

INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

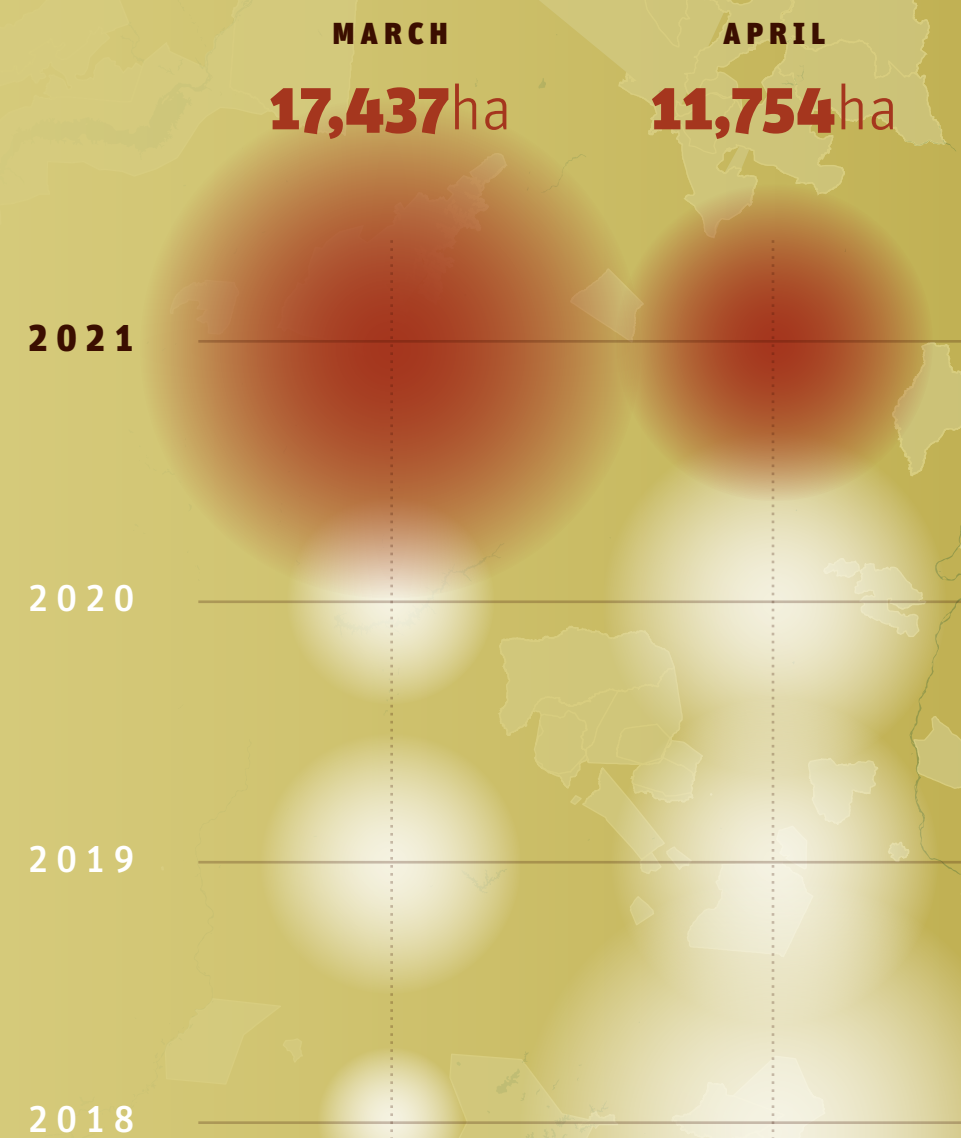
MUNICIPALITIES

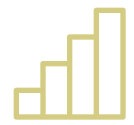
INDIGENOUS LANDS

CONSERVATION UNITS

CRITICAL AREA

**↑40%** *increase in deforestation compared to the same period last year*





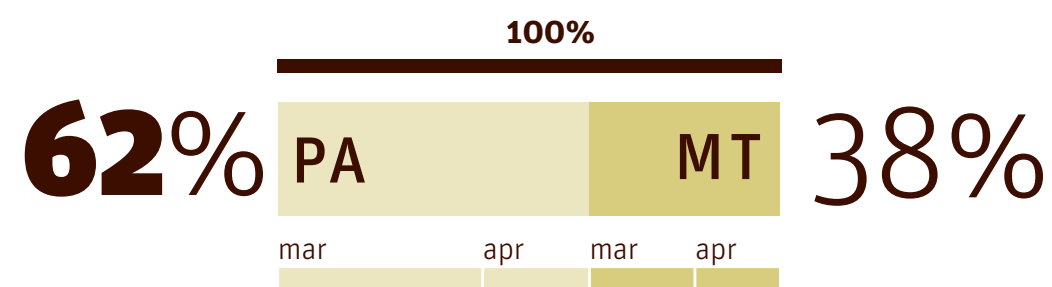
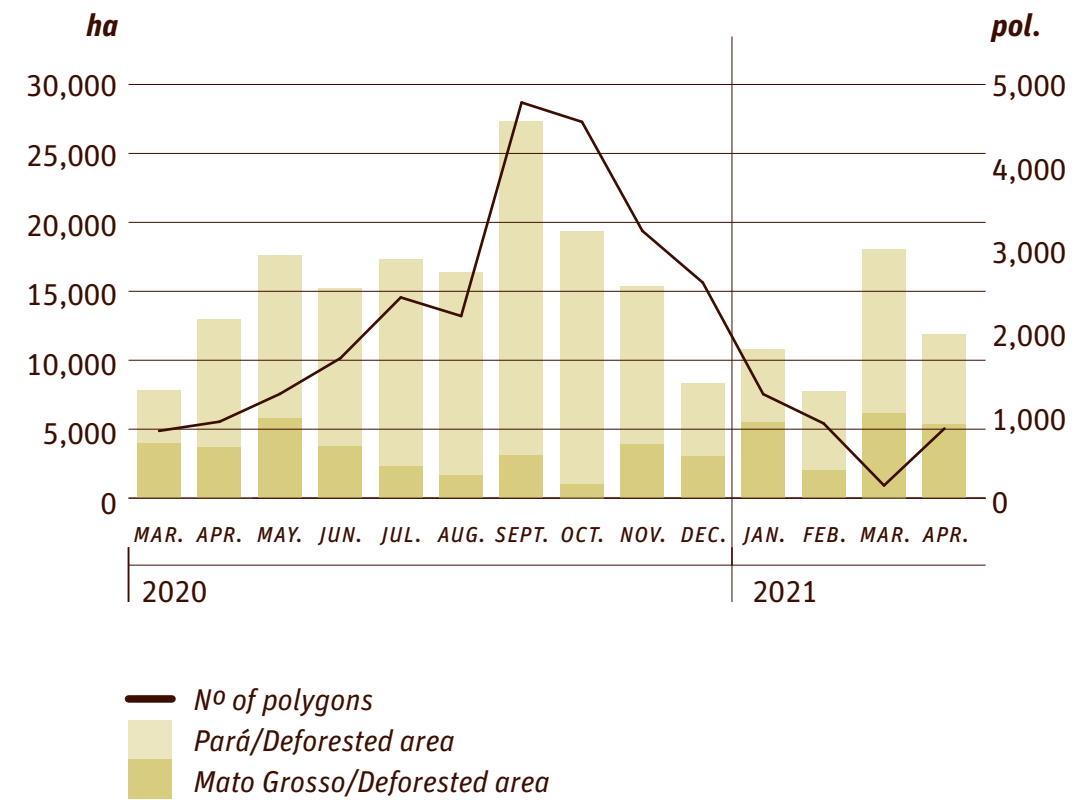
# INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

# 29,191ha

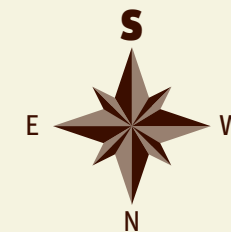
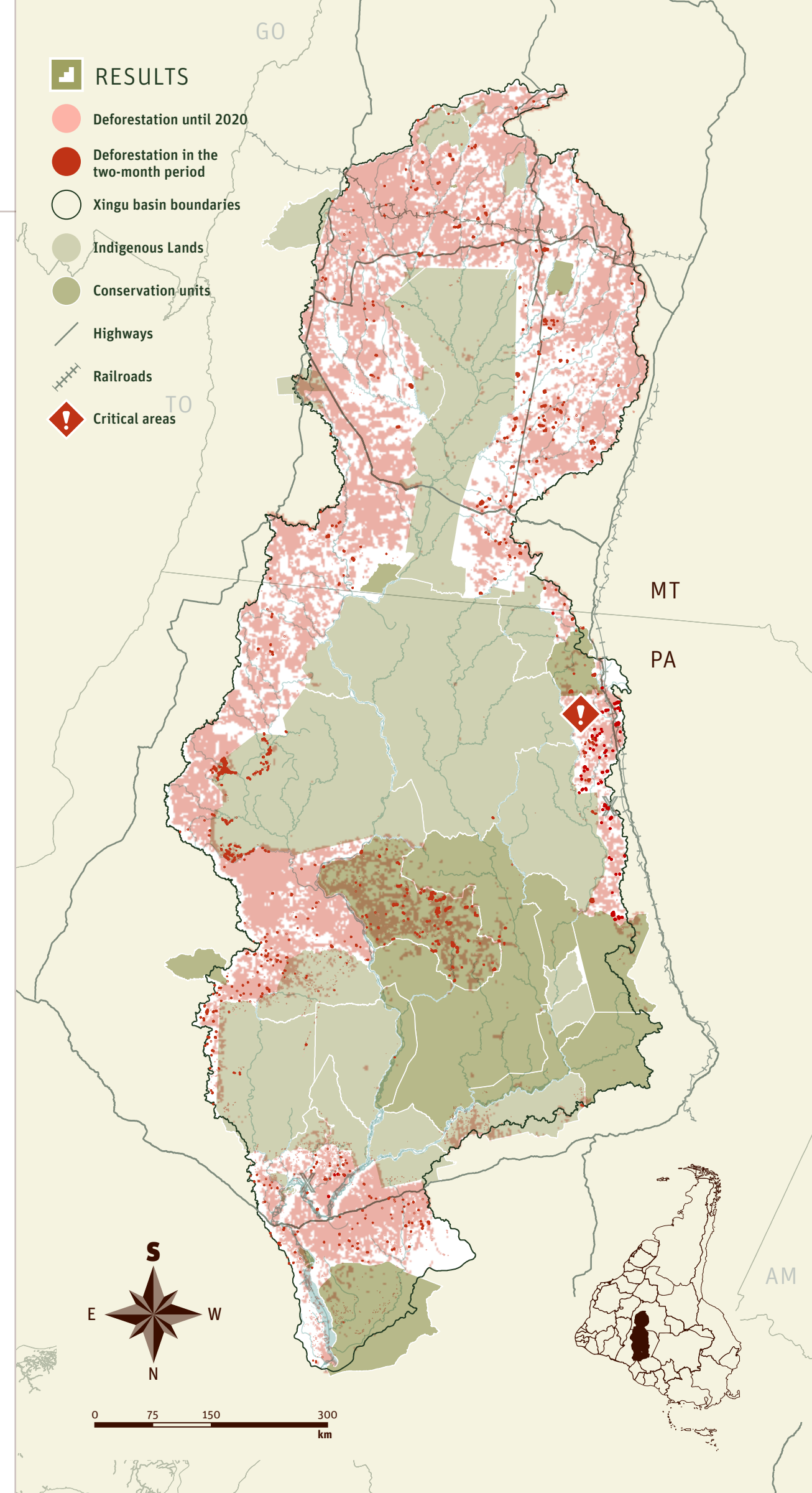
*more than 29,000 ha were deforested in two months in the Xingu basin*

29,191 hectares were deforested in the Xingu basin in March and April 2021, 40% more than in the same period last year. This total is equivalent to almost the size of the municipality of Fortaleza, capital of Ceará, and was deforested at a rate of 196 trees felled per minute.

The Pará region of the basin stood out for its high deforestation rates in this two-month period, with 17,962 ha. deforested, 62% of the total detected in the period. Even in the Amazon winter, a season with a lot of rain in the region, which makes it difficult for offenders to act, deforestation increased by 36% compared to March and April of 2020. In Mato Grosso, deforestation increased by 48% in comparison with the same period last year.



**Deforestation detected in Mar and Apr of 2021 in the Xingu basin per state.**



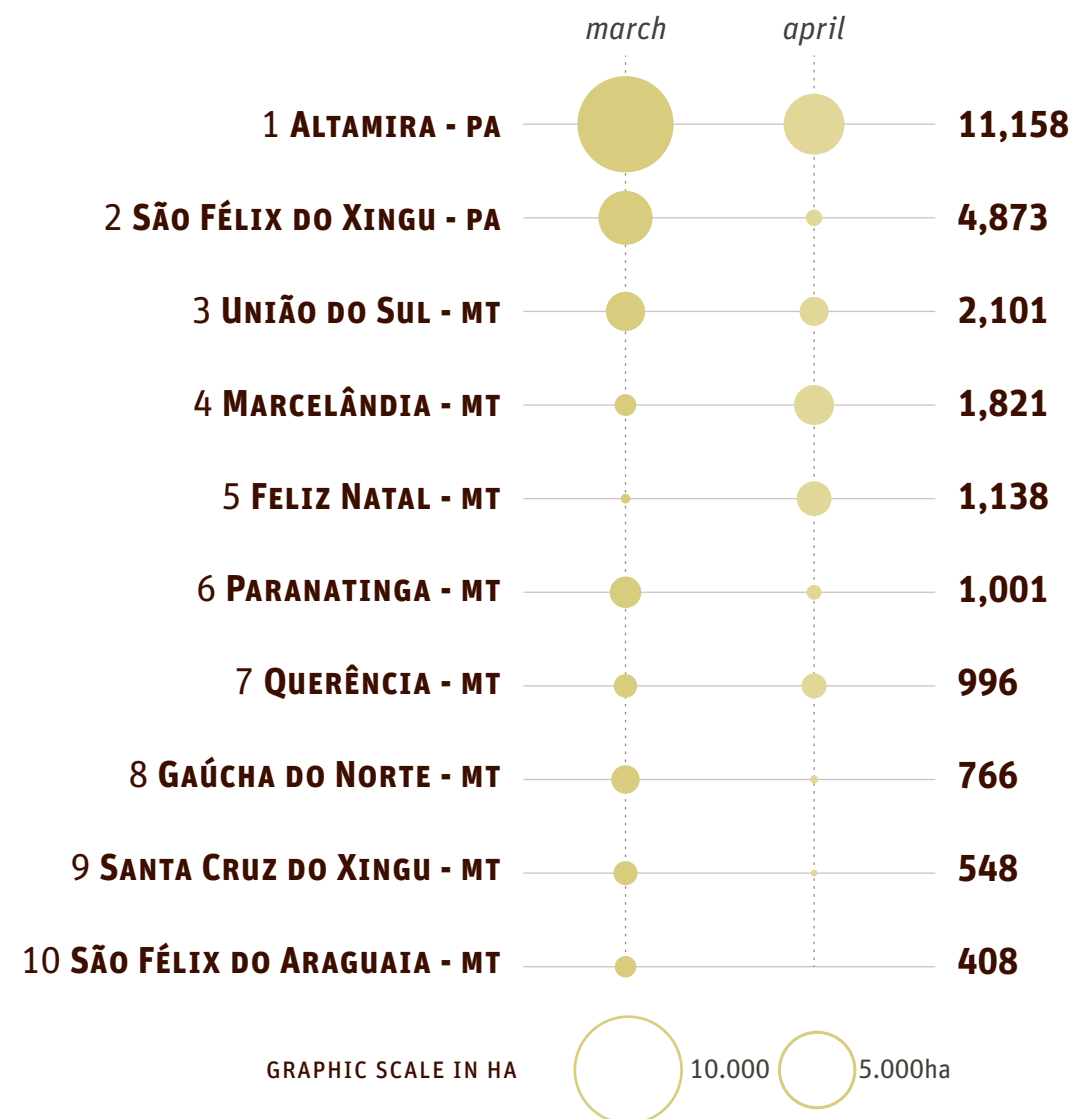
# 55%

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

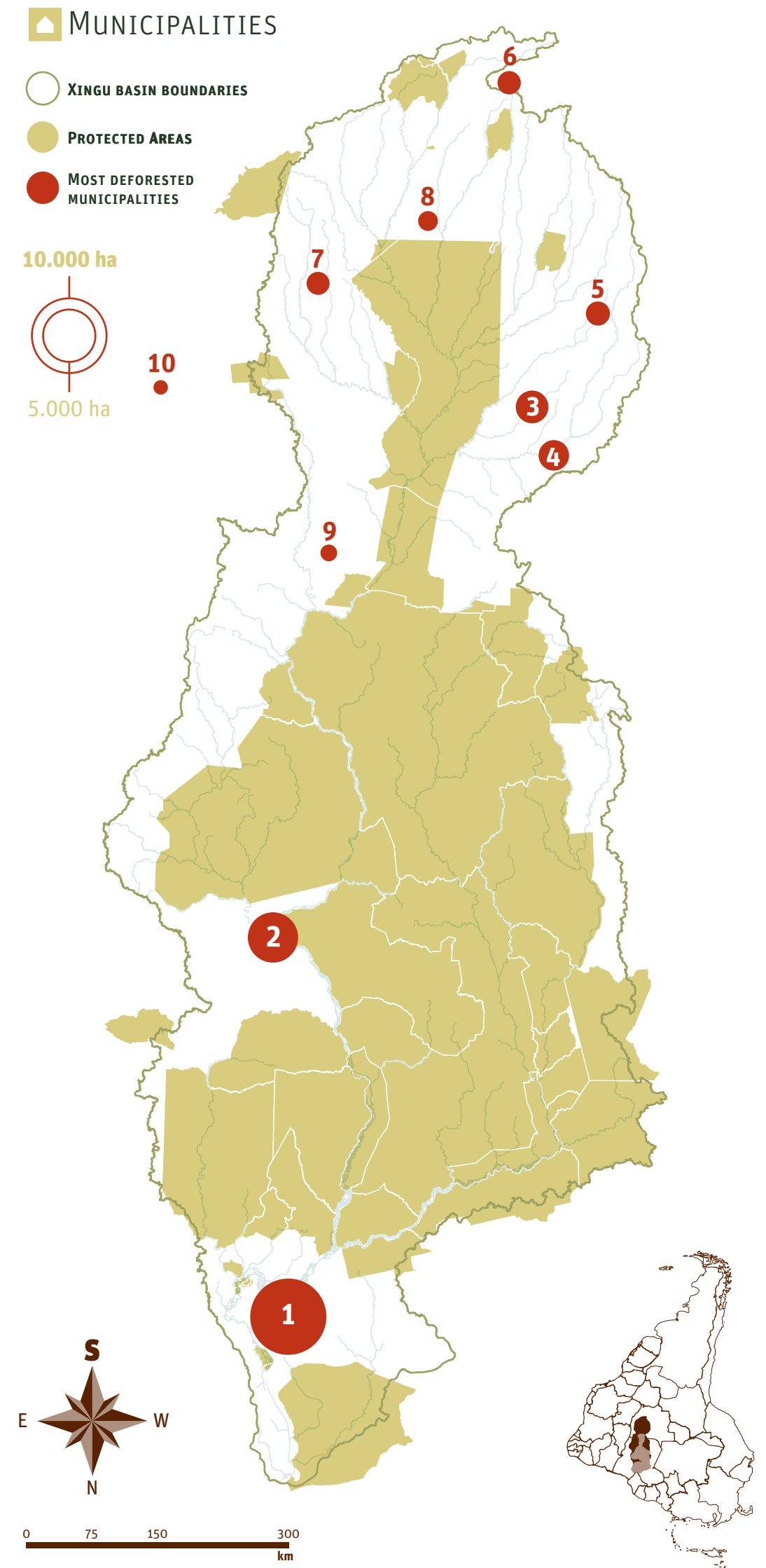
Altamira and São Félix do Xingu, Pará, were the municipalities that were most deforested in the basin, accounting for 55% of the total. Altamira, first place in the ranking, had an incredible 7,984 ha. of felled forest in the month of March alone. The municipality remains first on the list as the most deforested in Xingu, with almost 15,000 hectares deforested in the first 4 months of the year alone, an increase of 63% compared to the first 4 months of 2020.

São Félix do Xingu, in second place, comprises areas intensely deforested due to the pressure exerted by cattle raising, with large areas converted into pasture in a short period of time, mainly in the APA Triunfo do Xingu.

In third place we have União do Sul, Mato Grosso, which presented more than 2,000 ha of deforestation in April alone, an increase of 443% compared to April last year.



Marcelândia, in fourth position, had the biggest increase (237%) between March and April 2021, going from 416 ha in March to 1,404 ha in April.



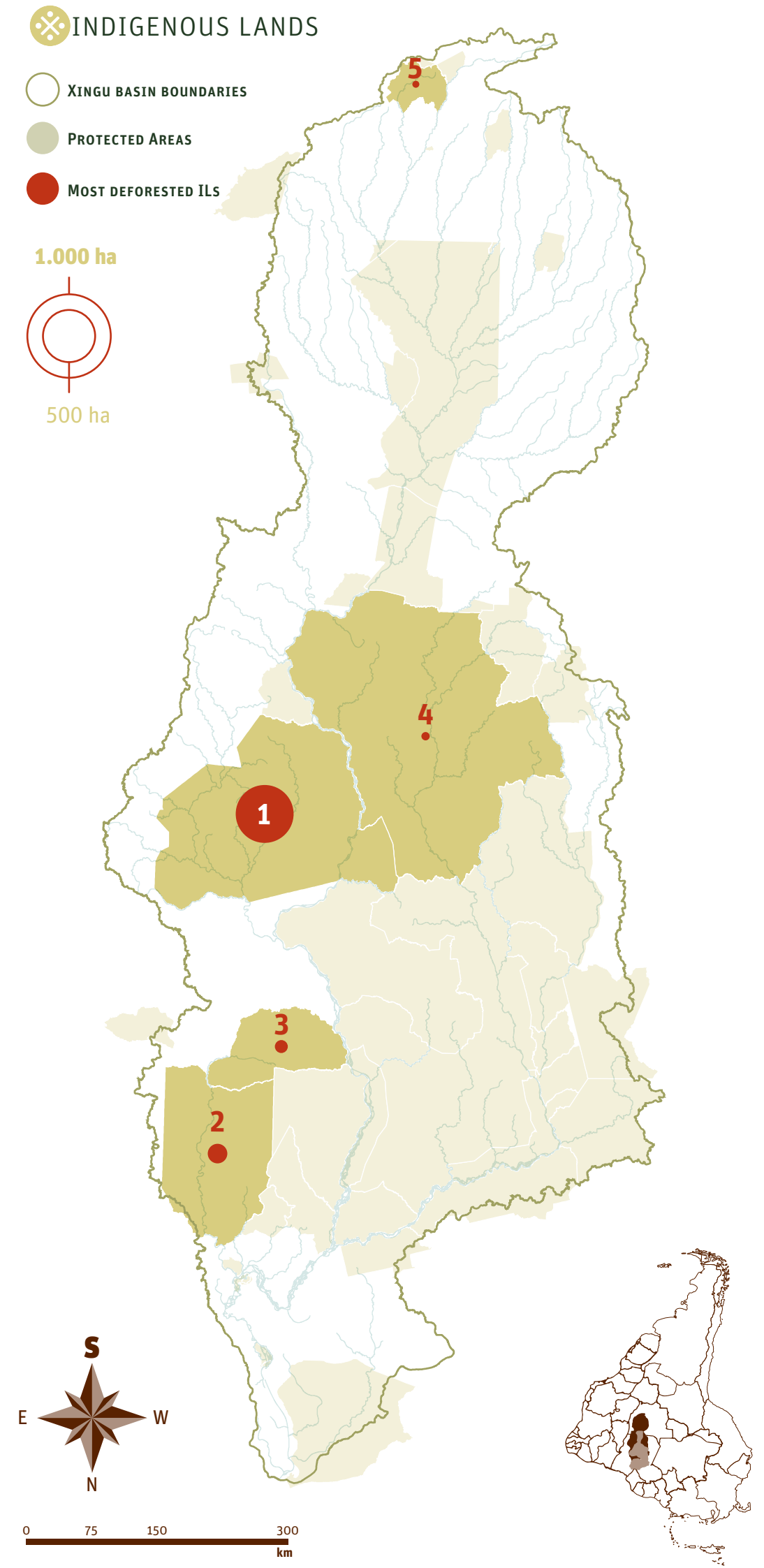
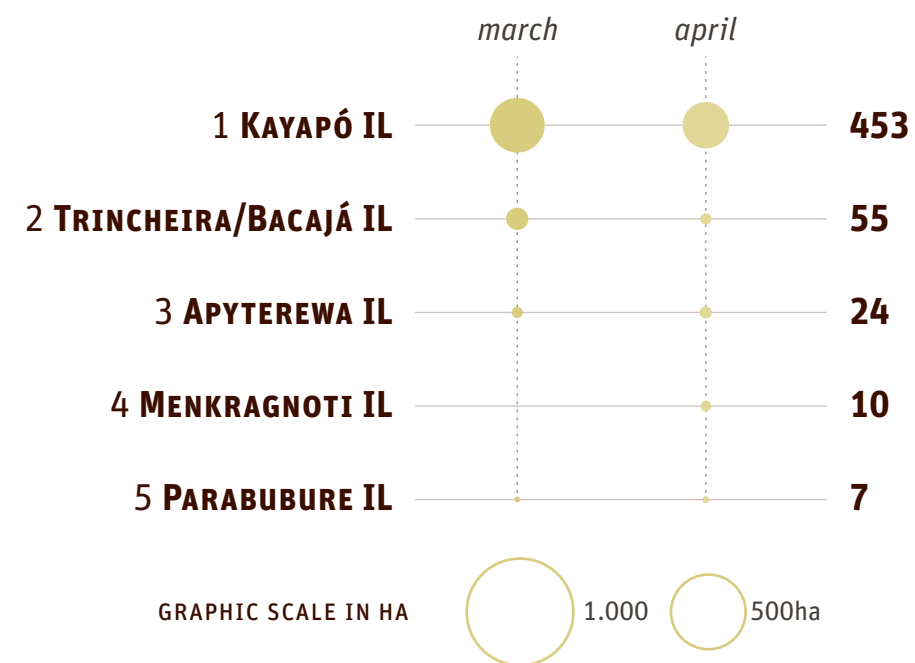
**59%**

*Deforestation in IL Kayapó increases by 59% compared to the second two months of 2020*

Between March and April 2021, 557 ha were deforested within the Indigenous Lands of the Xingu basin. This represents an increase of 32% over the same period last year. Invasions, land grabbing and illegal mining continue to advance on indigenous territories even in the rainy months.

First place in the ranking is the Kayapó Indigenous Land. In March and April, 453 ha were deforested, an increase of 59% over the same period last year.

In second and third place are the ILs Trincheira Bacajá and Apyterewa, with 55 ha and 24 ha deforested, respectively. These two Indigenous Lands, which are neighbors, are also connected by the same invasion front.



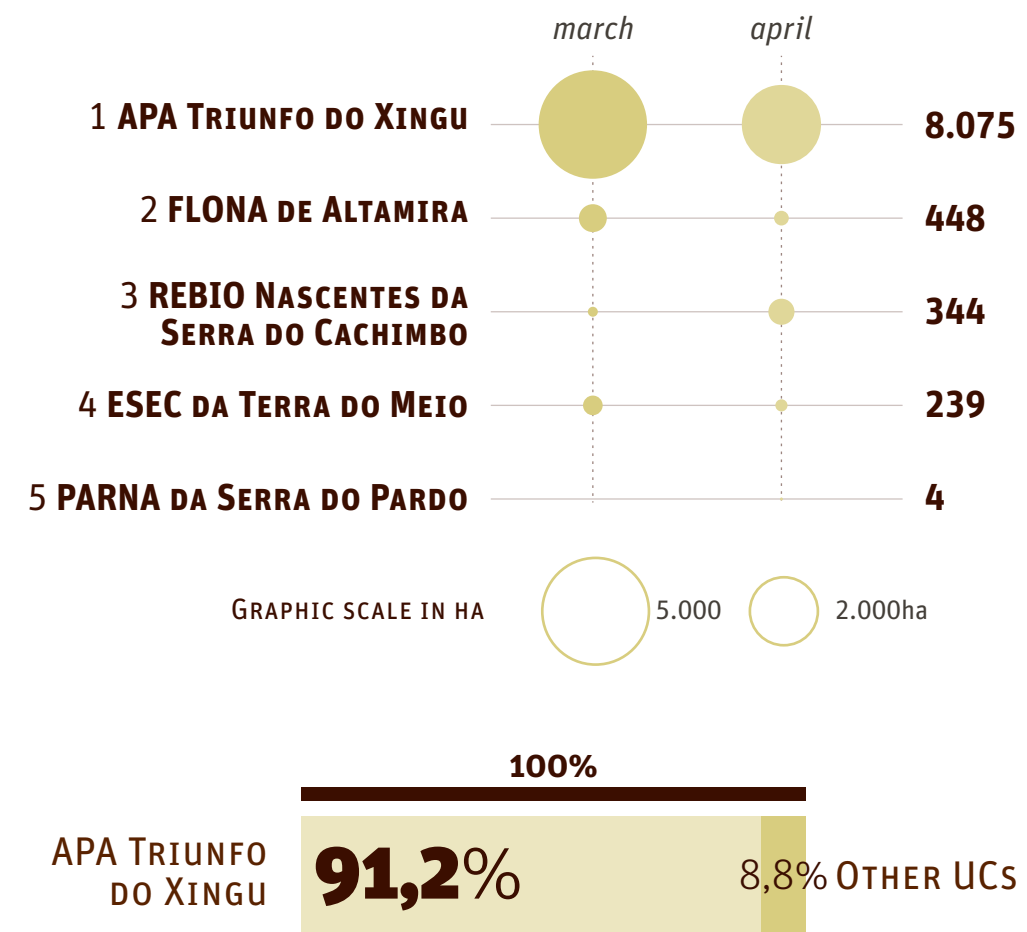


# 4,000%

## Rebio Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo has a 4,000% increase in deforestation in March and April

More than 9,100 ha were deforested in the Conservation Units of the Xingu basin in the second two months of the year, an increase of 74% compared to March and April 2020. This increase is associated with deforestation in the APA Triunfo do Xingu, which concentrated 89% of the total deforested in CUs in the period.

Second place in the ranking is the National Forest (Flona) of Altamira with 448 ha deforested. In Rebio Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo, the third most deforested CU, deforestation increased by more than 40 times compared to the same period last year, from 8 ha deforested in the second two months of 2020 to 344 ha in March and April 2021. Both Conservation Units are close to the BR-163 highway and suffer invasions in their territory. The fourth position in the ranking is the Terra do Meio Ecological Station (ESEC) due to deforestation in March.



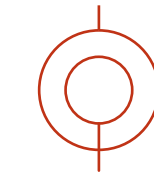
### CONSERVATION UNITS

 XINGU BASIN BOUNDARIES

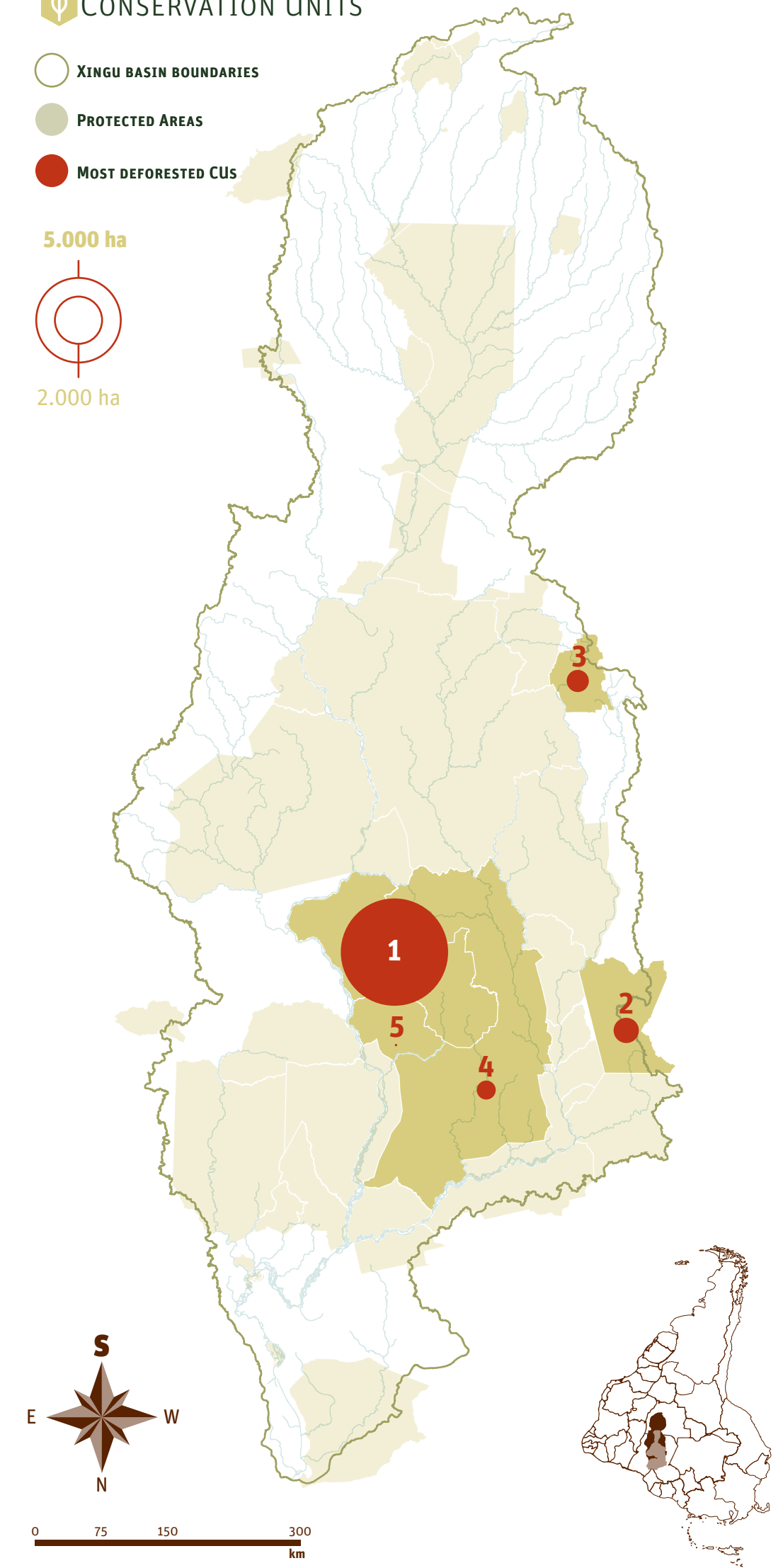
 PROTECTED AREAS

 MOST DEFORESTED CUS

5.000 ha



2.000 ha



# BR-163

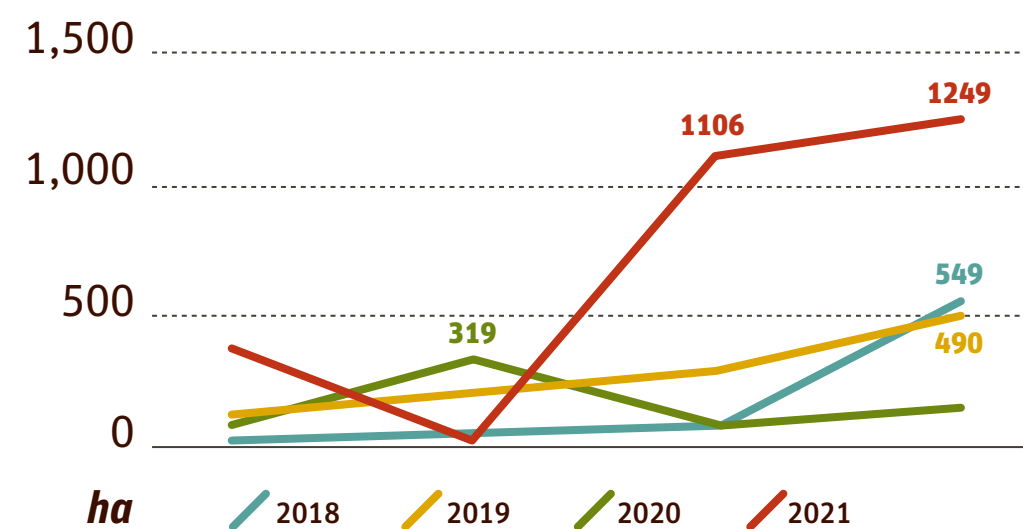
## Region under the influence of the BR-163 near Castelo dos Sonhos/PA and REBIO Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo

The stretch of the BR-163 highway that connects the mid-north region of Mato Grosso, from Sorriso/MT and Sinop/MT, to the Miritituba port complex, in Itaituba/PA, on the right bank of the Tapajós river, has served as an axis of the most important transport routes for agricultural commodities produced in Mato Grosso.

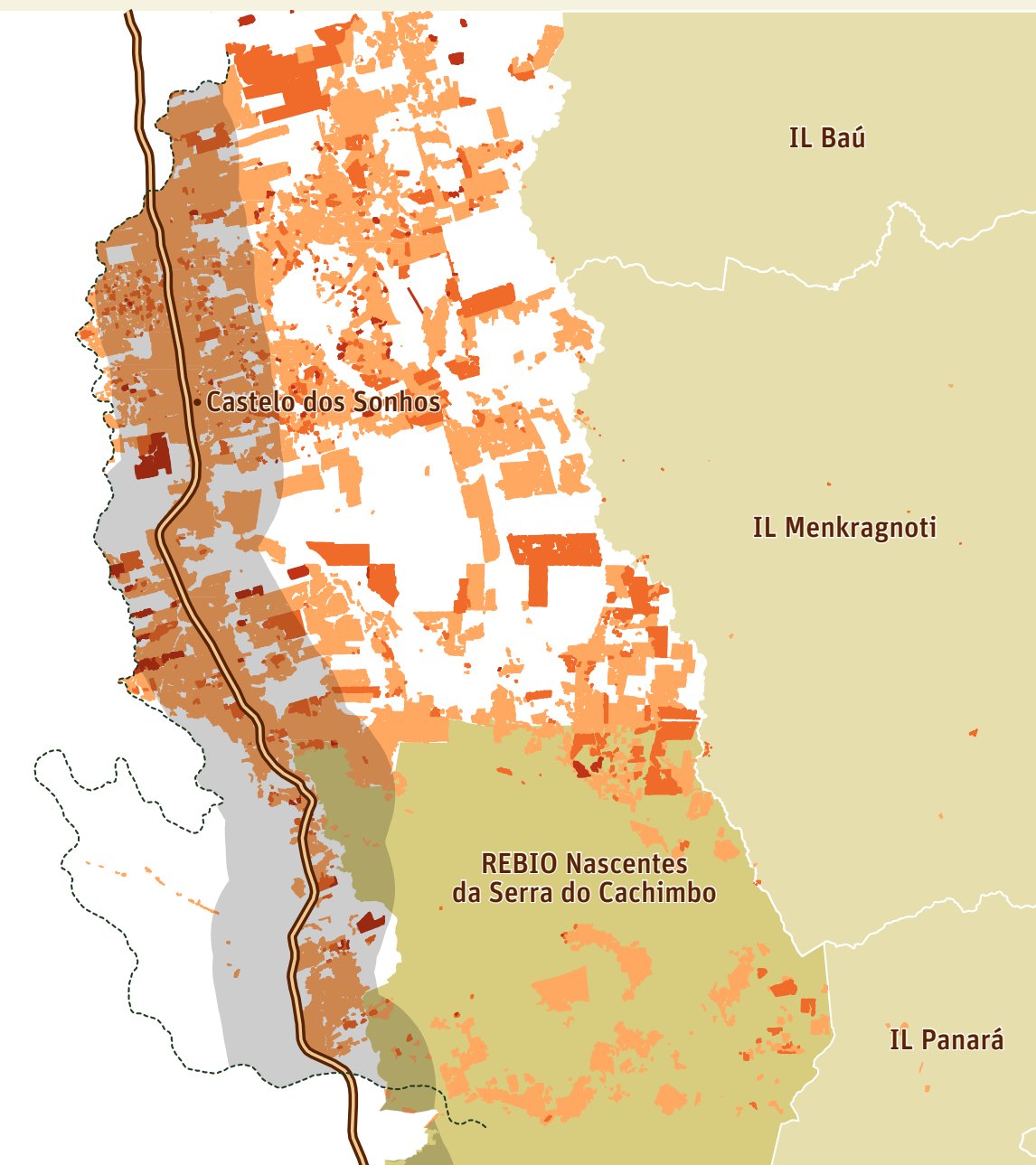
Deforestation in the region under the influence of the initial stretch of the BR-163 in Pará, from the MT/PA border to Castelo dos Sonhos/PA, showed a significant increase in early 2021 compared to the historical series of the SIRAD-X. Comparative analysis of deforestation in the 5km area on each side of the stretch reveals a 359% increase in deforested area in the first 4 months of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020. The months of March and April 2021 had the highest values ever recorded in the entire historical series, reaching 1106

ha and 1249 ha deforested respectively. The maximum values recorded in previous years had been 549 ha in 2018, 620 ha in 2019 and 827 ha in 2020.

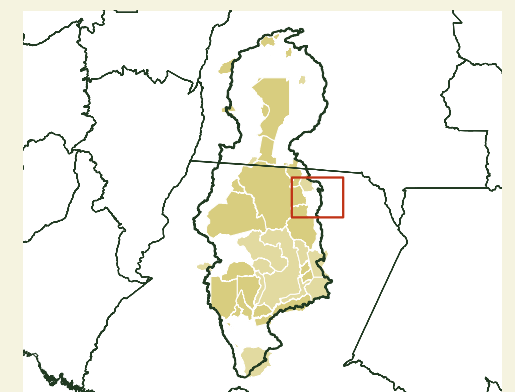
DEFORESTATION IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE BR-163 HIGHWAY, INITIAL STRETCH IN PARÁ, FROM JANUARY TO APRIL (2018-2021)



In the same way, illegal deforestation in REBIO Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo in the period also showed a vertiginous increase, reaching the mark of 299 ha in April 2021, a increase of 558% compared to the 45 ha identified in March 2021. These results corroborate the urgency of inspection actions such as the operation planned to remove illegal cattle from REBIO in May, which was suspended by Minister Ricardo Salle's demand.



- Locality
- Deforestation - Mar and Apr 2021
- Deforestation between jan 2018/ feb 2021 reported by SIRAD X
- Deforestation until 2017 reported by PRODES
- Indigenous Lands
- Conservation Units
- Xingu basin boundaries
- 5km stretch
- ▬ BR-163 highway



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](mailto:deolhonoxingu@xingumais.org.br)

The SIRAD X Report is published every two months at the Xingu+ Network Platform

([www.xingumais.org.br](http://www.xingumais.org.br))

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

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