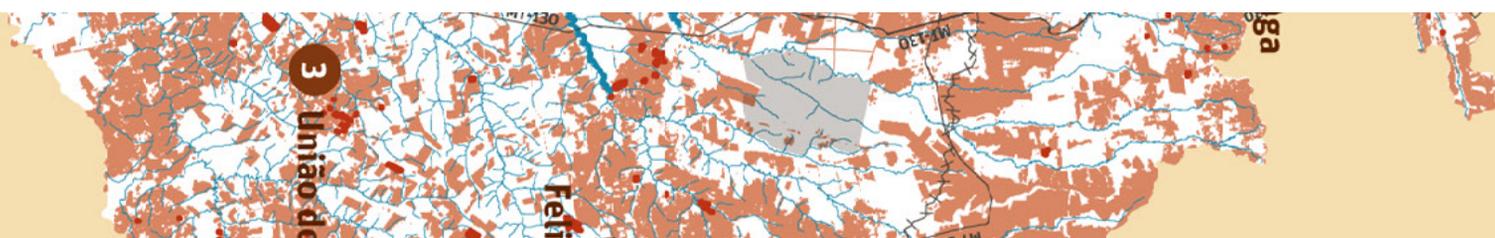


SIRADX —————
MAR-ABR
————— 2020

DEFORESTATION
REPORT FOR THE
XINGU BASIN **Nº 18**
*Near real-time deforestation
radar monitoring system*



7,847 ha

deforested in March

13,012 ha

deforested in April

↑ 41%

*decrease 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

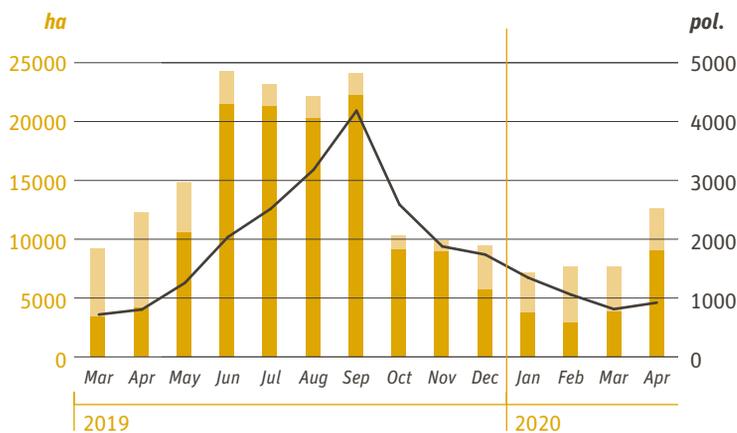
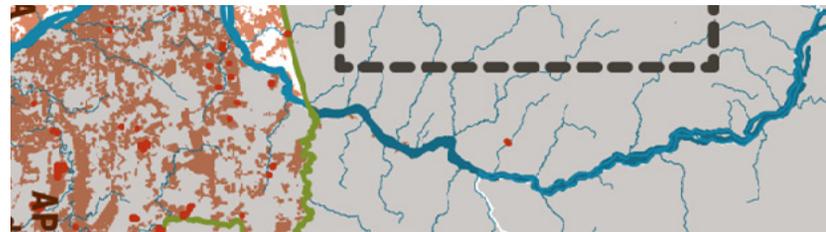
The SIRAD X Report is published every two months at the Xingu+ Network Platform (www.xingumais.org.br)

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

1

INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

20,859
hectares deforested
between March and April in
the Xingu river basin



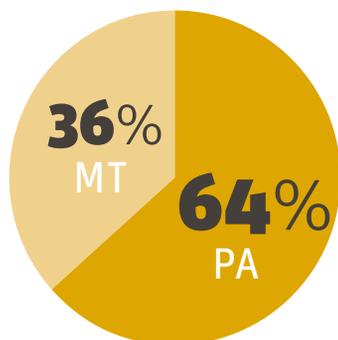
20,859 HECTARES WERE DEFORESTED IN MARCH and April 2020 in the Xingu River Basin, a 41% increase compared to the two first months of the year, due to the rise in deforestation in Pará, which has gone up again after five months of reduction.

Within Protected Areas, there was a 20% reduction in deforestation, as a result of the command and control actions taken in Indigenous Lands in the basin.

OUT OF THE 21 THOUSAND HECTARES DEFORESTED, 13,258 hectares were in the Pará portion of the basin, a 74% increase compared to the same period in 2019. Out of the total deforested in March and April in Pará, 99% is illegal

In Mato Grosso the situation was inverted, in March and April the state registered a tiny 6% drop compared to the previous two months and 45% compared to the same period last year.

number of polygons
Deforested Area in MT
Deforested Area in PA



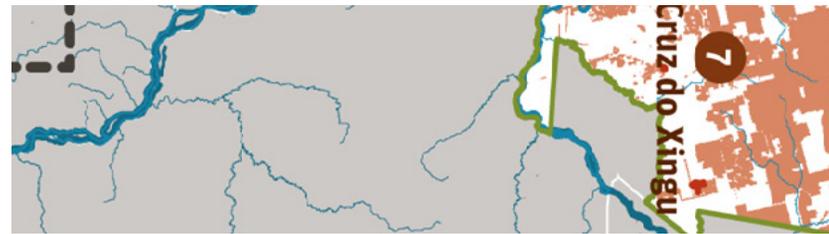
deforestation
detected in March
and April

2

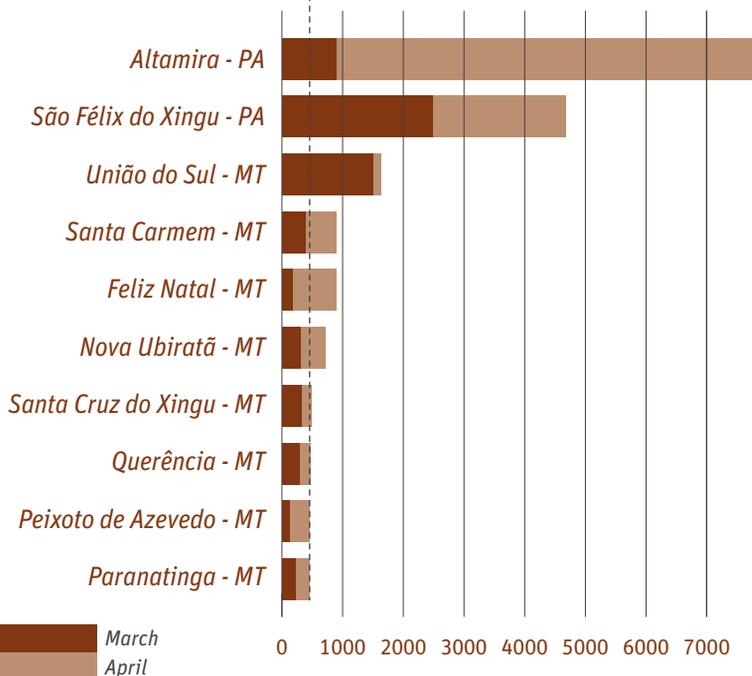
MUNICIPALITIES

7,585 ha

in April, Altamira deforested more than all the municipalities in the basin combined



437 ha
Paranatinga - MT



In April alone, the municipality of Altamira deforested more than all the other municipalities in the basin combined, accounting for 6,713 ha of deforestation in a single month, equivalent to the felling of 186 trees per minute. Deforestation was concentrated in the southern portion of the municipality, in the region of influence of Novo Progresso.

Second on the ranking, São Félix do Xingu registered 4,550 ha of deforestation in March and April, 83% concentrated in the Triunfo do Xingu Protected Area.

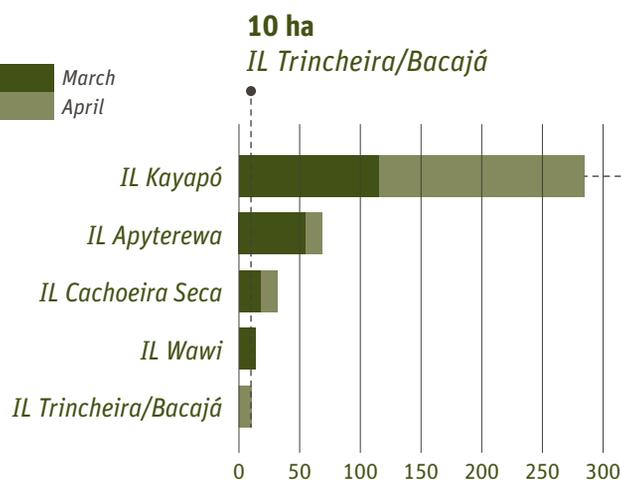
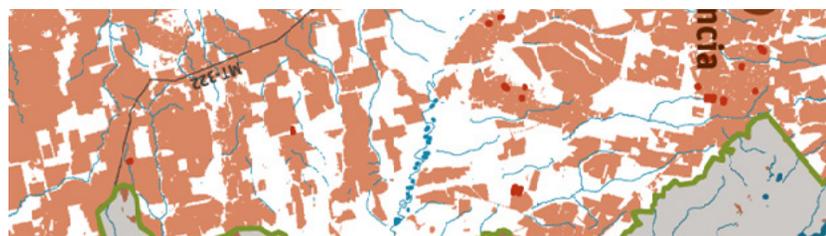
In Mato Grosso, although União do Sul was the most deforested municipality in the bimester, with 1,587 deforested ha, Feliz Natal led the ranking of vegetation suppression with a 332% increase in the deforestation rates compared to March.

With the end of the rainy season, deforestation tends to increase and, consequently, forest fires too. It can aggravate the health conditions in the region, already impacted by the Covi-19 pandemic, which should reach its peak during the critical period of fire season (between August and October). Air pollution caused by fires worsens air quality, increasing the incidence of respiratory infections and hospital admissions, which can further burden health systems. ([Learn more in the INPE study](#))

3

INDIGENOUS LANDS

285 ha
were deforested in IL
Kayapó in March and April



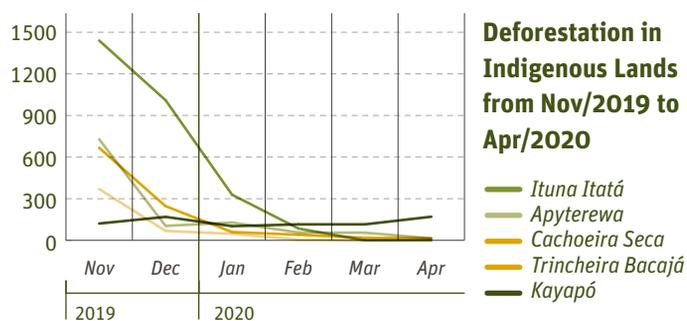
AFTER IBAMA'S FIELD OPERATIONS IN INDIGENOUS LANDS in the south of Pará, deforestation rates in Cachoeira Seca, Apyterewa, Ituna Itatá and Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Lands had a significant drop. These four were the most deforested Indigenous Lands in the Xingu river basin and also in Brazil in 2019, according to the monitoring data from Prodes and Sirad X.

In March and April, ILs Apyterewa and Trincheira Bacajá had a 40% and 49% reduction, respectively, compared to the same period in 2019. In Ituna Itatá, deforestation dropped to zero in the second bimester of the year.

In contrast, illegal mining increased in the Kayapó Indigenous Land in the areas not affected by Ibama's operations in April. It was detected 285 deforested hectares in March and April 2020, 32% more than the previous two months.

Amid the command and control actions, the coordinators responsible for them were dismissed, hindering the ongoing work to combat illegal deforestation.

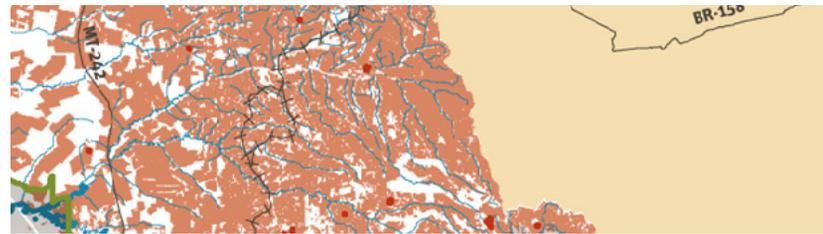
There was a 58% reduction in deforestation in IL's after Ibama's field operations.



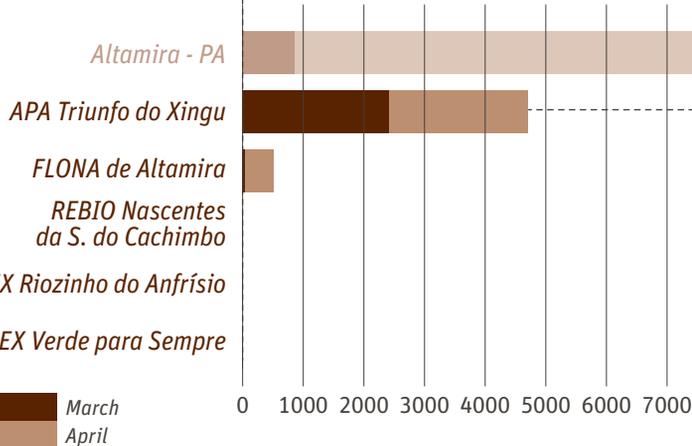
4

CONSERVATION UNITS

4,718 ha
*of forest loss in
APA Triunfo do Xingu*



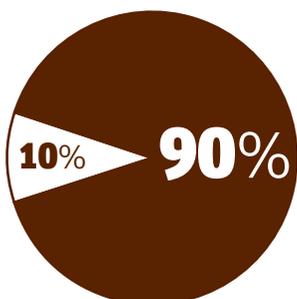
2 ha
RESEX Verde para Sempre



IN MARCH AND APRIL, DEFORESTATION IN APA TRIUNFO do Xingu rose again, concentrating 90% of all deforestation in Conservation Units in the basin. In all, 4,718 ha of forest were cleared, a 57% increase compared to the same period in 2019.

Altamira National Forest (Flona) also registered high deforestation in rates, with 516 ha of forest loss in the second bimester of the year, 231% more than in the previous two months. Besides two illegal mining fronts located in the west and northwest of its territory, illegal invasions continue to operate in the southern portion of the Protected Area.

APA TRIUNFO DO XINGU



**90% of all
deforestation in
Protected Areas was
concentrated in APA
Triunfo do Xingu.**

5

CRITICAL AREA

ILLEGAL MINING IN THE KAYAPÓ INDIGENOUS LAND

502 ha were deforested in the first four months of 2020 - 170 ha in April alone



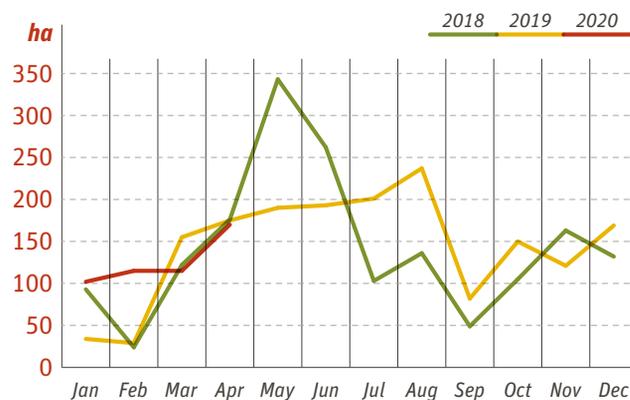
THE KAYAPÓ INDIGENOUS LAND STANDS OUT FOR THE LARGE NUMBER of illegal mining fronts spread throughout its territory and for the greatest infrastructure built to support illegal activities such as roads and airstrips. 502 hectares were deforested in the first four months of 2020 - 170 ha in April alone, 28% more than the same period last year.

The IL is one of the Protected Areas with the oldest mining activities, beginning in the early 1980's. From 2015 on, illegal mining has accelerated, mainly in its northeast limit, on the banks of Branco river. Only in 2019, more than 1,700 ha were deforested caused by mining activities that are getting closer to the villages.

Today, there are five main active mining fronts: on Branco and Trairão river banks, in the northeast region; by Arraias and Fresco rivers, in the southeast region, and also in the tributaries of the west bank of the Fresco river. Last month another incipient mining focus was detected close to the center of the territory, in Riozinho river tributaries.

After a year without surveillance, a field operation took place in the northwest of the IL in April. Even so, the uncertainty of the continuity of effective

Deforestation Dynamic in the IL Kayapó



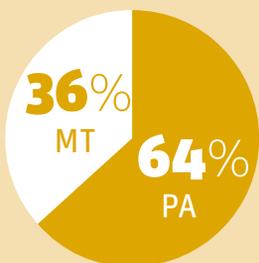
actions to combat illegal activity concerns indigenous peoples and partners.

To date, more than 11 thousand hectares have been deforested in the Kayapó Indigenous Land, causing irreparable damage to the environment and the indigenous.

With the spread of Covid-19 throughout the country, illegal mining represents another threat: the invasions can be disease vectors and cause the contamination of indigenous people.

20,859

hectares deforested
between March and April in
the Xingu river basin



*** ALERTA**

Illegal mining in the
Kayapó Indigenous Land

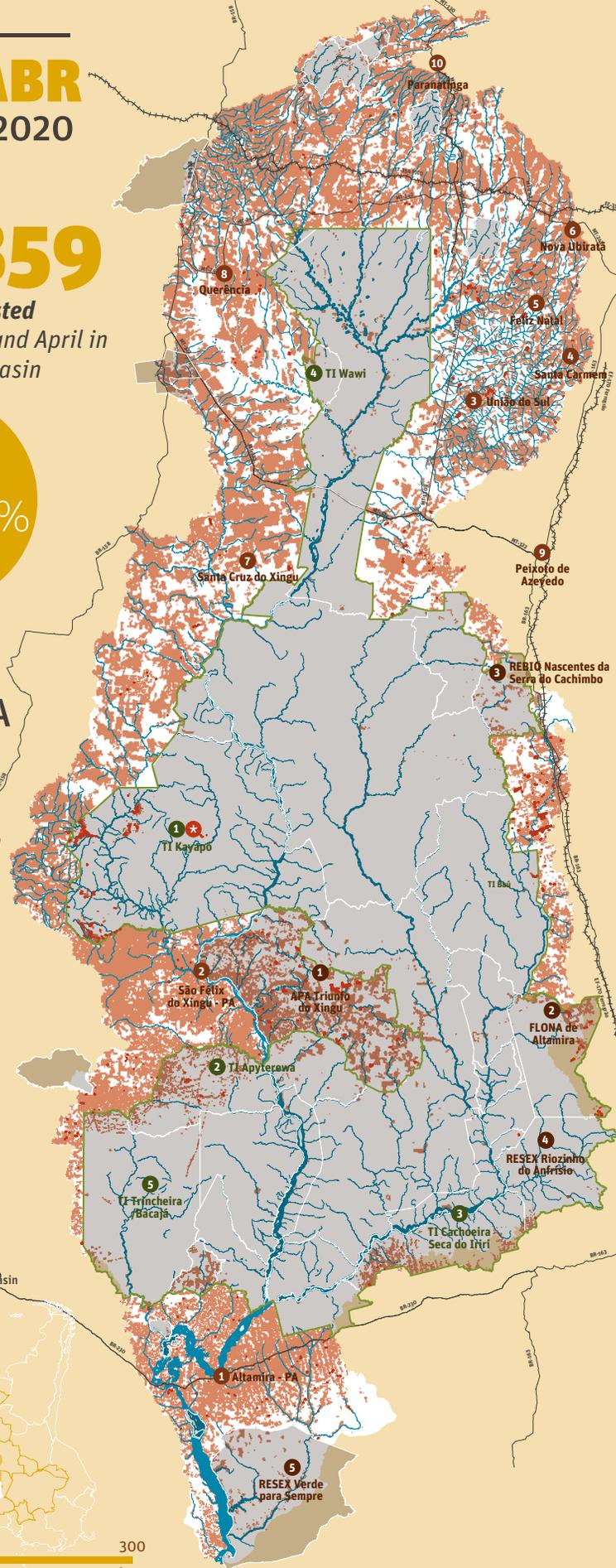
502ha

deforested in the
first four months of the
2020 - 170 ha in
April alone.

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



on this link you access
more information



1 MUNICIPALITIES

20,859 deforested hectares

Altamira concentrated 36% of all deforestation in the basin, the municipality that deforested the most in the period

- 1 ● Altamira - 7,585 ha
- 2 ● São Félix do Xingu - PA - 4,550 ha
- 3 ● União do Sul - MT - 1,587 ha
- 4 ● Santa Carmem - MT - 879 ha
- 5 ● Feliz Natal - MT - 864 ha
- 6 ● Nova Ubiratã - MT - 701 ha
- 7 ● Santa Cruz do Xingu - MT - 469 ha
- 8 ● Querência - MT - 465 ha
- 9 ● Peixoto de Azevedo - MT - 443 ha
- 10 ● Paranatinga - MT - 437 ha

2 I.L. (INDIGENOUS LANDS)

424 deforested hectares

There was a 58% reduction in deforestation in Indigenous Land compared to the first bimester

- 1 ● TI Kayapó - 285 ha
- 2 ● TI Apyterewa - 69 ha
- 3 ● TI Cachoeira Seca do Iriti - 32 ha
- 4 ● TI Wawi - 13 ha
- 5 ● TI Trincheira/Bacajá - 10 ha

3 C.U. (CONSERVATION UNITS)

5,252 deforested hectares

Deforestation increased 139% in Conservation Units compared to the previous two months.

- 1 ● APA Triunfo do Xingu - 4,718 ha
- 2 ● FLONA de Altamira - 516 ha
- 3 ● REBIO Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo - 8 ha
- 4 ● RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio - 4 ha
- 5 ● RESEX Verde para Sempre - 2 ha