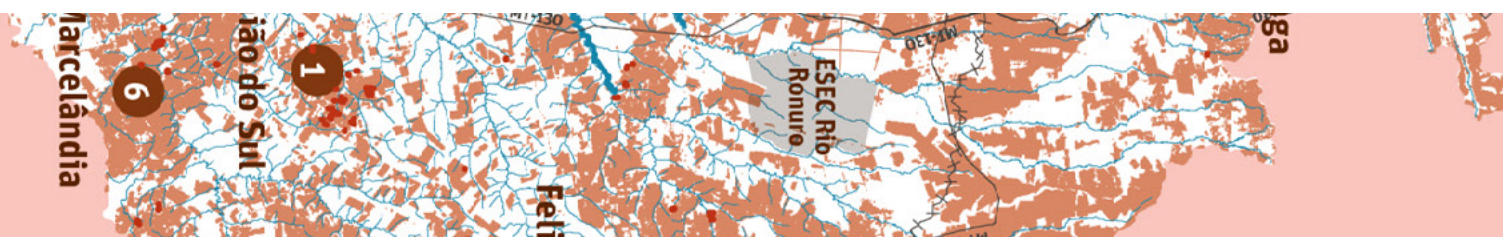


SIRADX

JAN-FEB

2020

DEFORESTATION
REPORT FOR THE
XINGU BASIN **Nº 17**
*Near real-time deforestation
radar monitoring system*



7,114 ha

deforested in January

7,698 ha

deforested in February

↓ 23%

*decrease in deforestation
compared to the last two months*

Watch in near real-time the deforestation polygons at the Xingu Observatory:
<https://www.xingumais.org.br/observatorios/degradacao>

Sign up to receive the SIRAD X deforestation alerts published each month. Write us an e-mail at deolhonoxingu@xingumais.org.br

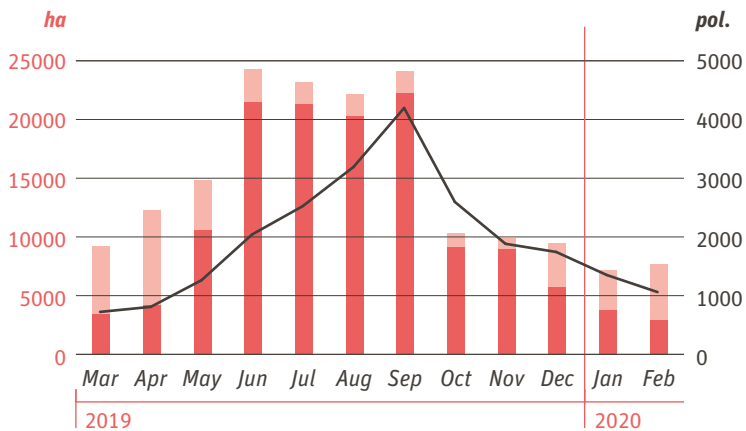
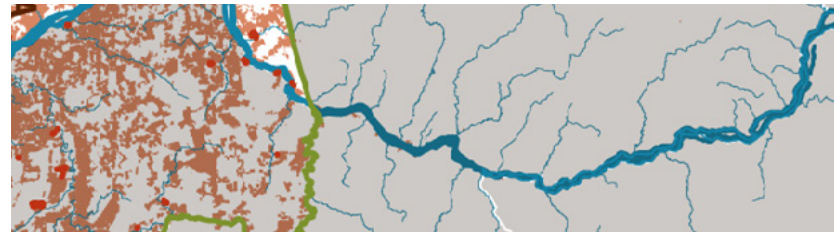
The SIRAD X Report is published every two months at the Xingu+ Network Platform (www.xingumais.org.br)

Latest shapefiles and reports are available at <http://bit.ly/SIRADX>

1

INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

14,813
hectares deforested
between January
and February



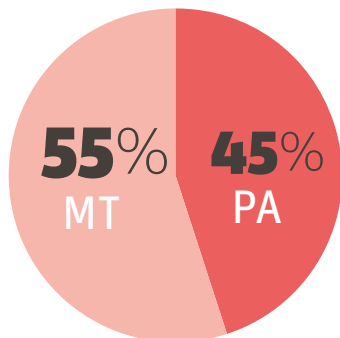
number of polygons
Deforested Area in MT
Deforested Area in PA

COMPARED TO NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2019, the rhythm of deforestation dropped 22% in the first two months of 2020 in the Xingu river basin, with an amount of 2,412 polygons and 14.813 deforested hectares.

This reduction occurred entirely in the Pará portion of the basin, where the deforestation rates dropped by half, partly as a result of the command and control efforts made by Ibama. In January this year there were continuous operations within the Indigenous Land Ituna Itatá and the installation of a permanent surveillance base in the municipality of São Felix do Xingu.

DESPITE THE DECREASE IN DEFORESTATION rates in Pará, 48% of deforestation detected in the state occurred within Protected Areas, totalling 3,207 hectares. Of this total, 33% was deforested in Conservation Units and 15% in Indigenous Lands.

In Mato Grosso there was a jump in deforestation rates, with more than 8,100 hectares deforested, an increase of 75% compared to the previous months. This amount represents more than half of all the forest loss in the Xingu river basin, 55% to be precise.



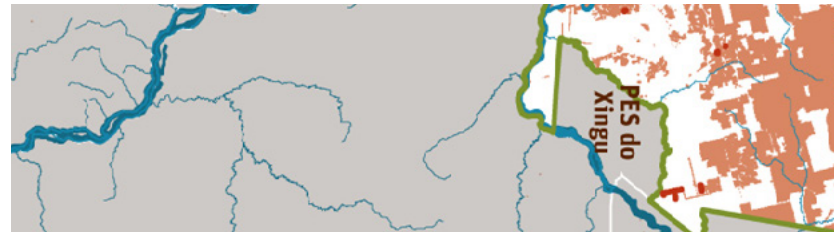
Deforestation
detected in January
and February

2

MUNICIPALITIES

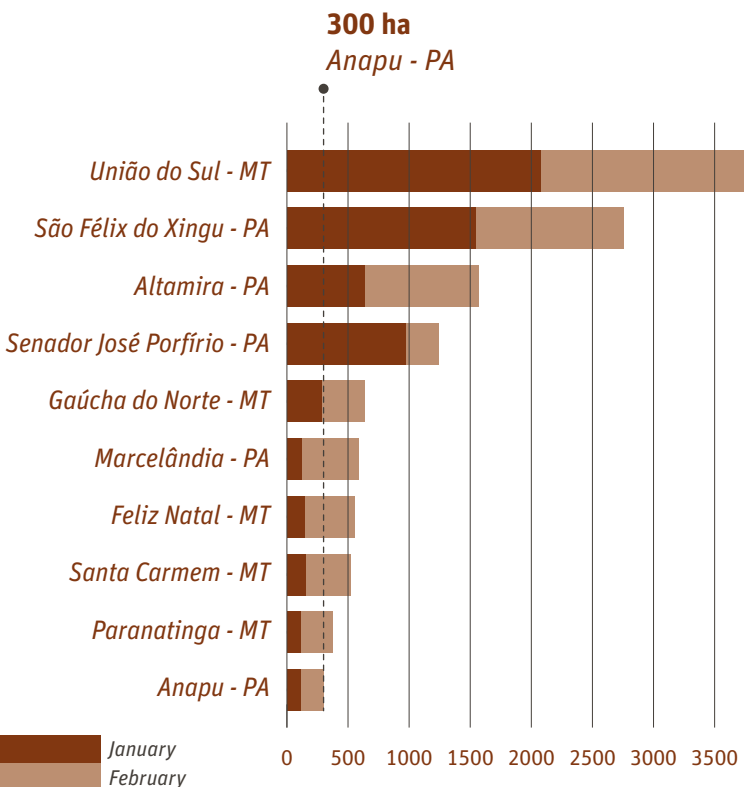
3,762 ha

União do Sul was the most deforested municipality in the period, concentrating 46%



UNIÃO DO SUL WAS THE MOST DEFORESTED municipality in the period, concentrating 46% (3,762 ha) of the amount deforested in the basin in Mato Grosso, where 98% of the deforestation is confirmed to be illegal. The high rate is mostly a result of the deforestation in three large areas that together add up to more than 3,150 ha. The municipality is located in the sub-basin Manissauá-Miçu, which holds approximately three thousand river springs that pour into the Xingu river. In total, between January and February, 5,347 ha were deforested in this sub-basin, which supplies water for seven cities and the Xingu Indigenous Land.

In the state of Pará, São Félix do Xingu and Altamira remain as the most deforested municipalities in the basin. In January and February, 2,753 ha and 1,774 ha were deforested, respectively.



3

INDIGENOUS LANDS

414 ha

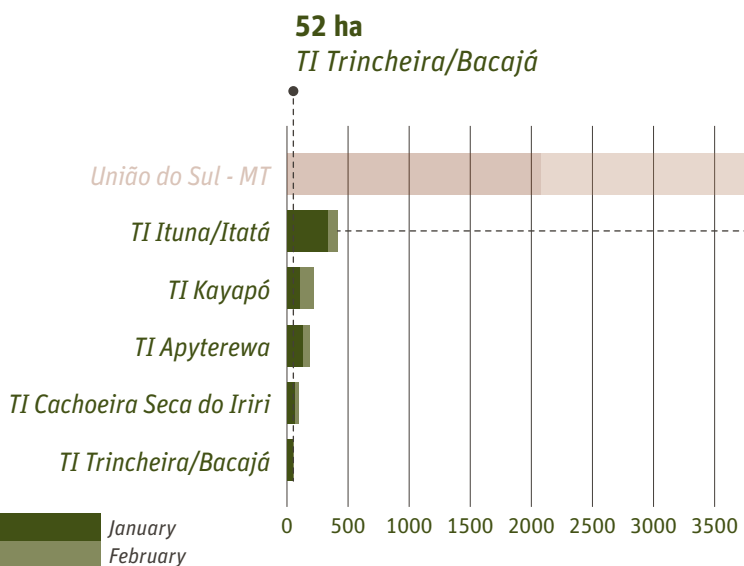
After the deforestation peak, there was a decrease in the two first months of the year



AFTER THE PEAK OF HIGH DEFORESTATION rates that happened in November and December in the Ituna Itatá Indigenous Land, there was a decrease in the first two months of the year. In January, 329 ha were deforested, followed by 85 deforestation hectares detected in February, as a result of the coordinated and continuous action of the Ibama's surveillance teams in the area.

Operations such as Ituna Itatá's should take place in other territories, like the Kayapó Indigenous Land, where illegal mining has not dropped in 2019 and it keeps growing in 2020. The increase of illegal mining in Indigenous Lands is explained, partly, by the expectations around the approval of Bill nº191/2020, an initiative of the Brazilian President, which proposes the legalization of mining by non-indigenous within Indigenous Lands. A Bill that, besides being openly unconstitutional (<https://isa.to/3bVGLM3>), coupled with the lack of command and control operations in the mining areas reinforces the maintenance and expansion of this illegal activity.

Other Indigenous Lands, such as Baú and Apyterewa, also showed an increase in deforestation due to mining in the first two months of the year, with 30 and 20 detected polygons respectively.



TI ITUNA/ITATÁ



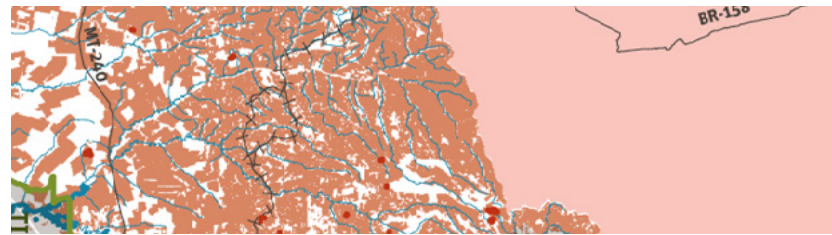
There was a reduction in February as a result of the actions taken by the Ibama's teams in the area

4

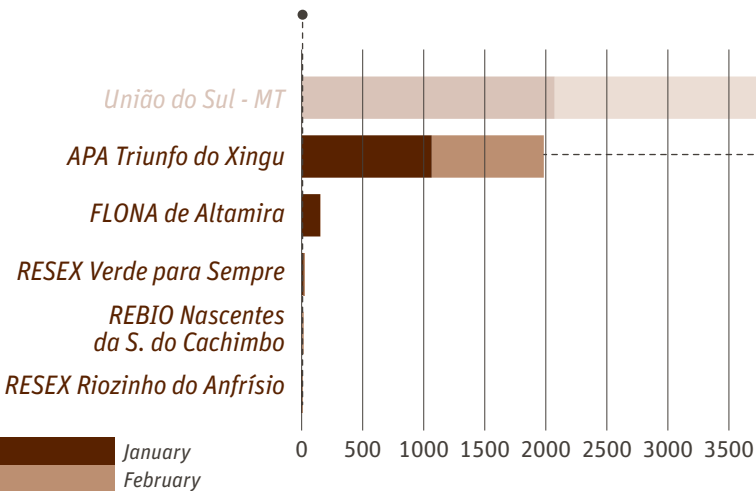
CONSERVATION UNITS

1,984 ha

90% of the total forest loss in Conservation Units occurred in the APA Triunfo do Xingu



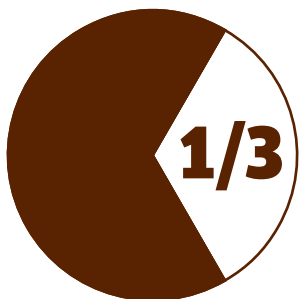
10 ha
RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio



MORE THAN 2,190 HA WERE DEFORESTED in Conservation Units (UC) in the Xingu river basin, out of this total, 90% occurred in the Triunfo do Xingu Environmental Protected Area (APA). The APA has already seen a third of its forested area converted in other uses, livestock mainly.

In second place, the Altamira National Forest (FLONA) had 156 ha of forest loss. This UC has two active illegal mining areas and the south region is target of a land grabbing dispute

APA TRIUNFO DO XINGU



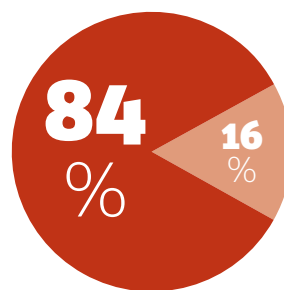
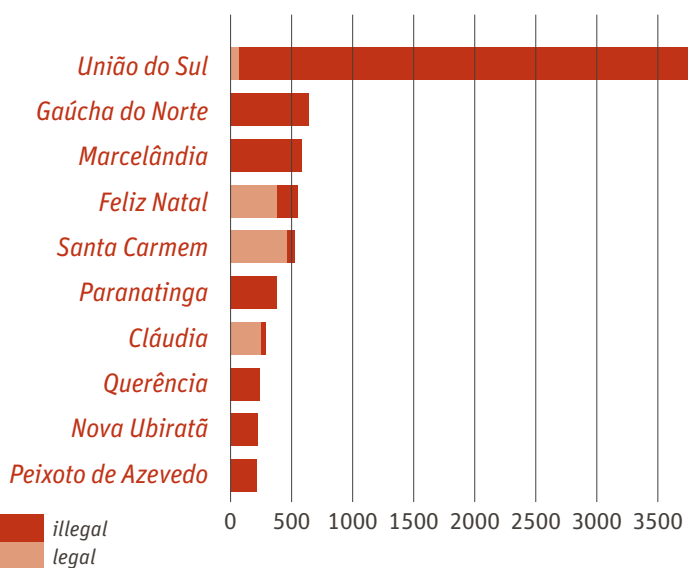
More than a third of its forested area converted in other uses, livestock mainly.

5

CRITICAL AREA

100%

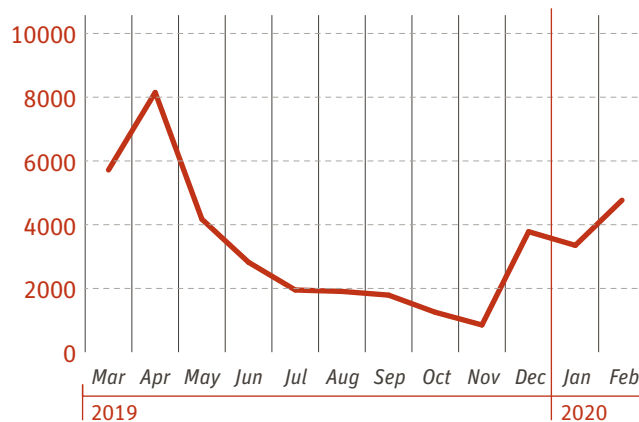
of the deforestation detected in municipalities such as Gaúcha do Norte and Paranatinga is illegal



84% of the suppressed area in the Mato Grosso portion of the basin have no deforestation permit

In União do Sul, the most deforested municipality in the period, 98% of the total deforested area have no official authorization for land conversion. In cities such as Gaúcha do Norte and Paranatinga, 100% of deforestation is illegal. Some of the illegally deforested areas in these three municipalities are very close to the Xingu Indigenous Territory's boundaries.

Deforestation in the Xingu river basin in Mato Grosso
ha

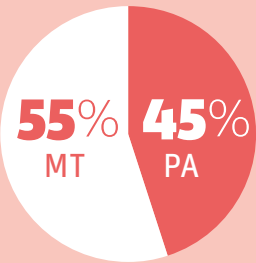


The official data on land conversion authorization is made available by the Mato Grosso Environment Secretariat (SEMAS-MT), comprising of permits valid between 2001 and 2025. Deforested areas detected by SIRAD monitoring that did not coincide with any valid authorization were considered illegal.

SINCE MAY 2019, THE DEFORESTATION rate in the Mato Grosso portion of the Xingu basin showed a gradual drop, going up again in the last month of the year. In January 2020, these rates remained high and kept increasing in February, totaling, in the two first months of the year, 8,119 ha, the equivalent of almost 10 million trees felled. Out of this total, 84% of the suppressed areas have no deforestation permit, which means that 6,853 ha were illegally cleared.

14,813

hectares deforested between
January and February



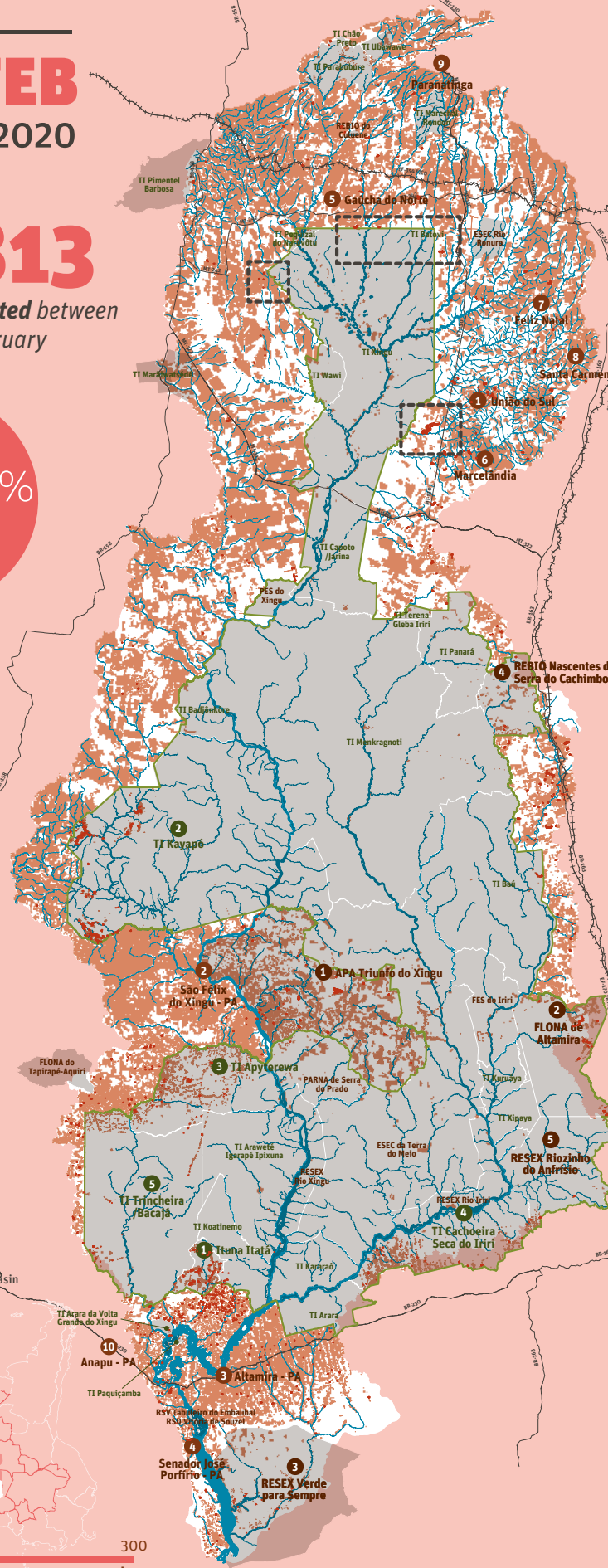
*** ALERT**
85%

of the deforestation in
the Mato Grosso
portion of the Xingu
river basin in January
and February is **illegal**.

- deforestation 2020
- accumulated deforestation until December 2019
- Xingu Social-environment diversity corridor
- protected areas
- critical areas
- ~ water bodies
- Xingu river hydrographic basin



on this link you access
more information



1 MUNICIPALITIES

12,313 deforested
hectares

União do Sul was the **most deforested**
municipality in the period, concentrating
46% (3,762 ha) of the total.

- 1 ● União do Sul - MT
3,762 ha
- 2 ● São Félix do Xingu - PA
2,753 ha
- 3 ● Altamira - PA
1,574 ha
- 4 ● Senador José Porfírio - PA
1,244 ha
- 5 ● Gaúcha do Norte - MT
642 ha
- 6 ● Marcelândia - PA
585 ha
- 7 ● Feliz Natal - MT
551 ha
- 8 ● Santa Carmem - MT
523 ha
- 9 ● Paranatinga - MT
377 ha
- 10 ● Anapu - PA
300 ha

2 I.L. (INDIGENOUS LANDS)

967 deforested
hectares

Illegal mining advances into the Kayapó,
Baú and Apyterewa Indigenous Lands, with
246 hectares deforested

- 1 ● TI Ituna/Itatá
413 ha
- 2 ● TI Kayapó
216 ha
- 3 ● TI Apyterewa
185 ha
- 4 ● TI Cachoeira Seca do Iriti
100 ha
- 5 ● TI Trincheira/Bacajá
52 ha

3 C.U. (CONSERVATION UNITS)

2,193 deforested
hectares

90% of the deforestation occurred within
APA Triunfo do Xingu which has already had
more than a third of its forest area destroyed.

- 1 ● APA Triunfo do Xingu
1,984 ha
- 2 ● FLONA de Altamira
156 ha
- 3 ● RESEX Verde para Sempre
413 ha
- 4 ● REBIO Nascentes da
Serra do Cachimbo
27 ha
- 5 ● RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio
17 ha