

SIRAD \times
JAN + FEB / 2021

 INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

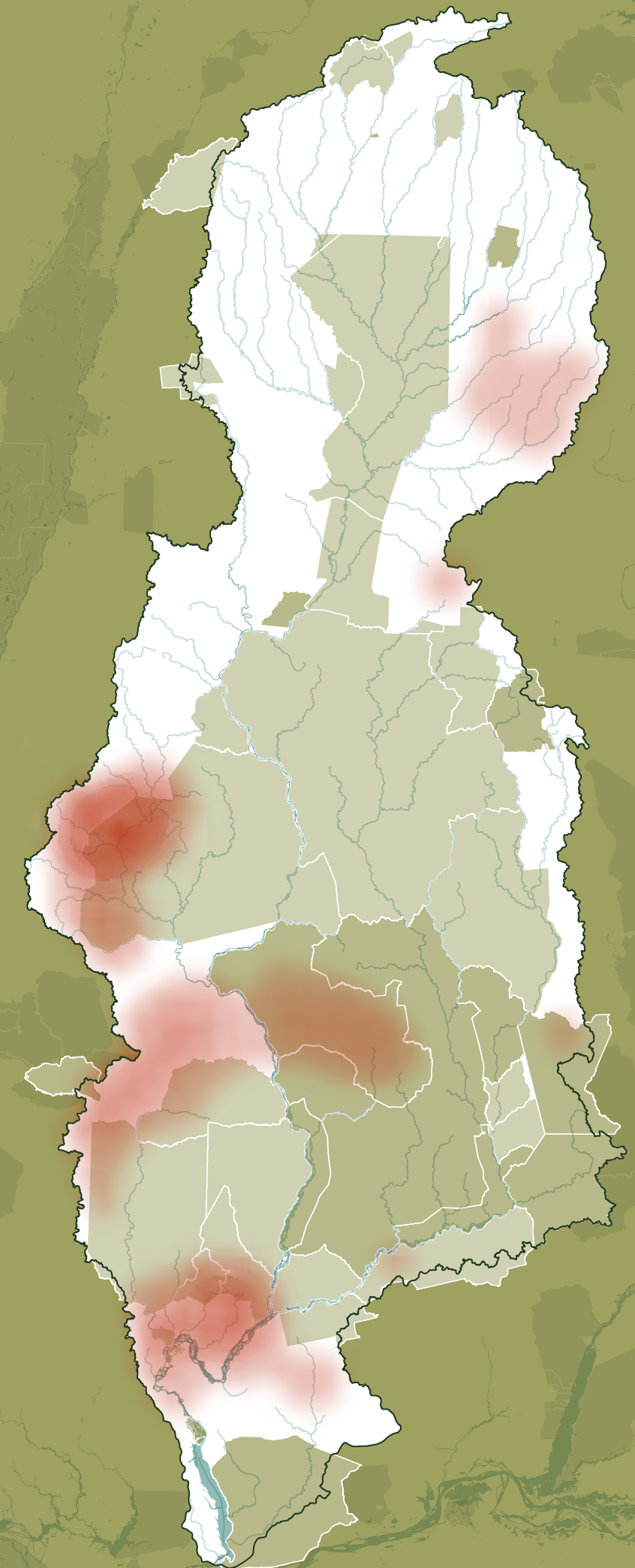
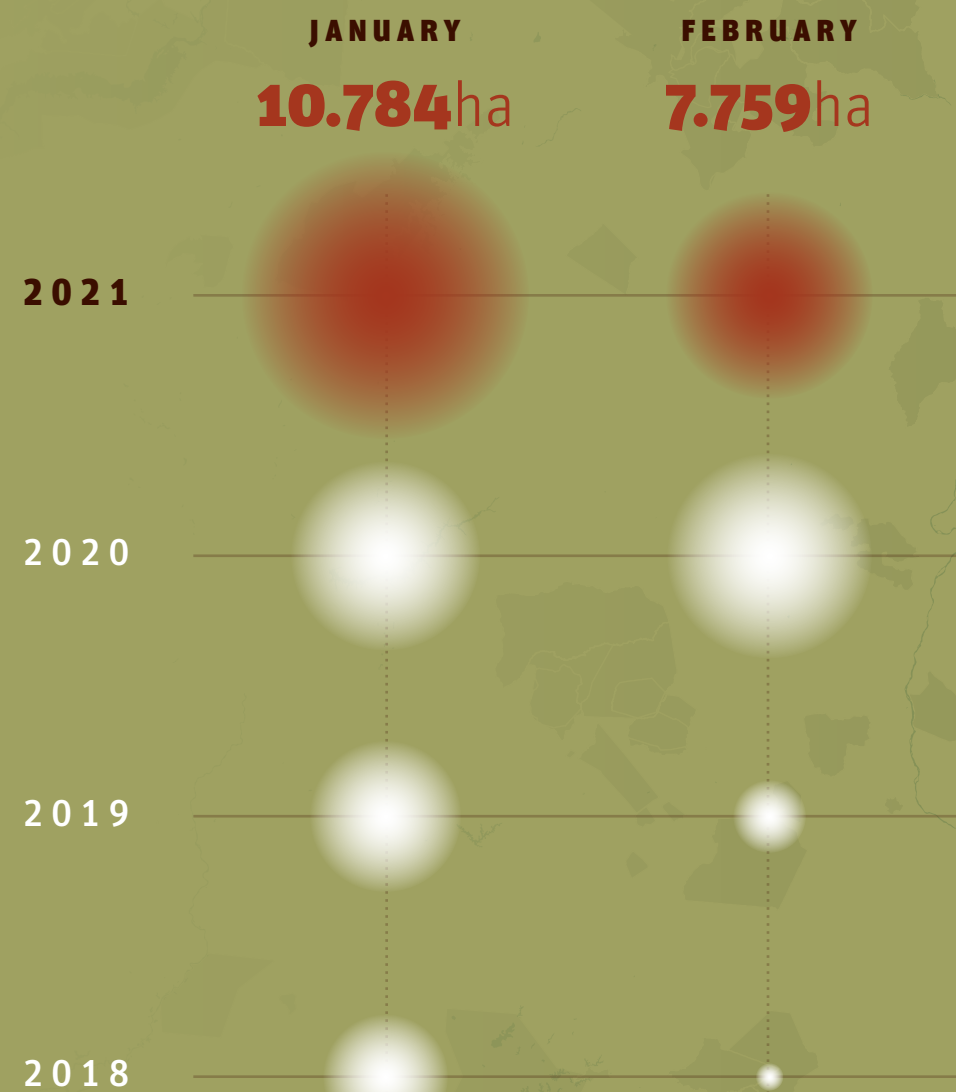
 MUNICIPALITIES

 INDIGENOUS LANDS

 CONSERVATION UNITS

 CRITICAL AREA

↑25% *increase in deforestation compared to the same period last year*





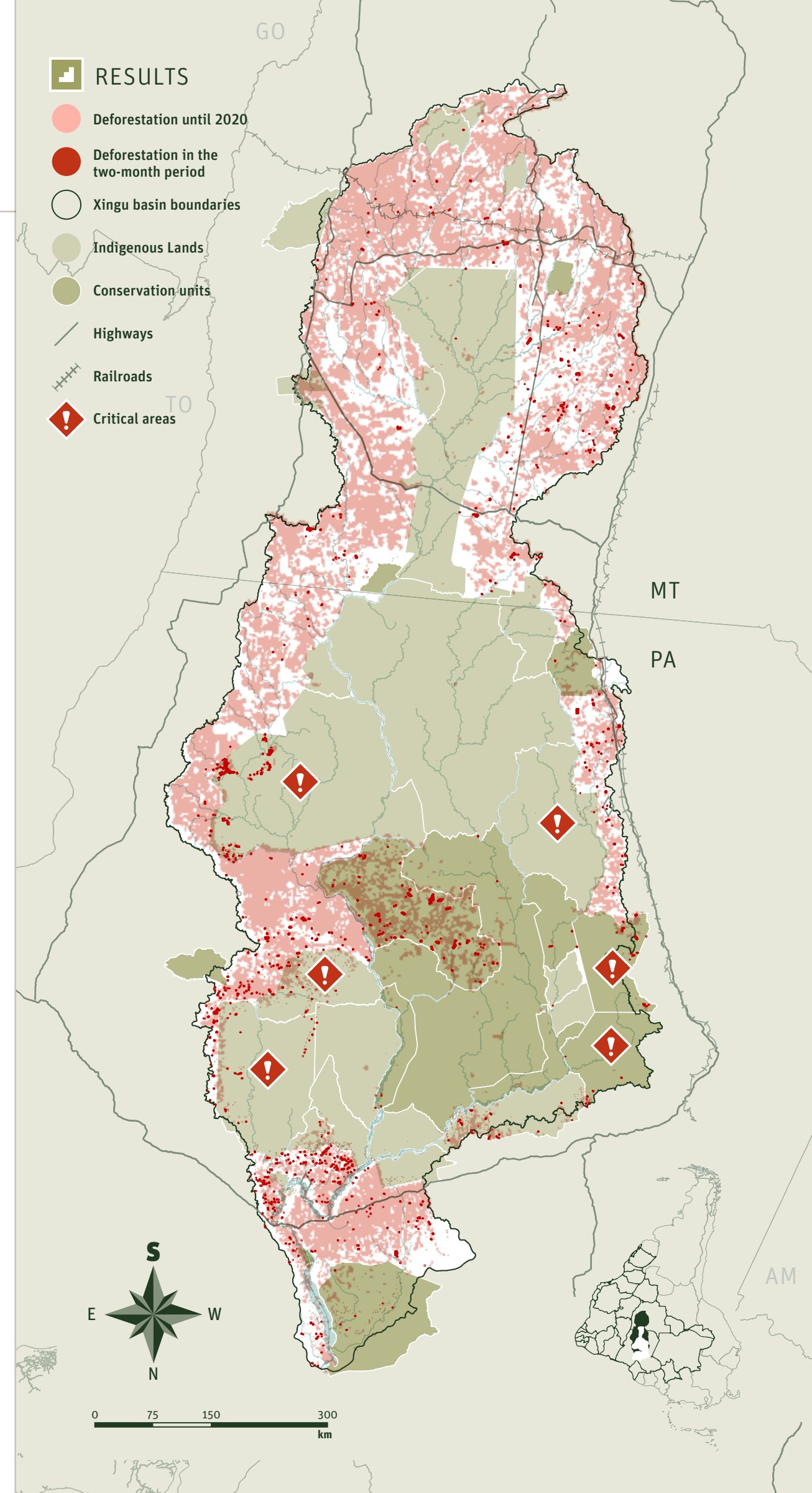
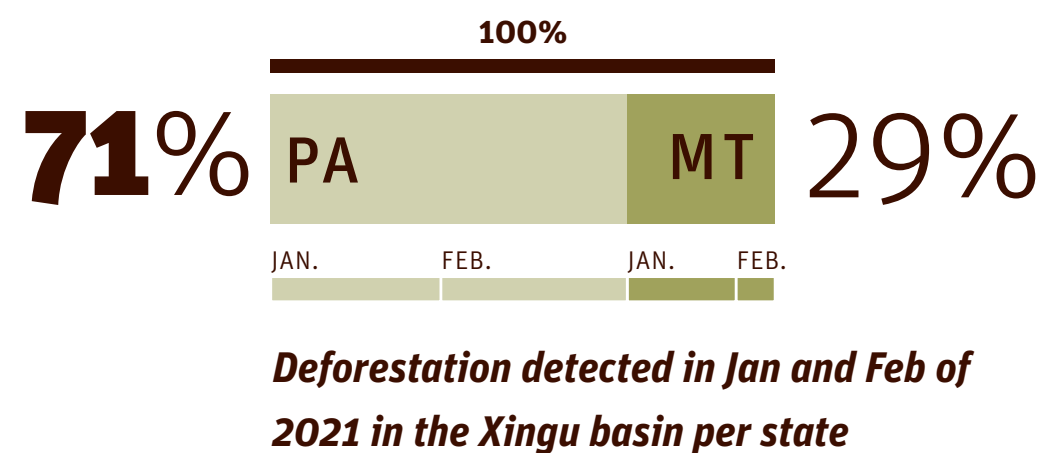
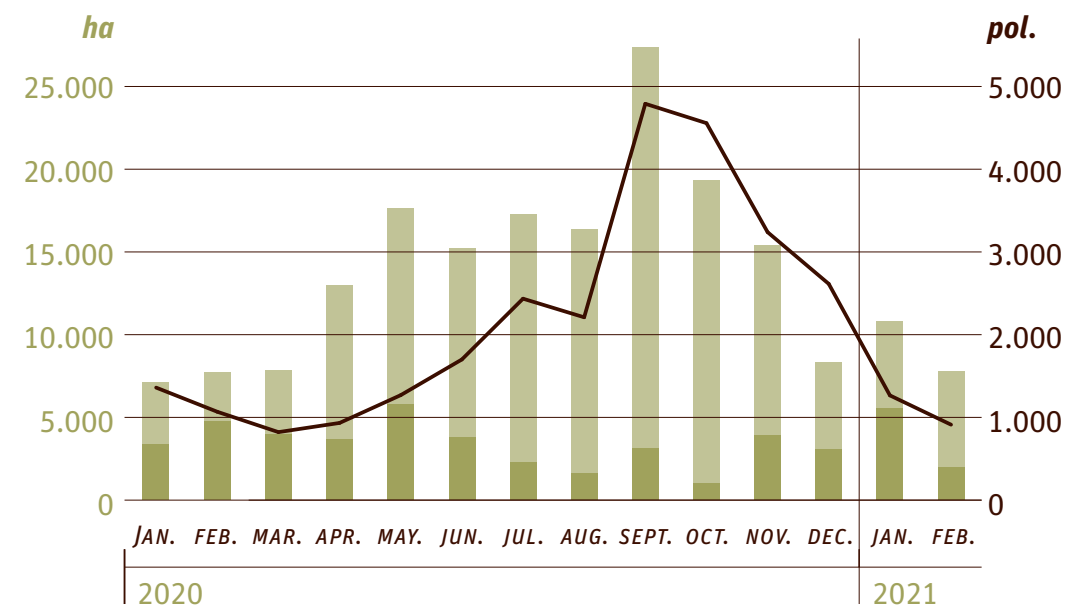
INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

18.544ha

were deforested in two months in the Xingu basin

18,544 hectares were deforested in the Xingu basin in January and February 2021, 25% more than in the same period last year. This total is equivalent to almost the size of the municipality of Aracaju, in Sergipe, and was cleared at a speed of 125 trees felled per minute.

The Pará portion of the basin stood out because of the high rates of deforestation in this two-month period, with 11 thousand ha deforested, 71% of the total detected in the period. Even in the Amazonian winter, a season with a lot of rain in the region, which makes it difficult for offenders to act, deforestation increased by 65% in comparison with January and February 2020. In Mato Grosso, deforestation had a slight reduction of 8% compared to the same period last year, however, more than half (52%) of deforestation in the state has no official authorization and is therefore considered illegal.

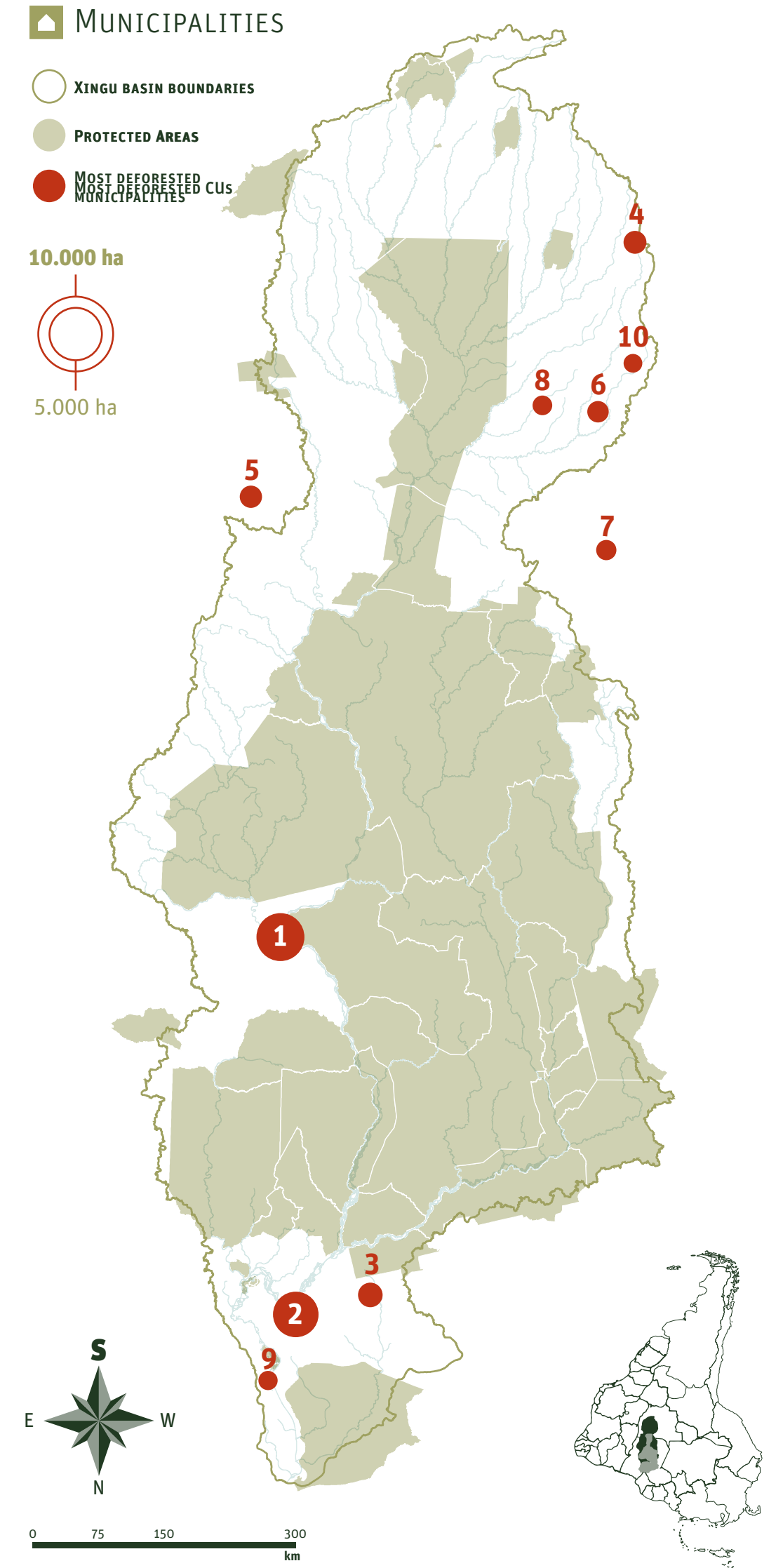
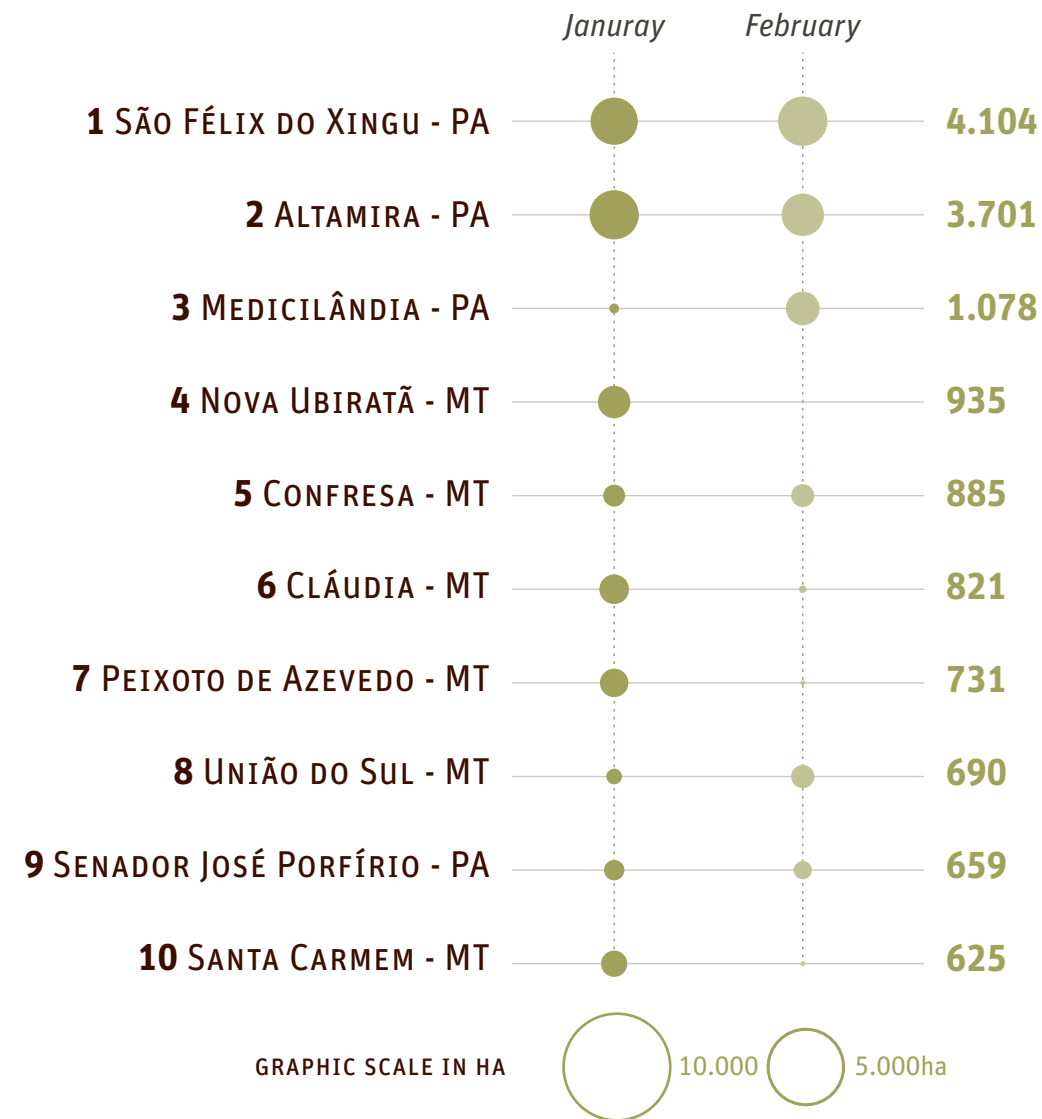


42%

of the total deforested in the Xingu basin is concentrated in 2 municipalities

São Félix do Xingu and Altamira, in Pará, are the municipalities that were the most deforested in the basin, concentrating together 42% of the total deforested. São Félix do Xingu, first place in the ranking, is the municipality that emits the most greenhouse gases in Brazil, according to the Climate Observatory, due to both the high rates of deforestation and a cattle herd of more than 2 million animals. Altamira, in second place, comprises intensely deforested areas due to the pressure exerted by major infrastructure works such as BR-163, BR-230 (Transamazônica) and the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant.

In Mato Grosso, Nova Ubiratã and Confresa, had the highest rates in the two months, with 935 ha and 885 ha deforested respectively. Cláudia, the third most deforested municipality in the Mato Grosso portion of the basin, also stands out for having 100% of its vegetation areas removed without any clearing authorization. Peixoto de Azevedo, Guarantã do Norte and Querência also showed 100% illegality.



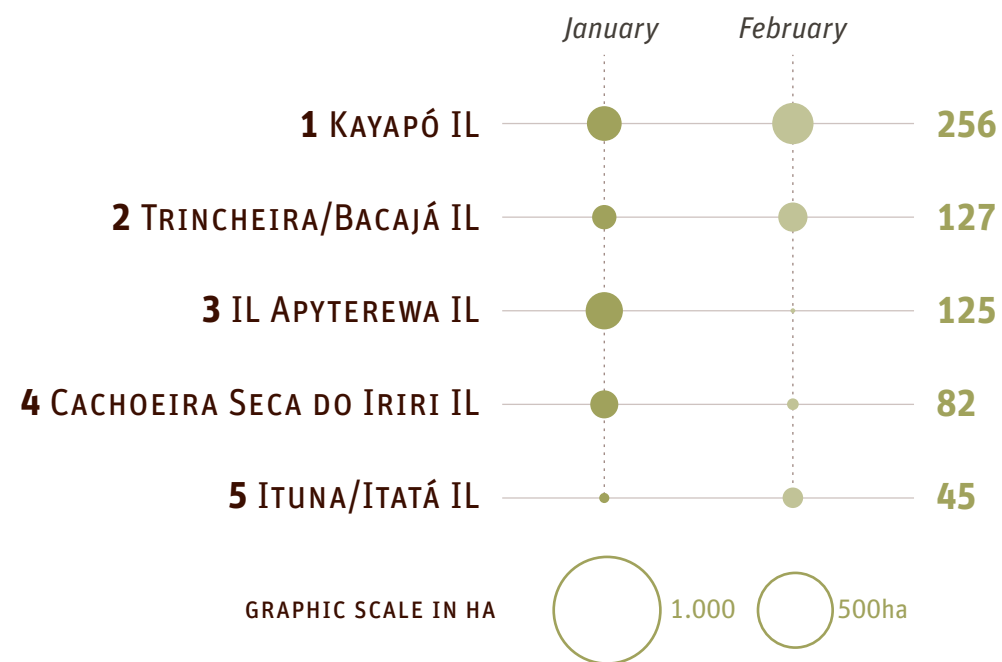


113ha

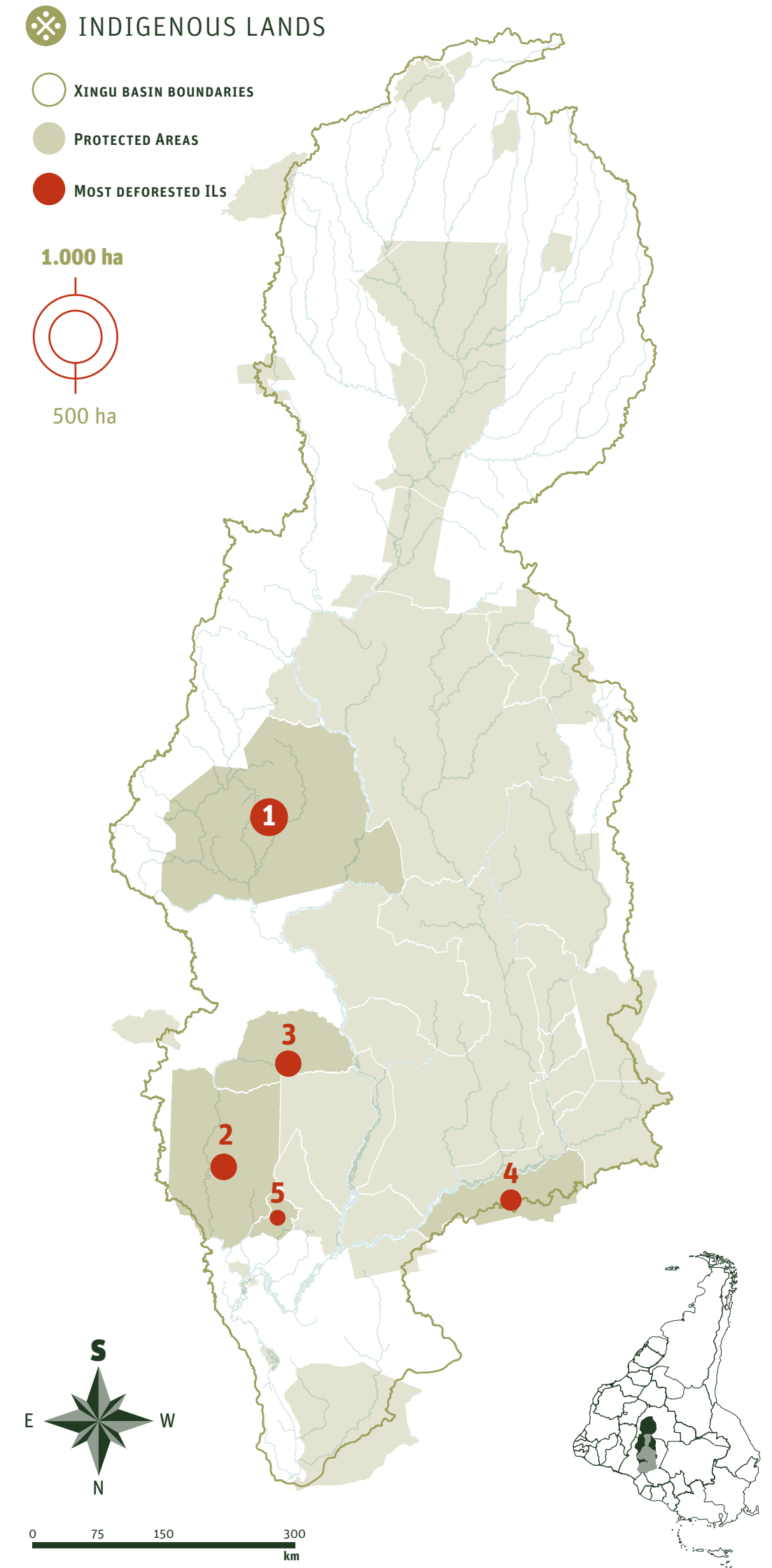
were deforested on a new illegal road at the southwest of the Trincheira Bacajá IL

Invasions, land grabbing and illegal mining continue to advance over indigenous territories even in the rainy months. Between January and February 2021, 701 ha were deforested within the Indigenous Lands of the Xingu basin. In the first place in the deforestation ranking is Kayapó Indigenous Land, with 256 hectares of deforestation, an increase of 18% in comparison to the same period last year.

Second and third are the Trincheira Bacajá and Apyterewa ILs, with 127 and 125 deforested hectares, respectively. These two Indigenous Lands, which are neighbors, are also connected by the same invasion front. It is due to the opening of illegal roads that deforestation in the Apyterewa IL has been advancing, since 2019, into the Xikrin territory [learn more]. At the



end of 2020, another road was opened in the southwest of Trincheira Bacajá IL, also originating in Apyterewa, opening the way for another front of deforestation: 113 hectares of deforestation were detected in the region in just 6 months.



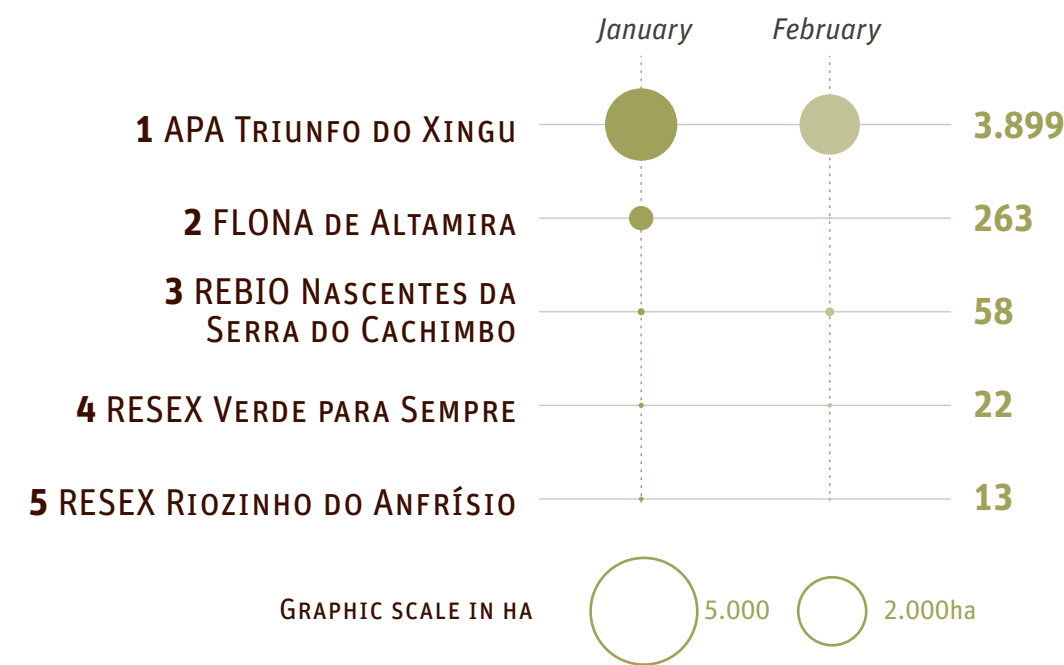


4.800ha

of forest can be deforested in the Iriri FES

More than 4,200 ha were deforested in the Conservation Units of the Xingu basin in the first two months of the year, an increase of 95% in relation to January and February of 2020. This increase is associated with deforestation in the APA Triunfo do Xingu, which concentrated 91% of the total deforested in CUs in the period.

Another CU worth mentioning is the State Forest (FES) of Iriri due to opening of firebreaks (removal of vegetation strips), which delimit the outline of a plot and may result in the deforestation of an area of forest of almost 4,800 ha. The demarcation of this area started in 2019, when complaints were made reporting the risk of deforestation of a large area in the FES. Since then, deforestation had ceased. However, in the beginning of 2021, another 11 ha of deforestation were detected in the same region,



completing the delineation of this area of interest. In addition, the area is within 15 records in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), revealing the evidence of illegal appropriation of a large tract of land within the Protected Area.

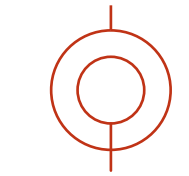
CONSERVATION UNITS

 XINGU BASIN BOUNDARIES

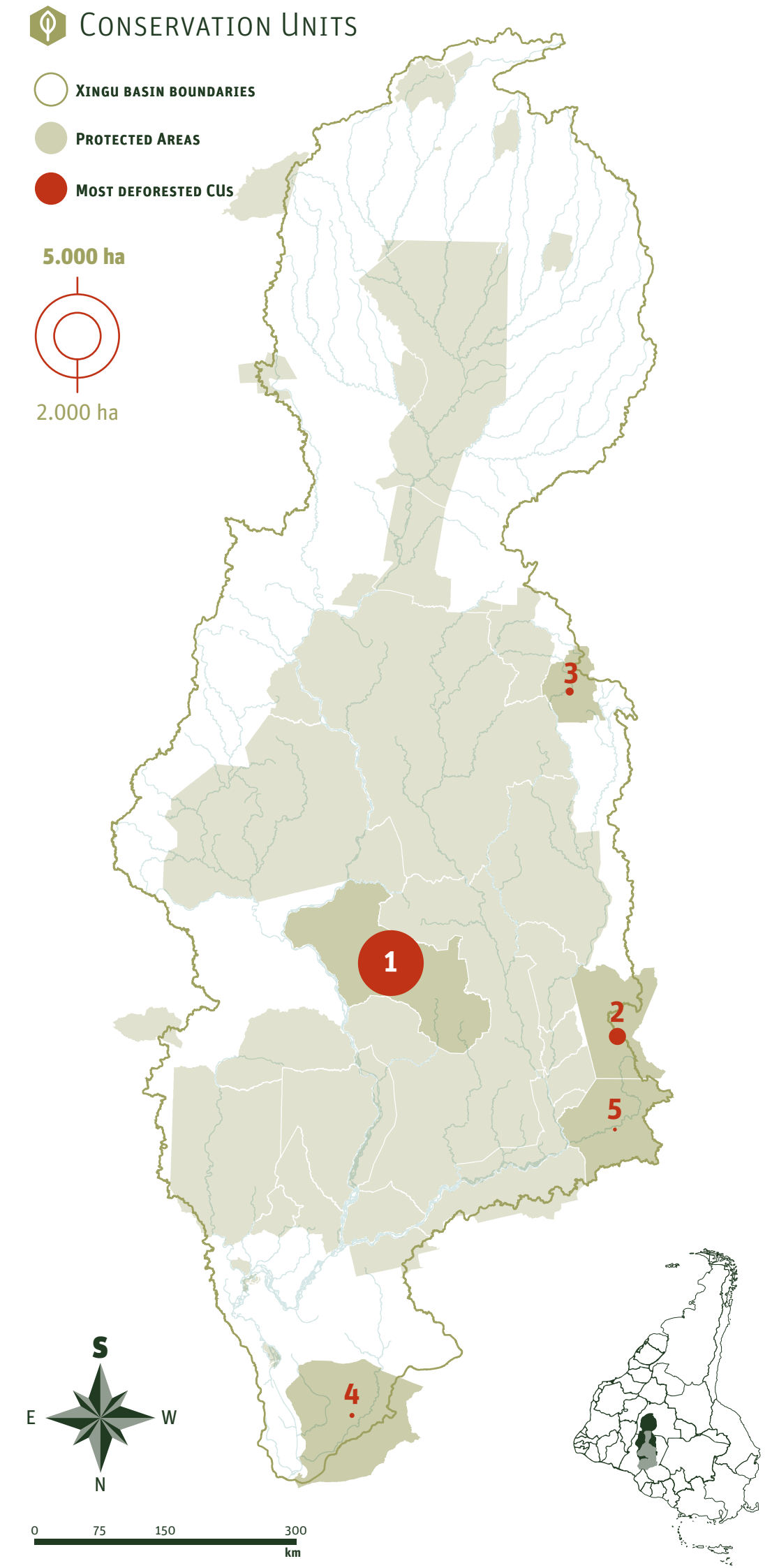
 PROTECTED AREAS

 MOST DEFORESTED CUs

5.000 ha



2.000 ha





287ha

were deforested by illegal mining within the Protected Areas of the Xingu Corridor

In the first two months of 2021, illegal mining advances and causes, in addition to the impacts of removing native vegetation, the destruction of river beds and the contamination of their waters, putting the health of indigenous peoples and traditional populations at risk.

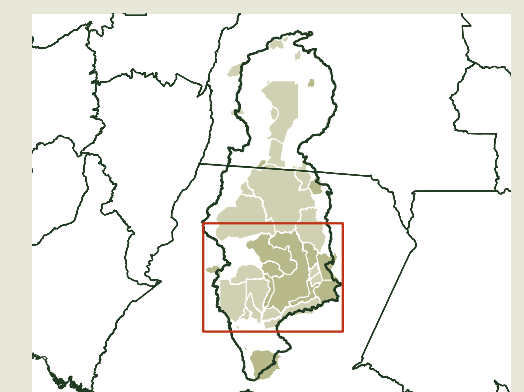
Illegal mining within the Trincheira Bacajá and Apyterewa Indigenous Lands expanded in the two-month period. In the first two months of the year, 13 ha of deforestation were detected in the goldmine located in the Xikrin territory and 4 ha in two goldmines in the Parakanã territory. In the Baú Indigenous Land, the progress of mining activity was also detected in the “Coringa” goldmine, which already concentrates

more than 115 hectares deforested between 2018 and February 2021. In the Conservation Units of the basin, new openings were identified by illegal mining in Resex Riozinho do Anfrísio and Flona de Altamira.

The Kayapó Indigenous Land, the most impacted protected area by the illegal activity, had more than 256 ha deforested in the first two months of 2021. In just 3 years, between 2018 and 2020, 4,763 hectares were destroyed in Kayapó territory, concentrating 82% of illegal mining within the Corridor. In September 2020 and February 2021, field operations took place in the Kayapó Indigenous Land, however, deforestation has not stopped. Until the members of the criminal organization responsible for the financing and logistics of this illegal activity are identified, the operations have a limited effect. With multiple land access routes to the IL, dozens of machines, hundreds of prospectors and gold mining sites spread over a huge territory, continuous and permanent actions are needed, since the offenders, motivated by the financial return of gold, return shortly after the departure of the enforcement teams.



-  Other deforestation until feb 2021
-  Detected goldmines between jan 2018 and feb 2021
-  Indigenous Lands
-  Conservation Units
-  Xingu basin boundaries
-  Water bodies



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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

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