



## MAPPING OF ORGANIZATIONS LINKED TO THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE STATE OF RONDÔNIA

## MAPEAMENTO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES LIGADAS À DEFESA DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS NO ESTADO DE RONDÔNIA

## MAPEO DE ORGANIZACIONES VINCULADAS A LA DEFENSA DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS EN EL ESTADO DE RONDÔNIA



10.56238/edimpecto2025.057-008

**Gisely Storch do Nascimento<sup>1</sup>, Rafael Norberto de Aquino<sup>2</sup>, Fábio Santos de Andrade<sup>3</sup>, Amanda Santos Lelis<sup>4</sup>, Evellyn Loyane de Souza Pereira<sup>5</sup>, Juliana Faria Alvaro<sup>6</sup>, Thaís Oliva Fernandes Sanders<sup>7</sup>, Naiara Francisca Viana<sup>8</sup>**

### ABSTRACT

This article aims to map the governmental and non-governmental organizations that work in the defense of human rights in the state of Rondônia, highlighting their performance, territorial coverage and areas of focus. The research, of a qualitative and exploratory nature, uses documentary analysis and bibliographic survey as the main methodological instruments. Data were collected from official reports, institutional websites, and public data platforms. The results reveal a heterogeneous network of entities, including councils, civil associations, collectives and public bodies, with action focused mainly on the rights of indigenous populations, quilombolas, youth in vulnerable situations and communities affected by land conflicts. Despite the diversity of actors, the articulation between these organizations still presents weaknesses, especially in the internalization of human rights policies. It is concluded that the strengthening of these networks depends on integrated actions, continuing education and more effective public policies at the state level.

**Keywords:** Human Rights. Rondônia. Mapping. Civil Society.

### RESUMO

<sup>1</sup> Doctorate Student in School Education. Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR), Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Rondônia (IFRO). E-mail: gisely.storch@ifro.edu.br  
Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0000-0000>

<sup>2</sup> Dr. in Agronomy. Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio Mesquita (UNESP). Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Rondônia (IFRO). E-mail: rafael.norberto@ifro.edu.br

<sup>3</sup> Postdoctoral Researcher in Education. Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia (UESB). Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR). E-mail: fabioandrade@unir.br

<sup>4</sup> High School Technical Student in Agriculture. Instituto Federal de Rondônia (IFRO).

<sup>5</sup> High School Technical Student in Agriculture. Instituto Federal de Rondônia (IFRO).

<sup>6</sup> Doctorate Student in School Education. Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR). Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Ji-Paraná. E-mail: jfariaalvaro@gmail.com Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7690-8205>

<sup>7</sup> Doctorate Student in School Education. Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR). Rede Municipal de Educação de Ji-Paraná. E-mail: thaisolivasanders@gmail.com Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1906-0831>

<sup>8</sup> Master's Student in School Education. Professora. Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR). Secretaria Municipal de Educação de Porto Velho. E-mail: naiaravianapsi.ped@gmail.com

Este artigo tem como objetivo mapear as organizações governamentais e não governamentais que atuam na defesa dos direitos humanos no estado de Rondônia, destacando sua atuação, abrangência territorial e áreas de enfoque. A pesquisa, de caráter qualitativo e exploratório, utiliza a análise documental e levantamento bibliográfico como principais instrumentos metodológicos. Os dados foram coletados a partir de relatórios oficiais, sites institucionais e plataformas de dados públicos. Os resultados revelam uma rede heterogênea de entidades, incluindo conselhos, associações civis, coletivos e instâncias públicas, com atuação voltada principalmente aos direitos das populações indígenas, quilombolas, juventude em situação de vulnerabilidade e comunidades atingidas por conflitos fundiários. Apesar da diversidade de atores, a articulação entre essas organizações ainda apresenta fragilidades, especialmente na interiorização das políticas de direitos humanos. Conclui-se que o fortalecimento dessas redes depende de ações integradas, formação continuada e políticas públicas mais efetivas no âmbito estadual.

**Palavras-chave:** Direitos Humanos. Rondônia. Mapeamento. Sociedade Civil.

## RESUMEN

Este artículo busca mapear las organizaciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales que defienden los derechos humanos en el estado de Rondônia, destacando sus actividades, alcance territorial y áreas de enfoque. Esta investigación cualitativa y exploratoria utiliza el análisis documental y la investigación bibliográfica como sus principales herramientas metodológicas. Los datos se recopilaron de informes oficiales, sitios web institucionales y plataformas de datos públicos. Los resultados revelan una red heterogénea de entidades, que incluye consejos, asociaciones civiles, colectivos y organismos públicos, centrados principalmente en los derechos de las poblaciones indígenas, quilombolas, jóvenes vulnerables y comunidades afectadas por conflictos de tierras. A pesar de la diversidad de actores, la coordinación entre estas organizaciones aún presenta debilidades, especialmente en la internalización de las políticas de derechos humanos. La conclusión es que el fortalecimiento de estas redes depende de acciones integradas, capacitación continua y políticas públicas más efectivas a nivel estatal.

**Palabras clave:** Derechos Humanos. Rondônia. Mapeo. Sociedad Civil.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The defense of human rights represents a fundamental pillar for the construction of just, equitable and democratic societies. In Brazil, and specifically in the Amazon region, the complexity of social, economic and environmental challenges requires increased attention to the work of organizations dedicated to the promotion and protection of these rights. The state of Rondônia, in particular, presents a multifaceted scenario, marked by development dynamics that sometimes collide with fundamental guarantees of traditional peoples, rural communities and vulnerable populations. The recent history of the state is crossed by episodes of agrarian conflicts, exploitation of natural resources and rights violations, which makes it imperative to understand the network of actors who are dedicated to mitigating these impacts and advocating for a more inclusive society.

In this context, this article proposes to map the organizations linked to the defense of human rights in the state of Rondônia. The relevance of this study lies in the need to identify, characterize and analyze the performance of these entities, understanding their strategies, challenges and contributions to the guarantee of human rights in the region. The absence of a systematic and up-to-date survey of these organizations makes it difficult to articulate efforts, optimize resources, and formulate more effective public policies. As Santos (2002) states, "there is no democracy without active citizenship, and there is no active citizenship without the guarantee and defense of human rights" (Santos, 2002, p. 34).

The work of human rights organizations in Rondônia is intrinsically linked to the local reality, which includes the expansion of the agricultural frontier, the advance of deforestation, the presence of large infrastructure projects, and the consequent impact on indigenous and quilombola populations, as well as on rural workers. These factors create an environment conducive to the occurrence of rights violations, requiring an organized response from civil society. The proposed mapping seeks, therefore, to shed light on the particularities of this performance and the challenges faced by these organizations in a scenario of intense transformations.

Historically, the Amazon has been the scene of tensions between economic development and environmental and social protection. Rondônia, in this sense, is a microcosm of these tensions. The construction of large hydroelectric dams, for example, generated population displacements and significant environmental impacts, highlighting the fragility of the rights of affected communities. "The issue of land and the protection of indigenous peoples and traditional communities are central themes on the human rights agenda in the Amazon" (Pinheiro, 2018, p. 67), and the organizations studied here play a crucial role in mediating these conflicts and in the search for social justice.



The methodology used for this mapping involved bibliographic survey and documentary analysis. Civil society entities, associations, social movements, NGOs and community action groups that have in their mission the defense of any human rights, whether civil, political, economic, social, cultural or environmental, were considered. The breadth of action was an important criterion to identify the diversity of the human rights field in the state.

Understanding the network of human rights organizations in Rondônia not only fills a gap in academic knowledge, but also provides input for the actions of public policy makers, donors, and partners. By identifying the areas of greatest activity, weaknesses and potentialities of these entities, it will be possible to strengthen the ecosystem for the defense of human rights in the region, promoting greater synergy between the different actors.

In addition, the present study contributes to the literature on human rights in Brazil, by focusing on a state that, despite its strategic relevance, is often neglected in broader analyses. The specificity of the violations and challenges faced in Rondônia requires an in-depth analysis of civil society responses. The research is part of the field of studies on human rights activism, social movements and the performance of organized civil society in contexts of vulnerability.

The defense of human rights in Brazil, especially in the North region, faces historical challenges related to inequality, violence, and the absence of the state in remote areas. In the state of Rondônia, this scenario is aggravated by intense agrarian, environmental, and territorial conflicts, requiring the presence of organizations that work to protect and promote the fundamental rights of vulnerable populations (Silva, 2019).

Thus, this article aims to contribute to the scientific debate by mapping the organizations that work in the area of human rights in Rondônia, understanding their practices, their fields of action and the degree of articulation in a network. Such mapping is essential to subsidize more effective public policies and foster the strengthening of civil society in the Amazonian context.

## **2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The history of humanity is marked by violence that marked the spaces of sociability, the systems of government, the families, among other spaces. Significant changes aimed at social justice gain an initial milestone with the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, made by the United Nations (UN), on December 10, 1948. The Declaration aimed for countries to become signatories, developing and implementing public policies to combat and eradicate all forms of violence.



In Brazil, human rights only began to be discussed and put into effect after the Federal Constitution of 1988, causing the Union, States and Municipalities to create an agenda of humanizing actions of social practices and daily life, considering human dignity and equal rights. The Constitution becomes the legal framework of the process of democratic transition and the institutionalization of human rights in Brazil, consolidating the defense and guarantee of fundamental rights of human beings, especially those who are in situations of personal and/or social risk.

In its Article 5, the Federal Constitution (Brasil, 1988), expresses human rights when it calls for the equality of all Brazilian citizens, highlighting that "All are equal before the law, without distinction of any kind, guaranteeing Brazilians and foreigners residing in the country the inviolability of the right to life, liberty, equality, security and property".

According to Santos (2020), human rights networks are characterized by horizontal structures of cooperation between different social actors, who share common objectives in favor of human dignity. These networks include public institutions, NGOs, social movements, and informal collectives.

Bobbio (1992) points out that the realization of human rights depends not only on legal standardization, but also on social and institutional mobilization to guarantee them. In this sense, the mapping of such organizations reveals not only their existence, but also the strategies adopted in the face of local challenges.

In the Amazonian context, Souza (2021) points out that networking is essential for resistance to rights violations in agricultural frontier areas, mining, and environmental conflicts. Rondônia, due to its geopolitical and socioeconomic characteristics, is a privileged field for analyzing this performance.

Even after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988, a considerable part of the Brazilian population, even organized in the social struggle, does not access a large part of the rights provided for in it. Currently, there is a period in which the "dismantling of rights" is accentuated, and where, according to Telles (2006, p. 100), the most vulnerable people are thrown into a world where discrimination and exclusion are processed. Thus, it becomes impossible to speak of social rights, because:

To speak of social rights would be to speak of their impotence to alter the order of the world, an impotence that is based on the mismatch between the grandeur of ideals and the brute reality of discrimination, exclusion, and violence that affect majorities. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, we could not go much further than noting – and lamenting – the devastating effects of the changes underway in the contemporary world, demolishing rights that barely or well guarantee prerogatives that compensate for the asymmetry of positions in





labor and power relations, and provide protections against the uncertainties of the economy and the misfortunes of life (Telles, 2006,174).

According to Oliveira (2000b), the poor population lives in a period in which there are effective attempts to "deconstruct citizenship", and these attempts "can come through the State, through the private sector or through the very movements that we call civil society". Therefore, a citizen becomes the one who can adapt and obey such codes, symbols and signs, not the one who participates in their formulation. Those who do not obey them become "criminals" who seek social justice through means that often lead to violence.

The lack of guarantee of rights drives people at risk to become violators of the codes, symbols and signs imposed by the State. However, they are the ones who truly violate these people, putting them in a situation of inequality and injustice. In this way, violence against the at-risk population begins when capitalism denies their basic rights to survival.

This population becomes vulnerable because it is discriminated against by the action of other social agents who annul their rights. The State, in an attempt to control the demonstrations that may arise and to minimize the atrocities caused mainly by situations of poverty, creates a series of welfare policies that only guarantee what Oliveira will call the "functionalization of poverty". In a State of Exception, all State policies are of Exception, for example we have the family allowance, which recognizes that the salary is insufficient, but cannot be increased.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

The present research adopts a methodological approach of a qualitative nature, with an exploratory nature. This choice is justified by the need to deepen the understanding of a complex and poorly systematized phenomenon, such as the mapping of human rights organizations in a specific territory. According to Minayo (2017), qualitative research is particularly suitable for investigating the relationships, experiences and meanings that subjects attribute to social phenomena, allowing for a richer and more detailed analysis of the data collected.

The exploratory nature of the research aims, above all, to familiarize the researcher with the theme, providing an initial overview and identifying relevant aspects for future investigations (Gil, 2019). In the context of this study, this means identifying and describing the organizations, their areas of activity, challenges and contributions, without the intention of exhausting the theme, but rather of building a robust starting point for understanding the field of human rights in Rondônia.



Data collection was based on two main strategies: documentary analysis and bibliographic survey. Document analysis, as described by Cellard (2012), is a method that allows the investigation of information through documents, whether official, institutional or informal, enabling the understanding of historical, social and political processes. For this study, data were collected from several documentary sources, namely:

- a) **Reports from the National Human Rights Council (CNDH):** Official documents that provide an overview of human rights violations in Brazil, including specific information about Rondônia. The analysis of these reports allowed us to identify contexts of action and the main agendas of the organizations.
- b) **Academic publications and reports by NGOs such as the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT) and Justiça Global:** These materials, produced by entities with extensive experience in the defense of human rights, provided qualitative data on violations, agrarian conflicts, the situation of indigenous peoples and quilombolas, and the actions of organizations in the state. The CPT, for example, is recognized for its work in monitoring and reporting conflicts in the field, being a primary source for understanding the dynamics of the actions of organizations in Rondônia (CPT, 2023).
- c) **Official databases of the State Secretariat of Social Assistance and Development of Rondônia (SEAS-RO):** Government sources that may contain records of social organizations, projects and programs related to social assistance and development, offering an excerpt on the formalized performance of some entities.
- d) **Institutional websites and social networks of organizations:** These digital platforms were explored to obtain up-to-date information on the organizations' mission, ongoing projects, publications, events, and forms of contact, as well as to identify the network of partnerships and the visibility of their actions.

The inclusion criteria for organizations in the mapping were rigorous, ensuring that the focus of the research was maintained. Only organizations with proven operations in the territory of Rondônia and with an explicit focus on issues related to human rights were considered. This included everything from civil and political rights to economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, covering the diversity of agendas in defense of vulnerable groups. Such selectivity ensured that the mapped entities actually contributed to the scope of the study.

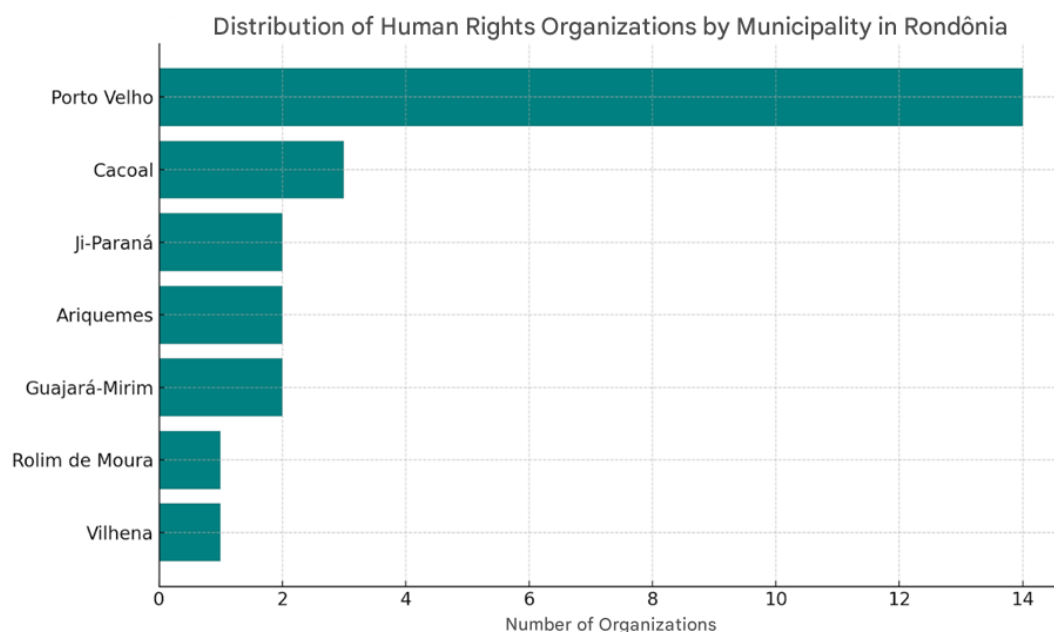
## 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The mapping of organizations linked to the defense of human rights in Rondônia revealed a diversified panorama and, at the same time, concentrated in critical areas. The 28 entities identified operate in a complex environment, marked by socio-environmental challenges and the persistence of historical violations. The analysis of these results allows for an in-depth debate on the strategies, the focuses of action and the gaps in the promotion and protection of human rights in the state.

Figure below represents the mapped institutions distributed by municipalities:

**Figure 1**

*Distribution of Human Rights Organizations by Municipality in Rondônia*



As can be seen, of the 52 municipalities in Rondônia, the research identified organizations linked to the defense of human rights only in 07 municipalities, which may favor the neglect of human rights in cities where we did not identify the existence of networks. Below, we identify the organizations by cities:

**Table 1**

*Classification of organizations by municipalities*

Porto Velho	Cacoal	Ji-Paraná	Ariquemes	Guajará-Mirim	Rolim de Moura	Vilhena
Public Defender's Office of the State of Rondônia (DPE-RO)	Youth Ministry  Human Rights	Women's Movement of Ji-Paraná	Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents	Association of Indigenous Women of Guajará-Mirim	Vulnerable Youth Support Project (linked to pastorals)	Group for the Defense of LGBTQIA+ Rights of Vilhena





Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Rondônia (MP-RO)	Center – IFRO Cacoal	Prison Pastoral (extension of the Porto Velho regional office)	Indigenous Pastoral	Municipal Council for the Defense of Human Rights	and local civil associations)	
State Council for Human Rights (CEDH-RO)	Local Indigenous Movement (leaders and organizations in urban villages)					
General Ombudsman of Citizenship						
Pastoral Land Commission (CPT)						
Kanindé Ethno-Environmental Defense Association						
Association for the Defense of Human Rights and the Environment of the Amazon (ADDHMA)						
Prison Ministry						
Caritas Brazil – North Regional						
Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB)						
Collective of Black Women of the North						



Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Rondônia						
22 de Agosto Collective (LGBTQIA+ Rights)						
Human Rights Research Group – UNIR						

Most of the organizations are concentrated in Porto Velho, with little activity in the municipalities of the interior, such as Guajará-Mirim, Cacoal and Ariquemes. This highlights one of the greatest challenges: the internalization of policies and practices for the defense of human rights.

**Table 2**

*Classification of organizations in relation to nature*

<b>Public bodies and councils</b>	<b>Civil society organizations</b>	<b>Social movements and collectives</b>	<b>Academic and research institutions</b>
Public Defender's Office of the State of Rondônia (DPE-RO)	Pastoral Land Commission (CPT)	Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB)	UNIR Human Rights Research Group
State Public Prosecutor's Office (MP-RO)	Kanindé Ethno-Environmental Defense Association	Collective of Black Women of the North	Observatory of Violence in the Western Amazon (OVA-UNIR)
State Council for Human Rights (CEDH-RO)	Association for the Defense of Human Rights and the Environment of the Amazon (ADDHMA)	Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Rondônia	
General Ombudsman of Citizenship	Prison Ministry	22 de Agosto Collective (LGBTQIA+ Rights)	
	Caritas Brazil – North Regional		

One of the central points that emerge from the mapping is the institutional diversity of the actors involved in the defense of human rights. The presence of public agencies and councils, such as the Public Defender's Office (DPE-RO) and the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP-RO), demonstrates the recognition that the defense of rights is a fundamental state responsibility. The performance of these bodies is crucial for ensuring access to justice and for monitoring the application of laws. The State Council for Human Rights (CEDH-RO) and



the General Ombudsman's Office for Citizenship, in turn, represent important spaces for social participation and citizen control over public policies, as recommended by the Federal Constitution of 1988, which establishes the responsibility of the State in the promotion and defense of human rights (BRASIL, 1988).

The strong performance of civil society organizations is another significant finding. Entities such as the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), the Kanindé Ethno-Environmental Defense Association and the Association for the Defense of Human Rights and the Environment of the Amazon (ADDHMA) reflect the preponderance of the land issue and the rights of traditional peoples and rural communities in the Rondônia scenario. This concentration is not surprising, given the historical and ongoing pressure on land in Rondônia, driven by the expansion of agricultural frontiers, land grabbing and conflicts arising from the exploitation of natural resources. "The defense of territorial rights and the protection of traditional communities are central axes of the struggle for human rights in the Amazon," says the CPT's annual report (CPT, 2023). The presence of the Prison Ministry and the Brazilian Caritas – North Regional also demonstrates the concern for specific vulnerable groups, such as people deprived of liberty and populations in situations of social vulnerability.

The mapping also highlights the vitality of social and collective movements. The Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB) illustrates the organization of civil society in the face of large infrastructure projects, which historically generate social and environmental impacts in Rondônia. The existence of the Collective of Black Women of the North and the Collective 22 de Agosto (LGBTQIA+ Rights) points to the emergence and strengthening of specific human rights agendas, which seek to combat discrimination and promote gender equality and sexual orientation. This diversity of collectives reflects a broadening of the concept of human rights, encompassing struggles for recognition and representation.

Finally, the inclusion of academic and research institutions, such as UNIR's Human Rights Research Group and the Observatory of Violence in the Western Amazon (OVA-UNIR), demonstrates the crucial role of scientific knowledge in the foundation and strengthening of human rights defense actions. The academy contributes with diagnoses, analyses and propositions, subsidizing the performance of other organizations and the formulation of public policies. The production of robust data and research is essential to support claims and evidence violations, becoming a powerful tool in the fight for social justice.

Despite the richness and diversity of the set of mapped organizations, the debate on the results points to some challenges. Articulation and effective communication between these different groups — government, civil society, social movements, and academia — are crucial to optimize efforts and enhance the impact of their actions. In addition, the financial



sustainability of many of these organizations, especially those from civil society and collectives, is a constant concern, as they often depend on external funding or volunteer work. The persistence of threats and criminalization of human rights defenders in the Amazon also requires organizations to develop security strategies and for the State to ensure the protection of these activists.

In summary, the mapping offers a valuable portrait of the resilience and importance of human rights organizations in Rondônia. It demonstrates a robust and multifaceted field of action, but also highlights the continuous need to strengthen the network, expand the scope of topics and ensure the conditions for these entities to continue playing their crucial role in building a more just and egalitarian society in the state.

## **5 CONCLUSION**

The mapping carried out made it possible to identify a diversity of organizations that work in the defense of human rights in Rondônia, highlighting the concentration in Porto Velho and the scarce presence in the interior of the state. Such concentration reflects not only administrative centralization, but also structural inequalities in the distribution of public policies. Although there are relevant efforts in the capital, the other municipalities, especially those with indigenous, quilombola and riverine populations, remain with low coverage of institutional initiatives.

A relevant aspect observed was the variety of thematic areas covered by the mapped organizations, including territorial, environmental, gender, ethnic-racial, LGBTQIA+, children's and adolescents' rights, among others. This diversity demonstrates the potential of these entities to meet the complex demands of the Rondônia population. However, action is still fragmented and often reactive, with few joint strategic planning initiatives or permanent cooperation platforms.

Another critical point concerns the fragility in the network articulation between civil society institutions, universities, public agencies and social movements. Despite sharing similar objectives, many organizations act in isolation, without mechanisms for information exchange, technical support or integrated actions. The absence of a structured and articulated state network makes it difficult to respond more quickly and efficiently to human rights violations, especially in contexts of land conflict, police violence, and environmental degradation.

In addition, the survey revealed a lack of funding and technical support for local organizations, which face challenges in maintaining their activities, raising funds and ensuring the continuous training of their teams. This limitation compromises the continuity and



expansion of its actions. In view of this, it is essential that state and federal public policies contemplate the institutional strengthening of these entities through public notices, agreements and intersectoral actions.

Finally, it is essential to emphasize the importance of fostering a culture of human rights in Rondônia, which goes beyond the legal frameworks and is consolidated in the daily practices of public institutions and civil society. The mapping presented in this article constitutes an initial step towards the construction of a broader and more collaborative diagnosis, which can support the formulation of effective public policies, in addition to promoting the recognition and appreciation of the work of human rights defenders in all regions of the state.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to the Dean of Research, Innovation and Graduate Studies – PROPESP of the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Rondônia for the support.

## REFERENCES

- Bobbio, N. (1992). *A era dos direitos*. Elsevier.
- Brasil. (1988). *Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil*. Diário Oficial da União. [https://www2.senado.leg.br/bdsf/bitstream/handle/id/518231/CF88\\_Livro\\_EC91\\_2016.pdf](https://www2.senado.leg.br/bdsf/bitstream/handle/id/518231/CF88_Livro_EC91_2016.pdf)
- Conselho Nacional de Direitos Humanos. (2017). *Relatório sobre a situação dos defensores de direitos humanos em Rondônia*. Brasília: CNDH.
- Oliveira, F. de. (2002). O trabalho abstrato e as novas formas de conflito. In I. Loureiro, L. C. M. Costa, M. C. Scalco, & M. M. P. Eden (Eds.), *O espírito de Porto Alegre* (pp. 121–134). Paz e Terra.
- Pinheiro, P. (2018). *Direitos humanos e questões ambientais na Amazônia*. Editora da Amazônia.
- Santos, B. de S. (2002). *Pela mão de Alice: O social e o político na pós-modernidade* (9th ed.). Cortez.
- Santos, B. de S. (2020). *A gramática do tempo: Para uma nova cultura política*. Cortez.
- Silva, J. P. (2019). Conflitos socioambientais e direitos humanos na Amazônia: O caso de Rondônia. *Revista Brasileira de Estudos Regionais e Urbanos*, 13(2), 45–60. <https://doi.org/10.34024/rberu.2019.v13.10329>
- Souza, L. (2021). Redes de resistência e direitos humanos na Amazônia. *Cadernos de Pesquisa Social*, 25, 101–118.



Governo de Rondônia. (n.d.). Portal da Secretaria de Assistência Social. Secretaria de Assistência Social. <https://rondonia.ro.gov.br/seas/>

Telles, V. da S. (2006). Itinerários da pobreza e da violência. *Revista Sexta Feira*, 8, 15–30.