

# Why Brazil's Yanomami are being decimated by disease, mining

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A Yanomami toddler lies on a hammock after receiving medical treatment, at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan. 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros

Severe malnutrition and disease, particularly malaria, are decimating the Yanomami population in Brazil's Amazon rainforest, and on Jan. 20 the federal government declared a public health emergency. While many in Brazil were left wondering how the calamity could materialize seemingly overnight, it didn't come as a surprise to those familiar with the Yanomami's circumstances, who have issued warnings for several years.

The AP explains how the Yanomami reached this tragic point.

## **WHO ARE THE YANOMAMI?**

An estimated 30,000 Yanomami people live in Brazil's largest indigenous territory, which covers an area roughly the size of Portugal and stretches across Roraima and Amazonas states in the northwest corner of Brazil's Amazon. Some also live in southern Venezuela. They provide food for themselves by hunting, gathering, fishing, and growing crops in large gardens cleared from the forest. Every few years, the Yanomami move from one area to another, allowing the soil to regenerate.

## **WHAT IS CAUSING THE CRISIS?**

Illegal gold miners were first present in Yanomami territory during the 1980s, but then were largely expelled. They have flooded back in recent years, attracted by high gold prices and urged on by former President Jair Bolsonaro. Their numbers surged to 20,000 during Bolsonaro's administration, according to estimates from environmental and Indigenous rights groups.

Miners destroy the habitat of animals that the Yanomami hunt, and occupy fertile land that the Yanomami use to farm. The miners also process ore with mercury that poisons the rivers that the Yanomami

depend upon for fish. Mining creates pools of stagnant water where mosquitoes that transmit illness breed. And miners relocating to exploit new areas spread sickness to [native people](#) who possess low immunity due to limited contact with outsiders.



Yanomami women hold their babies receiving medical treatment at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros

"The impacts accumulate," said Estêvão Senra, a geographer and

researcher at Instituto Socioambiental, an environmental and Indigenous rights non-profit. "If (the Yanomami) are sick, they miss the right moment to open a new area for farming, compromising their future."

An AP investigative series last year detailed how the scale of prospecting on Indigenous lands exploded in recent years, illegally mined gold seeps into global supply chains, and mining stokes divisions within Indigenous territories.

## **WAS THIS A SUDDEN DISASTER?**

No. It has spiraled over the course of several years. Eight of 10 children aged 5 or under had chronic malnutrition in 2020, according to a study in two Yanomami regions by UNICEF and Brazilian state health research institute Fiocruz. There were 44,069 cases of malaria in two years, meaning the entire population was contaminated, some people more than once, Roraima state's public prosecutor's office said in 2021, citing data from Brazil's country-wide disease notification system.



An Yanomami baby lies in a hammock while receiving medical assistance at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros

Curable conditions like flu, pneumonia, anemia and diarrhea become life-threatening. At least 570 Yanomami children died from untreated diseases during Bolsonaro's term, from 2019 to 2022, according to Health Ministry data obtained by independent local news website Sumauma. That marked a 29% increase from the prior four years.

There was a greater need for medical care, but services for Indigenous peoples deteriorated under Bolsonaro, according to Adriana Athila, an

anthropologist who has studied public healthcare for the Yanomami, which is provided by one of the special districts designed for the needs of Indigenous communities. There have also been reports of miners taking control of health facilities and airstrips in Yanomami territory for their own use. Local leaders themselves have been sounding the alarm for years.

"The miners are destroying our rivers, our forest and our children. Our air is no longer pure, our game is disappearing and our people are crying out for clean water," Júnior Hekurari Yanomami, president of the Yanomami local health council, wrote on Twitter last March. "We want to live, we want our peace back and our territory."

The recent influx of miners severely exacerbated the disruption of traditional Yanomami life that took place over the prior two decades. That was caused by the introduction of social welfare programs that forced people to make weeks-long trips to collect their benefits in cities, where they often remain for extended periods in squalid conditions, as well as the establishment of non-Indigenous institutions, such as military bases, medical posts, and religious missions, which transformed some temporary villages into permanent settlements, depleting hunting and soil resources.



A Yanomami man sits next to a baby, who is receiving medical treatment, at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros

## **WHAT WAS BOLSONARO'S ROLE?**

As a young lawmaker in the 1990s, Bolsonaro fiercely opposed the creation of the Yanomami territory. More recently, he openly championed mining in Indigenous lands and the integration of native peoples into modern society. Environmentalists, activists and the vast majority of Indigenous groups slammed his efforts and warned of devastating impacts. He pressured Congress for an emergency vote on

the bill his mining and justice ministries drafted and presented in 2020 to regulate the mining of Indigenous lands, but lawmakers demurred. Even large mining companies repudiated the proposal.

Wildcat gold miners, for their part, were undeterred, "because they knew the government would turn a blind eye," Senra said.

Hekurari on Saturday also accused Bolsonaro's administration of ignoring some 50 letters pleading for help. That is in part why some, including President Lula, have accused Bolsonaro of genocide.

Bolsonaro called such claims "another left-wing farce" on his Telegram channel Sunday, and said Indigenous healthcare was one of the government's priorities, citing implementation of a sanitary protocol for entry into their territories during the COVID-19 pandemic. He said that during his administration the health ministry provided more than 53 million basic-care services to Indigenous peoples.





A Yanomami baby is assisted by a nurse at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria.  
Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros

## HOW HAS LULA RESPONDED?

After defeating Bolsonaro in the October election, Lula took power Jan. 1. The change created an expectation that the burgeoning crisis would finally receive attention, said Senra, given the [sharp reversal for Amazon policy Lula had outlined on the campaign trail](#). Indeed, Lula dispatched a team to Yanomami territory last week and on Saturday traveled to Boa

Vista, the nearby capital of Roraima, where many Yanomami people have been medevaced for treatment.

Following Lula's declaration of a medical emergency, the army began flying food kits into Yanomami territory and set up a field hospital in Boa Vista, while the health ministry put out a nationwide call for medical professionals to volunteer.

Marcos Pelligrini, a former doctor within Yanomami territory and professor of collective health at the Federal University of Roraima in Boa Vista, said that he felt relief upon seeing army helicopters transporting food kits.



A Yanomami woman holds her baby, who is treated at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023.

Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A Yanomami adjusts tubing near a baby who is receiving medical treatment, at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A nurse bathes a Yanomami baby at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A Yanomami baby is fed by a nurse at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A Yanomami woman carries a toddler on the property of the Saude Indigenous House, a center responsible for supporting and assisting Indigenous people in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2023. The government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



Yanomamis rest in hammocks at the Santo Antonio Children's Hospital, in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Brazil's government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



Yanomami youths walk on the property of the Saude Indigenous House, a center responsible for supporting and assisting Indigenous people in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2023. The government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros





A Yanomami woman carries a toddler on the property of the Saude Indigenou House, a center responsible for supporting and assisting Indigenous people in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2023. The government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



Food is airdropped from a military transport aircraft to the Surucucu military base, to be delivered to Yanomami indigenous people, in Alto Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Thursday, Jan 26, 2023. Severe malnutrition and disease, particularly malaria, are decimating the Yanomami population in Brazil's Amazon rainforest, and on Jan. 20 the federal government declared a public health emergency. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A Yanomami youth stands between soldiers on the property of the Saude Indigenous House, a center responsible for supporting and assisting Indigenous people in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2023. The government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A Yanomami child hands cookies and an empty bottle to a Yanomami woman carrying a baby, on the grounds of the Saude Indigenous House, a center responsible for supporting and assisting Indigenous people in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2023. The government has declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering

from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A Yanomami youth carries a toddler on his shoulders at the Saude Indigenous House, a center responsible for supporting and assisting Indigenous people in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2023. The government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros



A Yanomami woman carrying a baby, walks next to an Army field hospital, on the grounds of the Saude Indigenous House, a center responsible for supporting and assisting Indigenous people in Boa Vista, Roraima state, Brazil, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2023. The government declared a public health emergency for the Yanomami people in the Amazon, who are suffering from malnutrition and diseases such as malaria. Credit: AP Photo/Edmar Barros

"It's a moment of hope," he said.

But going forward, the miners still must be removed from the region by the Federal Police and environment regulator Ibama, with help from the defense ministry, Minister for Indigenous Peoples Sonia Guajajara told newspaper Estado de S. Paulo.

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