



Tourist panorama in the period of the health crisis with COVID-19: considerations for the state of Amazonas

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the economic activities that represents in itself a form of use of something that the locals have as a natural endowment, which, if well used can promote among several factors, heating of the local economy, strengthening of sectors to it directly and indirectly related, demonstration and diffusion of local cuisine, involvement of the populations living in the community where the tourist action is developed through services and products, as well as acting in the propagation of this wealth to the places of origin for the visiting tourist. Despite the establishment of the health crisis, as a result of Covid-19, a depression is established in these sectors, following what has manifested itself in virtually all sectors of the economy. Thus, the present research aims to identify the impact on the receptive tourism sector in the state of Amazonas as a result of the health crisis, of Covid-19. To respond to the objective that was proposed for the research, information was used in three specific moments: in the first, data from Observatur – Tourism Observatory of the State University of

the Amazonas, to demonstrate the representativeness of tourism in the federation unit, pointing out the levels of formal jobs in the tourism sector in the period before the Covid-19 Pandemic. In the second action, the investigation was carried out in the database of AmazonasTur (State Tourism Company of Amazonas), to base the tourist panorama of the period in reference. In the third moment, we used data made available by the School of Arts Sciences and Humanities of the University of São Paulo (EACH-U SP), of the Research Group on Tourism Economics of the University of São Paulo, which also refer to the period of the pandemic. The results show that in 2020 and 2021 there was a drastic reduction in the movement of tourists to the Amazon, both in the domestic and foreign spheres. On the other hand, the formal jobs held in the subsectors of local tourism also accompanied the depression experienced worldwide in the economy, but also show that food and lodging services responded positively, when compared to others observed in the crisis period. established.

Keywords: Tourism, COVID-19, Economy, Amazon.

1 INTRODUCTION

For a long time, the biggest concerns about traveling may have been those related to flight cancellation due to weather conditions, weather, or technical causes. However, in the years 2020 and 2021 another question, of extraordinary relevance, it is now considered in Brazil and in the World. This new challenge is due to the impacts that the Covid-19 pandemic has generated in the economy and the tourism production chain, with emphasis on: closing borders cancellation of flights, difficulties of

agencies in enabling the return of their customers to the country of origin, reduction of the supply of services tourism, impact by the variation and increase of the dollar, reduction of foreign exchange, financial crisis, unemployment, lack of support in national and international legislation and emotional stress (Gestão de crise no turismo, 2020).

Through information made available by the Butantan Institute (2020), it is clear that the Coronavirus is a nomand given to an extensive family of viruses that resemble each other. Many of them have infected us several times throughout human history. Within this family there are several types of coronaviruses, including those called SARS-CoVs (the severe acute respiratory syndrome, known by the acronym SARS, which a few years ago emerged in China and spread to countries in Asia, is also caused by a type of coronavirus). SARS-Covid-2 , in turn, is a virus of the coronavirus family that, by infecting humans, causes a disease called Covid-19. Because it is a microorganism that until recently was not transmitted between humans, it became known, at the beginning of the pandemic, as the "novel coronavirus." In this way, Covid-19, is a disease that manifests itself in us humans, after infection caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

It is known of the economic dynamics that involves the tourism sector as a driving force for regional development, since the activity encompasses not only the companies directly related to them, but also causes a multiplier effect that is chained to other subsectors warming the local economy, in the form of direct and indirect jobs, products and services.

Given this context, we seek to answer in the research the following problem: what was the impact had on the receptive tourism sector in the state of Amazonas as a result of the health crisis, manifested worldwide, through the Covid-19 pandemic?

In this regard, the present investigation aims to identify the impact on the receptive tourism sector in the state of Amazonas as a result of the health crisis , caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. And to respond to this purpose, the information used here follows a step by step ordered in three specific moments: in the first, it appropriated data from Observatur – Tourism Observatory of the University of the State of Amazonas (UEA), intending to demonstrate the representativeness of tourism in this unit of federation through a historical series, in a comparison with Brazil, pointing out the levels of formal jobs in the tourism sector in the period before the Covid-19 pandemic.

In a second moment of the investigative process was carried out extration in the database of AmazonasTur - State Tourism Company of Amazonas, to base the tourist panorama of the period in reference. In the third moment, they were used data provided by the School of Arts Sciences and Humanities of the University of São Paulo (EACH-USP), of the Research Group on Tourism Economics of the University of São Paulo.

The work presents the following structure, in addition to this introduction: in the literature review section theoretical considerations are made about the pandemic moment and, equally, about tourism; the methodology presents the strategy used to respond to the problem and enable the achievement of the

proposed objectives. In the results and discussions, it is demonstrated what the data make it possible to perceive, and finally, the conclusion is reached, synthesizing the findings of the research and pointing to new investigations.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

In line with data from the World Travel & Tourism Council - WTTC (2019), the travel and tourism sector, in 2018, accounted for 10.4% of the Domestic Product World gross (GDP). That same year, tourism activity grew by 3.9%, surpassing the growth of the global economy of 3.2%. This scenario of superiority of tourism activity, with the world economy, was repeated for the eighth consecutive year.

The report published by the World Travel & Tourism Council - WTTC, in 2020, on the economic impact on the travel and tourism industry, points out that the contribution of this sector to world GDP fell to 5.5% in the referred to the year, due to travel restrictions. The number of jobs in the segment also dropped, being 18.5% lower globally due to the COVID-19 pandemic .

According to the same report, in Brazil, the travel and tourism industry , which represented 7.7% in 2019, also had a sharp decline the following year, to 5.5%, following the global level. In 2020, with the restriction of travel abroad, 94% of the revenue generated in the country came from domestic tourism (WTTC, 2022).

Tourism is shown as an economic activity with high potential for generating financial resources and as an important social phenomenon in the socioeconomic and cultural development of several regions. Given its purpose, it appears that tourism is a vector to provide increased revenues, both for the population where the activities are developed and for the whole country.

In a context of environmentalist concerns on a planetary scale, the attention of hegemonic countries turns to the issue of conservation and preservation of nature and the relationship between society and the environment. In this change of focus, tourism is projected in the abertura of new markets capable of adapting to a discourse of a possible and viable sustainable development for the Amazon region (Cunha, 2021).

The market growth of tourism demanded public policies to form and establish planned activities, and seek the fulfillment of pre-established goals and actions. This movement of the tourism industry in the understanding of (Flores and Mendes, 2014, p. 5) "drew the attention of economic scientists who were able to investigate the behavior of the demand side, seeking an understanding of the supply system, the organization and the aspects of definition of public policies and their respective framework. economic"

In Brazil this expansion of tourism was presented with the peculiarities and attractions of each region and according to Pinto (2007), the Amazon has consolidated itself as one of the most targeted areas, when dealing with the development of tourism activity, especially concerning new ways or modalities of carrying out the tourist displacement, as is the case of ecotourism, in which the main driving force is the balance established over millennia between the human being and the natural environment.

On the Amazon depends human survival itself, in the threat of the devastation of the forest, is at stake the very support of life itself and life in general, since it is configured as a great genetic bank, carrier of incalculable biodiversidade animal and plant (Witkoski, 2009). Like the Amazon, the State of Amazonas is known worldwide for the exuberance of its natural attributes, for the culture and ethnic diversity of its inhabitants and, in this way, has been consolidating itself as a locus for the development of tourism activity.

Thinking about tourism in the Amazon problematizes several issues, because, from the conceptual point of view, tourism practiced in the region is a nature tourism, but beyond this aspect it must be a tourism of appreciation of the culture and identity of the region. In this context emerges the Amazon, the largest state in territorial extension of the region Norte and, also, of the federation, having an area of 1,559,167,878 km² of extension (IBGE, 2020). Among the numerous attractions of nature tourism found in the Amazon, two are consistent with the theme of this study: its Forest and the Meeting of the Waters.

The largest federative unit in Brazil keeps 97.4% of its forest cover intact and is the state that deforested the least in the Brazilian Amazon region (SEMA, 2022). In the words of Souza (2016) the State of Amazonas is "one of the largest geopolitical units of tropical forests in the world and presents a good state of conservation of its ecosystems".

The Meeting of the Waters, located between the municipalities of Manaus (capital of Amazonas), Iranduba and Careiro da Várzea, is the protagonist of one of the most beautiful phenomena of nature.

This phenomenon occurs from the stretch where the Solimão River receives the lush waters of the Negro River and is now called the Amazon River (Silva, 2018).

Also according to Silva (2018), in addition to being a natural setting of singular beauty, the Meeting of the Waters has great importance in multiple social and cultural processes in the Amazon and according to tourism agents is the most visited tourist attraction of the Amazon. The Meeting of the Waters of the Negro and Solimões rivers, of great scenic beauty, occurs due to the differences in temperature, density and speed of their waters causing the Solimões to slide under the Negro, until its complete homogenization of the waters, which takes a time of more than 30 hours and a course of 100 Km (Laraque, Guyote & Filizola, 2009).

It is found that our survey, naturally rebuttal, reiterates the tourist bias still rooted in the traditional economies of modern rationalism, such as the Manaus Free Trade Zone and the megaprojects of "development" of the Amazon in the fields of mining, monocultures and forest extractivism done by large corporations, which overshadows the importance of tourism as a vector of socioeconomic development.

3 METHODOLOGY

The investigation in hand, among other forms, has a qualitative and quantitative nature. From a methodological point of view, there is no contradiction, just as there is no continuity, between quantitative

and qualitative research. Both are different. Quantitative research acts at levels of reality and aims to bring to light data, indicators and observable trends. Qualitative research, on the contrary, works with values, beliefs, representations, habits, attitudes and opinions (Serapioni, 2000; Minayo & Sanches, 1993).

To respond to the objective that was proposed for the research, information was used in three specific moments: in the beginning, they were information from data from Observatur – Tourism Observatory of the University of the State of Amazonas, intending to demonstrate the representativeness of tourism in the federation unit through a historical series, in a comparison with Brazil, pointing out the levels of formal jobs in the tourism sector in the period before the Covid-19 Pandemic.

In second action the investigation was carried out in the database of AmazonasTur (State Tourism Company of Amazonas), to base the tourist panorama of the period in reference. In the third moment, data made available by the School of Arts Sciences and Humanities of the University of São Paulo (EACH-USP), of the Research Group on Tourism Economics of the University of São Paulo, were used.

The period in question, as already mentioned, concerns the health crisis on a global, regional and local scale, restricting mobility alternatives, causing serious consequences in every imaginable area that concerns people's lives, and tourism was no exception.

From the data obtained in AmazonasTur, it was possible to demonstrate the volume of tourists who visited the state of Amazonas in the years 2019 and 2020. Within this aspect, the volume of tourists per year was presented, in the period between 2003 and 2020, through a historical series. It was also possible to compare the total volume of tourists received in the biennium 2019 x 2020, on a domestic and foreign basis.

The information obtained from the School of Arts Sciences and Humanities of the University of São Paulo (EACH-USP), in turn, allowed us to glimpse the number of Jobs in tourism during the Covid-19 Pandemic, segmenting them by subsectors:

- lesson services;
- car rental;
- road transport;
- water transport;
- air transport;
- cultural activities;
- accommodation;
- sports and recreational activities,
- agencies and operators.

The use of the procedures adopted, with information extracted from these three sources (UEA Tourism Observatory, AmazonasTur, EACH-USP), can attribute a possible panoramic verification of the study through different prisms and can be based on the methodological tool called Triangulation, which

according to Flick (2011), is a strategy to improve qualitative studies involving different perspectives, used not only to increase their credibility, by implying the use of two or more methods, theories, data sources and research, but also to enable the apprehension of the phenomenon under different levels, thus considering the complexity of the objects of study.

Because social research is concerned with multifarious problems and viewpoints, the use of only one methodological perspective would not be sufficient to make a complex event empirically understandable, and is therefore the approach of triangulation is extremely important in this process, as it allows the consideration of the different levels of depth that the unveiling of a phenomenon requires, (Flick 2011).

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 TOURISM AS PART OF THE SERVICE SECTOR

The Service sector in the Amazon, according to RAIS in 2018 was responsible for the second largest amount of formal jobs, with a total of 170,445 and participation of 28.56%. Tourism is in the classification inserted as a component of the Service sector, with participation of 11.18% of jobs and 3.19% of jobs in the State (Observatur – UEA, 2020).

In the historical series shown in table 1, it is noted that the share of jobs in the Amazon varies in the period from 2012 to 2018, with growth in 2014 at the time of the World Cup. However, although they are much lower than those considered in Brazil, they are occupations that represent economically a potential. Nevertheless, to obtain substantial growth, no alternatives can be glimpsed through public policies and direct investments in the sector.

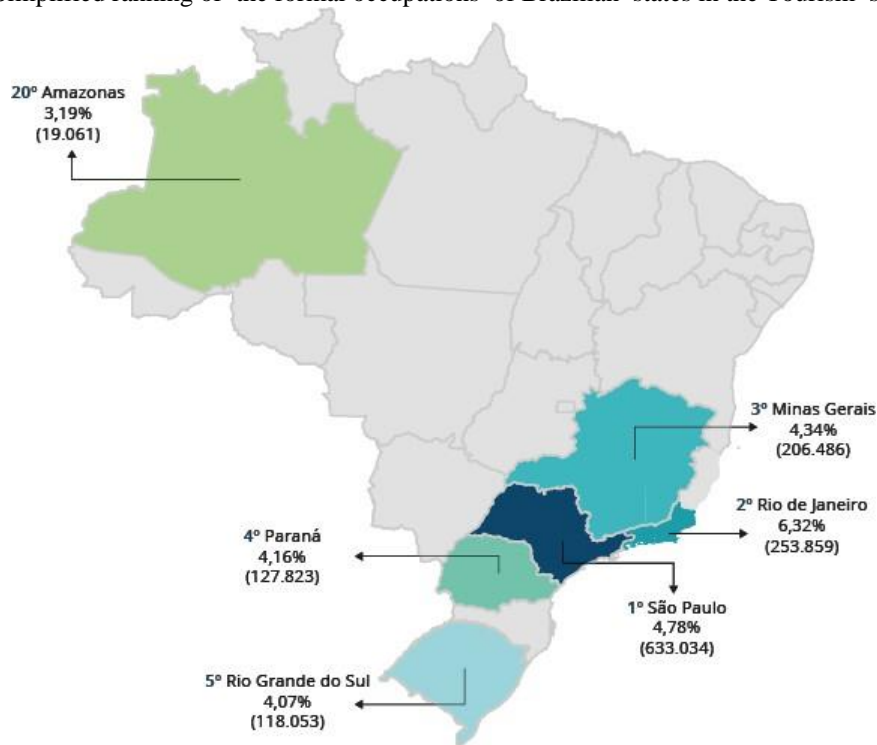
Table 1 – Evolution of tourism jobs in Amazonas and Brazil

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Amazon	18.513	21.410	21.262	21.025	18.923	18.765	19.061
Brazil	1.977.727	2.079.529	2.164.668	2.161.544	2.103.175	2.092.903	2.106.762
Participation of the Amazon in the tourism of Brazil (%)	0,94	1,03	0,98	0,97	0,90	0,90	0,90

Source: Profile of Formal Employment in the Tourism Sector (Observatur UEA, 2018)

As shown in Figure 1, the established ranking positions the State of São Paulo as the one with the largest number of employed people, with 630,528 and the other Federation Units with smaller volumes, occupying up to the position of number five. The State of Amazonas, not included in the top five, occupies the 20th position. However, occupying this position earns a percentage of 3.19% of the totals, which indicates that if greater investments and use of public policies are directed intending dynamism to the sector, more robust results can be obtained.

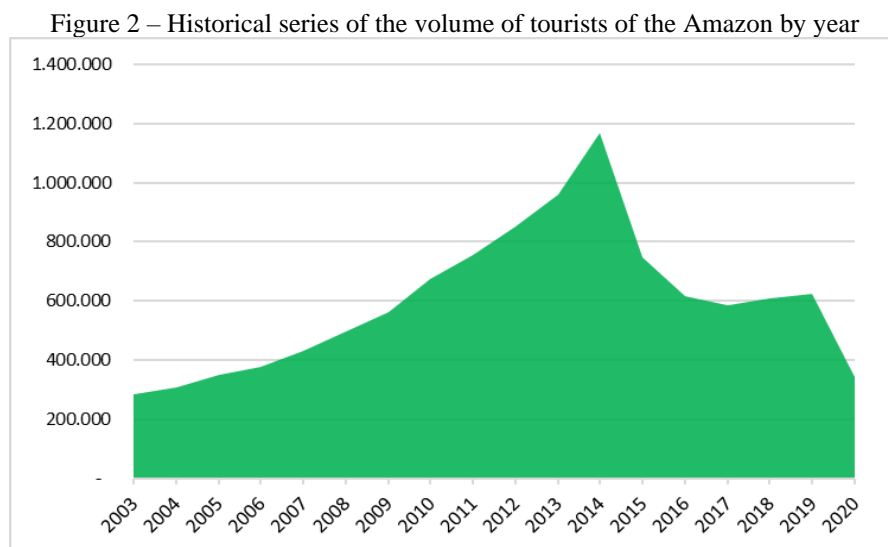
Figure 1 – Simplified ranking of the formal occupations of Brazilian states in the Tourism sector (2018)



Source: Profile of Formal Employment in the Tourism Sector (Observatur UEA, 2018)

4.2 HISTORICAL SERIES OF THE VOLUME OF TOURISTS IN THE AMAZON IN THE YEARS 2019 AND 2020

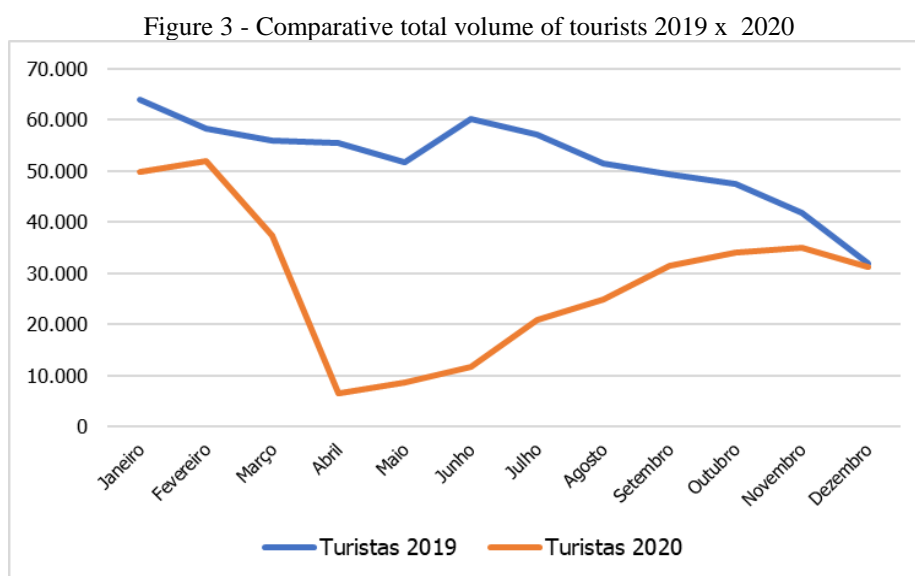
The State of Amazonas as holder of a significant natural potential, which is its forest, the meeting of the waters, as well as the other natural endowments, has acted as an attractive factor for tourism. When one reflects on the tourist mobility taken year after year, as shown in Figure 2, one notices an upward projection from the initial year (2003) to the year 2014, the year of the World Cup in Brazil and one of the games of this event was hosted by the capital of Amazonas, the city of Manaus.



Source: Tourism indicators in the Amazon

From 2015 onwards there is a systematic reduction as the years progress, but it rises slightly (no longer at the level of 2014), but to the levels of previous years, when again another world event takes place in the country. This time it is the 2016 Olympics, bringing again an increase in the flow of tourists, something that is perceived to have remained at least until the year 2019. In 2020, the health crisis manifests itself worldwide and the numbers decrease significantly. In the year 2020 and simulated in the year 2021, an unprecedented situation was experienced that caused consequences for all areas of people's lives worldwide.

Figure 3 presents the comparison for the period 2019-2020 in terms of a comparison with the total volume of tourists who visited the Amazon. It is noted that from March 2020 an abyss is established and demonstrates high expressiveness in April of that year with the evolution of the health crisis arising from COVID-19.



Source: Tourism indicators in the Amazon

Through table 2, we have the percentage variation in the volume of tourists to the Amazon. And exactly in this period of decrease in April, the corresponding variation is -88% about the year 2019. The trend of growth is projected newly, however, with an effort that its highest index reaches the lowest level obtained in the previous year, equivalent to (-45%).

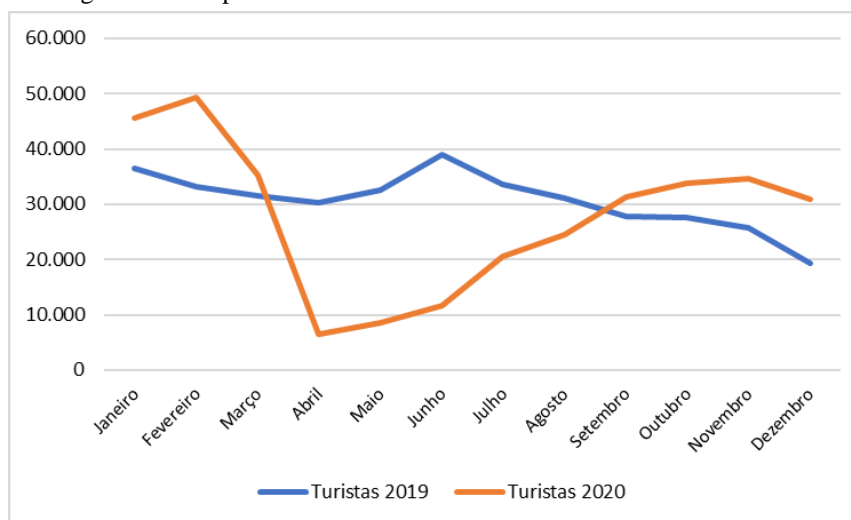
Table 2: Change in the volume of tourists to the Amazon (2019/2020)

Months	Tourists 2019	Tourists 2020	Change (%)
January	64.052	49.930	-22
February	58.296	51.964	-11
March	55.898	37.447	-33
April	55.410	6.504	-88
May	51.648	8.668	-83
June	60.302	11.671	-81
July	57.036	20.849	-63
August	51.579	24.778	-52
September	49.311	31.444	-36
October	47.501	34.034	-28
November	41.784	35.017	-16
December	31.927	31.224	-2
Total	624.744	343.530	-45

Source: Tourism indicators in the Amazon

The volume of domestic tourists in the period of the study seen in Figure 4, makes it clear that in the interim in question, the response of tourism carried out by Brazilians was along the lines of what the moment allowed, because the phase was of seclusion (quarantine). However, it is noted that there is a recovery effort from June, which still manifestin a negative way.

Figure 4 - Comparative total volume of domestic tourists 2019 x 2020



Source: Tourism indicators in the Amazon

As shown in table 3, it was -70%. In the time lapse between August and September 2020, there is a crossing of the number of tourists in the State of Amazonas, being still as expected, negative in August (-21%) and positive in September, but with volume of (12%). From this period on, the variation is positive, reaching a percentage of 60% in December.

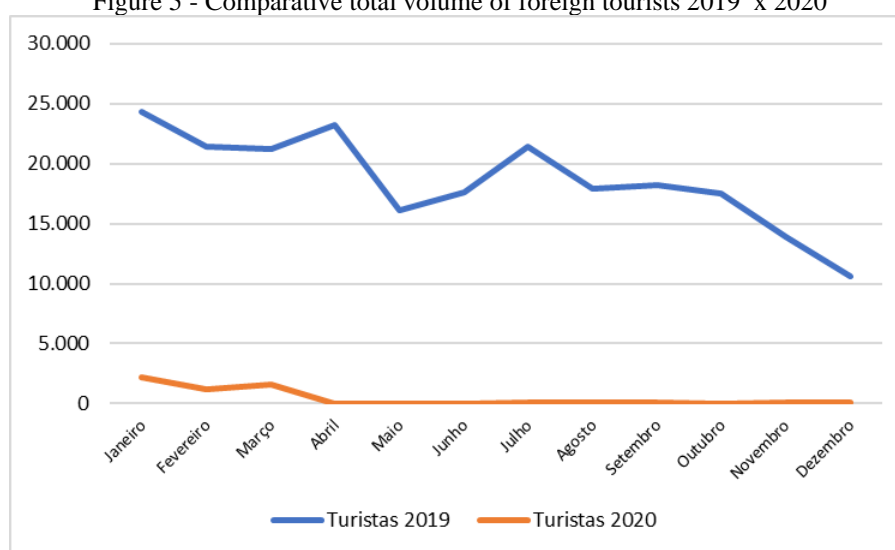
Table 3: Change in the volume of domestic tourists to the Amazon (2019/2020)

<i>Months</i>	<i>Tourists 2019</i>	<i>Tourists 2020</i>	<i>Change (%)</i>
<i>January</i>	36.415	45.616	25
<i>February</i>	33.242	49.302	48
<i>March</i>	31.502	35.349	12
<i>April</i>	30.235	6.428	-79
<i>May</i>	32.656	8.593	-74
<i>June</i>	39.022	11.601	-70
<i>July</i>	33.506	20.666	-38
<i>August</i>	31.213	24.542	-21
<i>September</i>	27.773	31.222	12
<i>October</i>	27.628	33.784	22
<i>November</i>	25.697	34.728	35
<i>December</i>	19.318	30.890	60
<i>Total</i>	368.207	332.721	-10

Source: Tourism indicators in the Amazon

In this section mention is made of foreign tourists (figure 4) who visited the Amazon at this time of health crisis. Through the data, it is clear that it is indisputable the fact that practically the movement of tourists to the Amazon, in the period of the pandemic was very low, or almost nonexistent.

Figure 5 - Comparative total volume of foreign tourists 2019 x 2020



Source: Tourism indicators in the Amazon

Between January and March 2020 (table 4) the negative variation oscillated between -91% to -93%, as of April incomparably inconsistent. The fact is understandable, since not only were the borders closed, but the imminence of acquiring the viral disease was to cause panic, given its high fatality rate, since the vacina began to be administered only from 2021.

Table 4: Change in the volume of foreign tourists to the Amazon (2020/2019)

<i>Months</i>	<i>Tourists 2019</i>	<i>Tourists 2020</i>	<i>Change (%)</i>
<i>January</i>	24.328	2.232	-91
<i>February</i>	21.466	1.204	-94
<i>March</i>	21.215	1.543	-93
<i>April</i>	23.276	20	-100
<i>May</i>	16.150	31	-100
<i>June</i>	17.622	33	-100
<i>July</i>	21.398	50	-100
<i>August</i>	17.967	43	-100
<i>September</i>	18.269	42	-100
<i>October</i>	17.545	37	-100
<i>November</i>	13.895	53	-100
<i>December</i>	10.583	62	-99

Source: Tourism indicators in the Amazon

Tourism generates multiplier effects by stimulating other economic sectors, which can enhance development. This is because the tourist not only demands tourist products at the destination, but also goods and services from other segments. Thus, tourism can cause three types of economic impacts: i) direct; that results from the generation of jobs from the activity itself; ii) induced; caused by the expenses made by tourists and iii) indirect; which is the multiplier effect on the economy caused by these expenditures (Santos, Coutinho & Teixeira, 2018; Ribeiro & Lopes, 2015).

Thus, in the next section, the focus is on the impact of the pandemic on employment, since variables of high importance generated by the dynamics of tourism, demonstrating the impact of the crisis on health by subsectors related to tourism activities in the state of Amazonas.

4.2 TOURISM JOBS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

This section makes considerations related to the jobs taken in the state of Amazonas in the phase of the health crisis. The data highlighted here come from the Research Group on Tourism Economics of the University of São Paulo – USP. The following occupations are exposed: food services; car rental; road transport; water transport; air transport; cultural activities; accommodation; sports and recreational activities and agencies and operators.

In this sense, Alverga and Dimensteins (2009), highlight that the tourism industry comprises a vast network of production and consumption of goods and services that presents a great interference, not only in specific terms for the sector, but for the economic activity in general of a given locality. Evidencing the current place of prominence, breadth and intersectoral impact, tourism products can be identified from various services, such as: food, car rental, travel agencies, accommodation, road transport, waterway, air, auxiliary transport (taxi, urban buses), sports and leisure services, cultural services, promotion of events and events, among others.

Figure 6 – Formal occupations in tourism in the Amazon in the Covid 19 Pandemic



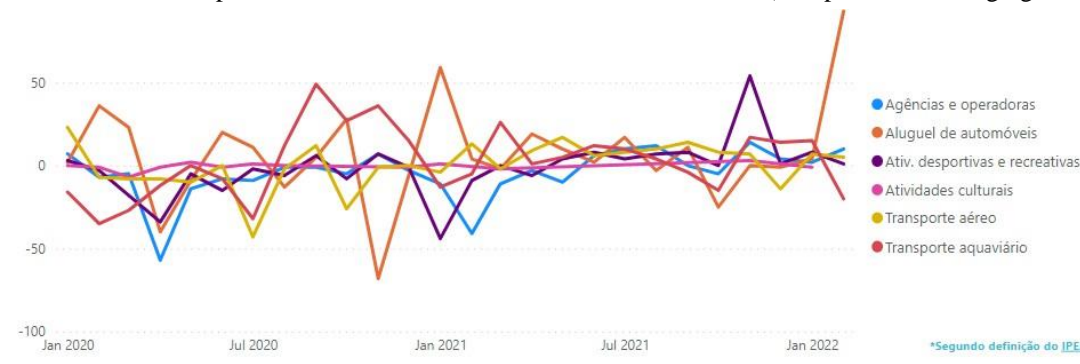
Source: EACH-USP

Through the data from EACH-USP, it is perceived that formal occupations during the pandemic (Covid-19) impacted all sectors, however it weighed severely on those that require permanent presence for a given period, as is the case of cultural activities, accommodations, sports activities and agencies that manage the operations for the practice of tourist activity.

In an attempt to contain the spread of the virus, the impacts of the measures have penalized the economy too much, allowing only essential services to function in full condition. The other services remained partially paralyzed, which caused a strong economic contraction at the end of the first quarter, deepening in the second half of the same year. According to data from the Central Bank, in the first half, the Brazilian economy had a decrease of 0.3% compared to the same quarter of 2020. In the following semester, the decline was even greater, of 11.4%, (Lima, 2021). Air transport (figura 5) was one of the applications of the use of essential services. Traveling, only in dire need and for tourism the implications have punished on a large scale.

Figure 7 is an expansion of Figure 6. This was done to intend a more detailed perception of the other variables exposed, excluding the food and housing sector. And this time, it is noted that for all the situations evidenced here, the negative yields are significant, due to the circumstances of stoppage of all non-essential activities, given the lethal danger posed by the Coronavirus.

Figure 7 – Formal occupations in the Amazon in the Covid 19 Pandemic (except food and lodging services)

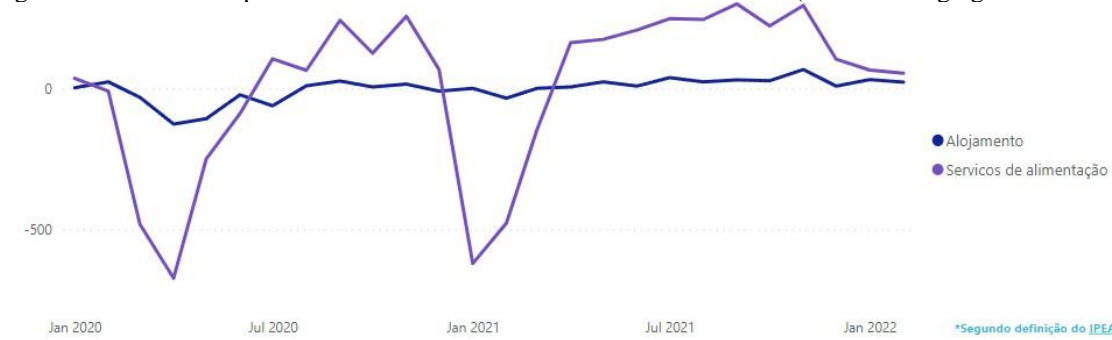


Source: EACH-USP

In the moment of social isolation eating habits have become an element of high importance given the fact of having restrictions on coming and going. In tourism, this sector, according to the data, was one of the rare ones that responded positively at all times exposed in table 5.

According to Santos, Coutinho & Teixeira (2010), the Amazonian gastronomy presents predominantly indigenous elements, which highlights the survival of the culture of the first inhabitants of the lands that today constitute the State. However, it is also noted the presence of European traits, mainly Portuguese, in the typical dishes of the said place, since these peoples landed in the Amazon and tried to influence the indigenous culture as a whole, including eating habits. There are Brazilian places that are strongly remembered for their particularities in gastronomy, even with all the changes suffered in the course of history. According to the findings of the research, this is the case of the State of Amazonas.

Figure 8 – Formal occupations in the Amazon in the Covid 19 Pandemic (food and lodging services only)



Source: EACH-USP

For Santos, Coutinho & Teixeira (2010), gastronomy is often considered a secondary reason for making a trip, that is, a consequence of the one chosen as the main one. However, gastronomy can also be the central cause for tourists to move from their homelocation, going in search of new flavors and traditions. And in this process, it is justified to have positive volumes of jobs, also, in the housing subsector, from June 2021, as shown in table 5.

Table 5 – Formal occupations in the Amazon in the Covid-19 Pandemic

	<i>Januar y 2020</i>	<i>July 2020</i>	<i>Januar y 2021</i>	<i>July 2021</i>	<i>Januar y 2022</i>	<i>February 2022</i>
<i>Agencies and operators</i>	7	9	-11	0	2	10
<i>Accommodation</i>	3	61	1	39	32	23
<i>Car rental</i>	2	1	59	17	4	93
<i>Act. Desp. Recreational</i>	3	2	-44	4	8	1
<i>Cultural activities</i>	0	1	1	0	-1	0
<i>Food services</i>	37	06	68	249	66	55
<i>Air transport</i>	23	43	-4	8	7	5
<i>Water transport</i>	-16	32	-13	10	15	15
<i>Road transport</i>	15	0	35	22	-13	23

Source: EACH-USP

Ramos (2012), points out that nature tourism is the main attraction of tourist itineraries of the Amazon. The visitor has the opportunity to know, learn and value the importance of the tropical forest and the inhabitants who live in it, being the main responsible for its conservation. This type of tourism in the state is part of the itineraries offered by the agencies in the boat programs, forest tours and overnightstays in the forest accommodations, which among other places involves the meeting of the waters and the visitations in parks.

5 CONCLUSION

This work was dedicated to identifying the tourist panorama in the period of the Covid-19 pandemic that covered the world, in the years 2020 and 2021, and whose impacts were felt in practically all areas of the lives of the populations. In the state of Amazonas, the locus of this investigation, the scenario found was no different, on the contrary, it evidenced very significant weaknesses and incompetences that were widely publicized by the media and discussed in political scenarios.

It was found that in the tourism sector the crisis resulting from the pandemic, caused a negative impact very similar to those occurred around the world in multiple economic activities, since the impossibility of mobility generated, among other problems, the closure of borders, the need to live in quarantine and also the use of specific products to contain the spread of the virus.

Throughout the investigation we sought to answer the following research question: what was the impact on the receptive tourism sector in the state of Amazonas as a result of the health crisis, manifested worldwide, through the Covid-19 pandemic?

The results indicate that in the period of the health crisis there was a drastic reduction in the movement of tourists to the Amazon, both in the domestic and foreign spheres. On the other hand, the formal jobs taken in the subsectors of local tourism also accompanied the depression experienced worldwide in the economy.

Such a situation is configured as an expected fact, because the chances of positive all related segments in the local economy and an excellent performance in the local tourism, would sound like a

nonsense, different from what was reflected in the other tourist places of the world. They also show that the food and lodging services responded positively, when compared to the others observed in the period of crisis and stabelecida, because they are those that were systematically related to the possibility, although having to proceed from care and attention to mobility, allowed the use of tourism in a discreet, quiet way.

The relevance of the work consisted in showing that in the face of the exposed and the chains of the health crisis on a global scale, in the state of Amazonas, tourism is served as a relevant tool, which are the natural resources and their implications, which reinforces the fact that it is about an economic alternative that generates employment and income and satisfaction of basic and secondary needs of men and women, such as rest, leisure, knowledge and cultural renewal, according to Ramos (2012).

One of the main limitations of the study is the issue of scarcity of data for a more ampla demonstration of this panorama by the institutions that foster subsidies for research of this nature, because several impediments stopped (and fairly) actions that could be providers of these.

Considering that the scope of the consequences of the health crisis arising from the Covid-19 pandemic is still being analyzed by different segments of the economy, it is envisaged that to the extent that the data are made available it will become possible to measure, in a more precise way, the extent of the impact suffered on tourism activity in the State of Amazonas. Thus, it is suggested that in future research the level of adherence of the public policies established to potentiate the resumption of the growth of the tourist activity be investigated, when compared with the extension of the problems caused by the pandemic.

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