Trans-Atlantic Platform
Social Sciences and Humanities

Forest citizenship for disaster resilience: learning from COVID-19

Brazilian Amazon

Lead PI: **Luke Parry**
Brazil: Rodrigo Martins; USA: Peter Newton

Brief introduction (me)

- Reader in Environmental Social Sciences, Lancaster Environment Centre, UK

- On sabbatical

- Hosted by INEAF (some teaching on citizenship and health inequities), and research in Amazonas

- Living in Colombian Amazon

Belém do Pará, Brasil

Belen dos Andaquies, Caquetá

Main project partners & institutions

- *Very happy to put you in touch*

Lancaster University

L Parry   J Fraser

King's College London

A Souza Santos

CU Boulder

P Newton

ufscar

R Martins   J Pires

UFABC

T Morello

USP

FGV

L Barberia   G Lotta

M Torres   T Jacauna   J Orellana

UFAM   FIOCRUZ   IFAM Campus Maués

Aims & objectives of FORTE

Seeks to advance comprehension of, and improve, forest peoples' capacity for recovery, renewal and resilience from COVID-19 and future disasters.
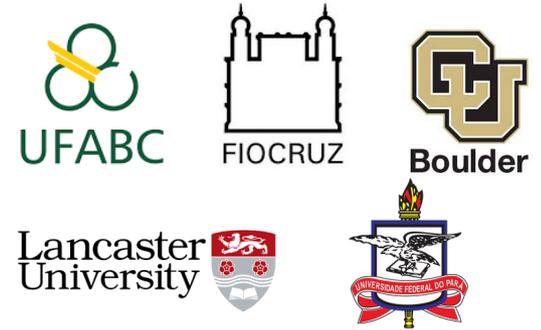
Objectives:

3 INTER-LINKED WORK PACKAGES

(1) **quantify the linkages** between forest citizenship and COVID-19 resilience;

(2) **understand practices** of forest citizenship in relation to COVID-19 experiences;

(3) **understand and disseminate learning** on the conditions for promoting forest citizenship and enhancing disaster resilience across Amazonia.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY; HUMAN GEOGRAPHY; POLITICAL SCIENCES; SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY; ANTHROPOLOGY; ECONOMICS; AGRARIAN STUDIES; ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL SCIENCE

Examples of our research to-date

1) **Qualifying and quantifying 'forest citizenship'**

2) **Did forest citizenship mitigate COVID-19 health outcomes?**

3) Understanding socio-political organization & experiences during the pandemic (RESEX Iriri, Pará)

4) Institutional arrangements & rural healthcare provision

5) Forest citizenship through territorial struggles? (*Territorio de Uso Comun*, Rio Madeira, Amazonas)

Work Package 1

Main institutions in these examples

Differentiated citizenship in Brazil

- Brazilian Constitution confers universal rights (e.g., to health, quality education), yet marginalized forest-dwellers often unable to achieve these.

- Might **struggles for territorial recognition and social inclusion** emancipate forest-dwellers by solidifying their **'right to have rights'** as members of Brazilian society?

Example 1a: (Re)conceptualizing forest citizenship (2-step)

i. **Status of FC.** Represents bundle of rights,with territorial recognition as a precursor. Reflects demands that individuals + groups are recognised by different state and/or multilateral institutions and socially included. Then…

ii. **Practices of FC.** A set of shifting relationships involving those with territorial recognition as forest-dwellers, related to the claiming of rights from the state & other institutions.

Caveat!!

Jesse Souza

(Formal rights matter but must be actionable)

Somers (2008); Arendt (1948/1979); Bertorelli et al. 2017

Phase 1b: Quantifying Forest Citizenship

- Use FC **status**: recognition of people's territorial rights as different kinds of traditional river-dwellers (sometimes plus forest conservation logics).

- We identify **territorial categories** with self-organization in creation, + participatory governance.

Extractivist Sustainable Environmental Reserve Development settlements *(RESEX)* Reserves *(RDS)* *(PAE, PDS, PAF, PAEX)*

Quilombos
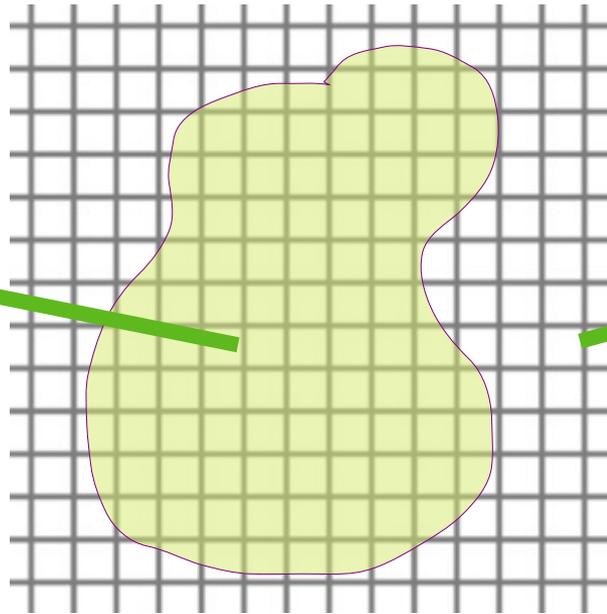
Indigenous Lands *(TI)*

Territories inhabited by Forest Citizens

Forest citizens are subset of Forest Proximate People (Newton et al. 2020)

1) Calculate population size **in** each territory + Forest Proximate People living **outside** territories.

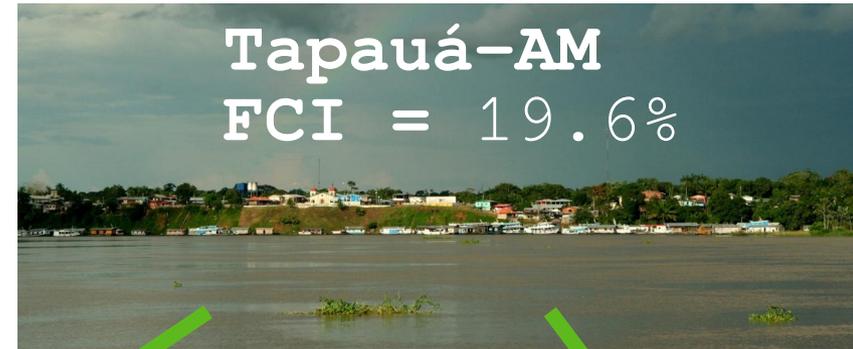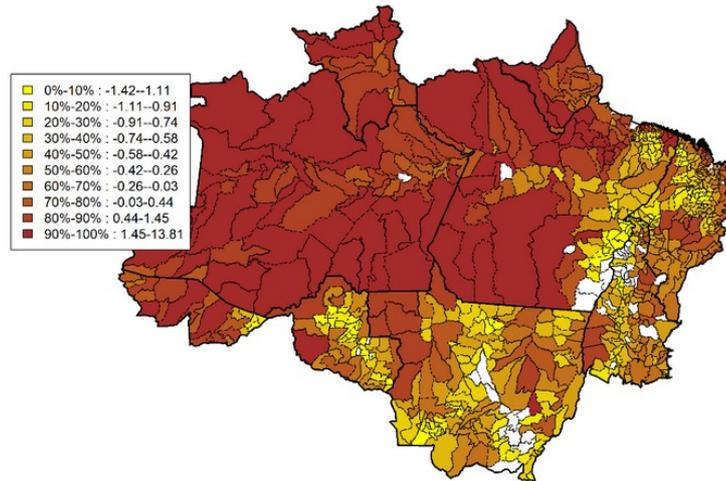

e.g. people living in a *Terra Indigena*

1km x 1km

FPP living out of our selected territories

Quantifying FC intensity in municipalities

- Legal Amazon has ~822,774 ± 5,469 forest citizens

- Overall FC 'intensity' = **12% of rural Amazonians**

- Municipalities key to service delivery and governance in decentralized Brazil

(772 municipalities)

Tapauá-AM
FCI = 19.6%

0%-10% : -1.42--1.11
10%-20% : -1.11--0.91
20%-30% : -0.91--0.74
30%-40% : -0.74--0.58
40%-50% : -0.58--0.42
50%-60% : -0.42--0.26
60%-70% : -0.26--0.03
70%-80% : -0.03-0.44
80%-90% : 0.44-1.45
90%-100% : 1.45-13.81

6,802

1,657

EXAMPLE 2: Did a higher intensity of Forest Citizenship mitigate the health impacts of COVID-19?

- Municipality-scale analysis

- Controlled for health resources (people + infrastructure), governance quality, State & NGO presence, remoteness from major cities

- 2006-2022: respiratory hospitalizations; all-cause mortality; COVID-specific outcomes

Which mechanisms _might_ link greater forest citizenship & improved health outcomes?

- **Greater prosperity** & improved **social determinants** of health, so lower vulnerability

- Successful **lobbying** for improved access to quality **healthcare**

- Greater **presence of the State** (or NGOs), so improved access to quality healthcare

- Stronger **community cohesion**, **& self-organization** during the pandemic and other crises

- Stronger local municipal accountability & **better governance**, including health governance

ANALYSES & INTERPRETATION
ON-GOING!!!!

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Work Package 2

Main institutions in these examples

EXAMPLE 3: **Understanding <u>rural</u> socio-political organization & experiences during the pandemic**

- **<u>Iriri Extractivist Reserve (RESEX), Pará</u>**

- Visits in Nov./Dec. 2022 & May 2023

(1) presented research proposal to the Extraordinary Assembly; obtain authorization for research; general mapping and first contacts with residents and local organizations.

2) qualitative interviews w/ residents of the Iriri Resex and Vila de Maribel (outside); obtain authorization from the community leadership to carry out the research in Maribel.

<u>Manaus</u>

- Visited Dec. 2022)

defined the empirical universe to be worked on in **Amazonas.** We defined the **Unini Resex**. NEXT FIELDWORK...

Community socio-political organization
(creation of the RESEX; confronting COVID-19; networks & linkages (local, external)

Experiences & changes in daily lives, households
(household relations; access to healthcare)

16 interviews

EXAMPLE 4: Institutional arrangements & rural healthcare provision

- Urban fieldwork in <u>Pará</u> (May '22)<u> then Amazonas</u>
- <u>Matched to municipalities of Example 3 fieldwork</u>
- Aims & approaches

  - Mapping actor networks offering health services to Resex populations, focusing on *Sistema Único de Saúde* (SUS);

  - Capture perceptions re: citizenship and the rights of Resex populations;

  - Map formal spaces for social participation and interests aggregation around public health services;

  - Understand pandemic impacts.

Urban (Altamira) provisional results

- **15 (fifteen) interviews** e.g. Municipal Health Department of Altamira, health NGOs, Residents Associations.

- Healthcare access for 'forest citizens' <u>not seen as guaranteed or recognized right</u> by local government. Instead, healthcare services from lengthy negotiation and mobilization process, facilitated **by NGOs.** Outside of the *Sistema Único de Saúde* (SUS).

- <u>SUS financing structure & rules</u> (team composition, equipment, infrastructure) obstacles to providing healthcare services to forest-dwellers.

- **No effective public strategy** for providing healthcare services to riverine families.

EXAMPLE 5: Emergence of common use territory (TUC) on the Rio Manicore, Amazonas

- 1st such territory in Brazil.

- Fraser's PhD fieldwork location (2006-2008, ..2019

- Fieldwork June 2023

- Meetings w/: community leaders association; NGOs

- Attended workshops

- Visited 5 communities. 15 recorded open interviews with key informants, participant observation.

TUC Manicore next steps

- Support democratic process of developing **Management Plan**

- Apply for money for ***Flutuante*** from Lancs IMPACT fund

- Second fieldtrip in July 2024 with UFPA team

How we're interacting

- Online meetings! (whole, as Work Packages, as national teams)

- Joint conceptual thinking & writing

- In-person workshops (Sao Paulo, Belém, Lancaster)

- Institutional visits (SE Brazil, Brazilian Amazon)

- Visiting positions (including teaching)

- Joint fieldwork in Amazonia

What's working?

1) Fortunate: pandemic over in Brazil, & institutional changes

2) Consolidating existing working relationships and developing new ones

3) Time in Brazil with key partners

4) Number-crunching going to plan

5) Getting permissions, and doing fieldwork

6) Amazonian partners (Participants) on-board

7) Developing PhD projects (especially UFSCar).

8) Managing a few institutional changes

Lessons so far

- Budget didn't allow for administrator or online media person etc.

- Getting the balance right (communication)

- Asynchronous teaching across countries and admin committee

- Changes in role/institution, health

- Postgrad students, getting funding, and their timetables

Obrigado, thanks!