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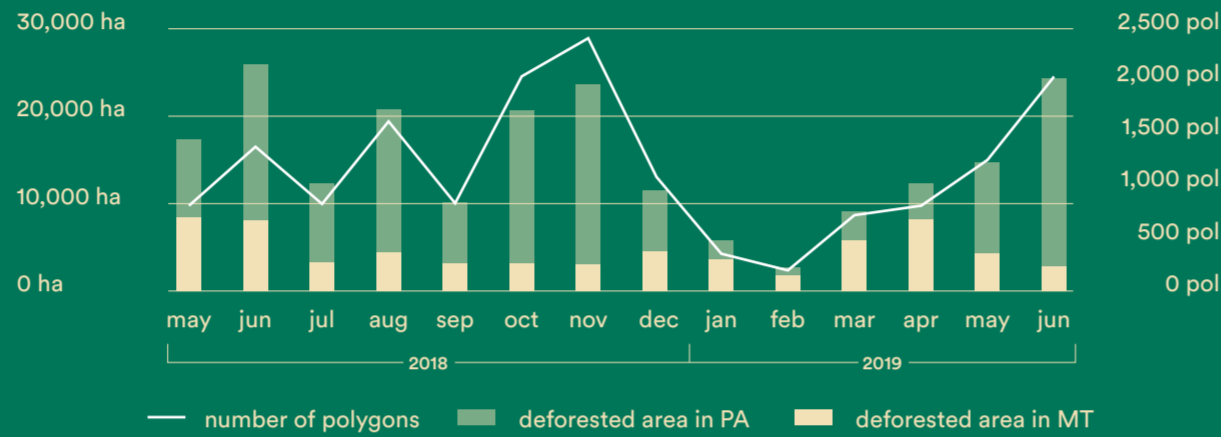
The SIRAD X Report is published every two months at Xingu+ Network Platform (www.xingumais.org.br)
Latest shapefiles and reports are available at <http://bit.ly/SIRADX>

14,785 ha deforested in May | 24,282 ha deforested in June | ↑ 81% increase compared to the two previous months

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INTRODUCTION More than 39,000 hectares of deforestation were detected during the months of May and June in the Xingu river basin. The decrease in rainfall volume in Pará allowed the intensification of the forest destruction in the state. In June, the number of detected deforested hectares doubled compared to the month before, going from 10,611 ha in May to 21,462 ha in June. Nevertheless, the deforestation rate registered in Mato Grosso State dropped compared to the big openings in the beginning of the year. Even so, 6,967 ha were deforested without legal permit, which is 99.6% of the total deforestation detected in Mato Grosso portion of the basin during the analysed period.

39,067 ha deforested between May and June in the Xingu river basin

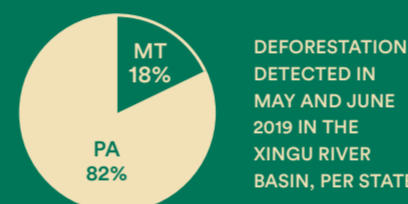


RESULTS Over the last two months deforestation was unevenly distributed between Mato Grosso, 18%, and Pará, 82%, the latter showed an increase of 320% compared to March and April 2019. Of all the deforestation occurred in Pará, 56% was detected

in Protected Areas: 2,258 ha in Indigenous Lands (IL) and 17,951 ha in Conservation Units (CU). The decrease in rainfall volume on the North of the basin, the lack of field surveillance and the changes in land legislation in Pará State can contextualize this raise.

320%

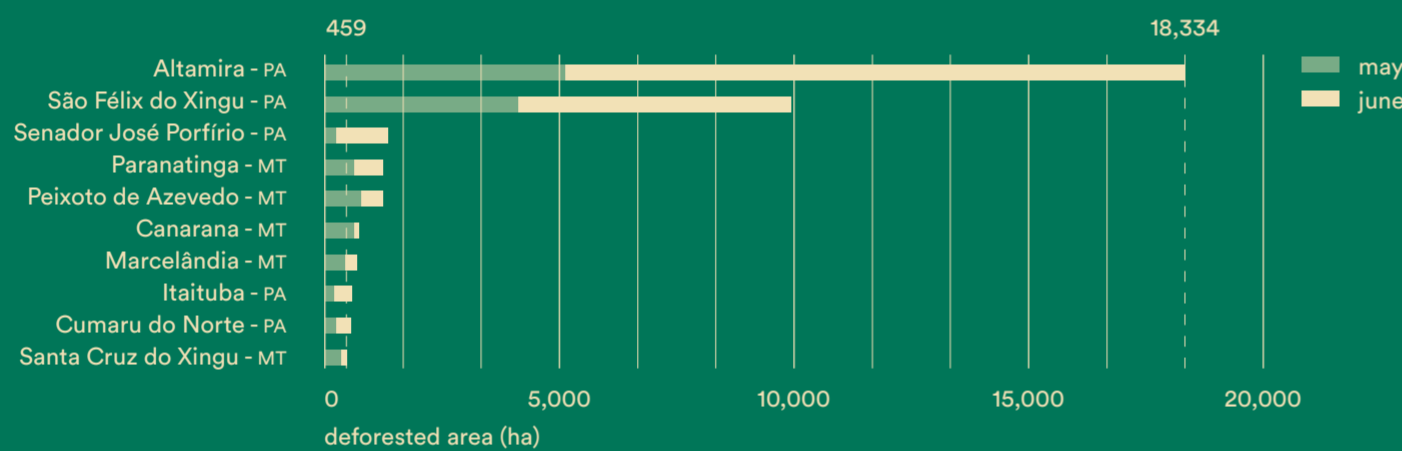
In Pará, deforestation is up 320% compared to the second bimester of 2019.



MUNICIPALITIES Altamira and São Félix do Xingu, in Pará, lead the deforestation ranking among the municipalities that deforested the most in May and June. The total amount of deforestation is around 19 thousand hectares and, together, these two municipalities represent 78% of all the deforested area in the basin, during the analysed period.

In Mato Grosso State, Paranatinga, Peixoto de Azevedo and Canarana were the cities with the largest deforested area, with 3,109 hectares. Marcelândia, the fourth municipality in the deforestation rank, showed 652 hectares of forest loss. This municipality is located on the sub-basin Manissauá-Miçu, which holds around

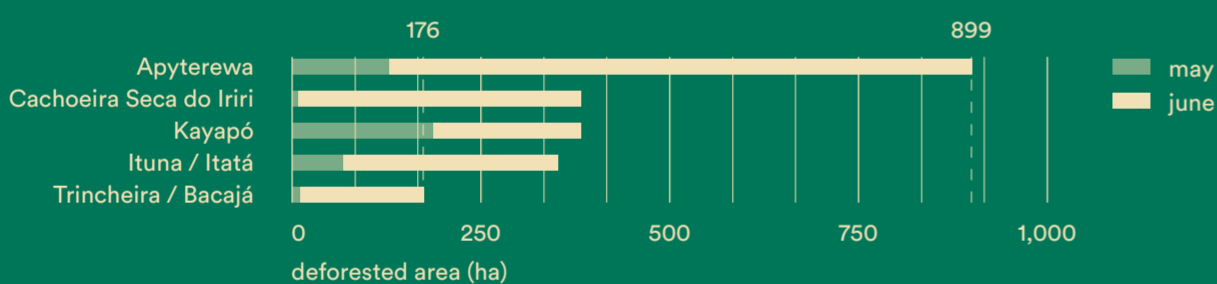
3,000 water springs that make up the 13,000 km of rivers flowing into the Xingu river. At total, 1,724 ha were deforested in this sub-basin, which supplies seven municipalities and the Xingu Indigenous Territory.



INDIGENOUS LANDS On the third bimester of the year there was an increase of 264% on deforestation in Indigenous Lands (IL) in the Xingu river basin. Although the National Force is permanently present in the region, the Indigenous Land Apyterewa was the most deforested at the

period, with 768 ha. The interruption of the process to remove non-indigenous invaders would be one of the reasons for the increasing devastation and violence. According to Funai, it's estimated that less than 20% of this IL is under control of the Parakanã people.

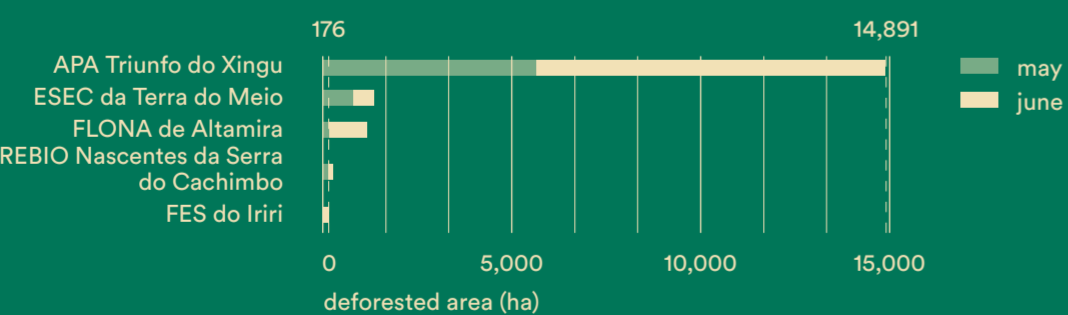
The land regularization of this IL is one of the conditions of Belo Monte Dam that should have been fulfilled right after its prior license was granted in 2010. The removal of non-indigenous occupants is also based on countless legal decisions.



CONSERVATION UNITS Deforestation rates in Conservation Units increased 405% over the second bimester of the year to 17,951 hectares. Of this total, 83% were deforested inside APA (Environmental

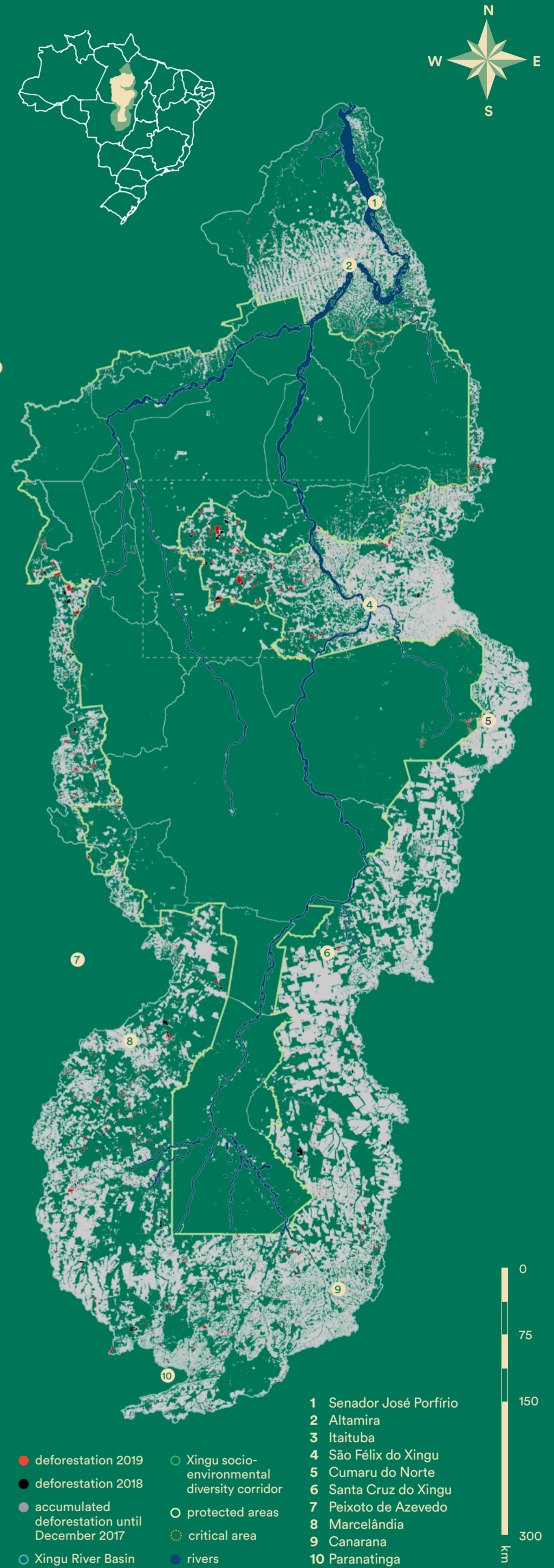
Protection Area, in Portuguese) Triunfo do Xingu. Second in the ranking is the Ecological Station (ESEC) Terra do Meio, APA's neighbor, with 1,300 ha of forest destruction.

In Altamira National Forest (FLONA), deforestation associated with illegal gold mining continues to raise and in June alone 1,008 ha were open.



405%

Deforestation rates in Conservation Units increased 405% over the second bimester of the year

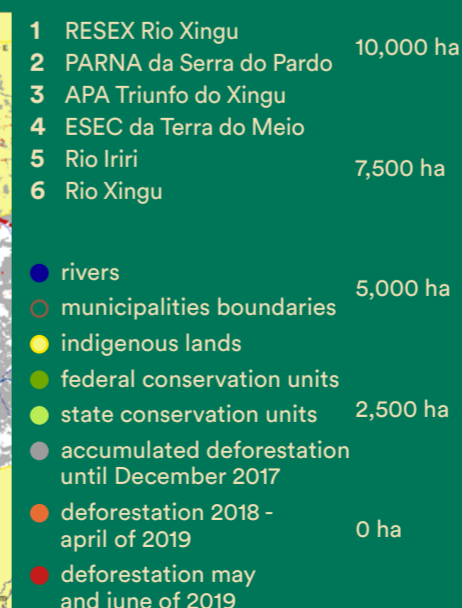
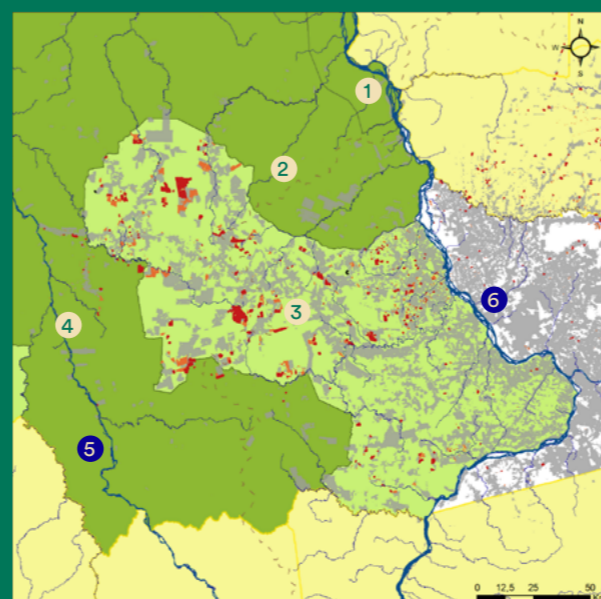


CRITICAL AREAS **APA Triunfo do Xingu** With no management plan, nor field surveillance, APA Triunfo do Xingu has been intensely deforested over the last months. Between May and June 2019, this APA lost 14,891 hectares of forest, an increase of 396% compared to the two prior months. This means that approximately 200 trees were felled per minute within this Conservation Unit. Compared to the same period last year, deforestation raised 46%.

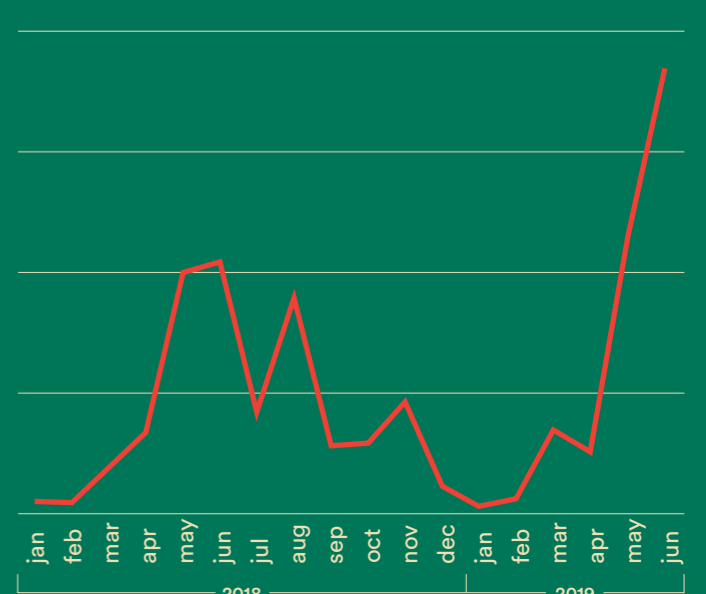
This APA has already had 36% of its forest area converted to other uses. Activities like farming and mining pressure the neighbouring CUs, such as ESEC Terra do Meio and Serra do Pardo National Park.

In addition, the headwaters of several rivers of these CUs are located in the APA and most of them flow into the Iriri and Xingu rivers.

The high deforestation rates detected in the APA are not justified by its use regime, but by the absence of zoning that defines the areas destined to conservation and by the lack of field inspections and environmental monitoring. The increase in these rates may be a consequence of the new agrarian law of Pará (Law 8,878/ 2019), sanctioned on July 8th, 33 days after being presented to the Legislative Assembly. According to the Federal Public Ministry, this new law facilitates land grabbing of public lands and, consequently, the increase of violence in the countryside.



MONTHLY DEFORESTATION AT APA TRIUNFO DO XINGU BETWEEN JANUARY 2018 AND JUNE 2019



BETWEEN MAY AND JUNE 2019, THIS APA LOST 14,891 HECTARES OF FOREST