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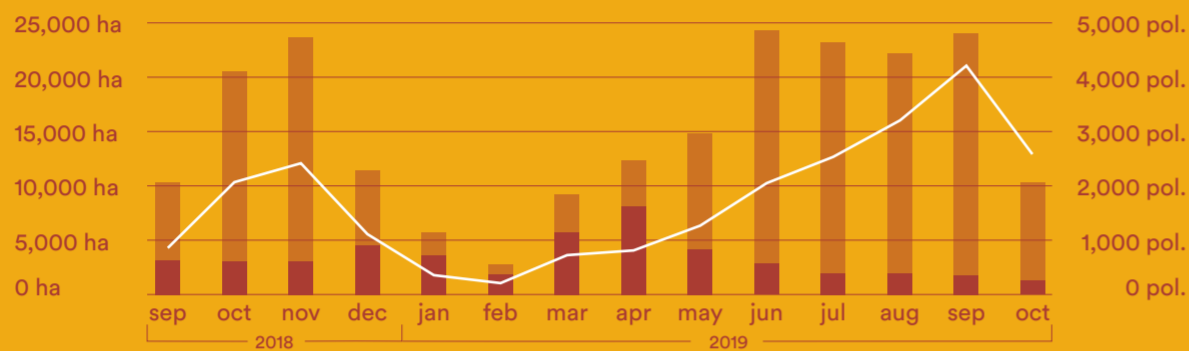
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24,079 ha deforested in september | 10,349 ha deforested in october | ↑ 12% increase compared to the same period in 2018

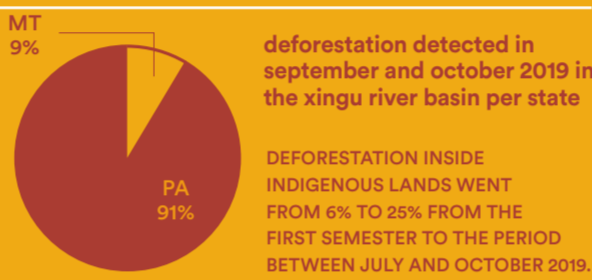
**INTRODUCTION** Between September and October 2019, 34,428 ha of deforestation were detected in the Xingu river basin. It represents a 12% increase compared to the same period last year. Within the Xingu Corridor, a continuous territory of Protected Areas, such increase was even higher, reaching 42%. This rise is mainly due

to the high rate of deforestation detected in September. In that month alone, 24 thousand hectares of forest were destroyed, which is equivalent to cutting down 8 trees per second. Compared to the expressive deforestation rates in September, the pace slowed down

in October, falling to 10,349 hectares, a drop of more than 57% in relation to the previous month. The reduction of deforestation in the region is directly related to the surveillance operations that have taken place in Pará since the second half of September.



**34,428** hectares deforested between September and October in the Xingu river basin



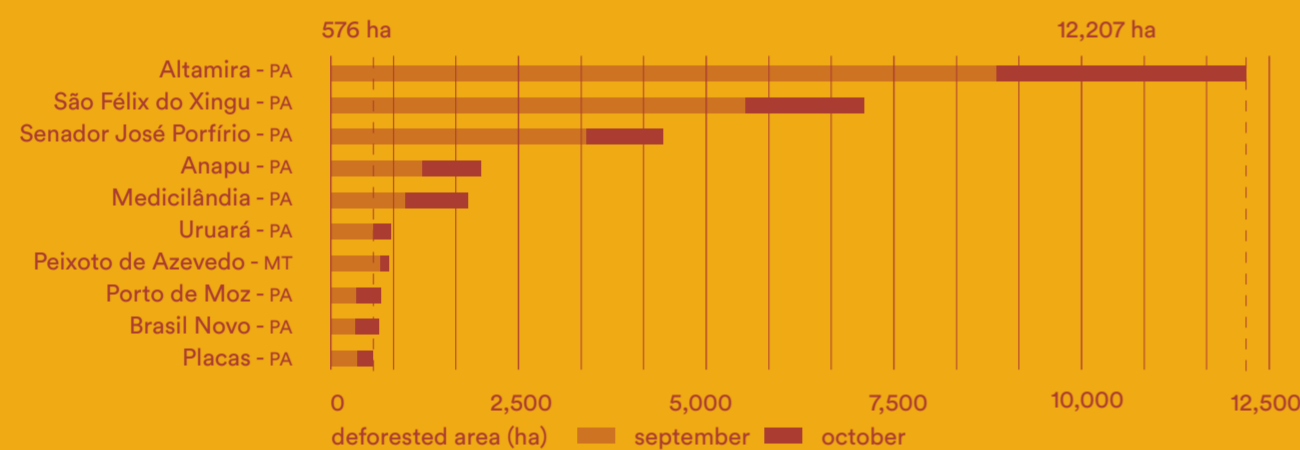
**RESULTS** Around 91% (31,385 ha) of all the area cleared in September and October occurred in the Pará portion of the basin. Although deforestation rates dropped the month before, the numbers are still considerable. In the last months we have seen an increase

in forest suppression within Protected Areas, specially in Indigenous Lands (IL's). In the first semester of the year, deforestation inside IL's represented only 6% of the total deforestation in the basin. From July to October such percentage rose to 25%.

**MUNICIPALITIES** In Pará state, Altamira was the municipality that deforested the most in September and October 2019, with a total of 1,600 polygons and an area equivalent to more than

12 thousand hectares. In the same state, São Félix do Xingu came in second place with 7,111 ha deforested. Together, these two municipalities concentrate about 3/5 of the

deforestation in the entire Xingu river basin. In Mato Grosso state, Peixoto de Azevedo led the ranking with 789 ha deforested in the period.

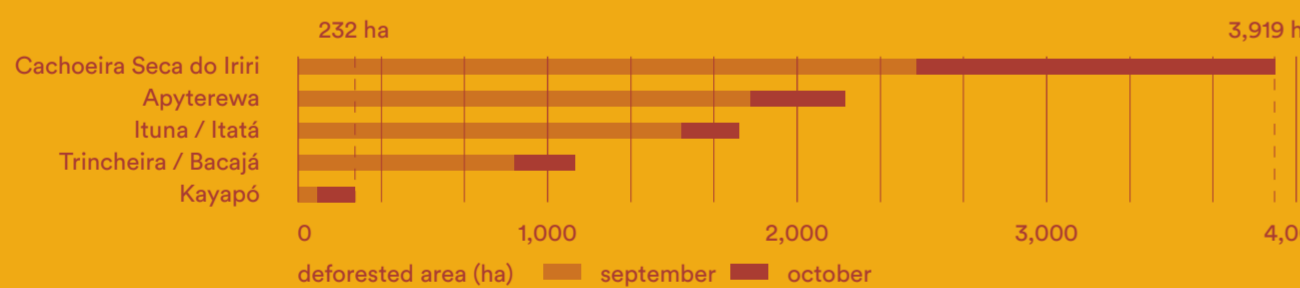


**12,207** hectares were deforested in Altamira between September and October.

**INDIGENOUS LANDS** When compared to September, deforestation within the Indigenous Lands of the basin dropped by 64% in October, as a result of enforcement actions in Apyterewa, Trincheira Bacajá and Ituna Itatá Indigenous Lands. In IL Kayapó, where there was no field operation, deforestation increased 83% in the last month, with an expansion of 150 ha in illegal

mining areas. The effect of field operations is undeniable, but not enough to eliminate all the threats from the territories that remain illegally occupied after these operations. The partial effect of field inspections shows the necessity of integral and permanent protection actions in the territories that are under continuous pressure of illegal activities.

Cases such as that of Cachoeira Seca do Iri, in which deforestation hasn't subsided in any month during the year, need to be answered in a more structural way. In October alone, 1,459 ha of forest were cut down within Protected Area.

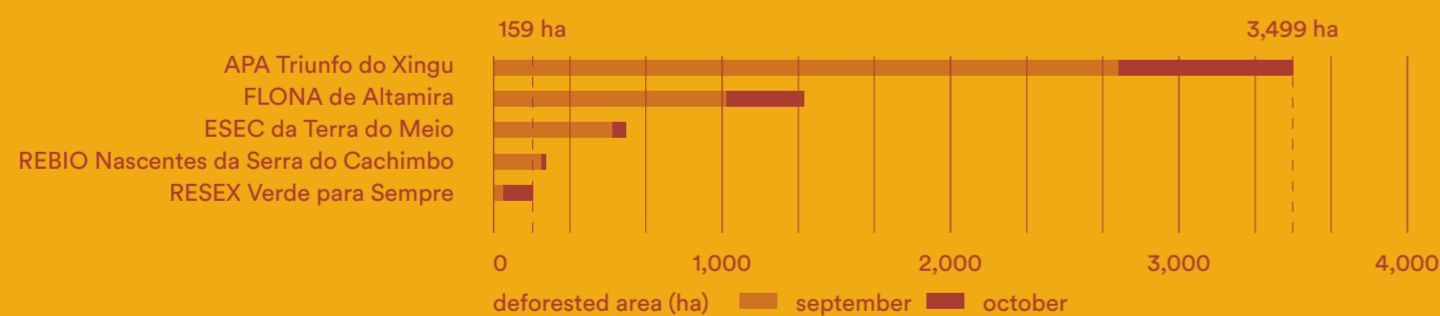


**1,459** hectares of forest were cut down inside IL Cachoeira Seca in October.

**CONSERVATION UNITS** Triunfo do Xingu Environmental Protection Area (APA), a Conservation Unit (CU) intensely deforested due to the process of land grabbing, presented a 72% reduction on deforestation rates in October. That is a result

of enforcement actions carried out at the end of August within the CU, due to an articulation between the federal and state governments. Verde Para Sempre Extractive Reserve (RESEX), located in Porto de Moz city, was

the only CU that showed an increase in deforestation rates in the last month, with a total of 128 hectares deforested.



**CRITICAL AREAS** Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land, located in the municipality of São Félix do Xingu, has been intensely deforested and invaded throughout 2019. Between January and October this year, about 3,532 hectares were deforested, 73% more than all the deforestation in 2018.

registered by the indigenous people, the Federal Justice in Pará ordered, at the beginning of September, the repossession in favor of Xikrin people and the eviction of illegal occupants from the IL. After an injunction and an Army operation conducted in early October, deforestation dropped 73%.

reactivation of a branch road coming from ILs Apyterewa and Araweté Igarapé Ipixuna, which has grown 36 km into Xikrin territory until October. In total, 587 hectares were deforested to make way for the road, 421 ha within IL. Trincheira Bacajá alone. The deepening of this invasion shows the lack of an integral surveillance action in order to curb illegal occupations and guarantee the integrity of the territory and the peoples who live there.

In August, Xikrin leaders were threatened with death by a group of invaders in the southeastern region of the IL. After a police report

However, in the southwestern part of the same IL, another invasion continues to expand. In June, it was identified the

**3,532** hectares were deforested in IL Trincheira Bacajá this year, 73% more than all the deforestation in 2018.

