

INCOME TRANSFER AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT: SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE GIRA RENDA PROGRAM IN PARAUAPEBAS (PA), BRAZIL

TRANSFERÊNCIA DE RENDA E DESENVOLVIMENTO TERRITORIAL: IMPACTOS SOCIOECONÔMICOS DO PROGRAMA GIRA RENDA EM PARAUAPEBAS (PA)

TRANSFERENCIA DE INGRESOS Y DESARROLLO TERRITORIAL: IMPACTOS SOCIOECONÓMICOS DEL PROGRAMA GIRA RENDA EN PARAUAPEBAS (PA), BRASIL



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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the social and economic impacts of the Gira Renda Program in the municipality of Parauapebas (PA), Brazil, and discusses its contribution to Amazonian territorial development. The study adopts a qualitative and descriptive approach based on semi-structured interviews with a program manager and questionnaires applied to beneficiaries of public policy. The research aimed to understand both the direct social effects of income transfer policies and their indirect impacts on the local economy. The results indicate that the program contributed to reducing social vulnerability among beneficiary families, improving access to food, and strengthening food security. Furthermore, the use of the benefit in local commercial establishments stimulated the circulation of income within the municipality, contributing to the dynamization of local commerce and supporting small businesses. The analysis also highlights the predominance of women among beneficiaries, reinforcing the role of income transfer programs in addressing the feminization of poverty. However, the low monetary value of the benefit and the absence of complementary productive inclusion policies limit the program's potential for structural transformation. The

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findings suggest that income transfer policies may contribute to territorial development when articulated with solidarity economic initiatives, professional qualification programs, and strategies aimed at strengthening local economies.

Keywords: Income Transfer. Territorial Development. Solidarity Economy. Public Policy.

RESUMO

Este artigo analisa os impactos sociais e econômicos do Programa Gira Renda no município de Parauapebas (PA) e discute sua contribuição para o desenvolvimento territorial amazônico. A pesquisa possui abordagem qualitativa e descritiva, baseada na realização de entrevista semiestruturada com gestor do programa e na aplicação de questionários a beneficiários da política pública. O estudo buscou compreender tanto os efeitos sociais diretos da transferência de renda quanto seus impactos indiretos na economia local. Os resultados indicam que o programa contribuiu para reduzir a vulnerabilidade social das famílias beneficiárias, ampliar o acesso à alimentação e fortalecer a segurança alimentar. Além disso, a utilização do benefício em estabelecimentos comerciais do próprio município estimulou a circulação de renda no território, contribuindo para dinamizar o comércio local e fortalecer os pequenos negócios. A análise também evidencia a predominância de mulheres entre os beneficiários, reforçando o papel das políticas de transferência de renda na mitigação da feminização da pobreza. Entretanto, o baixo valor do benefício e a ausência de políticas complementares voltadas à inclusão produtiva limitam seu potencial de transformação estrutural. Conclui-se que programas de transferência de renda podem contribuir para o desenvolvimento territorial quando articulados a estratégias de economia solidária, qualificação profissional e fortalecimento das economias locais.

Palavras-chave: Transferência de Renda. Desenvolvimento Territorial. Economia Solidária. Políticas Públicas.

RESUMEN

Este artículo analiza los impactos sociales y económicos del Programa Gira Renda en el municipio de Parauapebas (PA), Brasil, y discute su contribución al desarrollo territorial amazónico. La investigación adopta un enfoque cualitativo y descriptivo basado en la realización de una entrevista semiestruturada con un gestor del programa y en la aplicación de cuestionarios a beneficiarios de la política pública. El estudio buscó comprender tanto los efectos sociales directos de la transferencia de ingresos como sus impactos indirectos en la economía local. Los resultados indican que el programa contribuyó a reducir la vulnerabilidad social de las familias beneficiarias, ampliar el acceso a la alimentación y fortalecer la seguridad alimentaria. Además, el uso del beneficio en establecimientos comerciales del propio municipio estimuló la circulación de ingresos dentro del territorio, contribuyendo a dinamizar el comercio local y fortalecer pequeños negocios. El análisis también evidencia la predominancia de mujeres entre los beneficiarios, lo que refuerza el papel de las políticas de transferencia de ingresos en la mitigación de la feminización de la pobreza. Sin embargo, el bajo valor del beneficio y la ausencia de políticas complementarias de inclusión productiva limitan su potencial de transformación estructural. Se concluye que las políticas de transferencia de ingresos pueden contribuir al desarrollo territorial cuando se articulan con estrategias de economía solidaria, capacitación profesional y fortalecimiento de las economías locales.

Palabras clave: Transferencia de Ingresos. Desarrollo Territorial. Economía Solidaria. Políticas Públicas.

1 INTRODUCTION

The persistence of social and territorial inequalities is one of the main challenges of public policies in contemporary Brazil. Although the country has made important progress in reducing poverty in recent decades, there are still strong socioeconomic disparities between regions and municipalities (Souza; Osório; Soares, 2019). In this context, income transfer programs have become relevant instruments of social protection. These policies seek to guarantee minimum subsistence conditions for populations in vulnerable situations.

In Brazil, the expansion of income transfer policies gained prominence from the 2000s onwards, especially with the implementation of the Bolsa Família Program. According to Lavinás (2019), such policies contributed to reducing extreme poverty and expanding access to essential goods and services. In addition to the direct social effects, studies indicate that income transfer programs can generate indirect economic impacts. By increasing the income of beneficiary families, there is an increase in local consumption and stimulation of territorial economies (Gerard; Naritomi; Silva, 2021).

These effects can be analyzed from the perspective of territorial development. Unlike traditional approaches to economic development, this perspective considers the territory as a space of interaction between social actors, institutions, and productive activities. In this sense, public policies can contribute to strengthening local economies and reducing regional inequalities (Monteiro Neto; Columbus; Rocha Neto, 2020).

In the Amazonian context, this discussion takes on particular relevance. Municipalities that have high economic dynamism associated with the exploitation of natural resources often coexist with persistent social inequalities. This phenomenon is common in mining municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon. In these territories, the expansion of mining generates significant economic growth, but does not always promote proportional improvements in the living conditions of the population (Monteiro Neto; Columbus; Rocha Neto, 2020).

The municipality of Parauapebas, located in the southeast of the state of Pará, represents an emblematic case of this dynamic. The presence of the Carajás mining complex has transformed the municipality into an important center of mineral production. This activity generated strong economic growth and increased municipal revenue. However, this process was also accompanied by relevant social challenges. Among them, the accelerated urban expansion and the persistence of pockets of poverty in peripheral areas stand out (Costa; Jesus, 2020).

In this scenario, municipal public policies aimed at reducing social vulnerability become fundamental. Among these initiatives, the Gira Renda Program stands out. It is a municipal public policy aimed at the direct transfer of income to families in poverty. The main

objective of the program is to increase food security and reduce economic vulnerability.

In addition to its direct social impacts, the program has characteristics that allow it to be analyzed from the perspective of territorial development. The benefit must be used in commercial establishments registered in the municipality itself. In this way, the policy stimulates the circulation of income in the territory and strengthens small local businesses. This mechanism brings the program closer to experiences related to solidarity economy and territorial finance (Singer, 2018; Morais; Costa, 2021).

In this context, this article aims to analyze the social and economic impacts of the Gira Renda Program in the municipality of Parauapebas (PA). To this end, a structured questionnaire was applied to the beneficiaries and a semi-structured interview with the program manager. In addition, documentary analysis of institutional materials related to the Gira Renda Program was carried out. With this work, we seek to discuss how this public policy contributes to the Amazonian territorial development.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INCOME TRANSFER AND POVERTY REDUCTION POLICIES

Income transfer policies have been widely used as instruments to combat poverty and reduce social inequalities in several countries. These policies consist of the direct transfer of financial resources to families in vulnerable situations, with the aim of ensuring minimum subsistence conditions and expanding access to essential goods and services. According to Lavinás (2019), cash transfer programs have become central components of contemporary social protection systems, especially in countries marked by high levels of socioeconomic inequality.

In Brazil, these policies gained greater relevance from the 2000s onwards, with the implementation of programs aimed at direct income transfer to low-income families. Souza, Osório and Soares (2019) highlight that the expansion of these programs has contributed significantly to the reduction of poverty and income inequality in the country. In addition, such policies have also expanded access to basic public services, such as education and health, contributing to improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations.

Another important aspect refers to the impact of these policies on the food conditions of beneficiary families. Studies indicate that income transfer programs contribute to reducing food insecurity and improving the nutritional conditions of populations in situations of social vulnerability. In this sense, Mattei (2019) argues that the direct transfer of resources allows for increased food consumption and ensures greater food security for beneficiary families.

In addition to the direct social impacts, recent research indicates that income transfer programs can also generate indirect economic effects. By increasing the disposable income of beneficiary families, there is an increase in local consumption and stimulation of commercial activities and services. Gerard, Naritomi, and Silva (2021) demonstrate that cash transfers can produce multiplier effects on local economies, contributing to boosting small-scale economic activities.

2.2 TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC POLICIES

The concept of territorial development, according to Monteiro Neto, Colombo and Rocha Neto (2020), emerges as an alternative to traditional approaches to economic development based exclusively on economic growth indicators. From this perspective, development is understood as a multidimensional process that involves economic, social, institutional and spatial aspects. For the authors Monteiro Neto, Colombo and Rocha Neto (2020), territory is the space of interaction between social actors, institutions and productive activities.

In this context, public policies can play an important role in promoting territorial development. By stimulating local economic activities and expanding opportunities for social inclusion, these policies contribute to reducing regional inequalities and strengthening territorial economies. According to Monteiro Neto, Colombo and Rocha Neto (2020), territorial development depends on the ability to articulate public policies, local economic initiatives and social participation.

In the Brazilian case, territorial inequalities are strongly related to the concentration of economic activities and the unequal distribution of infrastructure and public services. Municipalities located in peripheral regions or dependent on extractive activities often show economic growth accompanied by persistent social inequalities. This dynamic reinforces the importance of public policies aimed at promoting more balanced territorial development (Araújo, 2019).

The literature highlights that territorial development involves processes of social and institutional construction that depend on the participation of different local actors. In this sense, public policies can act as instruments for coordinating and promoting development strategies capable of strengthening the economic and social capacities of the territories (Dallabrida, 2020).

2.3 SOLIDARITY ECONOMY AND CIRCULATION OF INCOME IN THE TERRITORY

The solidarity economy has been pointed out as a relevant strategy to promote productive inclusion and strengthen territorial economies. Unlike traditional forms of economic organization, based on competition and profit maximization, the solidarity economy is based on principles of cooperation, self-management and solidarity. Singer (2018) highlights that solidarity economy initiatives can expand opportunities for job and income generation, especially in contexts marked by social inequalities.

Cooperatives, productive associations and solidarity economy networks are instruments capable of strengthening economic relations based on cooperation among participants. According to Morais and Costa (2021), these initiatives contribute to strengthening territorial economic circuits and expanding opportunities for productive inclusion in local communities.

Another important aspect refers to the circulation of income within the territory itself. Solidarity economy experiences often seek to stimulate consumption in local establishments, reducing dependence on external economic flows. In this sense, França Filho and Laville (2020) argue that the local circulation of resources is a central element for strengthening territorial economies and promoting sustainable socioeconomic development.

In this context, the articulation between income transfer policies and solidarity economy initiatives can amplify the impacts of these policies on territorial development. By stimulating consumption in local establishments and strengthening community economic networks, these policies contribute to boosting territorial economies and expanding opportunities for productive inclusion (Morais; Costa, 2021).

2.4 MINING, INEQUALITY AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMAZON

In the Amazonian context, the relationship between economic growth and social inequality has specific characteristics. Municipalities that have strong economic dynamism associated with the exploitation of natural resources often coexist with persistent social inequalities. Monteiro Neto, Colombo and Rocha Neto (2020) highlight that municipalities dependent on extractive activities tend to present high economic growth accompanied by fragility in the local productive structure.

The expansion of mining in the Brazilian Amazon has generated significant economic growth in several municipalities, especially those located in areas of mineral exploration. However, this growth has not always been accompanied by proportional improvements in the living conditions of the local population. According to Costa and Jesus (2020), mining

municipalities often have significant social inequalities, associated with income concentration and dependence on extractive activities

This phenomenon has also been described in the literature as a development model based on economic enclaves, in which extractive activities generate a large volume of wealth with reduced local productive chains. As a result, economic growth can coexist with high levels of poverty and social inequality in mining territories (Monteiro Neto; Columbus; Rocha Neto, 2020).

In this scenario, public policies aimed at reducing social vulnerability become fundamental. Income transfer programs can contribute to reducing social inequalities and stimulating the circulation of resources in the local economy. Gerard, Naritomi, and Silva (2021) highlight that the increase in the income of beneficiary families tends to stimulate local consumption, strengthening small commercial establishments and boosting territorial economies.

In this way, income transfer policies can contribute to broader processes of territorial development, especially when articulated with strategies of productive inclusion, solidarity economy, and strengthening of local economies (Morais; Costa, 2021).

3 METHODOLOGY

The present research is characterized as applied, descriptive in nature and with a qualitative approach. According to Gil (2019), descriptive research aims to analyze characteristics of a certain phenomenon or population, seeking to understand relationships and patterns present in the investigated reality. This study sought to analyze the social and economic impacts of the Gira Renda Program in the municipality of Parauapebas (PA) and discuss its contribution to territorial development.

The qualitative approach was adopted because it allows us to understand perceptions, experiences and interpretations of the subjects involved in the public policy analyzed. According to Minayo (2021), qualitative research makes it possible to investigate complex social phenomena based on the interpretation of the meanings attributed by individuals to their experiences. Thus, this type of approach is adequate to analyze public policies and their effects on the living conditions of the population.

The research was carried out in the municipality of Parauapebas, located in the southeast of the state of Pará, a region characterized by strong economic dynamism associated with mining activity. Despite the economic growth observed in recent decades, the municipality presents important challenges related to social inequality and the economic vulnerability of portions of the population.

Data collection was carried out using two main instruments: a structured questionnaire applied to the beneficiaries and a semi-structured interview with the program manager. The fieldwork was carried out in 2025, with the application of the questionnaires between the months of March and April. The sample population was composed of beneficiaries of the Gira Renda program and the selection of participants occurred in a non-probabilistic manner, considering the availability and access to the respondents.

The questionnaire sought to identify the socioeconomic profile of the beneficiaries, as well as to understand how the benefit received contributed to improving their living conditions. A total of 20 responses were collected. The interview aimed to understand institutional aspects related to the implementation of the program, including its objectives, functioning and challenges

In addition to the collection of primary data, documentary analysis of institutional materials related to the Gira Renda Program was also carried out, including municipal legislation, institutional reports and information made available by public agencies. Document analysis allows us to complement the information obtained through interviews and questionnaires, contributing to broaden the understanding of the investigated phenomenon (Gil, 2019).

The data obtained through the questionnaires and interviews were analyzed using the content analysis technique. According to Bardin (2016), content analysis consists of a set of systematic procedures for analyzing communications, allowing the identification of categories and patterns present in the data collected. In this study, the information was organized into analytical categories related to the socioeconomic profile of the beneficiaries, the social impacts of the program, and the territorial economic effects associated with the public policy.

During the manuscript preparation process, a generative artificial intelligence tool (ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI) was used to support textual revision, structural organization of the text, and improvement of academic writing. The tool was used exclusively as an auxiliary writing resource, and was not used for the analysis of the empirical data of the research or for the formulation of the results presented in the study.

The interpretation of the data, the construction of the analytical categories and the conclusions of the research were carried out entirely by the authors, ensuring academic responsibility for the scientific content of the work. The use of the tool followed principles of transparency and good practices in the use of digital technologies in scientific production.

Finally, it is noteworthy that the research respected the ethical principles related to the confidentiality of information and the preservation of the identity of the participants, ensuring that the data collected were used exclusively for academic purposes.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results obtained from the application of the questionnaires to the beneficiaries of the Gira Renda Program and from the interview conducted with a former manager of the program. The information was organized into analytical tables that allow understanding the socioeconomic profile of the beneficiaries, the social impacts of the program and its possible implications for the local economic dynamics.

The discussion of the results was carried out in dialogue with the literature on income transfer policies, solidarity economy, and territorial development, seeking to interpret how the public policy analyzed contributes to reducing social vulnerabilities and stimulating the circulation of income in the territory (Lavinias, 2019; Monteiro Neto; Columbus; Rocha Neto, 2020).

The data indicate that the Gira Renda Program produced relevant impacts on the daily lives of beneficiary families. The cash transfer contributed to expanding access to essential goods. These results are consistent with studies that indicate that income transfer policies act as instruments of social protection and reduction of immediate economic deprivation (Lavinias, 2019; Mattei, 2019).

In addition to the direct social effects, the results suggest indirect impacts on the local economy. The use of the benefit in commercial establishments registered in the municipality stimulated local consumption, contributing to boost small and medium-sized businesses. As Gerard, Naritomi and Silva (2021) argue, the increase in the disposable income of beneficiary families can generate multiplier effects on local economies, strengthening commercial activities and services.

However, the data also show structural limitations of public policy. The relatively low value of the benefit and the absence of complementary policies for productive inclusion reduced the potential for structural transformation of the program. In this sense, several authors highlight that income transfer programs have more lasting impacts when articulated with strategies for professional qualification, solidarity economy, and strengthening of local economies (Singer, 2018; Morais; Costa, 2021).

Table 1 presents a summary of the main information obtained in the interview with a former manager of the Gira Renda Program. The analysis of the report allowed us to understand institutional aspects related to the creation, operation and impacts of the program in the municipality of Parauapebas. In addition, the interview contributed to identifying structural limitations and administrative challenges that influenced the implementation of public policy, as well as perspectives for the improvement of future initiatives aimed at reducing social vulnerability and strengthening territorial development.

Table 1

Summary table of the main information obtained in the interview with the manager

Analysis Category	Key information from the interview	Analytical interpretation
Objective of the program	The Gira Renda Program was created with the objective of reducing the social vulnerability of low-income families in Parauapebas through the monthly transfer of financial resources.	The policy was conceived as an instrument of social protection and fight against poverty. Income transfer programs are recognized in the literature as relevant mechanisms for reducing poverty and expanding access to essential goods and services (Lavinias, 2019; Souza; Osório; Soares, 2019).
Target audience	Families in vulnerable situations registered in the Unified Registry, with priority given to low-income families, the presence of children and people at social risk.	The prioritization of vulnerable families is in line with the targeting strategies of social assistance policies in Brazil, which seek to direct public resources to groups at higher risk of social exclusion (Silva; Yasbek; Giovanni, 2012).
Benefit amount	The monthly benefit granted to families was approximately R\$ 100.00 , made available through an electronic card for use in commercial establishments registered in the municipality.	Even low-value benefits can contribute to reducing immediate deprivations and expanding access to essential goods, especially in contexts of poverty and food insecurity (Lavinias, 2019; Mattei, 2019).
How it works	The resource was used exclusively in commercial establishments registered in the municipality.	This mechanism stimulates the circulation of income in the territory and strengthens local commerce, generating multiplier effects on the local economy (Gerard; Naritomi; Silva, 2021).
Impacts perceived by management	The former manager highlighted improvements in the food conditions of families and greater movement in local commerce.	Income transfer programs tend to increase the consumption of beneficiary families and stimulate local economic activities, contributing to boost territorial economies (Gerard; Naritomi; Silva, 2021; Lavinias, 2019).
Program limitations	The value of the benefit was considered low in view of the increase in the cost of living and budgetary limitations to expand the number of beneficiaries.	The literature highlights that income transfer policies have a greater impact when associated with other strategies for productive inclusion and income generation (Souza, 2019; Mattei, 2019).
Administrative challenges	Administrative changes and contractual limitations affected the continuity of the program.	Institutional fragility and the discontinuity of public policies are factors often pointed out as obstacles to the consolidation of territorial development strategies (Dallabrida, 2020).
Future prospects	The former manager highlighted the importance of resuming the program associated with professional qualification and productive inclusion actions.	The articulation between income transfer, solidarity economy, and productive inclusion policies can amplify the impacts of these policies on territorial development (Singer, 2018; Morais; Costa, 2021).

Source: Organization of the authors through information from the interview conducted with a former manager of the Gira Renda Program in 2025 (2026)

Table 2 presents the socioeconomic profile of the beneficiaries of the Gira Renda Program participating in the research. The data indicate a predominance of women among the respondents, in addition to low family income and a high degree of socioeconomic vulnerability.

Table 2

Socioeconomic profile of the beneficiaries of the Gira Renda Program participating in the research (n = 20)

Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Women	15	75
	Male	5	25
Age group	30–39 years old	8	40
	40–49 years old	5	25
	Other age groups	7	35
Number of children	1 child	4	20
	2 children	8	40
	3 children	5	25
	4 children or more	3	15
Length of residence in Parauapebas	5 to 10 years	4	20
	10 to 15 years	5	25
	15 to 20 years	7	35
	More than 20 years	4	20
Current household income	Less than 1 minimum wage	8	40
	1 minimum wage	10	50
	Up to 2 minimum wages	2	10

Source: Elaboration by the authors based on data from the research carried out in 2025 (2026).

There was a predominance of women among the respondents (75%), evidencing the role of women in managing family income and coping with situations of social vulnerability. Regarding the age group, 65% of the participants are between 30 and 49 years old, indicating that the program mainly serves people of economically active age.

This pattern is also observed in cash transfer programs in different contexts, in which women tend to be the main beneficiaries of social policies (Lavinás, 2019). According to Souza, Osório and Soares (2019), prioritizing women in income transfer programs contributes to increasing food security and improving the management of resources within the family.

Regarding family income, the results indicate that 90% of the interviewees have an income equal to or less than one minimum wage, evidencing a context of strong socioeconomic vulnerability. This scenario reinforces the importance of public income transfer policies as instruments to support families in situations of poverty and social exclusion.

4.1 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

Table 3 presents the main social impacts perceived by the beneficiaries of the Gira Renda Program.

Table 3

Main social impacts perceived by the beneficiaries of the Gira Renda Program (n = 20)

Perceived impact	Response Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Improving family income	Yes	11	55
	Partially	6	30
	No	3	15
Sufficiency of the amount received	Sufficient	8	40
	Partially sufficient	9	45
	Insufficient	3	15
Perception of improvement in the community	Yes	11	55
	No	3	15
	They did not know how to evaluate	6	30
Overall evaluation of the program	Great	9	45
	Good	8	40
	Regular	3	15

Source: Survey data (2025).

It is observed that 55% of the interviewees stated that they had noticed an improvement in family income, while 30% indicated partial improvement and only 15% did not identify significant changes. This result confirms the importance of cash transfer programs as instruments for immediate poverty alleviation, especially in contexts of social vulnerability. According to Lavinás (2013), income transfer policies have the capacity to reduce economic deprivation in the short term, contributing to improving the minimum subsistence conditions of families

In addition, Silva and Yasbek (2017) highlight that programs of this nature act as social protection mechanisms, guaranteeing a minimum income for populations in vulnerable situations. In this sense, even relatively modest amounts can play an important role in reducing economic insecurities, especially when directed to low-income families with a high number of dependents.

Regarding the sufficiency of the amount received, the results show that 45% of the beneficiaries considered the resource only partially sufficient. This data reinforces one of the main criticisms present in the literature on income transfer policies: the limitation of the impact when the values do not follow the changes in the cost of living. According to Souza (2019), income transfer programs are fundamental for social protection, but they need to be articulated with other public policies, such as professional training and productive inclusion, to produce more lasting structural effects.

Another relevant aspect refers to the perception of changes in the community, identified by 55% of the interviewees. This result suggests that the program not only impacted the beneficiary families, but also contributed to boosting the local economy. As Sen (1999) argues, public policies aimed at expanding individual capacities can generate positive

collective effects, strengthening the social and economic development of the territories.

In the context of Parauapebas, this territorial effect becomes even more significant, as the program directed consumption to small and medium-sized commercial establishments in the municipality. According to Singer (2002), initiatives that stimulate the circulation of resources in one's own territory can strengthen local economies, generate dynamism in commerce and expand opportunities for social inclusion.

In addition to the economic impacts, the results indicate that the benefit contributed to improving food conditions and helping to pay basic expenses for beneficiary families. This result is in line with studies that show that cash transfer programs contribute to the reduction of food insecurity and to the improvement of the living conditions of families in vulnerable situations (Mattei, 2019). Likewise, Lavinás (2019) highlights that this type of policy has a direct impact on the ability of families to meet basic needs, especially in contexts of poverty and social exclusion.

Another relevant result refers to the general evaluation of the program, in which 85% of the participants classified the initiative as "good" or "excellent". This result shows the social recognition of the public policy among the beneficiaries. As Souza (2006) argues, public policies that respond directly to the needs of the population tend to generate greater social legitimacy and greater recognition by the beneficiaries.

Finally, it is noteworthy that 90% of the interviewees stated that they would like the program to return, evidencing the importance of Gira Renda for the daily lives of the families served. This result reinforces that income transfer policies continue to be perceived as relevant instruments to address social inequalities, especially in municipalities marked by strong economic dynamism, but also by high levels of social inequality, as is the case of Parauapebas.

Thus, the results indicate that the Gira Renda Program played an important role in reducing social vulnerabilities and expanding access to minimum conditions for survival. However, they also highlight the need for integration with other public policies for productive inclusion and territorial development, in order to expand their transformative potential.

4.2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 4 summarizes the empirical evidence observed in the research, indicating that the Gira Renda Program produced relevant impacts both in the social sphere and in the local economic dynamics.

Table 4*Empirical evidence of the impacts of the Gira Renda Program*

Dimension analysed	Empirical evidence from the research	Theoretical interpretation
Socioeconomic profile	Predominance of women (75%) and family income mostly less than one minimum wage.	The predominance of women among beneficiaries highlights the feminization of poverty and the role of income transfer policies in expanding women's economic autonomy (Lavinias, 2019).
Improving family income	55% of respondents reported an improvement in income and 30% a partial improvement.	Cash transfer programs contribute to reducing immediate economic vulnerabilities and increasing the consumption of beneficiary families (Mattei, 2019).
Food safety	Beneficiaries reported using the benefit mainly for food.	Income transfer contributes to reducing food insecurity and expanding access to essential goods (Silva; Yasbek; Giovanni, 2012).
Impacts on the local economy	The benefit was used in commercial establishments in the municipality itself.	The expansion of household consumption can generate multiplier effects on the local economy (Gerard; Naritomi; Silva, 2021).
Program evaluation	85% evaluated the program as good or great and 90% want its return.	The high social approval indicates recognition of the importance of public policy for beneficiary families (Souza, 2006).
Identified limitations	Value of the benefit considered low and absence of complementary actions for productive inclusion.	Income transfer programs have the greatest impact when articulated with income generation and solidarity economy policies (Singer, 2018; Morais; Costa, 2021).

Source: Elaboration by the authors based on research data in 2025 and the literature on income transfer policies and territorial development (2026)

The analysis presented in Table 4 confirms the role of the program in reducing social vulnerabilities and boosting local economic dynamism. Table 5 presents an analytical model that summarizes the mechanisms through which income transfer policies can contribute to territorial development processes.

Table 5*Analytical model: income transfer and territorial development*

Process step	Policy mechanism	Observed results	Theoretical contribution
Income transfer	Monthly benefit intended for families in situations of social vulnerability.	Improvement in family income and greater consumption capacity.	Instrument for social protection and poverty reduction (Lavinias, 2019).
Circulation of income in the territory	Use of the benefit in local establishments.	Strengthening of local commerce.	Multiplier effects on the territorial economy (Gerard; Naritomi; Silva, 2021).
Local economic dynamism	Expansion of the demand for goods and services in small businesses.	Increased economic movement in the communities.	Strengthening of territorial economies (Monteiro Neto; Columbus; Rocha Neto, 2020).
Integration with solidarity economy	Potential articulation with cooperatives, associations and local initiatives.	Stimulus to the local circulation of resources.	Solidarity economy as a strategy for productive inclusion (Singer, 2018; Morais; Costa, 2021).
Territorial development	Integration between social policies and the local economy.	Reduction of social vulnerabilities and strengthening of the local economy.	Territorial development as a multidimensional process (Dallabrida, 2020).

Source: Elaboration by the authors based on research data (2025) and the literature.

The synthesis presented in Table 5 allows us to understand in an integrated way how income transfer policies can produce effects that go beyond the care dimension. In the case of the Gira Renda Program, the direct transfer of resources to beneficiary families contributed not only to reducing immediate social vulnerabilities, but also to stimulating the circulation of income in the territory and strengthening local economic activities.

Social policies can play an important role in boosting territorial economies, especially when associated with mechanisms that encourage consumption in local establishments. Thus, the experience analyzed in Parauapebas demonstrates that municipal income transfer programs can contribute to broader strategies of territorial development, particularly when articulated with productive inclusion and solidarity economy initiatives.

5 CONCLUSION

The present study aimed to analyze the social and economic impacts of the Gira Renda Program in the municipality of Parauapebas (PA), seeking to understand how this public policy contributed to territorial development processes. The analysis of the empirical data obtained through questionnaires applied to the beneficiaries and an interview with a former manager of the program allowed us to identify relevant results both in the social sphere and in the local economic dynamics.

The results indicate that the program played an important role in reducing immediate social vulnerabilities. The cash transfer contributed to expanding access to essential goods and reducing social vulnerabilities among beneficiary families. These findings reinforce evidence present in the literature on income transfer policies, which highlight their importance as instruments of social protection and poverty reduction. In addition to the direct social effects, the study identified indirect impacts on the local economy. The use of the benefit in commercial establishments registered in the municipality stimulated local consumption and contributed to boosting small businesses.

However, the results also show important limitations. The low value of the benefit and the absence of complementary policies for productive inclusion restricted the potential for structural transformation of the program. The literature indicates that these programs have a greater impact when articulated with policies of productive inclusion and solidarity economy.

Thus, it is concluded that the Gira Renda Program contributed to reduce social vulnerabilities and stimulate the local economy in the municipality of Parauapebas. However, its potential to promote more lasting transformations depends on integration with broader public policies of productive inclusion and territorial development. Future research may

deepen the analysis of municipal cash transfer programs in Amazonian contexts.

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