

DEMARCATION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS IN BRAZIL AND HEALTH CARE OF ORIGINATING PEOPLE: A CORRELATIONS ANALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION

In Brazil, the Unified Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde [SUS]) is one of the largest public health care programs in the world, designed to cover all levels of care and offer qualified, no-fee care to all individuals. However, the country's reality limits the provision of services to certain groups, whether due to political conflicts, difficulties in inserting programs into sociocultural realities or the negligence of government officials in serving marginalized citizens. Among these groups are indigenous communities, which face difficulties in ensuring civil recognition and respect for Brazilians' basic rights, such as health.

One of the biggest conflicts observed involving native peoples is the demarcation of indigenous lands in Brazil, contested by political groups and claimed by villages that demand respect for cultural and historical heritage related to the territories. These conflicts influence indigenous health care, interfering with the application of public policies aimed directly at the care of tribes.

METHODS

The steps of the method were: problem identification, literature search, evaluation and analysis of the data obtained. The research was conducted in September 2021. The inclusion criteria for the studies were: articles in Portuguese published in the last five years, which presented considerations about indigenous peoples, social and environmental inequalities, health strategies for indigenous peoples. After analytical reading of the research, we built the object of study to answer the guiding question of this literature review.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The historical trajectory of indigenous peoples in Brazil, from colonization by Europeans until now, has an influence on the social, demographic and health situation of these peoples. The first reference to indigenous peoples in national legislation occurred in the Federal Constitution of 1988 (Constituição Federal de 1988 [CF88]). Chapter VIII Of the Indians, article 231, recognizes the rights indigenous peoples and original rights over the lands they traditionally occupy.

In theory, an area identified as indigenous land should be protected, however this does not happen. Recently, the current National President edited Provisional Measure No 870/2019 with the aim of transferring FUNAI to the Ministry of Family, Women and Human Rights, and demarcation activities to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, led by Rural caucus. Due to the mobilization of indigenous and parliamentary groups in repudiation of these decisions, this item was not approved.

In the field of health indigenous people still find weaknesses in the guarantee of rights.

An example of a setback is the new Decree No 9,597, which brought changes in the management model, extinguishing the Department of Management of Indigenous Health and of National Indigenous Policy Commission, which acted as an interlocutor between ethnic groups and the federal administration.

This national portion presents several disparities, which translate into a worse profile of morbidity and mortality, poverty, malnutrition, occupational risks and social violence. The current situation of insecurity associated with the lack of guarantee of basic rights aggravates the reality already experienced, increasingly impairing the health and quality of life of this community.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the sociopolitical aspects presented allows us to conclude that the vulnerability of Brazilian native peoples, in the face of threats posed by land demarcation disputes, directly and indirectly harms their health. The difficulty of ethnic recognition, access to care for specific regions and peoples, and availability of resources to provide assistance in primary health care disadvantages these groups, not offering basic care. Therefore, it is necessary to reinforce efficient public policies, capable of diplomatically officializing the national indigenous territories, and state support to these people, guaranteeing the dignity of basic conditions of housing, education, food and health, gradually redeeming these marginalized populations and allowing a better quality of life for this important and memorable portion of Brazilians.

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