

# How Indigenous people in the Amazon are coping with the coronavirus pandemic

April 28 2020, by Nina Moeller and Jm Pedersen

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Indigenous people in Acre, Brazil. Credit: Gleilson Miranda / Governo do Acre

A 15-year-old boy from a remote region of the Brazilian Amazon, near the border with Venezuela, [died of COVID-19](#) on April 9. A member of the 35,000-strong Yanomami people, the boy was the first known death

among Brazil's Indigenous communities in the current pandemic. There are now growing fears that COVID-19 will wreak havoc across the Amazon.

This fear is unsurprising, given an estimated 90% of the original inhabitants of the Americas died as a result of European colonization, especially through the [infectious diseases Europeans brought with them](#). [Fragmented collective memories](#) of deadly pandemics from the time of distant ancestors still circulate in stories of [magical deaths caused by foreigners](#).

We have worked with Indigenous communities and federations [in the region since 2005](#), witnessing their continuing struggle against deforestation, and the wider fallout from relentless urbanization – [the very conditions](#) that make zoonotic spillover and new infectious diseases [more likely](#).

## **Varied lives**

Well ahead of [government action](#), Indigenous federations across the Amazon launched [extensive campaigns](#) to mitigate the pandemic and its socio-economic consequences.

This is not a straightforward task. Amazonian people live varied lives ranging from communities many days' canoeing beyond the nearest roads to urban existences entirely dependent on constant cash flow for survival; from landowners to landless; and from those who possess traditional knowledge of forest nourishment and medicines, to those who reject the old ways in favor of mobile phones and computer games. The impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous peoples will be as varied as their circumstances.



Oil pollution in the Lago Agrio oil field in Ecuador. Credit: Julien Gomba

For the few who still enjoy functional autonomy in remote communities there is little change: the outside world is an [ever encroaching threat](#) and the longer isolation can be maintained, the longer cultural survival can be ensured.

Many Amazonian people are particularly vulnerable to infectious diseases. They are exposed to the effects of mining and oil extraction and institutionalized racism, which makes it harder for them to access good [education, healthcare, and jobs](#).

## One threat among many

Both legal and illegal resource extraction continues despite the lockdown. Illegal operations are in fact expanding in the absence of an active resistance, disregarding travel restrictions and potentially increasing the spread of infection. Some suspect [illegal miners](#) may have brought COVID-19 to the Yanomami.

We asked [our network](#) of connections in the Ecuadorian Upper Napo and the Peruvian Ucayali regions about local perceptions of needs and wants. While many are out of reach at the moment, having retreated to villages and communities without internet, the message from road-accessible Kichwa communities is unanimous: while concerned about the new disease, a much greater worry is posed by the lockdown. One traditional healer told us: "We have the plants to cure ourselves, but now that we are not allowed to go anywhere, we cannot earn any money."



Medicinal plants (Napó, Ecuador). Credit: Gladys Grefa

Many Indigenous families need to bring produce to market, in order to supplement their subsistence, fuel generators and canoes, service debts, and access phones or internet. The lockdown [prevents all this](#). In the absence of any social welfare or other economic support, this is as devastating in the Amazon as it is anywhere.

Among Indigenous communities on the urban fringes in the Napó, there is a surge of interest in planting medicinal trees and plants in response to the pandemic. However, for the increasing number of Indigenous families who do not have access to land—their territories invaded, degraded, and split into ever smaller parcels—the situation is catastrophic. Unsurprisingly, women and children suffer most, as alcohol consumption and domestic violence grow alongside boredom and desperation.

As we write, Indigenous communities are taking matters into their own hands across Amazonia. They are closing down access routes and [retreating deeper into the forest](#). Whenever possible they escape into ancestral territories, sometimes to places of cultural or spiritual significance.

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