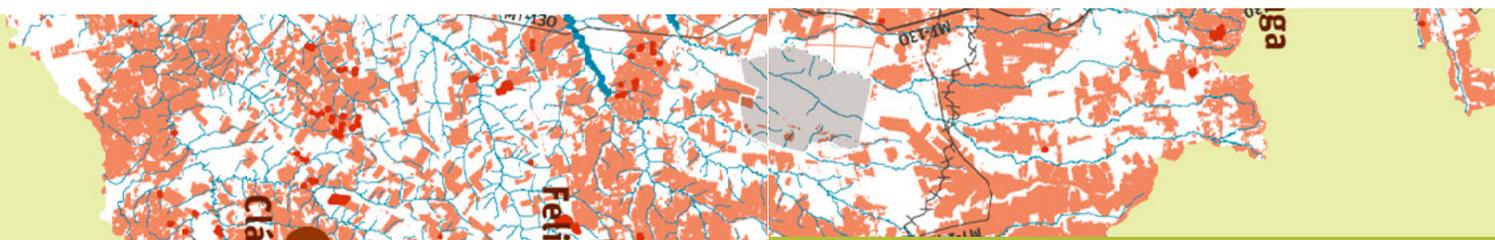


SIRAD^X

MAY-JUN

2020

DEFORESTATION
REPORT FOR THE
XINGU BASIN **Nº 19**
*Near real-time deforestation
radar monitoring system*



17,619 ha
deforested in May

15,215 ha
deforested in June

↑ 57%

*increase 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

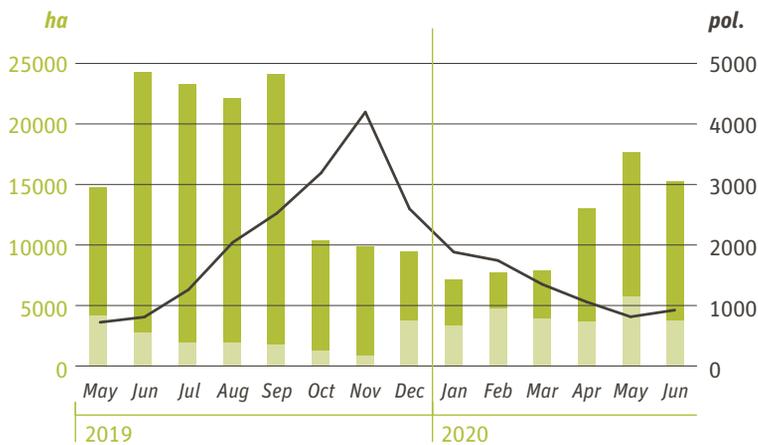
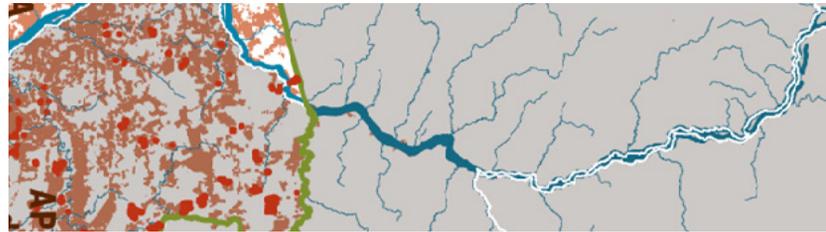
The SIRAD X Report is published every two months at the Xingu+ Network Platform (www.xingumais.org.br)

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

1

INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

32,834
*ha were deforested
in the Xingu river basin*

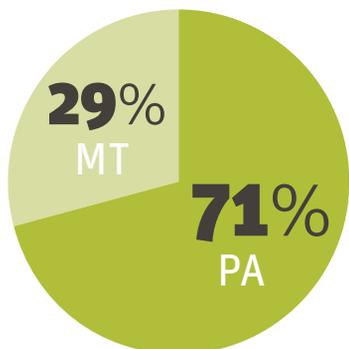


Number of polygons
Deforested area in MT
Deforested area in PA

WITH THE END OF THE RAINY SEASON, deforestation in the Xingu river basin is on the rise. An area of 32,834 ha was deforested in May and June 2020, a 57% increase compared to March and April.

Although deforestation in June decreased in relation to May in the whole basin, this was not the case for Indigenous Lands, where a 41% increase in deforestation was registered between June and May.

71% of all deforestation in the Xingu occurred in the Pará portion of the basin, accounting for 23,295 ha deforested. Of this total, almost half of it occurred illegally in Conservation Units. In Mato Grosso, 9,539 hectares were deforested in the last bimester, a 25% increase compared to the previous two months and 37% in relation to the same period in 2019.



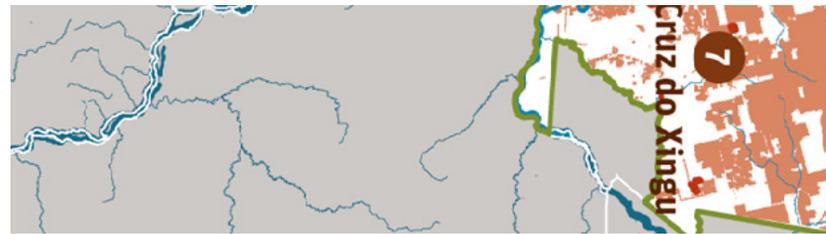
*Deforestation
detected in May
and June 2020 in
the Xingu river
basin per state*

2

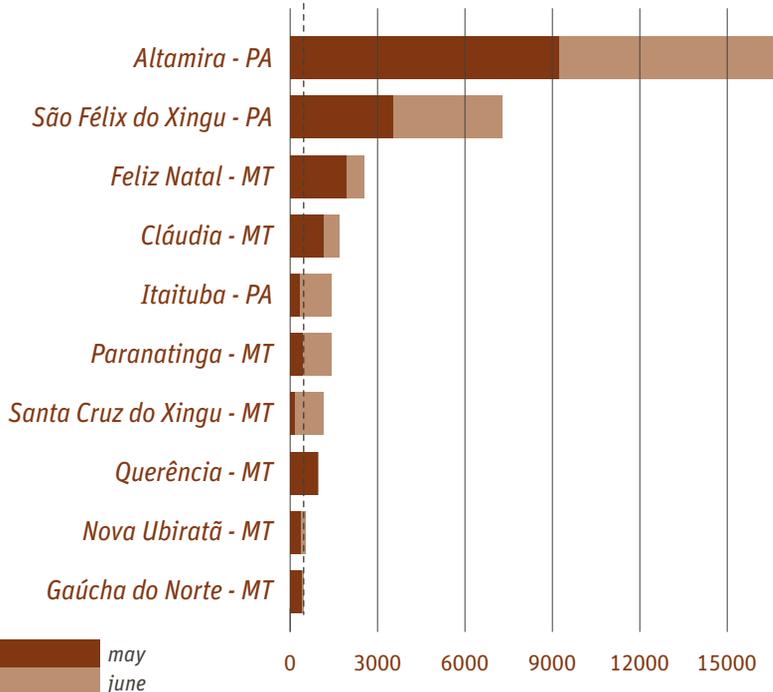
MUNICIPALITIES

14,471 ha

Since April, **Altamira is the most deforested municipality in the Xingu river basin**



407 ha
Gaúcha do Norte - MT



FOR THREE MONTHS IN A ROLL, Altamira leads the ranking of most deforested municipalities in the Xingu river basin. In May and June alone, 14,471 ha of forest were cleared. This total corresponds to 44% of all deforestation detected in the basin. It is worth highlighting the deforestation in the municipality of Itaituba, which had a 603% increase in relation to March and April, adding up to 1,225 ha deforested between March and June.

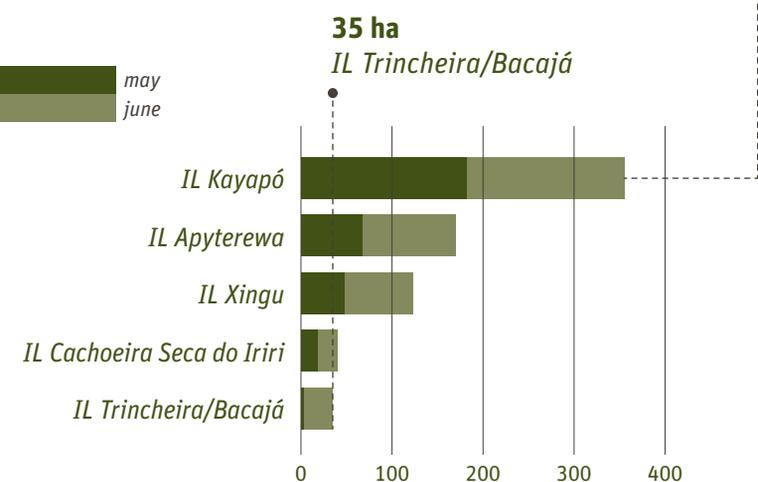
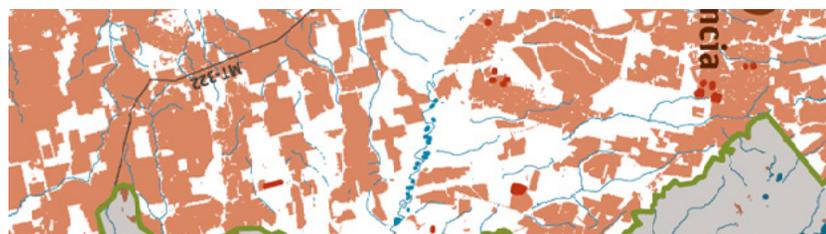
In Mato Grosso, **Feliz Natal and Cláudia were the most deforested municipalities in the last two months**, with 2,194 and 1,459 hectares deforested, respectively. By analyzing the official permits for land clearance actively valid in the State of Mato Grosso' licencing portal, we have found that 64% of the deforestation that happened in the Mato Grosso portion of the basin do not have proper authorization. **In municipalities such as Paranatinga, 82% of the deforestation is illegal, in Querência no deforested area had deforestation permits, which means that 100% of it is illegal.**

3

INDIGENOUS LANDS

357 ha

45% of the total forest loss in Indigenous Lands occurred in the Kayapó indigenous Land



BETWEEN MAY AND JUNE 779 HA were deforested in Indigenous Lands, a 84% increase compared to the last bimester. Of this total, 373 ha were a result of illegal mining.

The Kayapó Indigenous Land concentrated 45% of the total forest loss in ILs in the basin, with 357 ha deforested for illegal mining.

After a reduction in deforestation rates, IL Apyterewa returned to the top of the list in the deforestation ranking in the May-June period, with 171 ha of forest cleared, an increase of 149% in relation to the previous bimester.

After a sharp drop in deforestation within IL Trincheira Bacajá since January this year, in June, after the shutdown of Ibama's field operations, deforestation increased again in IL Trincheira Bacajá, adding up to 32ha. Between June and July, the Xikrin reported the return of deforestation and alert that they have been threatened by the invaders. The remote monitoring also identified the opening of a road made by the intruders very close to the Kenkro village.

With the cancellation of surveillance operations that were in progress in the area, the situation may be aggravated, since invasions usually increase during the dry season, between June and September. The intensification of conflicts is even more worrying in the current pandemic context and with the risk of contagion of the indigenous people by the intruders.

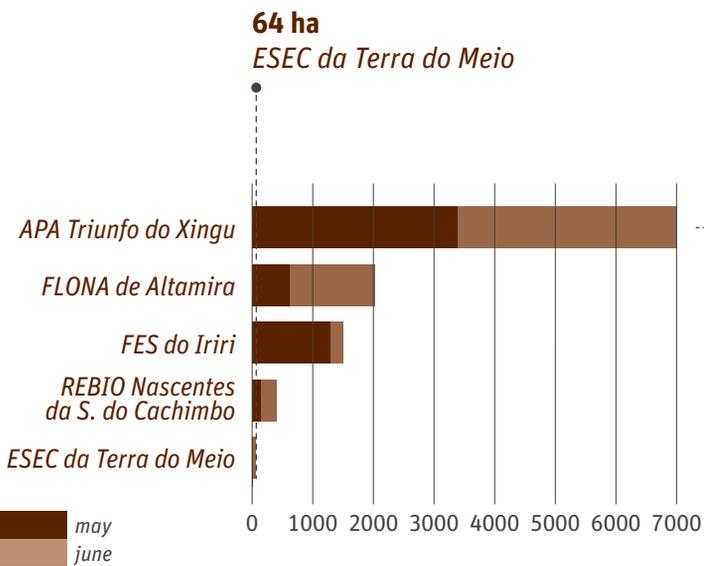
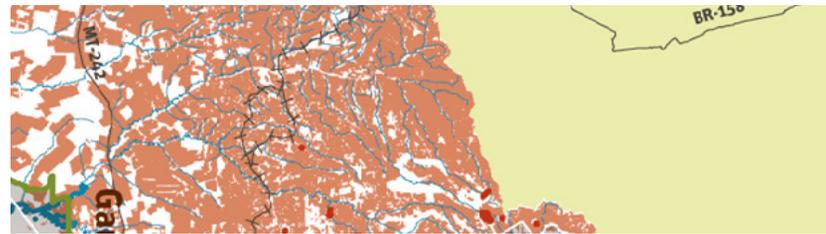
Deforestation in the Indigenous Land Trincheira Bacajá between Jun/19 and Jun/20



4

CONSERVATION UNITS

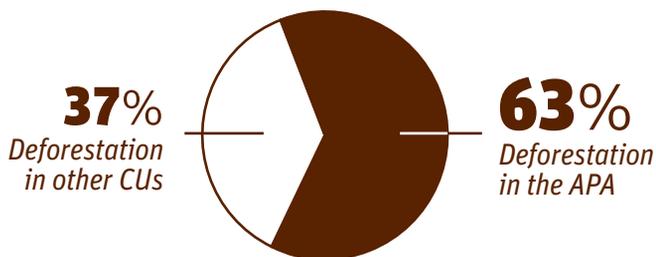
6,973 ha
*were deforested in the
APA Triunfo do Xingu*



OUT OF THE ELEVEN THOUSAND HA of forest loss in Conservation Units in the basin, almost $\frac{2}{3}$ occurred in the APA Triunfo do Xingu alone, which accounted for 6,973 ha deforested between May and June.

Another CU that stands out is the Altamira National Forest, with 2,017 ha deforested in May and June. In third place in the ranking, the Iriri State Forest had 1,490 ha deforested, considering that from January to April 2020 there were no deforestation occurrences there. It is important to highlight that most of the deforestation, both in National and State Forests, are within the area of influence (100km) of the federal road BR-163.

DEFORESTATION IN CONSERVATION UNITS



5

CRITICAL AREA

ALTAMIRA NATIONAL FOREST

*In May and June, **two thousand** ha were deforested in the Altamira National Forest, which corresponds to **75% of all the deforestation within the CU in 2020***

Between January and June, 2,960 ha were deforested in the National Forest, which corresponds to 75% of all the deforestation within the CU in 2020. The pressure against the CU happens in two fronts: the first is related to occupations and land grabbing in the southwest region of the territory. The second comes from illegal mining activities and has two active fronts, in its west and northwest limits.

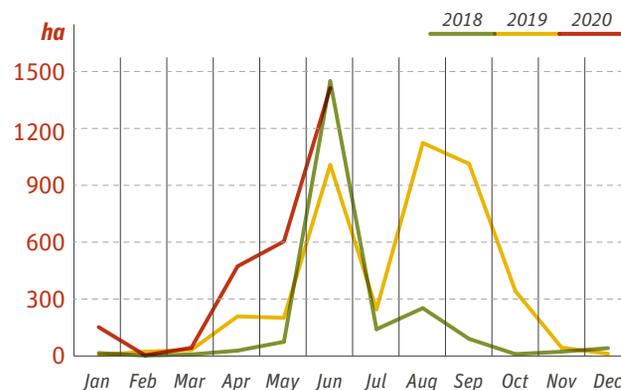
In the western region, 255 ha were deforested in 2019 and by June 2020, another 41 ha of forest have been cleared. Most of these areas affected by illegal mining are located in an area subject to forest concession, the Forest Management Unit II (UMF), which is under the responsibility of a mining company. The contract for this Forest Concession provides for the concessionaire's responsibility to protect this UMF. In this region, 6 research requirements were identified that show the interest of third parties in mining the area.

In the southwest, where there are illegal occupations, 2,608 ha were deforested in 2020, 77% of which in the last two months. These areas are under the influence of BR-163, which had its last stretch paved in February this year.



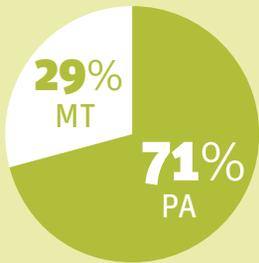
Victor Moriyama/Greenpeace

Deforestation dynamics in the Altamira National Forest



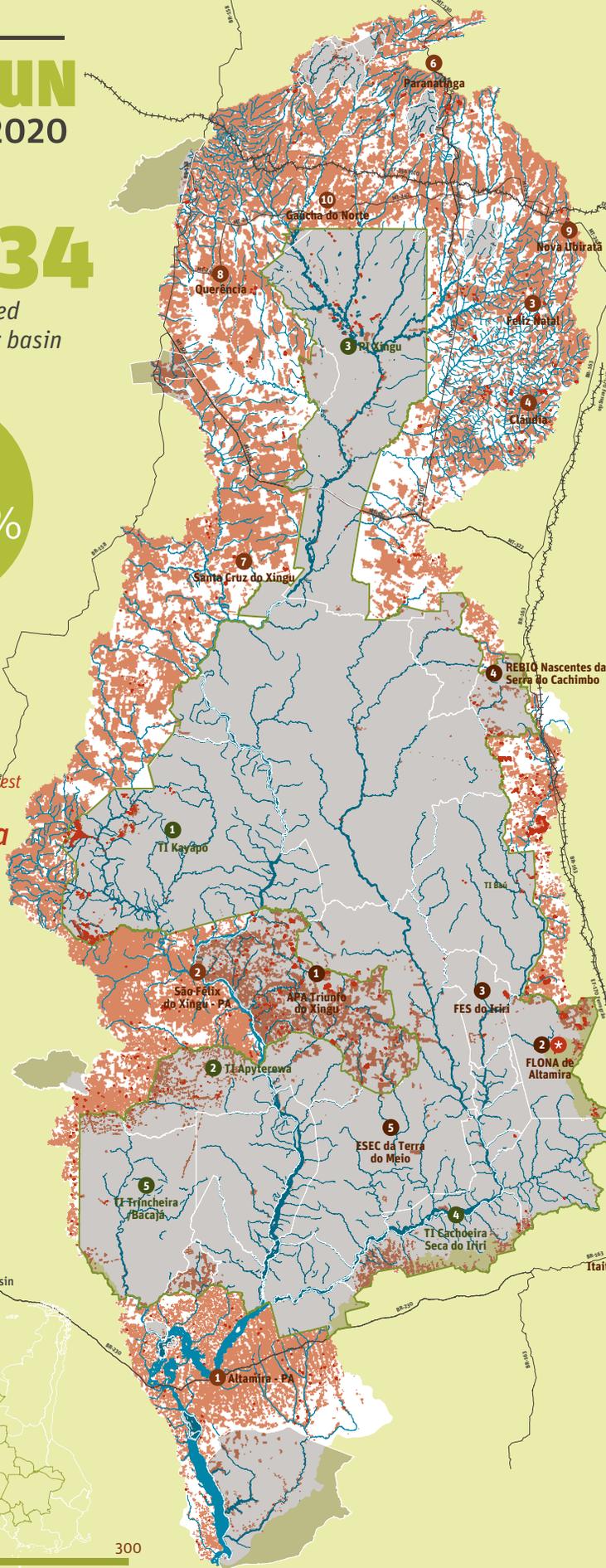
In 2011 Altamira National Forest has already suffered a reduction of 37,975 ha in the southwestern limit of the area due to the publication of the ICMBio map that interpreted the CU official decree of creation with an area actually smaller than that initially envisaged. This happened despite the fact that the Federal Constitution guarantees that any change in the limits of Conservation Units can only be carried out by law. In practice, the administrative redefinition of Flona's limits created expectations in the region of further reductions, which has maintained an uninterrupted pressure from deforestation and illegal occupation in the area since 2011.

32,834
 ha were deforested
 in the Xingu river basin



*** ALERT**
 Opening of large areas in
 the Altamira National Forest
2.017 ha
 were deforested in May
 and June 2020 alone

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



1 MUNICIPALITIES

32,834 deforested hectares

The municipalities in Pará **concentrate 71%** of all the deforestation in the basin

- 1 ● Altamira - PA
14,471 ha
- 2 ● São Félix do Xingu - PA
6,293 ha
- 3 ● Feliz Natal - MT
2,194 ha
- 4 ● Cláudia - MT
1,459 ha
- 5 ● Itaituba - PA
1.226 ha
- 6 ● Paranatinga - MT
1,210 ha
- 7 ● Santa Cruz do Xingu - MT
977 ha
- 8 ● Querência - MT
833 ha
- 9 ● Nova Ubiratã - MT
440 ha
- 10 ● Gaúcha do Norte - MT
407 ha

2 I.L. (INDIGENOUS LANDS)

779 deforested hectares

84% increase in deforestation in Indigenous Lands compared to the previous two months

- 1 ● IL Kayapó
357 ha
- 2 ● IL Apyterewa
171 ha
- 3 ● IL Xingu
123 ha
- 4 ● IL Cachoeira Seca do Iriri
40 ha
- 5 ● IL Trincheira/Bacajá
35 ha

3 C.U. (CONSERVATION UNITS)

11,011 deforested hectares

63% of the deforestation in CUs occurred in the **APA Triunfo do Xingu**

- 1 ● APA Triunfo do Xingu
6,973 ha
- 2 ● FLONA de Altamira
2,017 ha
- 3 ● FES do Iriri
1,490 ha
- 4 ● REBIO Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo
397 ha
- 5 ● ESEC da Terra do Meio
64 ha