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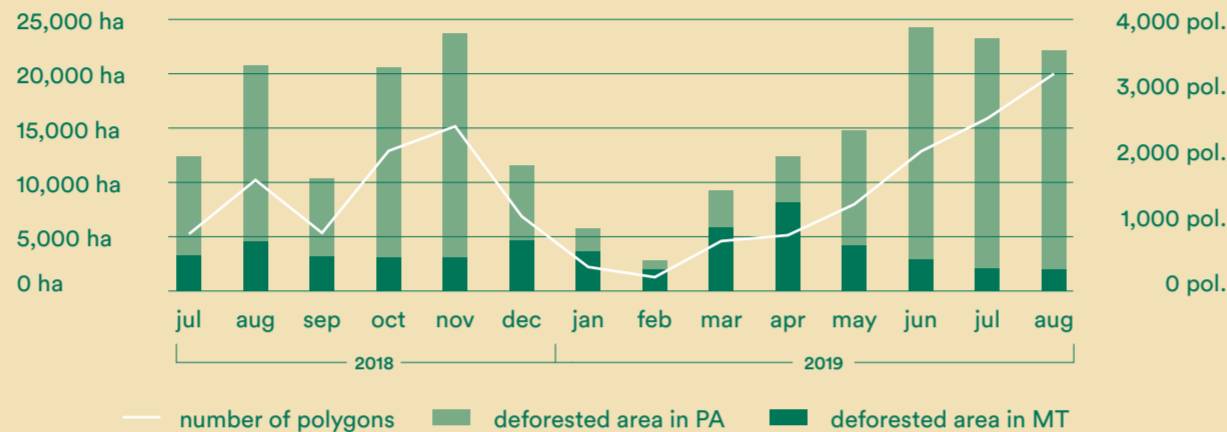
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23,233 ha deforested in July | 22,152 ha deforested in August | ↑ 37% increase compared to the same period in 2018

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INTRODUCTION During the months of July and August, 45,385 deforested ha were detected in the Xingu river basin. It represents an increase of 37% compared to the same period last year. Such increase is even greater when we compare the deforestation data within Protected Areas. Only inside the Xingu Corridor, the suppression of native vegetation grew 172% in comparison to July and August 2018, pointing to a significant rise in invasions and attacks to Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units, which should be used exclusively by indigenous peoples and traditional communities or exclusively destined to full protection.

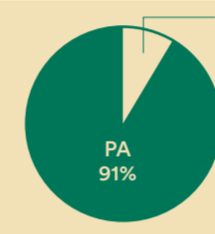
45,385 hectares of deforestation between July and August in the Xingu river basin.



RESULTS The deforested area in the last two months decreased in comparison to June. However, it is noteworthy the increase in the number of detected occurrences in this period. From 3,304 polygons of deforestation registered in May and June, the number rose to 5,714 in July and August, an increase of 73%. This tendency can be explained

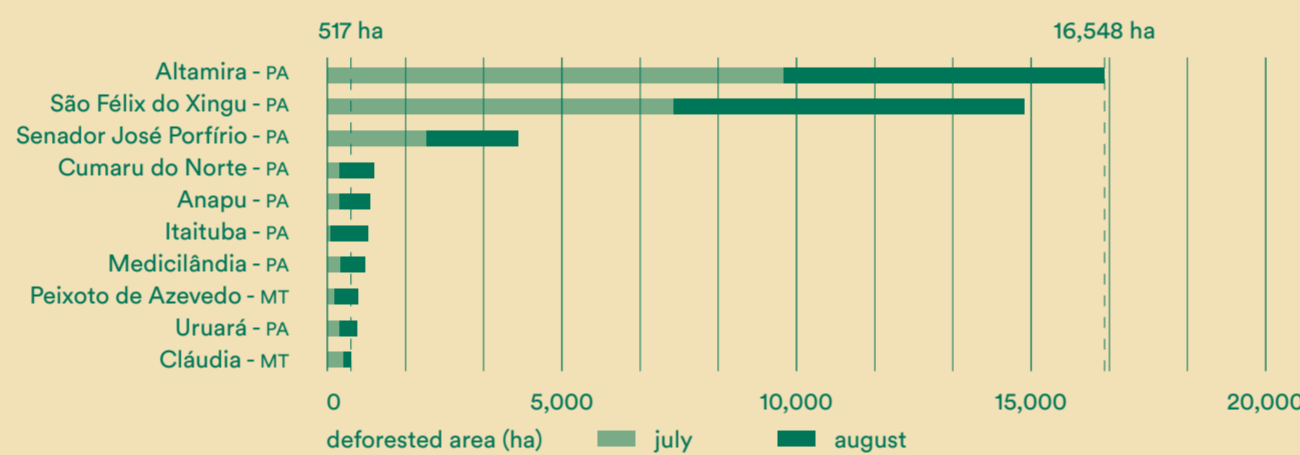
by the reduction on the average size of deforested areas which in June was 12 ha and in August was just 7 ha.

271% is the increase of the fire hotspots in the Xingu river basin between July and August 2019 compared to the same period 2018, according to NASA.



Besides that, the number of fire hotspots in the Xingu river basin between July and August 2019 grew 271% compared to the same period 2018, according to NASA.

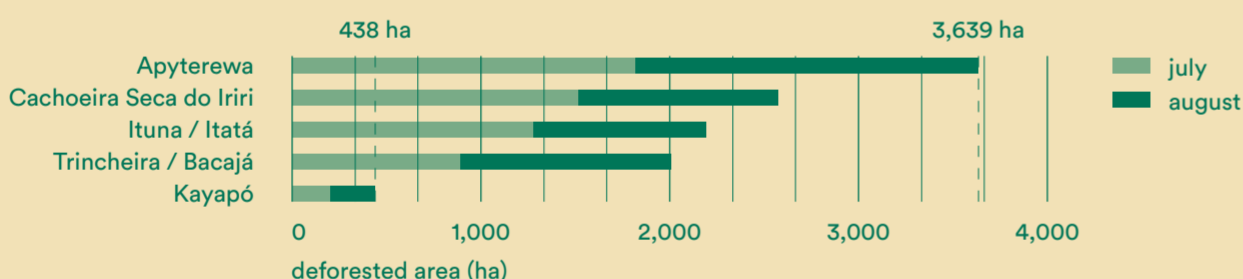
MUNICIPALITIES Between July and August, Altamira and São Felix do Xingu (PA) cities were champions in deforestation in the Xingu river basin and in the Amazon as well, according to Sirad X and Imazon's Deforestation Alert System (SAD, in Portuguese). In all, 31,495 ha of cleared forest were detected in these two municipalities, 69% of all deforestation in the basin. In Mato Grosso state, Peixoto de Azevedo and Cláudia lead the ranking with 690 and 517 deforested hectares, respectively.



INDIGENOUS LANDS In July and August, deforestation inside Indigenous Lands (IL) grew 158% compared to the same period 2018, and 383% compared to May and June 2019. In total, 11,186 ha of illegal deforestation were detected, 3,642 ha

in Apyterewa Indigenous Land alone, the most deforested IL in the Xingu river basin since May this year. Cachoeira Seca, Ituna Itatá and Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Lands also had high deforestation rates in this period.

They have experienced an increase in violence and land conflicts, in all of them, jeopardizing the physical integrity of the indigenous peoples who live there.

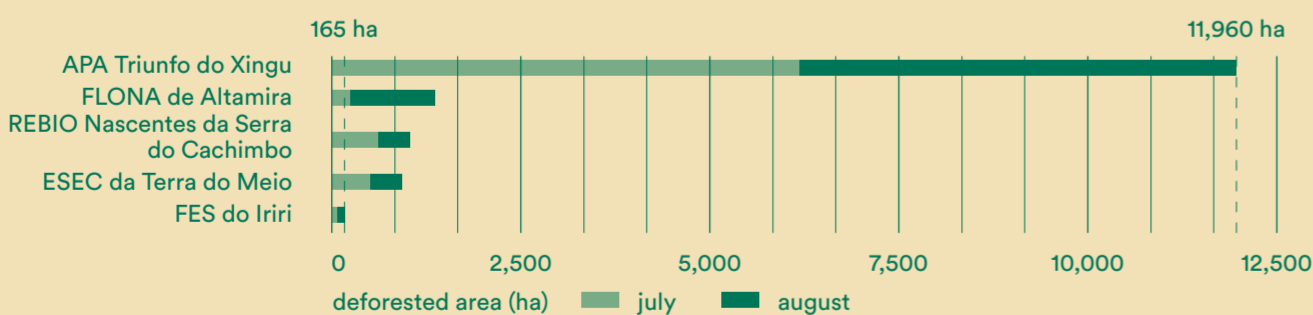


CONSERVATION UNITS In the basin's Conservation Units 15,708 ha of deforestation were detected between July and August, an increase of 196% compared to the same period last year. Leader in the ranking with 11,960 hectares of forest clearance, the Triunfo do Xingu Environmental Protection Area (APA, in Portuguese) keeps an intense pace of deforestation linked to land speculation.

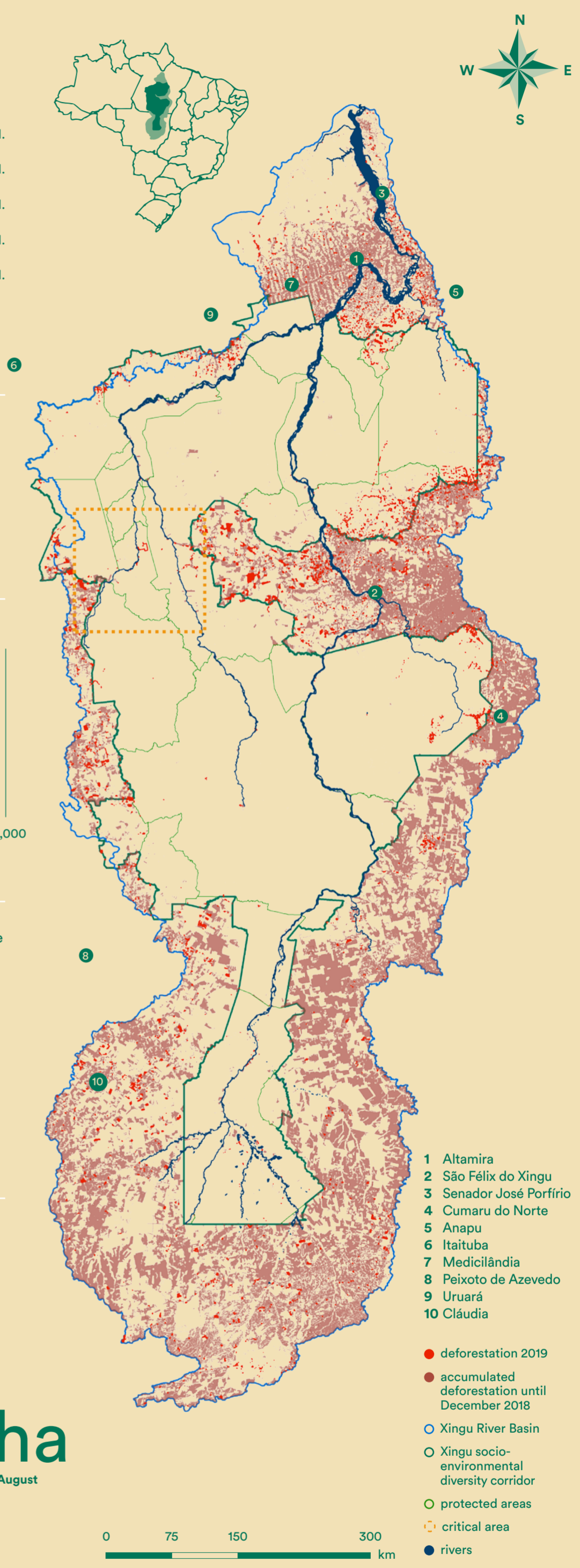
At the end of August, through an articulation between Federal and State governments, an overt surveillance operation was carried out within the APA and destroyed 9 clandestine camps.

Altamira National Forest (Flona, in Portuguese) also had high deforestation rates during

the analysed period, with 1,123 ha of forest destroyed in August alone. Part of this deforestation is around areas already occupied inside the CU, in its southwestern portion. In addition, an increase in forest loss due to gold mining and the opening of a clandestine airstrip were detected.



15,708 ha were deforested between July and August in Conservation Units in the basin



CRITICAL AREAS Between May and June, there was a 17,400% increase in the rate of deforestation in the Iriri State Forest (FES in Portuguese), going from 1 ha to 175 ha. Even though in July the total deforested area fell to 57 ha, in August there was another increase (106 ha), indicating the permanence of an active deforestation front inside the CU. There is strong evidence of land grabbing groups in the area.

Out of the total deforestation detected inside FES Iriri in 2019, 88% happened within properties irregularly registered at CAR. State Forest is a category of Conservation Unit that does not allow private lands within it. In 2018, the Biodiversity and Forest Development Institute (Idefor-bio, in Portuguese) requested the suspension of CAR records on the FES and in January 2019, the 7th Prosecutor's Office in Altamira reiterated this request in a letter to the Secretary of Environment and Sustainability of Pará. However, until August 2019, none of the records regarding FES were suspended.

Analysis of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR, in Portuguese) records concerning the CU show 181 records of rural properties, totaling an area over 290 thousand hectares, which corresponds to 67% of the FES total area. In the southern region some CAR records overlap others, an evidence of land dispute by different groups of land grabbers.

