

The Conditions of Periurban Agriculture in Porto Velho, Rondônia – Brazil: The Chacareiro Setor (2007-2008)

Ana Cristina Teixeira Alves¹, Adnilson de Almeida Silva²

¹Department of Geography, Federal University of Rondônia

²Department of Geography, Postgraduate Program in Geography, University Federal of Rondônia

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Keywords— Periurban agriculture, Family agriculture, Agricultural production, Chacareiro Sector, Porto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil.

Abstract— The objective is to analyze the condition of periurban agriculture through agricultural production developed in the Chacareiro Sector, municipality of Porto Velho, Rondônia - Brazil in the 2007-2008 biennium. The methodology used consisted of bibliographic research and the technique of data collection to obtain agrarian and demographic information about the study area in the INCRA Report, Porto Velho - RO, in 2008. Agricultural production is centered on: 30.49% in cassava, 27.65% in polyculture, 24.83% in chickens, 94.32% in natural pasture, produced on properties with up to 0.5 hectares by immigrant farmers, totaling 77.30% and from Rondônia with 22.70%. Peri-urban agriculture is characterized by family, traditional, horticultural agriculture based on basic necessities, aimed especially for consumption and practiced by immigrant and Rondônia farmers in mini-properties on the outskirts of the city.

I. INTRODUCTION

The urban population growth process engenders a progressive demand for food, in addition to this, the issues of poverty, unemployment, hunger and food insecurity still prevailing in humanity, especially in peripheral countries.

One of the strategies to combat this situation is the development of urban agriculture and peri-urban agriculture. This work focuses on periurban agriculture in the city of Porto Velho, in the state of Rondônia, located in the Western Amazon, Brazil. Peri-urban agriculture corresponds to an agricultural social movement developed in the peri-urban spaces of the city, developing on a small scale and making use of unoccupied land, belonging to private or public domains. These backyards and other spaces are used by individual or collective small urban farmers, which may or may not be organized in cooperatives. The main objective of this type of agriculture is to produce food for subsistence and/or commercialization.

The research was carried out in the Chacareiro Sector, located in the East Zone, on the outskirts of the city of Porto Velho, capital of the state of Rondônia. The location corresponds to an area of land occupation, belonging to Francisco Militão, since the late 1990s. Historically it is an area of litigation and conflicts, but despite this situation, 76% of the land is occupied by agricultural lots, presenting a valuation rate and land speculation lower than 25%, according to the sample of forms of respondents by INCRA, in years 2007 and 2008.

Agricultural production is based on traditional family farming, mainly aimed at subsistence, and practiced by immigrant farmers from different regions of Rondônia and Brazil. Predominates the cultivation of essential products such as: cassava, beans, corn and rice; livestock is developed in poultry and swine, among others. The problems identified are diverse and range from the lack of land

title, through difficulties in infrastructure, basic sanitation, availability of equipment for collective consumption, to the problem of urban violence.

The objective of this work is to analyze the condition of periurban agriculture through agricultural production developed in the Chacareiro sector, in Porto Velho, in the state of Rondônia, Brazil in the period 2007-2008.

The research's guiding question focuses on the conditions of periurban agriculture, especially agricultural products cultivated and reared in the Chacareiro Sector, in Porto Velho, Rondônia, in 2007 and 2008.

The area in focus is one of the main hardwood producing areas in the city of Porto Velho and faces infrastructure problems, devoid of collective consumption equipment, such as: electric lighting, paving of public roads, school, square, health center, public transport etc.

There are few data and studies on urban and peri-urban agriculture (AUP) in the state of Rondônia.

II. THEORETICAL REFERENCE

Peri-urban agriculture is one of the strategies to face problems in the city such as hunger, food insecurity, unemployment and urban poverty in the world, and is part of the program and actions of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO -UN in combating this dilemma. In addition to the search for quality of life and sustainability in cities foreseen in the actions and objectives of Agenda 21 and Agenda 30 proposed by the UN - United Nations Organization, in which Brazil is a signatory.

But how is periurban agriculture defined? According to Tivelli (2010, p.7) "periurban agriculture is the cultivation of plants and animal husbandry around the urban perimeter or around cities, aiming at local supply. The workforce resides in the urban environment." In addition to this, forestry is one of the economic activities developed in periurban agriculture, which exploits forest products such as wood, aromatic resins, cupuaçu, andiroba, açaí palm, açaí, tucumã etc. Other activities developed are floriculture and honey production.

The aforementioned author differentiates between rural and peri-urban agriculture:

The most important fact in peri-urban agriculture that differentiates it from rural agricultural production is that the former is integrated with the urban economy and the

environment of cities. Urban and peri-urban agriculture are embedded in the urban ecosystem and actively interact with it. (2012, p. 2).

Peri-urban agriculture absorbs urban labor, usually residing on the outskirts of cities, and its production is stored, marketed, distributed around it and in the city center. Thus, both labor and agricultural production are geared towards the urban environment. Food supply is exclusively to meet the needs of the consumer market in cities with fresh and perishable products, such as: vegetables, fruits, vegetables, meat, honey, flowers, etc.

First, the food supply is for the farmer and his family, the surplus may or may not be traded.

The Agriculture Committee of FAO-UN, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (sa, p.5) characterizes peri-urban agriculture: "Peri-urban" agriculture, as used here, refers to farm units close to town operate intensive semi- or fully commercial farms to grow vegetables and other horticulture, raise chickens and other livestock, and produce milk and eggs." Periurban agricultural production occurs intensively or semi-intensive due to the small territorial extension, usually and the horticultural agricultural activity that develops in small spaces.

Periurban agricultural production regarding the use of fertilizers and pesticides can be of organic origin with the use of branches, leaves, animal excrement etc. or of chemical origin, which are normally industrialized and toxic products. Agricultural pollutants are a dilemma to be faced in favor of sustainability and quality of urban life.

The territory of peri-urban agriculture is a transition band from rural land to urban land due to the geographic proximity of the city, the urban perimeter, the periphery and the influence of the urbanization process.

As for the land structure, it is generally characterized by lots, sites, farms, land properties territorially smaller in size than rural properties, they are mini properties of 0.5 ha, 1 ha up to 5 hectares, which may be smaller or larger in size in some cases. It is worth noting that periurban agriculture can be explored on medium and large rural properties, but as a rule, it is explored on mini properties through family farming. And the producer's condition varies, he can be land owner, small producer or not, tenant, land occupant, sharecropper, etc.

Family farming as a destination can be subsistence or commercial and employ a small number of

agricultural workers on a temporary or permanent basis. Most cases of periurban agriculture are geared towards subsistence, in some cases the surplus is sold at street markets, to middlemen, grocery stores, butchers, supermarkets, consumers and restaurants.

Peri-urban agriculture contributes to food security or reducing food and nutritional shortages for farmers involved in its production. It is a strategy to fight hunger in the world advocated by civil society, the UN-FAO, non-governmental entities and the Public Power. Periurban agricultural work dedicated to production can be integral or complementary to other professional activities.

The object of study of this work consists of the conditions of periurban agriculture in the Chacareiro sector of the city of Porto Velho, in the state of Rondônia, located in the Western Amazon of Brazil, which borders Bolivia.

By conditions of peri-urban agriculture we understand how the agricultural framework in the study area was in the years 2007 and 2008, with regard to cultivated products, collected forest products/plant extraction, eggs and the creation of small animals, the agrarian structure, the farmer's profile, type of housing and local infrastructure. This information was collected in the forms contained in the Report of the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform of Porto Velho – RO, for the years 2007 and 2008.

The spatial focus of this study is the Chacareiro Sector located on the outskirts, in the East Zone of the city of Porto Velho, an area of land occupation since 1999, and over the years it has been gradually occupied.

With regard to land use, there is a diversity of functions, such as: agricultural production, housing, riparian vegetation cover of the PiriQUITOS river.

Regarding the generation of employment and income with horticulture through urban and peri-urban agriculture, the FAO-UN(2012, p.1) states that:

Urban and peri-urban horticulture offers a way out of poverty. It has low start-up costs, short production cycles and high yields per unit of time and unit of land and water. Its products have high commercial value. Because it

is labor intensive, horticulture creates jobs, particularly for newcomers from rural areas. Of the 800 million people engaged in urban and peri-urban agriculture worldwide, 200 million produce for the market and employ 150 million people full-time.

In addition, peri-urban agriculture provides employment and income for the unemployed with low income and education who are excluded from the labor market, especially those of rural origin who have recently arrived in the city and who live on the outskirts of cities. In the Chacareiro Sector and other areas of peri-urban agriculture around the world, they offer employment to rural and urban workers. Urban agricultural production is carried out by farmers of rural and urban origin.

Periurban agriculture offers economic advantages in terms of business, such as: the need for low capital and high income in a short period of time, in addition to intensively absorbing labor, generating more job opportunities and contributing to the reduction of urban poverty, sustainability and economic development of the city.

III. RESULTS

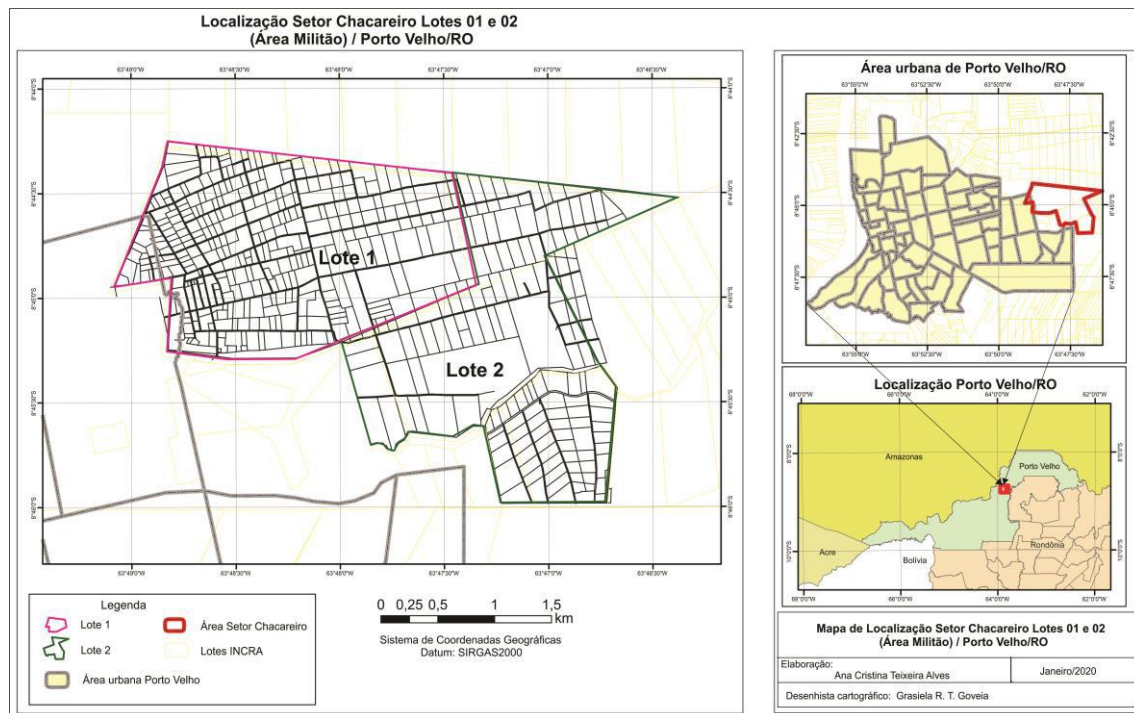
3.1 - The Farming Sector of Porto Velho, Rondônia

The information displayed here was organized from the data tab contained in the forms of the INCRA Report of Porto Velho-Rondônia, on the study area, referring to the years 2007 and 2008.

The Chacareiro Sector is an area of land occupation and owned by Mr Francisco Militão. The occupation process started around the year 1999, and some farmers claim that it was in the year 2000.

The study area is located on the outskirts of the city of Porto Velho, in the East Zone, in Rondônia, in the Western Amazon – Brazil and borders Bolivia, see Map 1. The East Zone is one of the most populated planning regions, address from the working class, far from the city center and which has been undergoing an intense process of urbanization.

Map 1 – Location of the Chacareiro Sector, Lots 1 and 2, in Porto Velho - RO

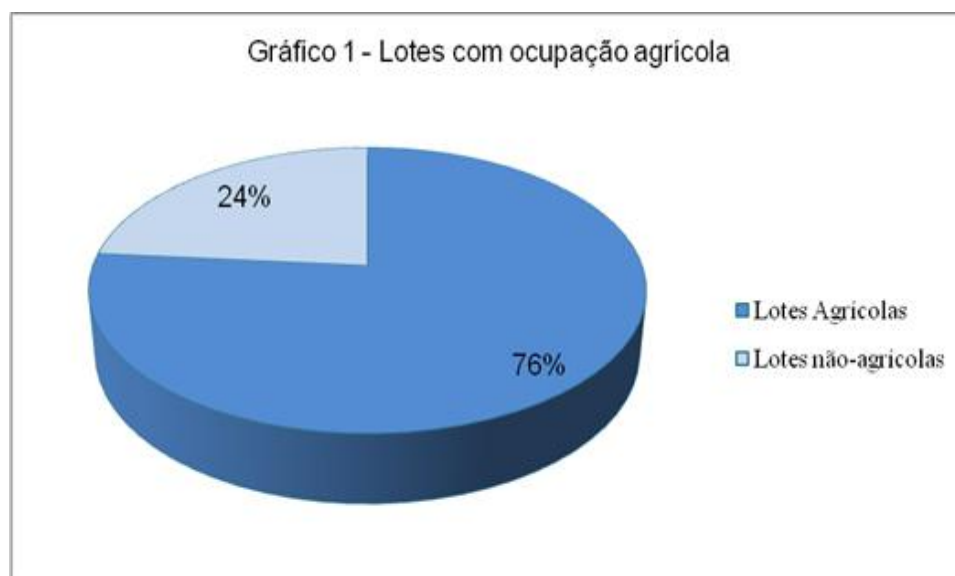


Source: INCRA Porto Velho – Rondônia, adapted by Ana C T Alves, 2020.

The Chacareiro Sector is an area that produces basic foodstuffs, centered on family farming, located outside the urban perimeter and faces increasing pressure from urbanization. It is an area of agrarian conflict, of litigation in which both the landowner and the occupants have tried to regularize land tenure for decades with the Public Power.

Observing Graph 1, it can be seen that 76% of the lots occupied by residents or not, had agricultural activity, demystifying the issue of speculation real estate. Despite the existence of some unoccupied land in the place, this is not exclusive to the area, given that the same occurs in other neighborhoods in the municipality of Porto Velho and in Brazil, in general.

Graph 1 - Lots with agricultural occupation



Source: INCRA, 2007 2008. Organization: Ana Cristina Teixeira Alves.

The use of land occupied in the Chacareiro Sector (76.0%) predominates the function of agricultural production and housing. As for the 24% of unoccupied soil, a portion of it is occupied by a vegetation cover present in some lots and in the gallery forest on the banks of the Piriquitos river.

The Chacareiro Sector is located (12 km) twelve kilometers from the city center of Porto Velho, outside the urban perimeter. However, it limits this perimeter. And it

is characterized by an area of farms that is under pressure from urban expansion and land subdivisions for the purpose of distribution to family members or friends and even for sale in smaller lots.

Added to this is the existence of unoccupied lots occupied by residents who do not carry out agricultural activities but urban professions, such as public servants, see table 1 and other professions.

Table 1 - Exercises public function, according to gender

Civil Service / Gender	Yes		No		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Male	04	2,83	62	43,97	66	46,81
Female	03	2,12	40	28,36	43	30,49
No information					32	22,70
Total					141	100,00

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

As it can be seen, Table 1 presents information obtained from the question on whether “Exercises a Public Function, according to Gender”.

Only 4 men and 3 women stated that they held public functions at the time, being less than 6% of the sample. 62 men and 40 women answered “no” and

together they make up more than 72% of this set of respondents. Another 32 forms were “no information” and represent 22.69% of the sample. It should be noted that there were also traders in the area, in addition to public servants, but they were an insignificant number compared to the land occupants.

Table 2 - Directly explores the area and has residence in the property

Direct exploration of the residence area				Residence area in the property				Total	
Yes		No		Yes		No			
Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
96	68,09	12	8,51	47	33,33	61	43,27		
No information								33	23,40
Total								141	100,00

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

Faced with the question about “direct exploitation of the Area” and having “Residence in the Property” (Table 2), 33 forms did not present such information. However, of the 96 respondents who directly explored the area, 61 (43.26%) stated that they did not have residence in the

property at the time. Older farmers report that it was dangerous to live in the place due to violence, urban crime, in addition to few neighbors close to their residence and a lot of forest. Farmers were somewhat isolated and there were few side lines or roads.

Table 3 - Number of people residing in the property and number of people who work on the property

Number of People Residents of the Property	Freq.	%	Number of people who work on the property*			
			01	02	03	04
01	12	8,51	10	04	--	--
02	10	7,10	04	05	--	--
03	12	8,51	02	02	07	--
04	06	4,26	--	02	01	01
05	07	4,97	01	03	01	--
09 **	01	0,70	--	--	--	--
No Information	93	65,95	18	18	12	05
Total	141	100,00				

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

* há trabalhadores que não residem no imóvel.

** o entrevistado

As for the topic "Number of people residing in the property and number of people working in the property", (Table 3), 93 forms did not present information, which represents 65.95% of the sample. Of those who responded, it appears that the number of people living in the property is greater, ranging from 1 to 5 people. In one case there were 9 members in a single property. working on the property varies more between 1 to 3 members – this suggests that many could be children without proper age for this type of work.

Table 4 - Existence (work) of Home Care Homemade

Homemade	Frequency	%
Yes	17	12,05
No	81	57,45
No Information	43	30,50
Total	141	100,00

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 e 2008. Org.: A.C.T. Alves.

The Table 4, "Existence (work) of Home Care", 81 respondents (57.44%) answered "no", 43 forms did not indicate such information (30.49%) and only 17 (12.05%) answered yes, demonstrating that the vast majority worked directly on their lots. This breaks down the common thought that the occupants wish to obtain land, aiming at its future commercialization, a form of land speculation that prevails in Porto Velho.

Table 5 - Form of Obtaining the Land, according to the type of receipt

Obtaining the Land	Freq.	%	Land Voucher declared	
			Receipt	.without Documentation

Occupation	24	17,03	--	24
Assignment	02	1,41	--	02
Purchase*	27	19,15	11	15
Donation *	07	4,97	--	--
Settlement by the Association *	35	24,83	01	30
Withdrawal (from third parties)	01	0,70	01	--
Exchange of goods	02	1,41	02	--
No Information	43	30,50		
Total	141	100,00		

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 e 2008. Org.: A.C.T. Alves.

* not all respondents informed what type of proof of land they have.

Regarding the "Form of Obtaining the Land, according to the type of receipt" (Table 5), most were settled by Association (35), followed by those who bought (27) and those who occupied (24), in addition to other forms as well. less indicated. However, the highest rate, representing 30.49% of the sample – 43 respondents, did not present such information. As for the receipt, it is observed that few claimed to have a receipt (around 10%), while the others, all those who occupied it, most of those who bought or were settled by association, were undocumented (more than 50% of the sample).

It should be noted that all tables prepared in this context present a significant amount of "no information" forms, through the organization of this sample related to the Occupational Survey of Mr. Militão's Area carried out by INCRA, between 2007 and 2008.

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

The "Year of Current Occupation" (Table 6) was not answered by 31.20% of the sample. Among those who reported, the years mentioned were from 1999 to 2008, highlighting the year 2007, with 37 participants (26.24%), followed by 2004 with 13 (9.21%). It is observed that the year with the highest frequency of occupation of the area was 2007, exactly in the year that INCRA, at the request of the Public Ministry, carried out a registration of the occupants and generated a report.

Table 6 – Year of current occupation

<i>Year</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
1999	02	1,42
2000	10	7,10
2001	06	4,25
2002	03	2,12
2003	11	7,80
2004	13	9,22
2005	05	3,55
2006	09	6,39
2007	37	26,25
2008	01	0,70
No information	44	31,20
Total	141	100,00

Table 7 - Property location by street or rural line

Street or rural line	Freq.	%
Rua Raimundo Cantuária	25	17,74
Linha SantaTerezinha	04	2,84
Linha Mineiros	06	4,26
Linha Santarém	04	2,84
Linha Madre Paulina	18	12,77
Linha Costa Dias	12	8,51
Linha Afonso Brasil	04	2,84
Linha Paniago	01	0,70
Linha Salvador Lira	01	0,70
Linha 01	02	1,41
Linha 02	05	3,55
Linha 03	01	0,70
Linha Vinicius de Moraes	01	0,70
Linha Pastor Tavares	03	2,13
Linha Pé de Cedro	05	3,55
Linha Afonso Silva/Mineiros	01	0,70
Rua Airton Dias	01	0,70
Rua Três Amigos	03	2,13
Linha Jerusalém	10	7,14
Linha Pastor Leon Cruz	01	0,70
Linha Nova Aliança	02	1,41
Linha São Lázaro	01	0,70
Linha dos PiriQUITOS	11	7,81
Linha Kabutiá	01	0,70
No information	18	12,77
Total	141	100,00

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

Table 7 shows a spatial concentration in the Raimundo Cantuária street (17,7%) and Madre Pauline line, due to easy access and proximity to bus stops, the primer street. The concentration of agricultural production and settlement are concentrated on Raimundo Cantuária street and Madre Paulina line.

Table 8 - Area explored per hectare (ha)

Exploration (ha)	Frequency	%
0,01	01	0,70
0,05	06	4,27
0,10	02	1,42
0,15	01	0,70
0,20	02	1,42
0,25	05	3,56
0,30	03	2,14
0,32	01	0,70
0,35	01	0,70
0,40	03	2,14
0,50	15	10,66
0,60	02	1,42
0,75	03	2,14
0,80	01	0,70
0,85	01	0,70
1,00	06	4,27
1,20	01	0,70
1,30	02	1,42
1,40	02	1,42
1,62	01	0,70
2,00	02	1,42
2,25	01	0,70
2,60	01	0,70
2,68	01	0,70
2,83	01	0,70
3,00	02	1,42
3,60	01	0,70
6,04	01	0,70
No information	72	51,08
Total	141	100,00

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 e 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

The "Logged area per hectare (ha)" (Table 8) demonstrates a very large diversity, with a predominance of fractions of hectares, with the apex being the 0.50 ha option, cited by 15 respondents and representing 10.63% of the sample .

Most of the occupants reside in lots with a smallholding of up to 5 (five) hectares. dimension smaller than a rural module, site and

Table 9 - Hectares of areas explored by crops

Hectare (ha)	Crops */ Frequency					Sum
	Cassava	Beans	Corn	Rice	Miscellaneous	
0,01	01	--	--	--	03	04
0,02	01	--	--	--	--	01
0,03	03	--	--	--	--	03
0,05	06	01	04	--	10	21
0,10	01	01	--	--	01	03
0,13	01	--	--	--	--	01
0,15	07	02	--	--	--	09
0,20	04	--	--	--	--	04
0,25	01	02	01	--	--	04
0,30	06	--	--	02	--	08
0,37	--	01	--	--	--	01
0,40	--	--	--	--	01	01
0,45	03	--	--	--	--	03
0,50	07	01	01	--	08	17
0,60	04	--	01	--	--	05
0,70	02	01	--	--	--	03
0,80	01	--	--	--	--	01
1,00	03	--	02	--	--	05
1,12	01	--	--	--	--	01
1,50	03	--	--	--	--	03
1,75	01	--	--	--	--	01
1,80	02	--	--	--	--	02
No information						50
Total						151

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

* Of the respondents who answered the question, some reported more than one type of culture.

In Table 9, it can be observed, regarding the “Type of Crop (cultivation) per ha”, that of the vegetables, cassava was the main highlight, having been mentioned by 43 respondents (30.49%). As for fruit production, 39 participants (27.65%) plant different crops, although the number of forms without information was also significant — 45 participants, totaling 31.91%.

Forms without information are formed by urban dwellers, farmers without production or not collecting data during field research.

Cassava's rusticity, its consumption is widespread in the Brazilian rural area, known as the “poor's bread”. It is a typical family farming crop, and usually cultivated by the peasant along with other agricultural products, such as beans, corn and rice. In addition, cassava stands out in the

Amazon region as a diet, according to Josué de Castro (1984, p.53):

The Amazon region represents, from an ecological point of view, a unitary type of food area that is very well characterized, having cassava flour as a basic food". In regional consumption of water flour with

fish, and added to açaí wine, in addition to different culinary uses.

FAUSTO (1995), states that at the time of the Factories, in the 16th century, the indigenous people produced water flour and bartered with the Portuguese in search of products such as mirrors, pocket knives, daggers, etc.

Table 10 - Pasture per hectares (has)

Type of pasture Hectare(s)	Quantity per property					Freq.	%
	0,24 ha	0,60 ha	0,80 ha	1,00 ha	2,30 ha		
Brachiarão	01	--	--	02	01	04	2,84
Kikuyo	--	01	01	01	01	04	2,84
Without kikuyoe and brachiarão						133	94,32
Total						141	100,00

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

As for "Pasture per Hectare" (Table 10), in 134 forms (95.03%) there was no pasture, 2.83% of the sample cited Quicuio and only 2.12% mentioned Brachiarão. It is worth noting that 95.3% without pasture means that it did not have Kikuyo and Brachiarão pasture plantations, but engaged in other agricultural activities, in addition to cases

of raising animals in natural and non-planted, cultivated pastures. From the "Type of rearing per head" (Table 11), 81 forms (57.44% of the sample) were without rearing, but of those mentioned, the chickens mentioned by 34 respondents (24.11% of the sample) predominated, reared in quantities small (under 50 heads).

Table 11 – Type of creation per head

Type of creation	Heads (unit)									Freq.	%
	Até 25	26 a 50	51 a 75	76 a 100	150	250	290	500	5000		
Poultry (Chicken)	13	15	02	02	01	01	01	--	--	35	24,83
Birds (Ducks)	01	06	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	08	5,68
Pigs	08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08	5,68
Goats	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	0,70
Horses	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	1,41
Bovine	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	1,41
Tilapia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	02	1,41
No creation										83	58,88
Total										141	100,0

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

Obs. One of the producers has more than one type of creation.

Poultry predominates over other creations, including cattle raising. Since that creation is a typical indicator of urban and peri-urban agriculture, farm farming is intensive or extensive. The last animals are raised free in the pasture, in a traditional way.

Table 12 – Place of birth by State of the respondent

Place of Birth/State	Attendance	%
Rondônia (Porto Velho)	17	12,06
Rondônia (interior)	15	10,64
Amazonas	06	4,26
Acre	06	4,26
Mato Grosso	04	2,84
Mato Grosso do Sul	02	1,42
Maranhão	03	2,13
Minas Gerais	01	0,70
Bahia	02	1,42
Rio Grande do Sul	01	0,70
Pará	02	1,42
Ceará	04	2,84
Paraná	07	4,97
Piauí	03	2,13
Pernambuco	01	0,70
São Paulo	03	2,13
Paraíba	01	0,70
Tocantins	01	0,70
Rio de Janeiro	01	0,70
No information	61	43,28
Total	141	100,00

Source: INCRA-RO, 2007 and 2008. Organization: A.C.T. Alves.

The “Naturality of the Respondent” (Table 12) was diversified, predominantly those born in Porto Velho (17 – 12.05%), followed by those from the countryside of Rondônia (15 – 10.63%). 61 forms were without this information and represent 43.26% of the sample. Of the respondents from other states, Paraná (7 – 4.96%), Amazonas and Acre (both with 6 – 4.25%) stood out. The forms without information occurred because the birthplace was extracted from the identity card, not all occupants attached this document, and we also carried out a sample to identify the birthplace. In the 1970s and 1980s, the heyday of official colonization in the State of Rondônia, there was a predominance of southerners, with the Paraná and Gauchos standing out, compared to the Rondônia.

Immigrants from Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul face several land tenure problems, such as: land concentration, land subdivision between descendent family members with fractioning in micro-properties smaller than the size of a minifundio insufficient to guarantee the family's sustenance, agricultural mechanization, frost and others.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Chacareiro Sector, despite being located on the edge of the urban perimeter and suffering the influence of urban expansion, shows that 76% of land use is agricultural. This area is a transition space between the rural and urban areas, constituting a suburban area. And it

has been under pressure from the urbanization process due to urban expansion, population growth and being located close to the urban perimeter. Family farming is the one existing in the place, practiced with traditional agricultural technique by immigrants and people from Rondônia in small farms, small properties smaller than 1 (one) hectare. Agricultural production has a horticultural vocation, based on the cultivation of vegetables, fruit and poultry farming, to a lesser extent on vegetables, hardwoods, swine, floriculture, beekeeping, forestry and fish farming.

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