



Processo Seletivo 2015

Fase 1 – Prova de Língua Estrangeira

09/06/2015 – 15h00min às 17h00min

Local de aplicação: Auditório Prof. José Vicente Miranda Filho – ICJ/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.
- Será permitido o uso de dicionário impresso, sendo vedado o empréstimo dos mesmos entre candidatos.
- 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 LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA – INGLÊS
(leitura e interpretação)

Após a leitura do trecho abaixo referente a um relatório do Banco Mundial sobre os indígenas e a conservação da biodiversidade, **responda em PORTUGUÊS:**

- (1) Qual o principal objetivo do estudo?
- (2) Como os indígenas podem se beneficiar do relatório?
- (3) Qual oportunidade emerge da convergência entre os territórios indígenas e as mais significantes áreas da biodiversidade?
- (4) Qual a contribuição da participação efetiva dos indígenas nos programas de conservação da biodiversidade?
- (5) Quais os benefícios do envolvimento dos indígenas na agenda de mudança climática?

The Role of Indigenous Peoples in Biodiversity Conservation: The Natural but Often Forgotten Partners

Claudia Sobrevila

Senior Biodiversity Specialist, World Bank

A principal aim of this study is to get a better sense of what the World Bank (WB) needs to know in order to engage Indigenous Peoples (IPs) more effectively in biodiversity conservation projects and programs. It is in this sense that the reporting is geared to Bank Task Team leaders, advisors, directors, and managers and also government and nongovernmental organization (NGO) personnel engaged in biodiversity conservation programs. Indigenous peoples might also benefit from the report's presentation of tools to seeking international funding for biodiversity-related activities in their ancestral territories. In addition, the report assesses some of the current forms of engagement with indigenous peoples in biodiversity and identifies concrete recommendations for improving that engagement. These recommendations will give Bank management an opportunity to lead the way among many development agencies and governments toward different forms of engaging indigenous peoples; respecting and realizing the rights to their territories, culture, and spirituality; enhancing their environment and development; and satisfying the IPs' aspirations contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The report's findings are relevant to other Bank's programs such as the Climate Change strategic framework and the Carbon Finance initiatives and can be used to incorporate the lessons learned from 18 years of biodiversity portfolio experience into these new programs. The findings of this report support the contention that engaging IPs more effectively in biodiversity conservation represents a win-win situation, as the following concrete examples illustrate:



Expanding Beyond National Parks: Many or most of the world's major centers of biodiversity coincide with areas occupied or controlled by Indigenous peoples. Traditional Indigenous Territories encompass up to 22 percent of the world's land surface and they coincide with areas that hold 80 percent of the planet's biodiversity. Also, the greatest diversity of indigenous groups coincides with the world's largest tropical forest wilderness areas in the Americas (including Amazon), Africa, and Asia, and 11 percent of world forest lands are legally owned by Indigenous Peoples and communities. This convergence of biodiversity-significant areas and indigenous territories presents an enormous opportunity to expand efforts to conserve biodiversity beyond parks, which tend to benefit from most of the funding for biodiversity conservation.

Tapping on Ancestral Knowledge: Indigenous Peoples are carriers of ancestral knowledge and wisdom about this biodiversity. Their effective participation in biodiversity conservation programs as experts in protecting and managing biodiversity and natural resources would result in more comprehensive and cost-effective conservation and management of biodiversity worldwide.

Addressing the Climate Change Agenda: Indigenous Peoples have played a key role in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The territories of indigenous groups who have been given the rights to their lands have been better conserved than the adjacent lands (i.e., Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, etc.). Preserving large extensions of forests would not only support the climate change objectives, but it would respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and conserve biodiversity as well. A climate change agenda fully involving Indigenous Peoples has many more benefits than if only government and/or the private sector are involved. Indigenous peoples are some of the most vulnerable groups to the negative effects of climate change. Also, they are a source of knowledge to the many solutions that will be needed to avoid or ameliorate those effects. For example, ancestral territories often provide excellent examples of a landscape design that can resist the negatives effects of climate change. Over the millennia, Indigenous Peoples have developed adaptation models to climate change. They have also developed genetic varieties of medicinal and useful plants and animal breeds with a wider natural range of resistance to climatic and ecological variability.