



**Processo Seletivo 2018**  
**FAM/ABAETETUBA**  
**Fase 1 – Prova de Língua Estrangeira**  
**10/12/2017**

**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 em edição impressa, sendo vedado o empréstimo dos mesmos entre candidatos.
- Os candidatos deverão escrever suas respostas na folha pautada e com carimbo do NUMA ou do PPGEDAM. 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 deverão ser identificadas SOMENTE com o NÚMERO DE INSCRIÇÃO do candidato.
- Ao término da prova, o candidato deverá devolver o Boletim de Questões e folhas pautadas (respostas válidas e rascunhos) e assinar a lista de frequência.
- Os três últimos candidatos devem sair juntos do local de prova.

**Boa prova!**



## **Natural resource conflicts in the Western Amazon: Implications for community forest management**

A. Duchelle, P. Cronkleton, K.A. Kainer, G. Guanacoma

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Property rights, community forest management and participatory mapping**

Forest management decisions are strongly influenced by the security of forest property rights, and best long-term forest management practices often hinge on strengthening local control over forest resources. Property rights regimes can be conceptualized as bundles of rights that range from access, withdrawal, management, exclusion, and finally, to alienation (Schlager and Ostrom 1992). The holders of certain rights in the bundle can be considered along a spectrum: “authorized users” are those who can both access and withdraw a particular resource, but do not have management authority to decide when or how to operationalize these rights; however, “claimants” also hold the right of management, allowing them greater decision-making power in regards to the use of land and resources; “proprietors” can exclude others; and “full owners” will have all rights in the bundle, including alienation, which is the right to sell or lease other rights, such as exclusion, management or withdrawal (Schlager and Ostrom 1992). Since property rights over natural resources are a key determinant in how people interact with their environment, they must be well-defined, reflect the social goals of the resource base and be well-enforced to promote natural resource management and conservation (Hanna et al. 1996, Stroup 2003, Gibson et al. 2005).

Since local communities are an important stakeholder in managing approximately 25% of the world’s tropical forests, a significant and growing figure (White and Martin 2002, Scherr, White and Kaimowitz 2004), it is essential to promote property rights security of forest-dwelling communities towards long-term forest management and conservation. This is justified by arguments that those who are highly dependent on a resource are more likely to place greater emphasis on ensuring its long-term management (Gibson 2001, Colfer 2005), and that the transfer of property rights away from local resource users and towards higher levels of governance generally eliminates local incentives for resource conservation as a means of deriving maximum long-term livelihood benefits (McKean 2000). Given that communities manage natural resources both as commonpool and private resources (Ostrom 2003) and that these customary rights are often governed by local institutions



(Gibson et al. 2000), it is essential to help communities formalize customary property rights systems in order to empower them in forest management and conservation.

Participatory mapping is considered an important tool for empowering communities to better understand and negotiate customary property rights (Peluso 1995, Alcorn 2000, Chase Smith et al. 2003). This simple, flexible tool is often used by NGOs and research organizations to facilitate the spatial representation of real-world features by individuals or groups of people through maps drawn on paper or on the ground (Lynam et al. 2007). Formal recognition of customary rights through participatory mapping may help forest-dwelling communities: 1) clarify boundaries, which may operationalize the right of exclusion and decrease conflicts; and 2) improve planning, which may allow better access to government support (Cronkleton et al. 2007). However, the facilitation of the 3 mapping process and the context in which mapping occurs, may be more significant in either empowering or disempowering participants than the skills learned or maps generated (Anau et al. 2003, Chambers 2006). That said, working with forest-dwelling communities to better understand and articulate their property rights through participatory mapping may allow communities to further the sustainable management of their forests and forest resources.

Leia atentamente o texto “Natural resource conflicts in the Western Amazon: Implications for community forest management” acima colocado e RESPONDA EM PORTUGUÊS:

- (1) O que fortemente influencia as decisões na gestão da floresta?
- (2) O que significa “usuários autorizados”?
- (3) Por que é importante assegurar os direitos de propriedade das comunidades que vivem na floresta?
- (4) Por que é importante utilizar a metodologia de mapeamento participativo?
- (5) O que leva as ONGs e organizações de pesquisa a utilizarem o mapeamento participativo?