



Processo Seletivo 2014
Fase 1 – Prova de Língua Estrangeira
28/05/2014 – 15:00h às 17:00h

Local de aplicação: Auditório do Instituto de Ciências Jurídicas da UFPA

INGLÊS

ORIENTAÇÕES GERAIS PARA A PROVA:

- Não folheie a prova até que seja autorizado pelo fiscal de sala. Até o início da prova leia somente as orientações constantes nesta folha de rosto.
- Os candidatos deverão escrever suas respostas na folha pautada e com carimbo do NUMA/UFPA. Caso sua folha não esteja carimbada, comunique imediatamente (antes do início da prova) ao fiscal para que a mesma seja trocada. Ao final da prova não serão aceitas respostas em folhas que não sejam as distribuídas pelo PPGEDAM (carimbadas). No decorrer da prova, caso venha a precisar de mais folhas para resposta, solicite ao fiscal de sala.
- As folhas ou as partes delas utilizadas para borrão devem ser rasuradas com um “X”.
- As respostas para efeito de avaliação devem ser escritas com caneta esferográfica com tinta azul ou preta.
- O tempo de prova é de 2 horas, contadas a partir da comunicação do fiscal para que os candidatos comecem a prova.
- As folhas de prova não deverão conter nenhuma identificação pessoal do candidato. O candidato que de qualquer forma identificar sua prova (com nome ou outra informação pessoal) será desclassificado.
- Ao entregar a prova, o candidato deverá assinar a lista de frequência.
- Os três últimos candidatos devem sair juntos do local de prova.

Boa prova!



**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM INGLÊS
(leitura e interpretação)**

Leia o texto atentamente e responda as perguntas, **em Português**, que se encontram abaixo:

- (1) Qual o foco do debate realizado pelo texto?
- (2) O que é levado em consideração pelo approach utilizado pelos autores para entender a evolução e a *performance* de iniciativas de gestão dos recursos naturais de base comunitária?
- (3) O approach utilizado pelos autores é apoiado em uma série de escolas de pensamento que emergiram em resposta à aplicação da teoria da escolha racional para a gestão dos comuns. Quais os argumentos destacados no texto que são suportados pelos defensores do approach assumido pelos autores?
- (4) Qual o objetivo da primeira fase da pesquisa de campo?
- (5) Com quem foram realizadas as entrevistas de história de vida? O que essas entrevistas permitiram?

**COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS A NON-LINEAR
PROCESS: A CASE STUDY IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON VARZEA**

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Introduction

The *ribeirão* peasants, who live in small communities along the waterways in the northern Peruvian Amazonia, depend on a wide variety of natural resources. Their long-term survival and development require management systems that assure the future availability of these resources. In this context, the management of natural resources by local communities is an important alternative to prevailing private and state models in the sustainable use of resources. However, because there are many factors that can contribute to the success or failure of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), this can be a long-term and dynamic process that includes performance peaks, valleys and interruptions. We propose that certain factors, essential for the establishment and continuity of a CBNRM initiative, might not be constant through time. This is the result of the dynamic nature of the social and natural setting in which these riverine communities live. For this reason, a community-based management system must be viewed as a non-linear process that cannot be understood without analyzing its historical development and the dynamic nature of the factors that condition the establishment, interruption and resurgence of resource use control. As such, management systems that are flexible in their response to these factors are better adapted to the existing conditions in the Amazon Basin. This paper focuses on the factors that condition the emergence, abandonment and resurgence of a community-based fishery management initiative in a *varzea* ecosystem of the Northern Peruvian Amazon basin.

A Conceptual Framework for Community-Based Fisheries Management in Amazonia

Our approach for analyzing the evolution and performance of a community-based natural resources management initiative takes into consideration the resource use choices made by individuals within their domestic group, the social processes that envelop the individual and his domestic group and the relationships between the individual and society. Because this latter relationship is dynamic, like the management system itself, we believe that they must be analyzed as an historical process in which the presence and interaction of different factors combine to encourage and discourage a group's resolve to manage a common resource. In this regard, we give particular attention to the incentives and disincentives that influence decisions regarding resource use made by domestic units and the factors, both external and internal including ecological factors, that may be relevant for the individual's and group's perception of these incentives over time.



This approach is grounded in several schools of thoughts that arose in response to the application of rational choice theory to the management of the commons. Its supporters argue that individuals are always part of a social group and therefore do not make decisions in an isolated way (McCay and Jentoft 1998; Smith 2000). Rather these decisions are circumscribed by those made by the other members of the group and by the group as a whole. Members of the group create and share moral norms that greatly influence and guide their behavior. In this sense, institutions created for managing natural resources are embedded in the community social and cultural system. From this perspective, decisions made by community members regarding natural resource use respond not only to the incentive of maximizing individual advantage, but are influenced by social, cultural and political factors that go beyond the individual. Thus, the ups and downs throughout the history of a resource management process reflect both the choices made by individuals and at the same time but also to how these choices mesh with and respond to the norms established by the society in which the individual lives.

At the same time, we explore how heterogeneity in the local setting in both social and ecological dimensions may affect the way in which decisions are made and resources are used. This approach assumes that local populations continuously reshape their pattern of resource use in order to cope with social and environmental pressures. Communities respond, then, not only to external conditions and constraints imposed on them, but, over time, may influence and rework them to improve the range of the options at their disposal. These continuous changes in the matrix of environmental opportunities and constraints provide both incentives and disincentives that will likely influence a community's decisions to initiate and continue or not collective action vis-a-vis a common pool resource.

Methodology

This paper is part of a major study aiming to determine factors that condition positive outcomes in community-based natural resource management in Amazonia. It is based in five months of fieldwork divided in two phases. The first phase, which lasted one month (July 1999) was dedicated to a rapid assessment of each of the 14 Tamshiyacu River communities and the 21 communities in the Tahuayo River, all located within the area of influence of the Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Comunal Reserve. This assessment was made to identify and compare community natural resource management initiatives in order to select a case study with a timeline long enough to draw conclusions about conditioning factors for positive outcomes. We selected the lake management initiative in El Chino (Tahuayo river community) begun 16 years ago.

During the second phase, lasting 4 months (October 1999-january 2000), an interdisciplinary team carried out intensive data collection activities. To identify conditions for successful management in El Chino, it was important to reconstruct the historical development of the initiative including its different stages and the factors that affected each stage. We conducted twelve semi-structured interviews with "gate keepers", that is important stakeholders who stimulated and conducted the management initiative, in order to identify the main events and stages of the management process. These interviews permitted us to have an "official" or public version of this history that at times contrasted sharply with the stories told by its opposers. This was complemented with life history interviews with some key community members that provided an understanding of the larger context and the broader processes within which the lake management initiative has taken place. The perspective of external agents was analyzed through interviews with NGO workers, university researchers and other professionals that worked in the area. Other aspects, such as the relative importance of fishing, compared with other economic activities practiced by the inhabitants of EL Chino, were obtained from a household survey questionnaire applied to each of the 41 different households in the community

The complexity of the social and ecological factors that are at play in a lake management system required a long term field study to record and understand the historical data needed. Since informants were sometimes reluctant to participate or had difficulties in presenting events in an orderly manner, a long term study and a series of parallel methodological instruments were needed to untie knots, establish confidence among community members and record all existing versions of the same story. Much of the information required for understanding the role of the different factors



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influencing in the management process, as well as its performance through time, can only be obtained through more informal techniques such as the participatory observation strategy we adopted.