

# VII Oxbridge Conference on Brazilian Studies

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6th October 2018

St Antony's College, University of Oxford



# COLLEGE MAP

St. Antony's College  
62 Woodstock Road  
Oxford OX2 6JF

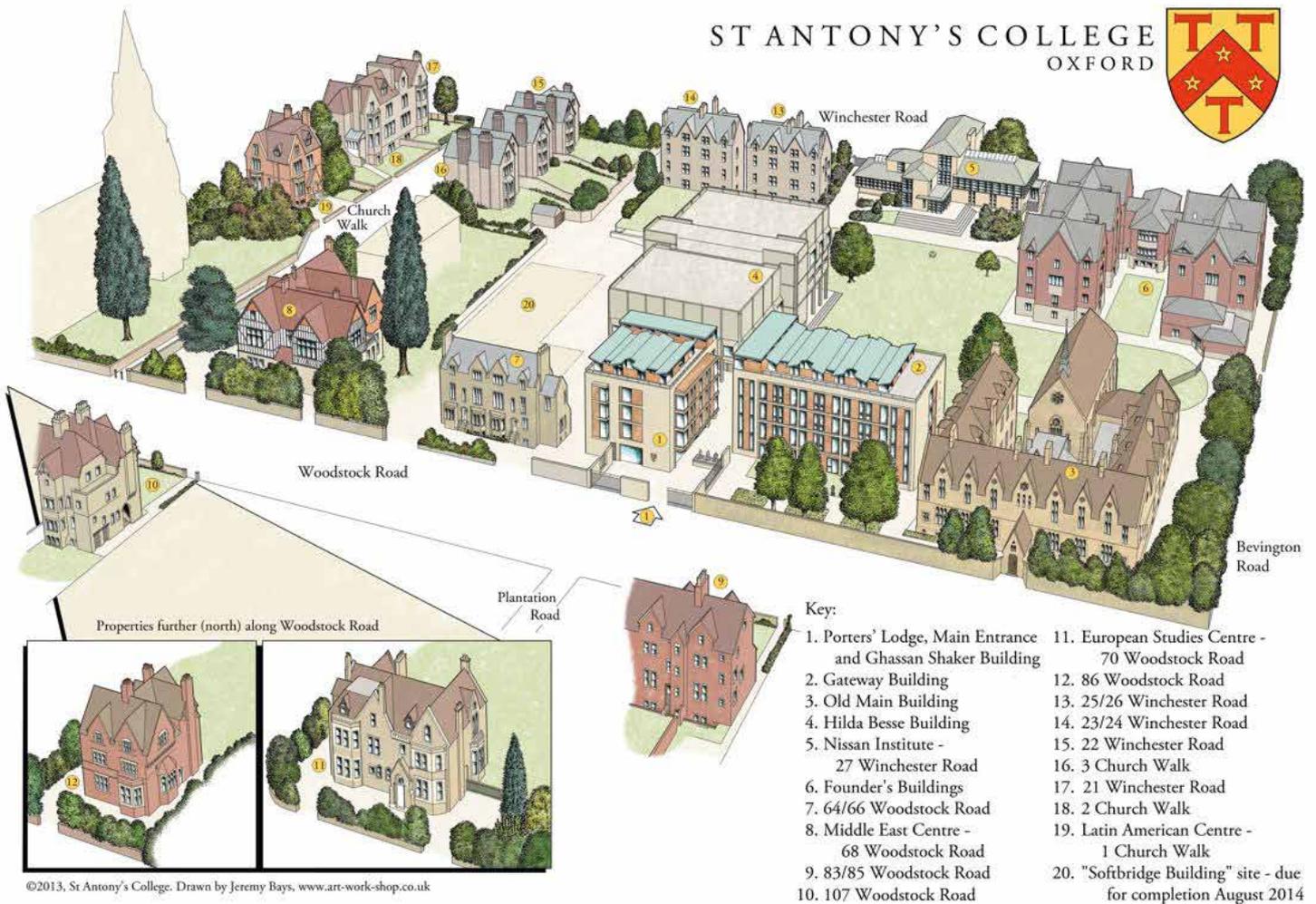
The conference will begin in the Pavilion room where our key note speakers will deliver each of their talks. The Dahrendorf room and Hilda Besse Foyer will also be used for parallel sessions and coffee break/poster exhibition respectively.

The Pavilion room is located on the fourth floor of the Gateway Building.

Dahrendorf room is located on the ground floor of the Founder's Building.

Coffee will be served in the foyer of the Hilda Besse Building.

*NB: There will be signs pointing the way to each room. If needed, please ask for directions at the Porter's Lodge.*



# BEM VINDO!

In its seventh edition, the Oxbridge Conference on Brazilian Studies is a multi-disciplinary event bringing together scholars from natural sciences, social sciences, humanities and the arts, to discuss the impact of their research on Brazil.

This year the conference is taking place in St Antony's College of the University of Oxford on 6th October 2018. Initially as an initiative to strengthen ties between Brazilian scholars from both Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the conference has grown beyond its original boundaries and is now attended by Brazilianists from across the United Kingdom and Europe. This year the conference has been organised by the Cambridge University Brazilian Society (CUBS) and the University of Oxford's Latin American Centre (LAC). In previous years, the conference has acted as a dynamic facilitator of discussion, academic exchange and networking among academics that study Brazil or its affairs. This year's event offers an opportunity to uphold this tradition at a particularly pertinent moment in the country's history.

The organising committee thanks you for your attendance and wishes you the most enjoyable and productive of experiences here in Oxford.



**Camila Zanella**  
TREASURER, CUBS



**Matheus Nunes**  
PRESIDENT, CUBS



**Pedro Vianna**  
ACADEMIC OFFICER, CUBS



**Flávia Bueno**  
SECRETARY, CUBS



**Chris Robinson**  
SOCIAL SECRETARY, CUBS



**Dr. Andreza A. de Souza Santos**  
DIRECTOR OF BRAZILIAN STUDIES  
PROGRAMME, LAC

ORGANISING  
COMMITTEE



Dr. Nuno Faria



Dr. Cristina  
Banks-Leite



Dr. Malu Gatto



Angelica de Freitas  
e Silva



Katarzyna Doniec



Prof. Timothy Power



Dr. Andreza A. de  
Souza Santos

# PRO- GRAMME

**08:30 Registration at Porter's Lodge**

**09:00 Opening in Pavilion Room**

Matheus Nunes, University of Cambridge and President of CUBS.  
Dr. Andreza A. de Souza Santos, Director of Brazilian Studies  
Programme, LAC.

**09:15 Talk given by Brasa**

**09:30 Keynote Session 1 in Pavilion Room**

*Tracking the spread of Zika and yellow fever virus epidemics  
- insights from genetic and epidemiological modelling*  
Dr. Nuno Faria, University of Oxford.

*The effects of deforestation on biodiversity in Brazil*  
Dr. Cristina Banks-Leite, Imperial College London.

**11:00 Coffee Break & Poster Exhibition in Hilda Besse Building Foyer**

**11:15 Parallel Sessions 1 (Pavilion/Dahrendorf)**

See page 6 for split and titles of papers

**13:00 Lunch**

**14:00 Keynote Session 2 in Pavilion Room**

*How sick is Brazil's Healthcare?*

Katarzyna Doniec, University of Cambridge.

*Coloniality of Knowledge, Institutional Barriers and the Paradigm*  
Angelica de Freitas e Silva, University of Westminster.

**15:00 Coffee Break & Poster Exhibition in Hilda Besse Building Foyer**

**15:15 Parallel Sessions 2 (Pavilion/Dahrendorf)**

See page 10 for split and titles of papers

**16:20 Round Table - Elections 2018 and the Quality of Brazil's Democracy  
in Pavilion Room**

Professor Timothy Power, University of Oxford.

Dr. Malu Gatto, University of Zurich.

Dr. Andreza A. De Souza Santos, University of Oxford.

**17:50 Final Remarks**

#### **Dr. Nuno Faria**

Dr Faria is the current Sir Henry Dale Research Fellow at Department of Zoology, University of Oxford. His research focuses on investigating the patterns of gene flow in pathogen populations. He is particularly interested in phylogenetic methods of sequence analysis that combine genetic, spatial and ecological information. Specific questions involve (i) uncovering the spatiotemporal dynamics of human and animal pathogens, (ii) identifying factors underlying pathogen spread and dynamics at different scales (e.g. geographic regions, body compartments) and (iii) investigating the drivers of cross-species transmission and host shifts.

#### **Dr. Cristina Banks-Leite**

Dr Banks-Leite investigates how communities are structured in fragmented landscapes of tropical regions. Her current research addresses (i) which assembly rules are responsible for structuring communities in fragmented landscapes, (ii) which traits are the best predictors of species extinction, (iii) how community disassembly caused by habitat disturbance affects functional diversity, (iv) which species are more important to ecosystem functioning, (v) thresholds and decline of functional diversity and (vi) how the loss of functional diversity affects nutrient cycling.

#### **Dr. Malu Gatto**

Malu A. C. Gatto is a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Political Science of the University of Zurich. She earned her DPhil from the Department of Politics and IR at the University of Oxford in 2016. Malu's research explores questions about the gendered dynamics of political behavior, representation, and policy-making with a regional focus on Latin America, especially Brazil. Her book manuscript tackles the puzzle of why male-dominated legislatures adopt gender quotas and offers the first theory and analysis of gender quota adoptions centred around the behaviour of male legislators. From January 2019, Malu will be Assistant Professor (Lecturer) of Latin American Politics at the Institute of the Americas at University College London.

#### **Angelica de Freitas e Silva**

Angelica Silva is a Brazilian PhD student at the University of Westminster Law School, under the supervision of Dr. Radha D'Souza. She is also lecturer at the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment at the same university. Her research explores decolonial perspectives and subaltern knowledge.

#### **Katarzyna Doniec**

Katarzyna Doniec is a PhD student at the Department of Sociology, University of Cambridge. Prior to joining her current department, she completed MPhil in Social and Developmental Psychology, also at Cambridge, and a MA in Applied Psychology at Jagiellonian University in Poland.

Katarzyna's academic interests lie in the area of social determinants of population health. In particular, her work focuses on two categories of health determinants; macroeconomic policies and cultural values, and interactions between them.

#### **Prof. Timothy Power**

Professor Power is a comparative political scientist with a deep commitment to interdisciplinary area studies. After completing his undergraduate studies at the University of Massachusetts in the early 1980s, Power went on to do a MA in interdisciplinary Latin American Studies at the University of Florida in 1986. He completed his PhD in political science at the University of Notre Dame in 1993, working mainly with the Kellogg Institute for International Studies, a centre that bears many similarities to SIAS. He then taught at Louisiana State University and Florida International University before arriving in Oxford in 2005. From 2008 to 2012 he directed the Latin American Centre, and continues to direct the Brazilian Studies Programme within the LAC.

His research concerns democratization and political institutions (parties, legislatures, and elections) in modern Latin America, especially Brazil. With regard to Brazilian politics, he has written on the democratic transition in the 1980s, on the role of the political right in the 1990s, on the politics of constitutional design, and on recent ideological convergence in the Cardoso and Lula years. More recently he has been working on the consequences of "coalitional presidentialism" in Brazil, and within SIAS he has collaborated on a cross-regional ESRC-funded project on this topic with Paul Chaisty (REES) and Nic Cheeseman (Africa).

#### **Dr. Andreza A. de Souza Santos**

Dr Andreza de Souza Santos is a Lecturer at the Latin American Centre and fellow at St. Antony's college, University of Oxford. At the Latin American Centre, she is also the Director of the Brazilian Studies Programme. Her work focuses on the dynamics of participatory politics and how community leaders, technocrats and politicians gather in municipal policy councils. Using ethnography as a main research method, Andreza discusses power dynamics in council meetings analysing agenda setting, membership, leadership, and voting processes. Andreza's monograph: "The Politics of Urban Cultural Heritage: Contestations and Participation in Brazil" will be published by Rowman & Littlefield International in 2019. Before arriving to Oxford in 2016, Andreza completed her DPhil in Social Anthropology at the University of St Andrews; a Masters in Social Sciences at the University of Freiburg, University of KwaZulu Natal and Jawaharlal Nehru University; and her Bachelor's Degree in Political Science at the University of Brasilia.

# BIO GRA- PHIES

# PARALLEL SESSION SPLIT ONE

Each talk will last approximately 10 minutes with the first in both sessions beginning at 11.15. Questions by the audience will normally be taken after the talk at the discretion of the presenter.

## Sciences/Pavilion Room

1. *Trade-offs between forest production objectives and a pulp mill's industrial objectives: A framework to support the negotiation*

Silvana Ribeiro Nobre

2. *Biting the hand that feeds you: blocking insect tyrosine metabolism as a novel approach for mosquito control*

Raquel Juliana V. Amaral

3. *The role of agroecology in the sustainable governance of tropical agroecosystems: an institutional analysis of agroecological experiences in peasant communities in Northeast Brazil*

Rayane Aguiar

4. *Sustainability assessment and monitoring of biomass production: the case of planted forests in Brazil*

Manuela Czinar

5. *Water-related ecosystem services and river basin management: a case study of Extrema, Brazil*

Cláudia Maria Coleoni

## Humanities/Dahrendorf Room

1. *The Elephant in the Room - representing slavery in Brazil on international mega-events (1850-2016)*

Daniel Malanski

2. *Migration and multiculturalism in Brazil: a debate on cultural rights and new forms of identity*

Aline Houry

3. *Human Rights for the Right Humans': State Violence and Maternal Activism in Rio de Janeiro's Baixada Fluminense*

Amy Jaffa

4. *Speech, divinities and the sexed bodies: linguistic performativity in the construction of gender and sexuality by followers of an Afro-Brazilian religion*

Pedro Eduardo de Lima

5. *Brazil's country image and Brazilian personality: a systematic review considering the cordiality view*

Maria Gabriela Montanari

# ABSTRACTS

*Trade-offs between forest production objectives and a pulp mill's industrial objectives: A framework to support the negotiation*

Silvana Ribeiro Nobre

Environmental concerns bring challenges and opportunities to the forest industry. Sustainable timber and fibers have become increasingly attractive. Global fiber demand is expected to grow by 1.1% a year, reaching 490 million tons by 2030. Following this trend, the Brazilian pulp industry has increased by 5.9% a year in the last 15 years, guaranteeing its position in the international market scenario. Meanwhile, eucalyptus timber became more expensive; sectoral inflation was 1.5 times higher than average Brazilian inflation. In this scenario, forest managers want to maximize their profits by looking for operational efficiency and more productive genetic materials. On the other hand, industry managers want to receive a regular and suitable mix of genetic material to minimize their process costs. To complete the conflict situation, both sides must operate under strong environmental constraints. The objective of this paper is to create a framework to support the negotiation among all stakeholders involved in this decision: how to make a long-term timber delivery plan under a conflict multi-objective scenario. Specifically, it intends to show and interpret trade-off curves among criteria that are being used to support these types of decision. A multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) technique was used to represent a typical scenario of a Brazilian pulp mill that receives 800,000 m<sup>3</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> of wood from 20,000 ha with a productivity of around 40 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>. The criteria used in the model are pulp production, forest carbon stocks, an adequate mix of genetic material, and forest profit. The results show that the cost of establishing an even flow of wood density mix is not higher than the pulp productivity deficit caused by a non-suitable genetic material mix.

*Biting the hand that feeds you: blocking insect tyrosine metabolism as a novel approach for mosquito control*

Raquel Juliana V. Amaral

Mosquitoes are vectors of the deadliest diseases worldwide, transmitting pathogens through its hematophagous habit. In this way they consume large amounts of blood to obtain the necessary proteins for egg maturation. Hence, a huge quantity of amino acids, including tyrosine, is produced in the gut of these insects as a consequence of protein degradation. In *Rhodnius prolixus* and *Glossina* sp., vectors of American and animal trypanosomiasis, respectively, the essentiality of tyrosine detoxification has been demonstrated, opening possibilities of using tyrosine degradation inhibitors, such as Nitisinone (NTBC), for controlling the transmission of vector-borne diseases. Here, we show that NTBC also reduces survival of both *Anopheles gambiae* and *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes when supplied in either bloodmeals or in 10% sucrose (sugar) meals, in a dose-dependent manner. While NTBC spiked in bloodmeals was completely lethal to both mosquito species, administration of NTBC in sugarmeals, followed by a bloodmeal 72h later, had 90% and 80% of mortality of *Anopheles* strains Kisumu (insecticide-

susceptible) and Tiassale (insecticide-resistant), respectively. A similar result was found in *Ae. aegypti* when the same combination of sugar and blood was tested in either New Orleans (susceptible for insecticide) or Grand Cayman (resistant for insecticide) strains. Interestingly, we observed that NTBC also reduces oviposition and hatching rate in *Ae. aegypti*, but not in *An. gambiae*. In summary, these results show evidence of the great potential that tyrosine degradation inhibitors may have for mosquito control as well as other vector-borne diseases. Furthermore, given the alarming increase in the population of insecticide-resistant mosquitoes worldwide, this economically-friendly strategy (does not affect pollinators) could be used as an alternative solution to prevent the spread of resistant-strains.

*The role of agroecology in the sustainable governance of tropical agroecosystems: an institutional analysis of agroecological experiences in peasant communities in Northeast Brazil.*

Rayane Aguiar

Agriculture has become such a dominant land use that the conservation of biodiversity, soils and water resources depend by in large on how agricultural landscapes are managed. The way farmers interact with nature to produce food has implications not only for the environment, but also for the sustainability of rural communities and urban population. Recent studies and policy recommendations have suggested that in order to produce food sustainably while facing the challenges of climate change, overpopulation and poverty, the world will have to invest largely in improving the levels of diversity, productivity, and efficiency of current agricultural systems. One way to do this is by shifting agriculture toward farming systems that reconcile production and conservation, while promoting sustainable and equitable opportunities for rural communities. By taking a multifunctional landscape approach, agroecology can contribute to achieving multiple sustainable development goals. However, transitioning to an agroecological paradigm in food production requires the design of enabling institutional frameworks that provide economic and financial incentives to farmers, expand market opportunities, promote agroecological technologies and participatory approaches to knowledge creation and sharing, as well as expand networks of knowledge exchange. Drawing on studies of polycentric governance, my research investigates agroecological experiences in Northeast Brazil to identify the drivers and constraints of agroecology in the country's poorest region. In this talk I am going to present some of my initial findings and discuss ways by which governments and civil society can support further scaling-up and scaling-out of agroecology in the region.

*Sustainability assessment and monitoring of biomass production: the case of planted forests in Brazil*

Manuela Czarar

Background. Brazil is the leading country in tree productivity but only the ninth in the ranking of countries with the

largest planted forest area. The country is the biggest wood charcoal producer in the world, used in about one-third of its steel production in substitution to fossil coal. However, the area of planted forests has fallen in some regions because of the slowdown in steel production, which faces increased competition from the Chinese product in the international market and weak domestic demand. On the other hand, the pulp and paper industry is pushing the growth of planted forests in other regions. This industry, however, relies mainly on its own planted areas, frustrating outgrowers' expectations to supply large buyers. This, together with the idle capacity in the steel industry, has created a momentary oversupply of forestry biomass in the market.

**Aims.** The main aim of this study is to assess the drivers and sustainability impacts of policies and markets promoting biomass from planted forests in Brazil for the existing demand of the steel industry and additional bioenergy demand that is expected to develop.

**Methods.** Different stakeholders were interviewed and a survey was applied to farmers to find out more about their motivations and concerns.

**Preliminary results and conclusions.** Results indicate that many farmers are demotivated to continue in the forestry biomass business. Most of them started planting trees and producing charcoal because the prices were attractive by the time of planting and some received donated seedlings. Many pointed out that the lack of labour was an important factor for the decision to switch from labour-intensive agricultural crops and livestock to forestry. This poses a risk to the country's commitment to increase the planted forest area from less than 8 million hectares to 10.6 million hectares by 2025.

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*Water-related ecosystem services and river basin management: a case study of Extrema, Brazil*

Cláudia Maria Coleoni

**Introduction:** The growing global interest in the ecosystem services (ES) concept has resulted in the dissemination of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes as an approach to promote positive environmental externalities. PES has been increasingly applied to deliver water-related ES, particularly in Latin America.

**Aims:** This research's aim is to advance the understanding of how water-related ES can be integrated into river basin management. It adopts the Water Conservator PES programme in the city of Extrema, Southeast Brazil, as a case study within the context of the Piracicaba-Capivari-Jundiá (PCJ) river basins. Three dimensions of PES at the city/river basin-level were analysed: sustainability (meeting PES goals and targets); adaptability (temporal, financial, monitoring elements); and scalability (expanding PES from city-scale to river basin-scale).

**Methods:** This research employs an exploratory case study approach with PES as the theoretical framework, based on three main sources of evidence: document review (PES reports; PCJ river basins plan; PCJ forest restoration plan; PCJ policy on water springs); 12 semi-structured interviews with decision-makers (city, river basin and federal levels); and direct observations (technical visits and key PCJ Committees meetings).

**Results:** The sustainability dimension evidenced that the design of water-related PES programmes requires participatory management amidst competing water use priorities. The adaptability dimension demonstrated that mid- and long-term financing arrangements allow the continued provision of water-related ES, which require effective monitoring of derived ES benefits. The scalability dimension emphasised the need to apply appropriate incentives to generate local-regional engagement to scale-up PES, coupled with a set of river basin-level policies that enable municipal development.

**Conclusions:** The research findings indicate that understanding local socioenvironmental, political and economic conditions is key prior to implementing and scaling-up PES. Establishing strong and collectively constructed local public policies allows the sustainability, adaptability and scalability of water-related PES both at the city- and river basin-level.

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*The Elephant in the Room - representing slavery in Brazil on international mega-events (1850-2016).*

Daniel Malanski

The participation of a country in international mega-events invariably aims to expose a favourable narrative of the nation. Therefore, World Exhibitions' pavilions as well as the ceremonies of the Olympics and the FIFA World Cups are international arenas where nationalistic narratives are reused to reaffirm the country's position on the world's scene. By the same token, sensitive issues, that may jeopardise the nation's image abroad, tend to be ignored or whitewashed by the hosting countries in these occasions. This article thus aims to establish a historical account (1850 to 2016) of how the Brazilian organising committees of different international mega-events have represented, or failed to represent, pre-1888 Afro-Brazilians. As Brazil was one of the last countries in the world to abolish slavery, the nation feared to be seen as a backward monarchy within the tropics or to be subject of the same racial bias that was used as a justification to enslave African and Amerindian populations in the country.

In this presentation, we will discuss how the nation tried to change its image abroad - from the failed attempt to present Brazil as a predominantly white Latin nation (a heiress of classic Europe) to the myth of racial democracy. Therefore - from the symbolic annihilation of the Afro-Brazilian slaves to the Dionysian representations of Brazilian capoeiristas - we will see how the image of enslaved Afro-Brazilians has changed in accordance with the interests of dominant national elites and the evolution of human rights in the West. To do it so, we will analyse the representations of pre-1888 Afro-Brazilians in the Universal Exhibitions of the nineteenth century, the World Cups of 1950 and 2014 as well as the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympics.

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*Migration and multiculturalism in Brazil: a debate on cultural rights and new forms of identity*

Aline Khoury

The presentation proposes new perspectives on multiculturalism based on Brazilian migration policies during the last century, analyzing the consequences of these policies for the notions of identity of the main ethnic groups

in Brazil. Firstly, it analyzes the construction and promotion of the image of Brazilian people as miscigenated, in order to avoid ethnic isolation that could generate insurgencies among newly arrived immigrants. It also discusses policies' homogenizing treatment for Asian, Arab, Mediterranean and Jewish immigrants in a single category of non-blacks, seeking to avoid fragmentations and to promote a whitening process of the population after slavery abolition. Finally, the presentation discusses the influence of these phenomena in the construction of identities in modern Brazil, indicating contributions from the Brazilian context to rethink traditional multiculturalist models that can stimulate isolation in a 'mosaic of monoculturalisms'. Inspired by Amartya Sen's notions of cultural rights, the presentation proposes new visions of cultural identity based on the individual's freedom of choice. The presentation is based not only on a vast literature review on migration and multiculturalism during a PhD research, but also on findings of a one-year fieldwork held in Sao Paulo's main services for immigrants in vulnerability. Using a mixed-method format (qualitative + quantitative) and the human-based framework of the Capability Approach, this study has captured the in-depth narratives of immigrants concerning their notions of belongings and identities, as well as how they see these senses being transformed in their new life in Brazil. The presentation analyses how the historical influences described in the first part might affect these cultural notions of such migrants interviewed in current times.

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*Human Rights for the Right Humans': State Violence and Maternal Activism in Rio de Janeiro's Baixada Fluminense.*

Amy Jaffa

This research focuses on perceptions of human rights in Rio de Janeiro's Baixada Fluminense, and the ways in which these inform the practices of maternal activists who seek to challenge state violence. Acknowledging the violence of police officers, drug traffickers, militia groups and death squads as an integral mechanism of necropolitical governance and the construction of certain populations as 'deserving' of death, I explore the ways in which this extends beyond the immediate target of the young, black man from favela and periphery communities to also encompass victims' mothers. Based on interviews with local residents and members of the 'Rede de Mães e Familiares da Baixada Fluminense', I discuss the attempts to condition mothers into a similar category of 'bare life' through strategies of blame, dehumanization and neglect. I then consider how these practices inform the resistance and agency of the Baixada Fluminense's maternal activists who seek to defy such categorization of themselves and of those that they have lost to the violence.

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*Speech, divinities and the sexed bodies: linguistic performativity in the construction of gender and sexuality by followers of an Afro-Brazilian religion*

Pedro Eduardo de Lima

Among the Afro-Brazilian religions, Candomblé is the one that has reached the highest prominence in Brazil and enjoys prestige in Brazilian society to a certain degree. At the same time, followers are a target of social prejudice. From previous anthropological work, it is somehow clear that a distinctive feature in this religion is the apparent privilege women and effeminate gay men enjoy, who go as far as the highest post at the terreiros (the cult houses). From a linguistic perspective, scant attention has been

paid to the role of language in the shaping of gender and sexuality in this religious context. The present ongoing study fills this gap in the field, having the fact that language performatively constructs identities as one of its most significant assumptions. The main goal is to investigate how informants, who are followers of Candomblé, vary the way they use language to take up positionings of gender and sexuality at the terreiro. More specifically, drawing on previous research that analysed linguistic features as indexical of gender and sexuality in Brazil, especially pitch range and stressed vowel duration, the study focuses on how informants vary their use of these features as a way to construct themselves at the terreiro in regards to gender and sexuality. In addition, it aims at understanding to what extent such linguistic identity performativity is linked to how the terreiro is structured, hierarchically, theologically, and possible overlaps. Quantitative and qualitative analysis will be performed with data obtained out of sociolinguistic interviews, self-recordings from the informants and ethnographic field notes in Salvador/Bahia-Brazil. Apart from the theoretical contributions to the field of identity studies, and sociolinguistics more broadly, understanding how gender and sexuality are linguistically shaped at the terreiro will contribute in the fight against prejudice against heteronormative non-conforming followers of Candomblé.

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*Brazil's country image and Brazilian personality: a systematic review considering the cordiality view*

Maria Gabriela Montanari

Introduction. A well-established country image is a beneficial tool for country branding, which can support exports, investment and tourism. In country image management, "people" is one of the studied dimensions and it approaches the personality traits of country citizens.

Purpose. The aim of this study was to understand the main features of the Brazilian people personality.

Method. In the first part of the present study a systematic review of studies from 2001 to 2016 on Brazil's country image was developed to identify the main Brazilian personality characteristics. In the second part, these main personality traits were compared to those identified in the "cordial man", which presents the character of the Brazilian in the book "Raízes do Brasil", written in 1936, by Sérgio Buarque de Holanda.

Findings. The findings indicated the main traits of the Brazilian personality are: sensual, cheeky, cheerful, creative, hospitable, friendly, and cordial. Also, these traits found in the systematic review are directly related to the "cordial man" definition.

Conclusions. Most of the studies analysed in systematic review are related to Brazil's image as a destination abroad. Thus, the Brazilian personality traits are associated to the tourists' image of the Brazilian people and they indicate a confused international image of their personality. Considering these findings, international marketing actions are necessary to try to promote a more consistent Brazil's image abroad as tourism destination, reinforcing its positive aspects- also found in the systematic review- such as happy, creative, hospitality and friendly. Another important consideration, is that there are a lot of studies on Brazilian personality considering the country as tourism destination but there is a lack of studies on Brazilian image personality in the context of a business country, indicating the need for studies on this scope.

# PARALLEL SESSION SPLIT TWO

Each talk will last approximately 10 minutes with the first in both sessions beginning at 15.15. Questions by the audience will normally be taken after the talk at the discretion of the presenter.

## Pavilion Room

1. *Oversee and punish: Understanding the fight against corruption involving civil servants in the federal executive branch in Brazil*

Fernanda O. Figueiredo

2. *Decision-Making Process in the Executive: An Analysis of Camex in Coalitional Presidentialism (2001-2010)*

Leonardo G. C. Santos

3. *Setting Public Policy for Theater in São Paulo: Mário de Andrade's guidance at Department of Culture (1935-1938)*

Nadia Saito

4. *Between design and delivery: The everyday bureaucracy of the Bolsa Família conditional cash transfer program in urban Brazil*

Kimberly Bolch

5. *Back to austerity, we are used to it: On the impacts of austerity and the end of the Zero Hunger Food Acquisition Programme in the Amazon wetlands*

Thiago Hector Kanashiro

## Dahrendorf Room

1. *New modes of watching from the Favela*

Joseph Brandim-Howson

2. *Exceptional Intervention: Examining Sovereignty Disputes and State Violence in Rio de Janeiro*

Gabriel Funari

3. *Ideological diversity in the new parties in Brazil*

Cristiana Maglia

4. *A Primavera Secundarista: Education reimagined in the 2015-16 Brazilian student-led movements*

Josh Platzky Miller

# ABSTRACTS

*Oversee and punish: Understanding the fight against corruption involving civil servants in the federal executive branch in Brazil*

Fernanda O. Figueiredo

By investigating the administrative official response to corrupt behaviour in the Brazilian federal bureaucracy through the lens of criminology and public management, this study examines to what extent integrity can be enforced through administrative penalties. This study identifies key characteristics of the 5,005 sanctions that resulted in dismissal, demotion and/or loss of pension of civil servants working in Brazil's federal executive between 2003 and 2014 – 68% of which concerned acts of corruption. The statistical findings are combined with 25 semi-structured interviews with those directly involved in elaborating and enforcing disciplinary mechanisms.

This study first provides historical context by tracing the principal efforts to establishing disciplinary and anti-corruption measures through which bureaucrats are supposed to investigate their peers and recommend sanctions when a civil servant is found to have engaged in misconduct – and the internal constraints/obstacles that those initiatives faced. Then, the study identifies those civil servants who were sanctioned for corruption and whether they were different from the civil servants punished for other serious offences. It does so by analysing individual variables (for example, gender, length of service, salary) and organisational variables (which agency/department the civil servant worked in, time taken to open and finalise a procedure, re-assignment by court orders). Additionally, this study introduces the concept of 'convenient accountability' as a possible theoretical framework, based on rational choice principles, to examine the control of bureaucracy and the control of corruption. This alternative approach focuses on regulators and law enforcers, who are very likely to weigh the costs of corruption against the costs of control, only acting to oversee and punish when it provides a net benefit.

*Decision-Making Process in the Executive: An Analysis of Camex in Coalitional Presidentialism (2001-2010)*

Leonardo G. C. Santos

Who stands to gain most in Brazilian foreign trade policy? This research focuses on the decision-making process of the Chamber of Foreign Trade (Camex), a ministerial committee of the Brazilian executive. Ministers from different parties must decide on several proposals of foreign trade policy submitted to the Council of Ministers of Camex. We argue that the president promotes the creation of these decision-taking arenas in order to monitor the other members of the coalition and to undermine their policy proposals. Our central hypothesis is that ministers from parties that are ideologically distant from the president's party achieve less success in the Council than those closer to the political preferences of the presidential party.

Using the Council meeting records between 2001 and 2010, we collected 292 proposals of trade defense and tariffs submitted to Camex to see how successful ministers

were in getting their demands approved, our dependent variable. For the main explanatory variable, after identifying the proposing minister's party affiliation, we use party ideal points to construct the Euclidian distance between each minister's party and the president's party. Another independent variable we use is the capacity of ministerial bureaucracy. For the statistical analysis, we employ logistic regression and rare event logit (ReLogit).

The results confirm that party affiliation matters for the success of ministers in the Council: ministers of parties ideologically close to the president's party are more successful than ministers of parties ideologically distant. Bureaucratic capacity does not seem to impact significantly. Our regressions also consider ministers' opposition to proposals, indicating that ministers have conflicting interests. We further check the robustness of our tests by removing proposals from non-affiliated ministers, finding similar results. In conclusion, Camex may be considered an instrument of the presidency for monitoring other coalitional parties' policy proposals.

*Setting Public Policy for Theater in São Paulo: Mário de Andrade's guidance at Department of Culture (1935-1938)*

Nadia Saito

The international performances produced during these years established an artistic and cultural tendency heavily influencing the dynamics of São Paulo's theater scenery. The cultural consumption was adapted for the demand created by some important entertainment entrepreneurs, mainly from Europe. Immigration policy brought more than arms to work, it framed patterns and shaped a cultural industry. In addition, the modernization of the production system during that period became a contradictory issue for the economic-social structure of the Brazilian State. The proposed thesis analyzes different primary historical sources such as institutional documents, periodicals, and personal letters from Mário de Andrade, the Director of the Department of Culture in São Paulo. It is considered that the national policy for culture, as for other sectors such as economy, trended the making of public policy for the theater to the creation of institutional models in São Paulo conforming national templates. Intellectuals and artists attended to be State agents under Vargas' project of national unity structuring the making of theatrical production.

*Between design and delivery: The everyday bureaucracy of the Bolsa Família conditional cash transfer program in urban Brazil*

Kimberly Bolch

Introduction: Cash transfer programs have been expanding rapidly around the globe. While studies to evaluate the impacts of these programs have similarly proliferated, they often focus on measuring short-term changes in easily quantifiable variables such as school attendance or poverty reduction. Far fewer studies have sought to understand the institutional processes through which cash transfers are actually implemented and the ways in which their complex

bureaucratic structures have (or have not) been successful in adapting to local realities to effectively reach the poor. Moreover, understanding the delivery challenges in an urban setting is of particular concern, as poor families are increasingly concentrated in large urban centers (often despite low incidence of poverty in these areas).

**Aims:** This study focuses on Brazil's Bolsa Família targeted conditional cash transfer program and seeks to trace the institutional processes through which the program is implemented— using the city of Belo Horizonte as an urban case study. This is done with an emphasis on understanding the way these processes have informed the relationship between the state and poor families in the city.

**Methods:** This study uses qualitative methods including semi-structured interviews and participant-observation to trace the implementation process from Brasília to beneficiary. Data is collected at 5 institutional levels: federal, state, municipal, sub-municipal, and local. Interviews are conducted with historical and current institutional program stakeholders as well as with program users (beneficiary and non-beneficiary families).

**Results and Conclusion:** While we broadly know that 'context matters' for policy implementation, this case study begins to illustrate some of the more precise ways in which it matters in one urban setting in Brazil. Preliminary results highlight the tensions between the formal political, technical, and operational processes through which cash transfers are designed and delivered with the often urgent, multi-dimensional, and informal realities in which the urban poor live.

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*Back to austerity, we are used to it: On the impacts of austerity and the end of the Zero Hunger Food Acquisition Programme in the Amazon wetlands*

Thiago Hector Kanashiro

Although the Brazilian Zero Hunger strategy is internationally praised as an effective social policy, some of its key programmes have been dismantled since 2014. One such programme is the Food Acquisition Programme, which uses the purchasing power of the state to acquire food from local small-scale family farmers to alleviate hunger. This programme was successful not only in fostering food security but also for rural development. For instance, it promoted a more equitable market, agrobiodiversity, and rural livelihoods. This presentation shows the consequences of the retrenchment of the Food Acquisition Programme in one of three sites I investigated, a site of low prosperity prospects (high social vulnerability and low human development). Based on surveys and a cursory ethnography of Careiro da Várzea, Amazonas, this research shows that the programme was experienced as an exception by family farmers. Farmers did not expect its materialization, nor its abrupt end. Although the programme was not predicated on improvements in infrastructure and education, and led to increased use of pesticides, it brought hope, greater productivity, and material improvements such as better housing. After the programme was terminated in 2017, families went back to their former livelihoods with its low future prospects, subsistence farming, total dependence on middlemen, and low productivity. The end of the programme caused deprivation, despondency, and resignation. In conclusion, this retrenchment took place not only after the 2016 presidential impeachment

but mainly after a state-centred governance with little participation of civil society. Also, the case of Careiro da Várzea demonstrates that the Food Acquisition Programme was not sustainable and failed in at least three aspects: in fostering agroecology, in keeping productivity gains, and in finding alternative marketing channels for family farmers.

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*New modes of watching from the Favela*

Joseph Brandim-Howson

In recent times the adage, "who polices the police?", has become a fundamental question for democracies around the world. In Brazil, the assassination of Marielle Franco (as well as countless others) highlight the dangers of attempting to carry out such a check on power.

Since 2014 Coletivo Papo Reto has provided local oversight of police in the favela community of Complexo de Alemão, Rio de Janeiro. Maintaining a network of "olhares em tempo real da favela" and utilising the power of digital recording devices and social media, this group record police presence and misconduct in their community. The footage captured is then deployed to hold police accountable and pressure for alternative policing practices. Their successes have become important examples, both nationally and internationally, of the power of citizens to reign in the authoritarian nature of police forces. Their achievements have led commentators and analysts to describe their work as a prime example of "sousveillance"; a term first developed in Surveillance studies literature to recognise the power of the watched to watch the watchers.

Through analysis of the group's video production and interviews with members of Papo Reto and associated organisations, this research project exposes some of the limits of "sousveillance" thinking. Recognising the particularities of Brazil's policing history and of watching from within a favela environment, as well as the creative strategies employed by the activists of Papo Reto, this paper points to three important watching dynamics that fall outside of the sousveillance model. In this paper I will outline the dynamics of supra-veillance, peer-veillance and sur-sousveillance. As awareness of these dynamics emerged through developing a familiarity with the work and practice of this activist group, I conclude by pointing to the need for Surveillance studies research more closely aligned to lived experiences of surveillance dynamics.

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*Exceptional Intervention: Examining Sovereignty Disputes and State Violence in Rio de Janeiro*

Gabriel Funari

My research project seeks to understand the impact of the the federal intervention in Rio de Janeiro on modern state power in Brazil. I explore the intertwining sovereignty disputes between the state, organised crime groups and para-police militias in Rio to consider whether violence is the principal lens through which to understand political life in Brazil. Despite being strictly legal under the Brazilian constitution, I argue that the federal intervention is an exceptional measure that reflects the incompatibility between security and democracy in Brazil.

I bring together journalistic accounts of the actions of the intervention forces in Rio with theories of sovereignty and state violence. By fusing Walter Benjamin's notion

of the state of emergency as the rule, Carl Schmitt's theory of sovereignty as exceptional intervention and Giorgio Agamben's theory of the state of exception, I will explore how state power in Brazil is concretised through the incessant promise of violence and the exceptional use of force. Furthermore, I seek to draw links between the Brazilian state's violent logic of governance and its deployment of neoliberal economic policies. The federal intervention is deeply ingrained within a process of neoliberal securitisation in which the retreat of the welfare state occurs in tandem with the encroachment of market forces and the securitised state.

Through the intervention, the Temer government conducts ritualistic exercises of state power, confirming Benjamin's assertion that "the 'state of emergency' in which we live is not the exception but the rule" (p. 392). The state of emergency does not arise in opposition to conventional state power. Rather, the state is the emergency. Incapable of reconciling political freedom with security and unable to install alternatives to the violent imposition of sovereignty, Brazil's political system is drawn to the state of emergency and the overt executive powers that come with it.

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### *Ideological diversity in the new parties in Brazil.*

Cristiana Maglia

There are currently 35 political parties officially registered in Brazil, creating there one of the highest effective number of parties in comparison to both old and new democracies. Only in the last decade, eight parties were founded, all of them during the government of Dilma Rousseff. Although considered marginal or "nanicos", these parties are already represented in several spheres of the public administration, especially the PSD, which has 37 federal deputies and 5 senators in Congress. The parties address different political projects, according to their acronyms: Social Democratic Party (PSD), Free Fatherland Party (PPL), Patriot (PEN/Patriota), Republican Party of the Social Order (PROS), Solidarity (SD), New (NOVO), Sustainability Network (REDE) and Brazilian Women's Party (PMB).

The aim of this paper is to discuss the diversity within this novel trend, focusing on the ideological position of these parties in the right-left political spectrum. The methodology of the Manifesto Research Group is used to position the new parties in the right-left dimension. This methodological procedure focuses on the perception of the actors, through the analysis of manifestos and programmatic documents. The texts are divided into units of analysis where each sentence is classified in one of the predetermined categories (for example market regulation and expansion or limitation of the state of social welfare). The result is the sum of the frequency of each category in each document, making it possible to position the parties according to their ideology in the historical Brazilian context.

The results show that PROS is the most left-wing positioned party, and the NEW is the most right-wing party. Besides, PPL, PMB and REDE are the other parties positioned on the left, while PSD, SD and Patriota, are on the right. Even through using only one of the possible strategies for the positioning of the eight parties in the left-right axis, it was possible to carry out a systematic study whose relevance is strengthened by the commonly perceived ideological indifferentiation between the Brazilian political parties.

### *A Primavera Secundarista: Education reimagined in the 2015-16 Brazilian student-led movements*

Josh Platzky Miller

"In late 2015, thousands of Brazilian students took to the streets in opposition to the São Paulo state decision to close a number of high schools. After escalating police repression and government intransigence, these waves of protest culminated in students occupying over 200 schools, in some cases lasting for months. In 2016, high school occupations spread to other parts of the country, with over 1000 schools recorded as having been occupied by the end of the year. Within the occupied schools, students took care of the reproduction of social space – cooking, cleaning, and supporting each other – as well as ran educational and cultural programmes, made demands on the state and school administrators, and challenged hierarchies embedded in the educational system.

This presentation tracks the evolution of student movements within São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, with particular focus on how they reimagine education – and hence society in general. This occurred both conceptually, wherein students raised questions about the educational system in which they were embedded, as well as practically, in their construction of dialogical, thoughtful spaces within the occupations themselves. In other words, while occupying their schools, Brazilian students simultaneously thought about how education could be different, while autonomously practising education differently. Thus the movements themselves were spaces of teaching and learning, enabling those who took part to overcome felt senses of alienation, marginalisation, and exclusion, while also expanding their educational horizons.

The research underpinning this presentation comes from PhD fieldwork done in both São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, primarily in the form of interviews of students and teachers who had been involved in the occupations.

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# POSTER GUIDE

*The Inverted-U shape of the Brazilian income inequality path: Right guess, incomplete explanation – An analysis of the public policies recently implemented by the Brazilian State*

Ligia M. J. C. Zagato

Despite recent advances, Brazil remains highly unequal. The traditional Kuznet's curve claimed that the process of development, through urbanization and industrialization, would first lead to increases in income inequality, but that later improvements in physical and human structures would gradually promote its reduction. Although this theory was widely criticized, it has been increasingly mentioned lately, as the paths of inequality in Latin American countries have presented the inverted-U shape predicted by it. However, this represents an incomplete explanation to this phenomenon, as it was fostered, intentionally or not, by States, which implemented new public policies.

Taking that into account, this paper aims to discuss the unsustainability, in the long-term, of the recent income inequality reduction, which occurred in Brazil.

To do so, we analyze, from a New-Developmentalist theory perspective, the actions taken by the State from 1995 to 2010, by doing a single case study with a documentary analysis, which includes the use of secondary sources, such as income distribution and economic policy programs, and primary sources, such as data about inequality.

Our research indicates that the most significant change for the contraction of income inequality was not the creation of the Bolsa Familia Programme (BFP), but rises in real wage during this period. PBF helped millions to reach better life standards, but was not so relevant to reduce inequality, due to its low value. Increases in real wages, first associated to the control of inflation, during FHC's government, and then to rises in the minimum wage, during Lula's rule, were crucial, but unsustainable, mainly because it should be followed by gains in productivity.

We conclude that a systematic decline in inequality could be achieved if the State promoted growth with structural changes, allowing wages to rise proportionally to productivity, and a tax reform to make the system more progressive.

*Brazil is not (perceived as) a serious nation*

Daniel Buarque

The American news network CNN named Brazil the "coolest" nationality in the world in a 2017 report (Neild, 2017). This perception of Brazil had everything to be very positive for the country, but it may in fact become a problem for an ambitious nation that tries to project the image of an emerging power with a strong voice in international politics (Souza, 2008; Mares and Trinkunas, 2016, Stolte, 2015; Lafer, 2000; Ricupero, 2017). According to studies about the images of Brazil, being a "cool" country is often associated with the idea of being the nation of carnival, which means not being the country of anything else, surrendering to the image of a population that lives because of parties and, therefore, does not perform other activities (Bignami, 2002; Amancio, 2000, Buarque, 2013). This serves to reinforce the frequent assertion, wrongly attributed to the former French President Charles de Gaulle, that Brazil really is "not a serious country" (Blay, 2017; Rohter, 2012; Gravina, 2017; Souza, 1979). Drawing upon cultural theory of international relations (Lebow, 2008), studies of ideas in IR (Goldstein and Keohane, 1993), and perceptions and misperceptions in international politics (Jervis, 2017), this study explores perceptions of Brazil according to the growing field of nation branding and soft power surveys. It is based on the analysis of secondary data from ten different "brand" surveys to understand the general international perceptions and the most popular stereotypes of frivolity attached to the external images of Brazil in order to argue that the country really is not perceived as a serious nation or as a responsible member of the global community, and that may become a hurdle for Brazil's ambitions in international politics.

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*Semiotic perception as a performative component of gender constitution*

John Cesar J. Pereira

The view of language as performative has been widely discussed since the first edition of *How to do things with words*, in 1962, which was a posthumous publication of J. L. Austin's lectures given at Oxford. This proposition has changed the way language is conceived of in the last half a century by an enormous number of linguists worldwide. The speech act theory has also influenced other fields, especially studies on identities, drawing on the assumption that identity categories are performatively constructed just as language use is as doing, i.e., language users do things by saying things and identity is the result, not the cause, of semiotic practices. The goal of this study is to apply the notion of performativity from the speech acts theory to the analysis of semiotic perception involved in multimodal writing in the context of teaching English as a foreign language in Brazil. More specifically, the aim was to understand whether there is identity performativity from perception and how it could contribute in the construction of gender identity in the process of multimodal writing in a foreign language. Data consisted of texts written by students at a public university in the Northeast of Brazil, and photographs produced and/or chosen by the students were added to the writing process. Qualitative analysis has shown that perception integrates the performative aspect of semiotic practices as instances of constant shaping of gender identity.

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The refugee in Brazil: public policies and legal system

Raysa S. Cabral

The present work was intended to perform a comprehensive study on the current panorama of the refugee legal institution in Brazil as well as the public policies adopted by the nation regarding the protection and integration of those subjects inside the Brazilian territory. Towards this goal, we analyzed the migratory phenomenon both in Brazil and the world, aiming particularly, to understand the evident occurrence of forced migration in our time. Then, we analyzed the internationalization of the Human Rights, which occurred after the end of the Second World War and was followed by the onset of the International Law on Refugees, based mainly in two documents: The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967. Finally, this work sought to introduce the refugee legal institution under the light of the Brazilian Law, including the recent immigration law, in force since 2017, the existing public policies, challenges, perspectives and the strategic support provided by non-governmental organizations for the protection of the individuals seeking refuge or refugees. Furthermore, we conducted interviews - alongside with the Archdiocesan Caritas of Rio de Janeiro - with two refugee-seeking women, aiming to exemplify the perception of those to whom the laws, and the institution itself, are applied, allowing them to share their thoughts and experiences about being a refugee in Brazil.

*Belchior and the Brazilian society: lyrics, music and engagement in the light of Social and Human Sciences.*

Leandro M. B. Santos

Based on an undergraduate thesis project, this work aims to analyse the work of the Brazilian musician Antônio Carlos Belchior, according to a critical view focused on aspects of human and social sciences. Using Belchior's lyrics, and a qualitative approach on 47 of his compositions, after a first analysis of 120 songs, this research intends to understand in what ways Belchior dialogues with authors of Brazilian social thought and literature in his lyrics, as well as search for the understanding of his production with a critical analysis on diverse and pertinent themes.

The results of this research have indicated that Belchior's works were successful in establishing regular connections with themes such as his relations with the Brazilian music industry and the musical production of artists who were his contemporaries - especially with the "Tropicália" movement and its most well-known integrant, Caetano Veloso -, encompassing disputes over power, media space and prominence in the country's musical field. The strategies used by the musician to achieve success as one of the great representatives of the music genre known as "Música Popular Brasileira", or simply "MPB", were also a topic of this dissertation, as also are his considerations about the different periods of inter-regional migrations in Brazil.

Belchior's criticisms of the civil-military dictatorial regime and the content of his songs served as an illustration of the barbaric and systematic violations of human rights committed during this period, and his unique view of the Civil-Military Dictatorship that lasted in Brazil between 1964 and 1985 - which affected directly and indirectly much of his career, either in the form of censorship of his songs or his own life experiences in cities like Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo - now give to his work a status of historical documents of the dictatorship and about Brazilian society.

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*The amphibious city: the colonial modernity of landscape in Recife, 1920-45*

Archie Davies

This poster presents, contextualizes and deploys a way of thinking about cities and nature developed between the 1930s and the 1950s in and about Recife by Josué de Castro. The poster seeks to connect discussion about hunger, and the development of Castro's metabolic approach to geography, to questions of landscape and infrastructure.

'Amphibiousness' is a key concept within Castro's wider urban cultural geography, conceptualizing connections between aesthetics, space and nature. Second, 'amphibiousness', is a typology for urban geography which emphasises the spatio-temporal flux between land and water, provides different ways of thinking about urban landscape which takes seriously both urban histories and ways of life and survival. Amphibiousness describes, too, the condition of life of retirantes, migrants from the Northeast arriving in the urban space of Recife to build lives in the urban periphery. Amphibiousness is a historically and culturally specific way of for describing one city, Castro's hometown of Recife. However, the idea has ample scope for broader relevance through its correlation of the

specificity of historical landscape with urban politics and culture. In particular 'amphibiousness' is consonant with postcolonial and Black Atlantic thinking on the intersections of landscape, nature and history. Secondly, the deeply particular but historically comparative framework through which de Castro constructs 'amphibiousness' gives license to attempts to 'think amphibiously' about urban sites beyond the Northeast of Brazil.

The poster is built on two analytical moves. Firstly it connects Castro's concept of amphibiousness with his wider work on hunger, arguing that his spatial conceptualisation of hunger brings to light the connections between urban landscape and urban infrastructure. Secondly, it positions amphibiousness within the historical geography of colonial modernity in the city of Recife. It does so through a historical analysis of the development of cartography and infrastructure through the port city's marshy landscape.

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*How hard is it to amend the Brazilian Constitution? A comparative study from the Latin American constitutional amendment activity*

Pedro Henrique A. Ricetto

Conceptually, a rigid constitution, as opposed to a flexible one, is characterized by the fact that it establishes a special constitutional amendment procedure that is distinct from the ordinary legislative process. The rigid/flexible dichotomy is sufficient to support the doctrine of constitutional supremacy and consequently underpins important practices, such as judicial review of legislation. However, if we are to evaluate rigidity from a comparative perspective, we must go beyond this dichotomy and attempt to measure the different degrees of rigidity of constitutions. This poster intends to explore how constitutional rigidity can be measured from a comparative standpoint by surveying the most important constitutional rigidity indexes (Lutz 1994; Lorenz 2005; Lijphart 2015) and applying them to twenty Latin American constitutions currently in force. We then investigate how and if the difficulty of the amendment process relates to the actual number of amendments enacted (amendment rate), or if constitutional rigidity is a relatively unimportant variable and poor predictor of constitutional change. With the results provided, we check if the constitutional rigidity indexes explain amendment frequency in Brazil in the last thirty years.

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*The political economy of pension reform in Brazil: the case study of 2003 Lula's reform*

Luis V. Faulbaum

The Brazilian pension system is a mandatory pay-as-you-go system, with different regimes for private employees (Regime Geral de Previdência Social - RGPS) and civil servants (Regime Próprio de Previdência Social - RPPS). Also, it considers a voluntary private capitalisation (Regime de Previdência Complementar - RPC) for workers who earn over £1,250 that entered in operation in 2012 for civil servants. In 2003 a pension reform was enacted which aimed to equalise the rules between public and private workers regimes, by introducing parameter modifications to the RPPS, such as the loss of the principles of integrity and parity of pension amounts. These results were achieved after a long-term agenda setting and policy making process, mainly pushed by the government, but based on the past

reforms conducted by President Cardoso. Also, there was a growing concern about the fiscal issues that were affecting in the medium term the system performance and financial survival.

The research question that guides this paper is: How did political and institutional actors shape the boundaries and scope of the 2003 Brazilian pension reform towards the partial achievement of universalist outcomes? Regarding methods, I conducted this research through the application of more than 30 semi-structured interviews with Brazilian politicians, experts and former high-level civil servants, mainly, between September and December 2017.

Although civil servants were strong supporters of Lula's candidacy, this reform faced fierce opposition from the trade unions of the public sector. In addition, there were important political incentives to oppose by potential electoral costs, due to short-term calculations and perceptions about political feasibility. This is sharpened by political parties' internal organisation and involvement from organised groups. Nonetheless, the main aims of the reform were achieved, public sector trade unions were forced to negotiate a transition period that would affect new cohorts of civil servants.

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*The agribusiness canavieiro and the precarization of the workers in the cut of cana in the municipality of Ituiutaba-MG*

Daniel F. C. Araújo

The main objective of this article is to analyze the precariousness of the temporary workers contracted by the Trialcool plant for manual cane-cutting in the micro region of Ituiutaba, MG. Based on an understanding of the elements of the present living and working conditions of sugarcane workers, which, according to Martins (2008), constitutes an exclusion-inclusion process advocated by socio-spatial mobility, the tasks of sugarcane cutters can be singled out as one of the most exploited activities. Inhumane working hours and conditions are just some of the constants in this environment. The bosses' ambition, coupled with the disqualified and disenfranchised labor force that only seeks to survive, has as its product a violence without size. The State, on the other hand, is a concept absent in the distant cane fields in the majority of the cases, either by incapacity or disinterest, getting rid of its fantasy of Democracy of Right. The methodology used to develop this work begins with a bibliographical review to understand the dynamics of the phenomenon to be studied and also to build a theoretical framework. This survey is carried out through research in books, theses, dissertations, periodicals, newspapers, websites of entities and other documents that are relevant to the topic. Another step in the methodology refers to the collection of data from primary sources, through field work, whose objective is to identify the social subjects that are currently included in this report, at the moment we are carrying out interviews with migrant workers, especially on the weekends and during holidays. Secondary information will also be collected from the Migrant Pastoral Service (SPM), Human Rights Centers, NGOs, Research Centers, Documentation Centers, as well as visits to shelters for migrant workers (pensions, hotels, peripheries, sheds).

*Borders of law: favelas in Rio de Janeiro as an exclusion territory.*

Viviane B. Silva

In the early 19th century, favelas began to be considered within the legal rules that provided for their restriction and removal: the favela was born paradoxically as an unlawful and transitory category. Even though they have existed for over 100 years, their illegality and precariousness - temporal and material - are still considered constituent attributes of favelas. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) they are considered "subnormal agglomerations".

The construction of the concept "favela" by the state is symbolic and structuring. There is a choice of rights to be applied to this territory which is neither in the same logic nor has the same scope as what is observable in other parts of the city. Implemented by the state, the character of being permanently provisional has a twofold function: a) to disarticulate the resistance and b) to establish a survival system rather than a full existence, in which rights are perceived as gifts.

Since the dichotomy of "legality / illegality" is challenged by the reality of the favelas, another jargon is used to define what is not in conformity with the legal system: informality touches upon two aspects formality, that is, the alignment with the law, its non-conformity: it is a hybrid institute and of relatively fluid meaning.

By observing a series of judicial cases, the adjective is often linked to not following legal procedures ("informal testimony", "informal [suspicious] recognition", "informal [suspects] admission [in to the prison]"), which demonstrates the purpose of minimizing illegalities committed by the state. On the other hand, when one observes incidents concerning trade and housing, the term gets closed to the partial recognition of illegality. The discourse of lawyers and residents are impregnated by the expression: when there is an impossibility, especially economic, to adjust to the law.

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*Transforming lay narratives into legal relevant material: the case of police interviews/interrogations*

Fábio F. Almeida

In my doctoral research, I focused on identifying and analysing the interactional practices used by police officers when questioning suspects about their involvement in a potential crime. My data set was comprised of 30 police investigative interviews in England, recorded in audio as part of a standard proceeding for potential use in court. I employed conversation analysis as my methodological approach and my research focused principally on three aspects of police-suspect interactions: a) how suspect's narratives are co-produced, i.e. negotiated, challenged, evaluated and transformed in order to gain legal relevance - especially in terms of legal concepts such as intentionality, causation and culpability; b) how that co-production involves different sorts of knowledge, especially commonsense reasoning practices; c) the questioning techniques used by officers to produce that legal informed material. Conversation analysis has been used to investigate a variety of institutional settings such as extra-judicial mediation (Stokoe & Sikveland, 2016) primary-care consultations (Heritage & Maynard, 2006), emergency

calls (Drew & Walker, 2010) courtroom cross-examinations (Drew, 1992), etc. The aim of this poster is to show the benefits of using conversation analysis as a research method to study police and judicial practices in Brazil, particularly police interrogations and courtroom hearings, and how this approach can contribute to the fields of socio-legal studies and sociology of law.

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*Introductory notes to a history of Video Art in the State of Pará (Amazon, Brazil)*

Danilo N. Azevedo

This poster aims to analyse the recent history of video art produced in the state of Pará, located in the Brazilian Amazon, since its first appearance in 1989 until 2015. This research it is an attempt to contribute to a reviewed history of video art in Brazil, which up until now has been mainly constituted by videos produced in the States of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais. The state of Pará has played a crucial role in the recent development of a Brazilian alternative system of artworks' circulation in the field of technical images, mainly because of its strong reputation regarding the photographic image. Therefore, this research is a mapping of recent video art production in Pará. We have collected a total of 327 video works in single-channel or installation format, that are nowadays part of the JArquivo[, a section of the Amazoniana Collection of Art based at the Museum of the Federal University of Pará (UFPA). This poster is composed of four approaches when analysing the conjunct of videos: 1) The 1980s: abstract videos and video poems in film festivals 2) the 1990s: the emergence of video installation and the relationship with literature at the beginning of the decade; 3) the 2000s: the return of video installation and the improvement of its presence in the gallery; 4) The 2010s: the relationship of video with other medium and artistic practices, such as literature, dance, theatre and the internet. This analysis is based on scholars such as Afonso Medeiros, Arlindo Machado, Christine Mello, Cláudio De La Rocque Leal, Marisa Mokarzel, Orlando Maneschy and Val Sampaio.

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*Catholic social thought, politics and human dignity in the Brazilian Constitutional Assembly of 1987-1988*

Natália B. F. A. Carvalho

The principle of the 'dignity of the human person' is considered the supreme value of Brazilian constitutionalism and the grounding of the entire legal system itself. Especially beloved by progressives, the principle is considered the grounding of all fundamental rights - which can be considered constitutional, even when unwritten, if derived from it - and has become a powerful legal tool to advance social change as it is used to calling on the courts to (sometimes actively, or 'activistly') make them effective. In the light of these facts, this article investigates how the principle came into the Brazilian Constitution of 1988. Differing from the majority of the scholarship, which understands that the principle's historical motivation was related to the World Wars and the atrocities of the beginning of the 20th century, this draft looks at the exact historical moment in which the Constitution was drafted and the specificities of the Brazilian context. My main argument is that the principle's meaning and role in the Constitutional Assembly of 1987-88 cannot be understood without a profound examination of its presence in Catholic

social thought and politics during the preceding civil-military dictatorship. To explain why, I explore how the intertwined discourses of dignity and rights evolved in the religious context since the 1960s, shaped by socio-economic progressivism and moral conservatism, impacting agreement-reaching at the Assembly and the constitutional text – especially when it came to the recognition of social and economic rights. After demonstrating that the origins of dignity in Brazilian constitutionalism are remarkably different from what has been believed, I finally discuss the consequences of such findings to the hermeneutics of legal dignity, to the comprehension of the 1988 Constitution and of the appropriateness of religious influences over secular constitutions and overall legal contexts.

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