urban resources generates not only material deprivation, but also social, economic, and symbolic exclusion.

The fact that the interviewee mentions social projects focused on sports as one of the few initiatives present in the community reveals both the absence of structuring public policies and the importance of community and civil society actions in mitigating the effects of exclusion. However, the lack of specific projects for land regularization shows a weakness in the articulation between the demands of the community and the performance of public agencies (Souza, 2021).

When Lucas expresses the desire for more spaces for leisure, security and, above all, the regularization of land, he shows that the right to the city, a concept centered on the discussions of Lefebvre (2001), goes far beyond physical access to the territory. It is about the right to participate, to enjoy urban benefits, to feel belonging and to live with dignity. This is even more urgent when young people, as in the case of Lucas, see their perspective for the future compromised by the absence of effective public policies.

Therefore, the analysis of Lucas' speech reveals that the absence of land regularization and participatory urban planning not only generates physical precariousness, but also deepens the feeling of insecurity, marginalization and lack of perspective, especially for young people from the peripheries. The struggle of the Jurema Barra community, therefore, is not only for documentation, but for full citizenship, dignity and urban inclusion.

We can observe in Jurema Barra, the experience of the right to the city is manifested in the daily practices of the inhabitants, who seek to transform their urban space into a fairer and more accessible place. The community, characterized by cultural and socioeconomic diversity, faces challenges typical of growing urban areas, such as the lack of adequate

infrastructure, limited access to public services, and the need for living spaces (Almeida, 2014).

The daily practices of the residents reflect in the search for improvements. Community meetings, for example, are a fundamental space where residents discuss their needs and collective planning (Barros, 2019).

4.4 BENEFITS OF LAND REGULARIZATION

Land regularization is a central theme in Brazilian urban policies, especially in cities that face intense processes of informal occupation and disorderly expansion, as occurs in Ananindeua, in Pará. In the survey carried out with residents of the Jurema Barra community, it was observed that this process is perceived as fundamental to ensure legal security, access to public services and appreciation of housing. According to the testimonies of four interviewees, the main benefits mentioned were: the tranquility of having the land legalized, the possibility of investing in home improvement, and easy access to social programs.

In this context, it is important to highlight the role of the Municipal Master Plan, a basic instrument of urban policy provided for in the City Statute (Law No. 10,257/2001). The Master Plan of Ananindeua establishes guidelines for the use and occupation of the land and can enable and guide the introduction of public policies aimed at land regularization, prioritizing the right to decent housing and the territorial inclusion of historically marginalized communities. The compatibility between the reality of the occupations and the urban goals of the Master Plan is essential to ensure that regularization does not occur in isolation, but as part of an integrated strategy of urban development and social justice.

4.5 CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCESS

The process of land regularization faces a series of limitations that hinder its effectiveness and the full realization of the right to the city for the inhabitants of the community.

One of the main limitations of the land regularization process in Jurema Barra is the lack of accurate and up-to-date mapping of the occupied areas. Often, the available information is scarce or outdated, which compromises the development of effective public policies and the implementation of regularization actions. Without a clear diagnosis of the land tenure situation, it becomes challenging to identify which areas can be regularized and which are in an irregular situation, leading to inefficient management of the territory (Carvalho, 2019).

In addition, the bureaucracy involved in the necessary procedures for land regularization is a significant obstacle. The processes are often lengthy and complex, which

discourages residents from seeking the regularization of their properties. The lack of information and adequate guidance on the rights and duties of those who occupy informal land also contributes to the lack of interest or the abandonment of seeking the formalization of possession (Brás, 2018).

Another limiting factor is the resistance of some spheres of government to recognize and promote land regularization. In many cases, the view that informal occupations are problematic leads to a punitive approach, rather than a perspective that seeks to integrate these communities into the urban fabric in a sustainable way. This attitude can result in eviction and eviction actions, which not only violate the right to housing, but also perpetuate social exclusion and marginalization of residents (Bartoli, 2017).

The issue of infrastructure is equally critical. Many communities, including Jurema, lack basic services such as clean water, sewage, electricity, and public transportation. The absence of these essential conditions makes land regularization even more complex, since the formalization of land ownership without the proper infrastructure may not guarantee the improvement of the quality of life of residents. Thus, it is essential that regularization policies are accompanied by investments in infrastructure and public services (Alencar, 2017).

In addition, the lack of community participation in decision-making and urban planning processes is a significant limitation. Often, solutions to the problems faced by communities are elaborated without the consultation or involvement of the residents themselves, who know their needs and realities better. This exclusion can result in inadequate and ineffective measures, which do not meet the wishes of the local population (Castro, 2019)

Finally, the socioeconomic context of the Jurema Barra community also plays an important role in the limitations of the land regularization process. Poverty, unemployment and social vulnerability are factors that make it difficult for the community to mobilize in search of its rights. In addition, the lack of access to education and information can prevent residents from fully understanding the regularization process and its benefits, perpetuating a cycle of exclusion and marginalization (Cruz, 2017).

The limitations of the land regularization process in the Jurema community, in Ananindeua, are multifaceted and interconnected. For the right to the city to be effectively guaranteed, a joint effort is needed between the government, civil society and the residents themselves (Almeida, 2014).

Overcoming these barriers requires the implementation of more inclusive public policies, which prioritize land regularization, but which are also committed to infrastructure improvement, community participation and the promotion of decent living conditions for all

citizens. Only in this way will it be possible to transform the reality of the Jurema community and ensure that its inhabitants have full access to urban rights (Carvalho, 2019).

It was also analyzed with the research that the lack of documentation and the absence of effective public policies have generated serious impacts on the lives of the inhabitants of the Jurema Barra de Ananindeua community, in Pará. This situation reflects a problem that affects many Brazilians, especially those who live in more vulnerable areas. The difficulty in accessing basic documentation, such as birth certificates, RG and CPF, prevents many residents from fully exercising their rights, limiting their access to essential services, such as health, education and social assistance (Almeida, 2014).

Without proper documentation, many citizens face barriers to enrolling in social programs, obtaining medical care at health facilities, or even enrolling their children in schools. The lack of a simple civil registry can mean the exclusion of a person from various public policies that aim to ensure well-being and citizenship. In this context, the absence of effective public policies further aggravates the situation, since there are no initiatives that promote document regularization and that meet the specific needs of the community (Alencar, 2017).

In addition, the lack of government actions that prioritize social inclusion and citizenship results in a cycle of poverty and marginalization. Residents of Jurema Barra face difficulties not only in accessing basic services, but also in actively participating in the political and social life of the region. The lack of documentation makes them invisible, limiting their ability to claim rights and engage in democratic processes. Without the possibility of voting, for example, or participating in community meetings, these people find themselves excluded from decisions that affect their lives and their future (Carvalho, 2019).

The reality of the community is a reflection of a system that fails to guarantee fundamental rights. The absence of public policies that address the problem of documentation and promote social inclusion prevents the residents of Jurema Barra de Ananindeua from having access to resources and opportunities that could transform their lives. It is urgent that there be a joint effort between the governmental spheres and civil society to develop strategies that guarantee the regularization of documents and that promote public policies that meet the needs of the population (Almeida, 2014).

Only through effective actions, which consider the local reality and seek the inclusion of all citizens, will it be possible to reverse this situation of vulnerability and exclusion. The construction of a fairer and more egalitarian future for the Jurema Barra de Ananindeua community necessarily involves valuing citizenship and implementing policies that respect

and guarantee the rights of each individual, allowing everyone to have access to a dignified and full life (Carvalho, 2019).

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Land regularization emerges as a central issue in the debate on the right to the city, especially in urban contexts characterized by inequalities and informal occupations, as is the case of the Jurema Barra community, located in Ananindeua, PA. Throughout this work, it was possible to observe that land regularization is not limited only to the formalization of land tenure, but is also intertwined with the promotion of social rights, access to public services and the construction of a more inclusive and fair city.

The analysis of the reality of the Jurema Barra community reveals that the lack of documentation and the precariousness of the living conditions of the residents are reflections of an urbanization model that ignores the needs of the most vulnerable population. Land regularization, therefore, presents itself as a fundamental tool for transforming this reality, allowing residents to have legal certainty about their homes if they can claim essential services such as sewage, electricity and transportation.

In addition, the realization of the right to the city goes through a process of listening and participation of the community in decisions that affect its urban space. The inclusion of Jurema Barra residents in the planning and implementation of public policies is vital to ensure that solutions meet the real demands of the population. The strengthening of local leaders and the formation of community associations are strategies that can enhance the struggle for rights and the search for improvements in living conditions.

However, land regularization should not be seen as a panacea. It is essential that regularization initiatives are accompanied by integrated public policies that address social, economic, and environmental issues. The promotion of housing, infrastructure, health, and education programs must go hand in hand with regularization processes, ensuring that the dignity and quality of life of citizens are effectively ensured.

Finally, this study highlights the importance of articulation between different spheres of government, civil society and private entities in the construction of a more equitable city. Land regularization and the right to the city are interconnected issues that require a collective and continuous effort so that we can move towards a fairer society, where everyone has access to an urban space that respects their dignity and promotes their well-being.

The community of Jurema Barra, as well as many others in similar contexts, is a clear example of the urgency and relevance of this discussion, which must be prioritized in Brazil's political and social agendas.

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