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9.183 ha deforested in march

12.311 ha deforested in april

↑ 156% increase over the first two months of the year

INTRODUCTION During the months of March and April there was a considerable increase in the deforestation rates in the Xingu Basin, compared to the first two months of the year, following the same trend from across the Amazon region. During this period, 21,495 hectares of forest loss were registered, which represents an increase of 156% compared to the first two months of the year.

21.495

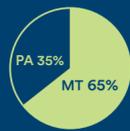
hectares deforested in March and April in the Xingu Basin.

DEFORESTATION DYNAMICS - XINGU BASIN



RESULTS Approximately 2/3 of the deforestation detected in March and April occurred in the Mato-Grosso (MT) portion of the basin, mostly in privately owned properties.

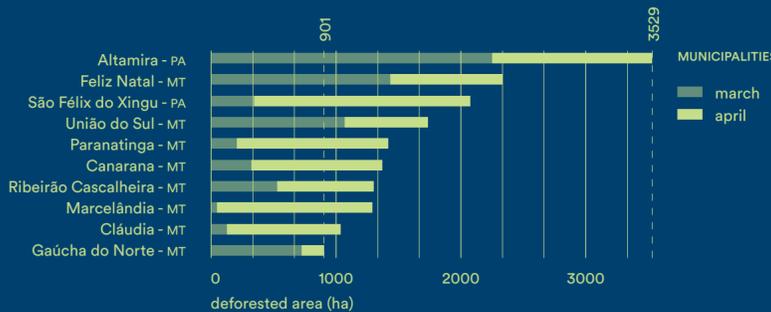
In Pará (PA), 55% of the deforestation happened inside Protected Areas: 634 ha occurred in Indigenous Lands (IL) and 3.552 in Conservation Units (CU).



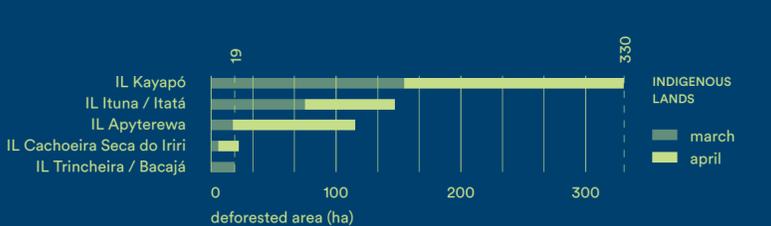
55%

In Pará, 55% of deforestation occurred inside Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units.

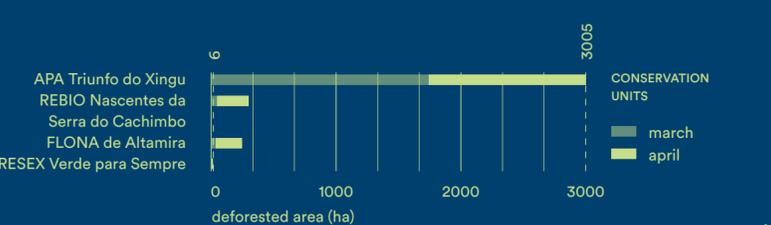
MUNICIPALITIES In Pará, Altamira and São Felix do Xingu were the municipalities with the highest deforestation detections. In the state of Mato Grosso, the municipalities that lead the deforestation ranking are Feliz Natal and União do Sul. Together, these four municipalities represent 45% of all the deforested area in the Xingu Basin during this two-month period.



INDIGENOUS LANDS The rhythm of deforestation inside Indigenous Lands continued rising in the second bimester of this year. Between March and April, deforestation increased 32% in all ILs in the territory. The IL with the greatest detection was Kayapó, with 330 hectares of forest loss due to illegal mining activities. Without immediate surveillance and field inspections, this situation may get worse as the drought season approaches.



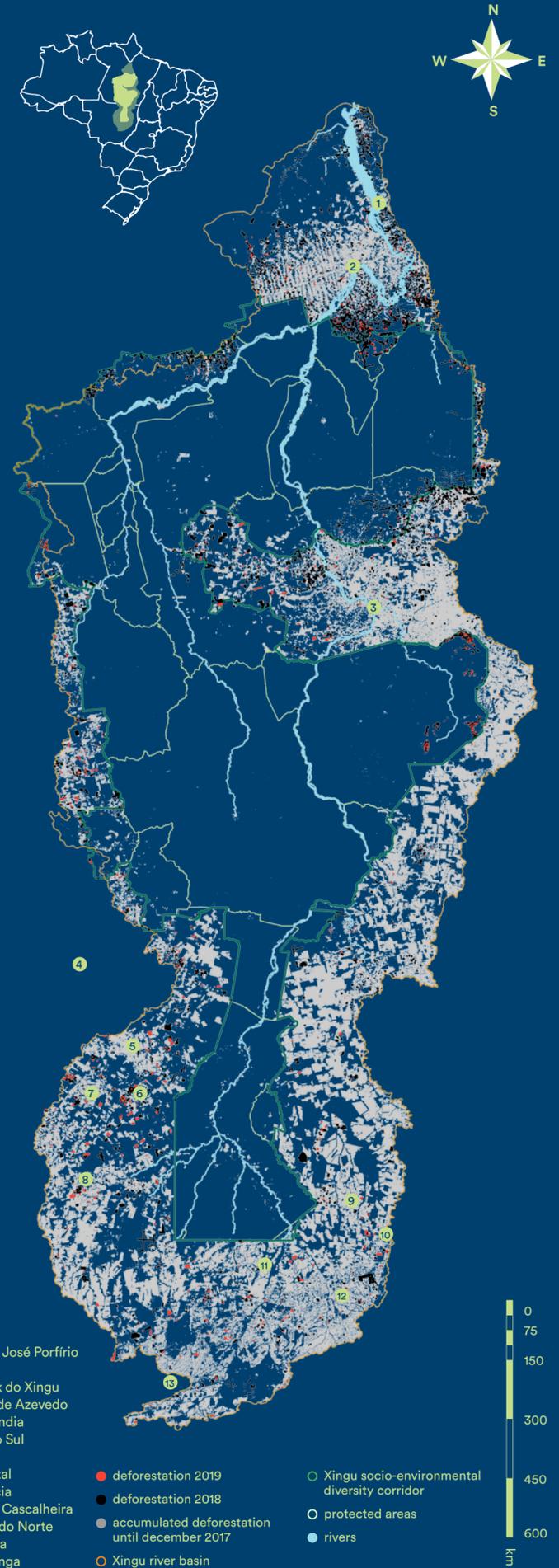
CONSERVATION UNITS In March, there was a 461% rise in the detected deforestation in CUs, compared to the previous month. Between March and April 3,552 ha were deforested inside the basin's CUs. Altamira National Forest (FLONA), which is under federal jurisdiction, suffered a 550% rise in April, with 242 hectares of forest loss associated to illegal mining.



461%

In just one month deforestation inside the CUs of the Xingu Basin increased 461%.

A possible cause of this rise in deforestation is the change of the head of the Ministry of the Environment, to which ICMBIO and IBAMA are subordinated. According to a recent study by the newspaper *O Estado de S. Paulo*, IBAMA, responsible for actions to combat deforestation, reduced the number of field inspections by 35% compared to the period of January to May last year.



- 1 Senador José Porfírio
- 2 Altamira
- 3 São Félix do Xingu
- 4 Peixoto de Azevedo
- 5 Marcelândia
- 6 União do Sul
- 7 Cláudia
- 8 Feliz Natal
- 9 Querência
- 10 Ribeirão Cascalheira
- 11 Gaúcha do Norte
- 12 Canarana
- 13 Paranatinga

CRITICAL AREAS **Illegal Deforestation in Mato Grosso** Feliz Natal (MT) was the municipality with the highest deforestation rates in the state, surpassing 2,329 ha in the months of March and April. Of this total, only 757 ha were authorized, which means that 68% of the deforestation in the municipality is illegal. This scenario is even more serious in other municipalities in Mato Grosso, where our analysis indicated 100% of illegality in Canarana, Cláudia, Gaúcha do Norte, Peixoto de Azevedo and Querência.

IN TOTAL, 78% OF THE DEFORESTATION IN MATO GROSSO WAS ILLEGAL.

In order to obtain this data, deforestation polygons detected by SIRAD X in March and April were overlaid with the geographical data of permits for deforestation, issued by the Secretary of Environment of Mato Grosso (SEMA-MT), which is the official body responsible for issuing such permits. The permits were valid for the years of 2001 to 2023.

SEMA-MT provides the geographic layers through its monitoring portal, where information can be downloaded in shapefile format and include permits for forest removal, exploitation, use of fire, among others. Hence, deforested areas detected by our monitoring system that did not coincide with any valid authorization were considered illegal.

Cases where the deforested area exceeded the limits of the authorization by a small percentage were not considered as illegal. In these cases we considered that the displacement was due to differences between the GIS layer projections and/or map scale. Also, in this first analysis, deforestation in Permanent Preservation Areas, which run alongside the rivers, was not considered illegal when inside properties that were granted deforestation permits.

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL DEFORESTATION (HA) DETECTED IN MARCH AND APRIL 2019

