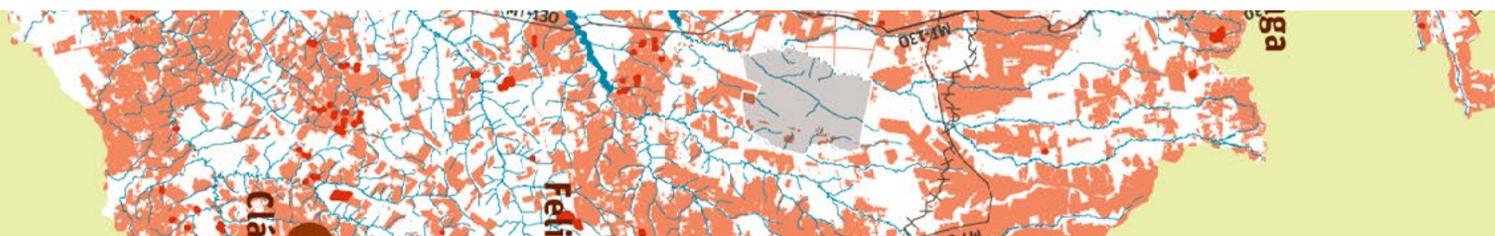


# SIRAD<sup>X</sup> **JUL-AUG** 2020

DEFORESTATION  
REPORT FOR THE  
XINGU BASIN **Nº 20**  
*Near real-time deforestation  
radar monitoring system*



**17,283 ha**  
*deforested in July*

**16,371 ha**  
*deforested in August*

**↑ 2%**

*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](mailto:deolhonoxingu@xingumais.org.br)

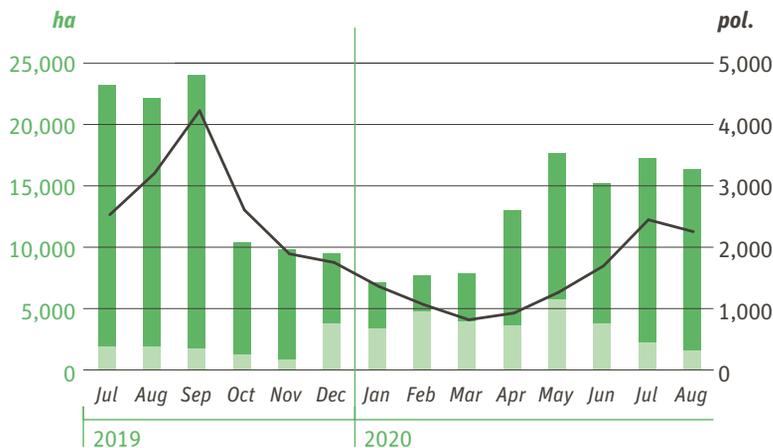
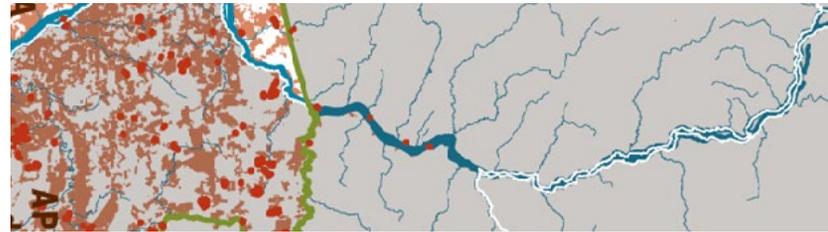
The SIRAD X Report is published every two months at the Xingu+ Network Platform ([www.xingumais.org.br](http://www.xingumais.org.br))

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

# 1

## INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

**33,654**  
*ha were deforested in the Xingu river basin*

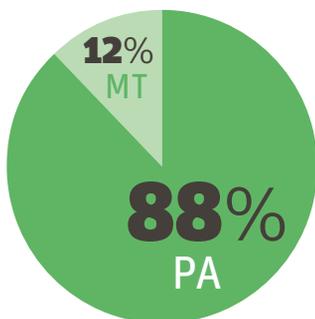


MORE THAN 33,600 HECTARES WERE DEFORESTED in the Xingu river basin between July and August 2020, maintaining the upward pace of the previous two months, when 32,800 ha of forest were cleared. Within the Protected Areas Corridor, there was an increase in deforestation of 30% compared to the previous two months.

88% of the deforestation was concentrated in the Pará portion of the basin, with 29.7 thousand ha deforested, an increase of 28% over the previous two months.

When analyzing satellite's hot spots in the basin, we observed that in July and August there was a small reduction of 2% compared to the same period last year. In September, more than 78,000 hot spots were detected in the Xingu basin, a 94% increase over the same month in 2019. In Pará, this increase was 163%, in Mato Grosso, 38%.

Number of polygons  
Deforested area in MT  
Deforested area in PA



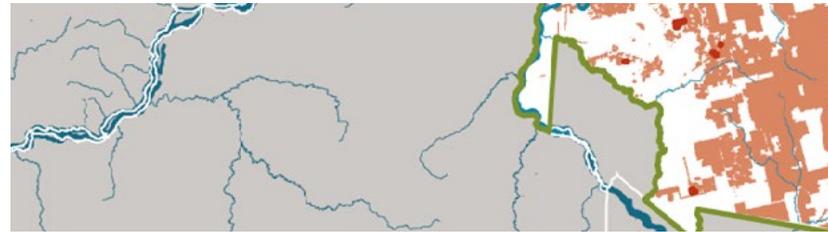
*Deforestation detected in July and August 2020 in the Xingu basin per state*

# 2

## MUNICIPALITIES

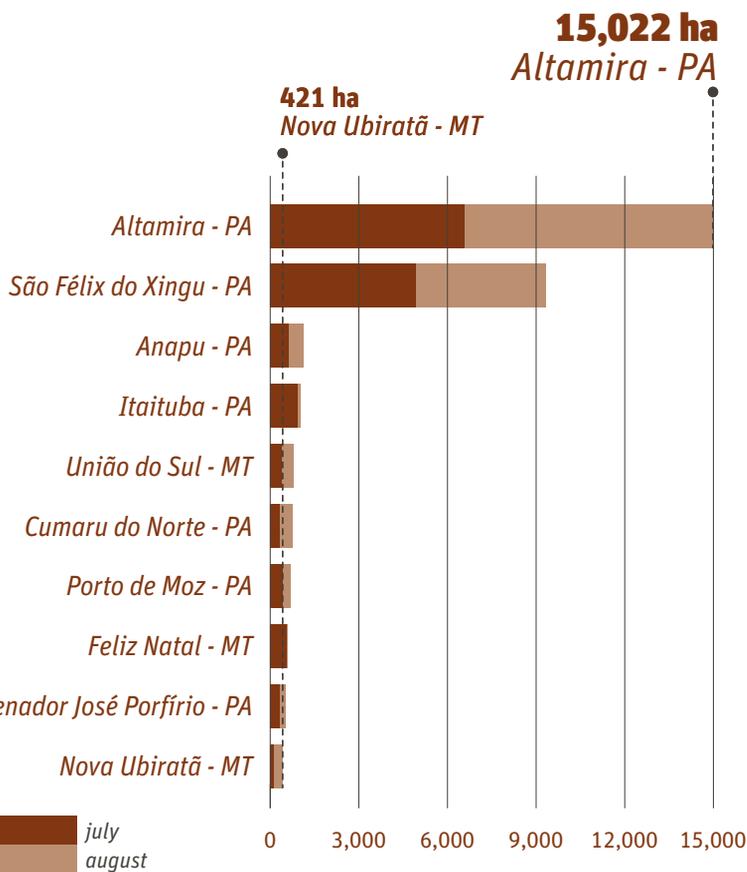
# 72%

**Altamira and São Félix do Xingu concentrated 72% of all deforestation**



SEVEN OF THE 10 MOST DEFORESTED municipalities in the Xingu basin are in Pará. Altamira, with 15,000 hectares deforested, and São Félix do Xingu, with 9,300 hectares, concentrated 72% of the total deforested in the period.

In February, the SIRAD X monitoring identified the opening of large areas in the southwestern part of Altamira, in the region of influence of Novo Progresso, which have continued to expand since then. These deforested areas are next to the Baú and Menkragnoti Indigenous Lands and are in the area of influence of the BR-163, in the 100 km strip around the highway. In July and August alone, another 11 thousand ha were deforested in the region.

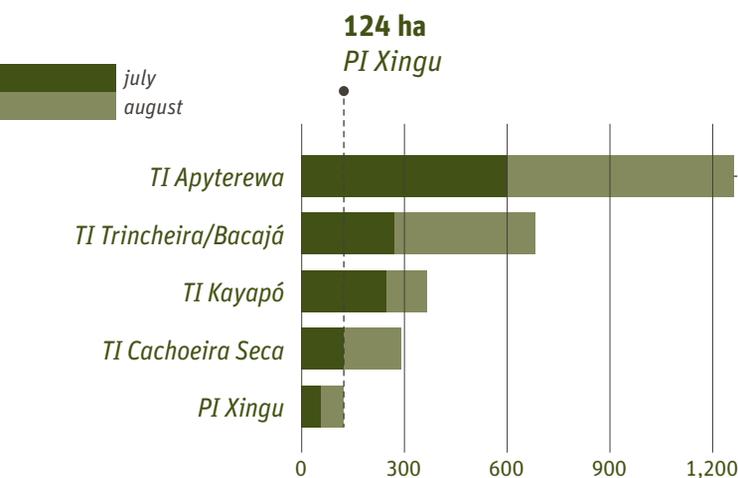


# 3

## INDIGENOUS LANDS

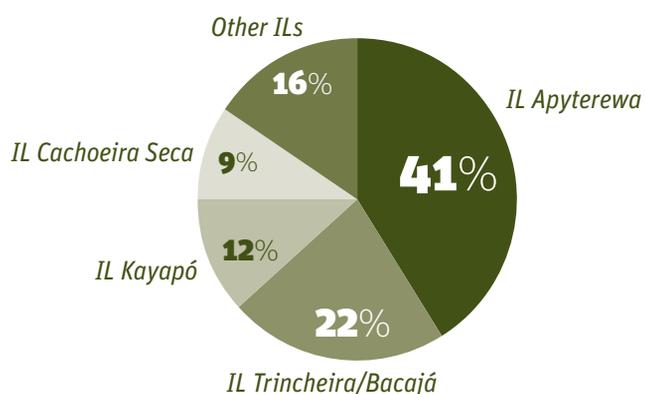
# 1,265 ha

**With Ibama operations suspended, deforestation explodes at Apyterewa TI**



BETWEEN JULY AND AUGUST, more than 3,000 hectares were deforested within Indigenous Lands in the Xingu basin, an increase of 296% over the previous two months. This deforestation is mainly distributed in four ILs in Pará: Apyterewa, Trincheira Bacajá, Kayapó and Cachoeira Seca. Together, they account for 84% of all deforestation in ILs for the period, with 2,600 hectares of forest destroyed.

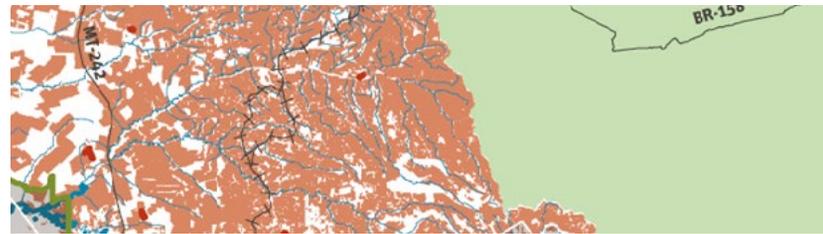
Even with the ongoing GLO (a Guarantee of Law and Order Decree), which provides for the use of the Armed Forces in operations to control and combat deforestation, deforestation rates rose again after a period of relative low, as a result of Ibama's work. At the IL Apyterewa, for example, there was a 602% increase in deforestation rates in the two months immediately after the suspension of Ibama's field operations in May, when illegal activities were contained.



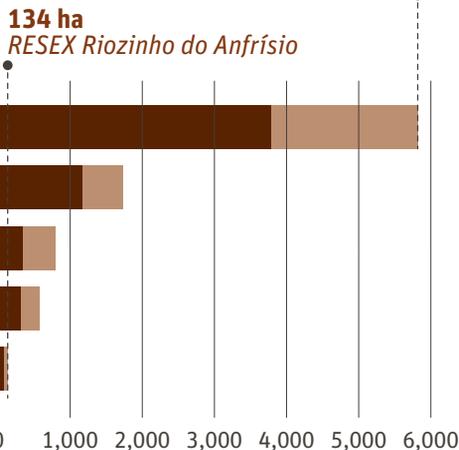
# 4

# CONSERVATION UNITS

**9,115** ha  
*were deforested in two  
months within the basin's CUs*



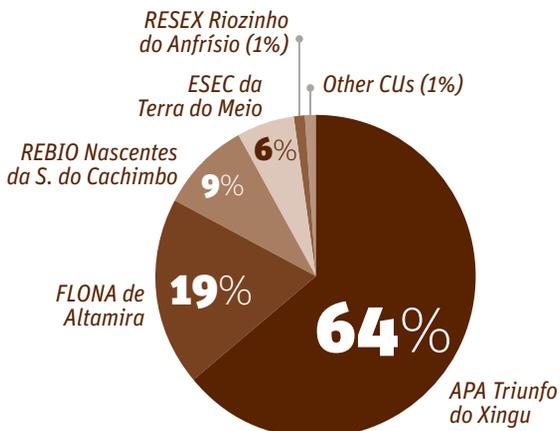
**5,818 ha**  
*APA Triunfo do Xingu*



ALTHOUGH THE DEFORESTATION RATE in Conservation Units in Xingu decreased by 17% compared to the previous two months, the numbers are staggering: 9,100 hectares were deforested in the period, equivalent to the size of the city of Niterói, in Rio de Janeiro (RJ).

Two of the most deforested PAs, Flona de Altamira and Rebio Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo, are in the area of influence of BR-163 highway, and in July and August large areas were opened in places that have been suffering from invasions and land grabbing. In Rebio, a strict protection Conservation Unit, deforestation increased by 102%, with almost 400 ha deforested in just two months.

The Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve, in Pará, had 134 ha deforested, 110% more than that detected in the previous two months. In addition to areas invaded by land grabbing, there is also wood theft and illegal mining.



# 5

## ***ILS APYTEREWA AND TRINCHEIRA BACAJÁ***

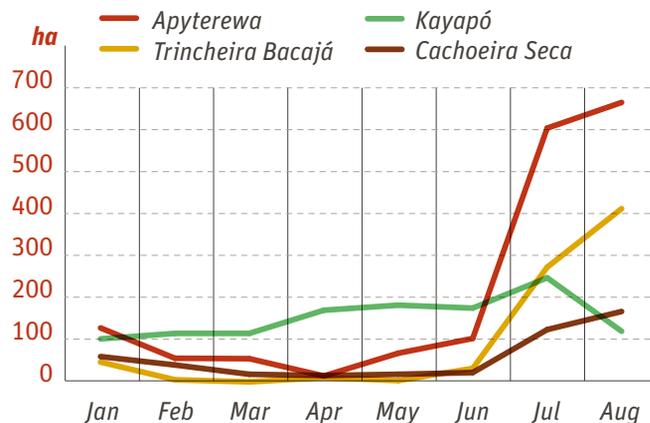
***Invasions and deforestation threaten the Apyterewa and Trincadeira Bacajá ILS, the most deforested in the basin between July and August***

At the top of the ranking of the most deforested ILS in the Xingu in recent years, the territory of the Parakanã people accounted for 425 hectares of deforestation between January and June 2020, a number that tripled in the following period, with 1,200 hectares deforested between July and August.

In Apyterewa, there are two active fronts of illegal mining in addition to invasions and land grabbing. The increased pressure for deforestation was recently reported by Folha de São Paulo, which revealed a land grabbing scheme whereby new invaders are installed inside the IL on lots sold, auctioned or even donated irregularly by criminal networks, having their logistical support point in Vila Renascer, a village created in 2016 within the IL.

Another factor that attracts invaders is the operation of illegal mining areas in the interior of the IL where, since 2018, at least 174 ha have been deforested. Recently, the invasion fronts have been approaching the villages of Parakanã in the extreme southwest of the area, where there would also be an extension of illegal access to the IL. It is also in Apyterewa that an illegal road began, which was reactivated and expanded in

## **CRITICAL AREA**



**Deforestation in 2020 in the most deforested ILS in the Xingu river basin**

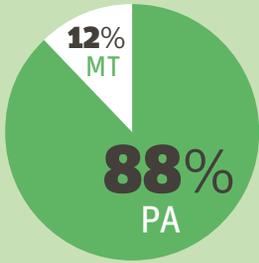
2019, giving access to the southwest limit of the IL Trincadeira Bacajá.

In June, deforestation within the Trincadeira Bacajá also rose again. In two months, between July and August, deforestation grew seven times more than in the first five months of the year. This year alone, 780 ha have already been destroyed, on three active invasion fronts in the northeast, southwest and southeast of the area, the latter being the most affected region. The Xikrin reported the resumption of deforestation and warned that they are being threatened by the invaders.

The expectation of regularization of illegally occupied lands constitutes an important factor in attracting invaders to both Indigenous Lands and is supported by the discourse of public authorities that have been favorable to the reduction of indigenous territories, as well as the ineffectiveness of actions to combat deforestation currently in course. The presence of invaders and miners, in addition to violating the territorial integrity of the ILS and representing environmental and cultural losses for their peoples, also puts the health of the indigenous population at risk in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

**33,654**

ha were deforested  
in the Xingu river basin



**ALERT**

Deforestation increases  
in *Apyterewa* and  
*Trincheira Bacajá*

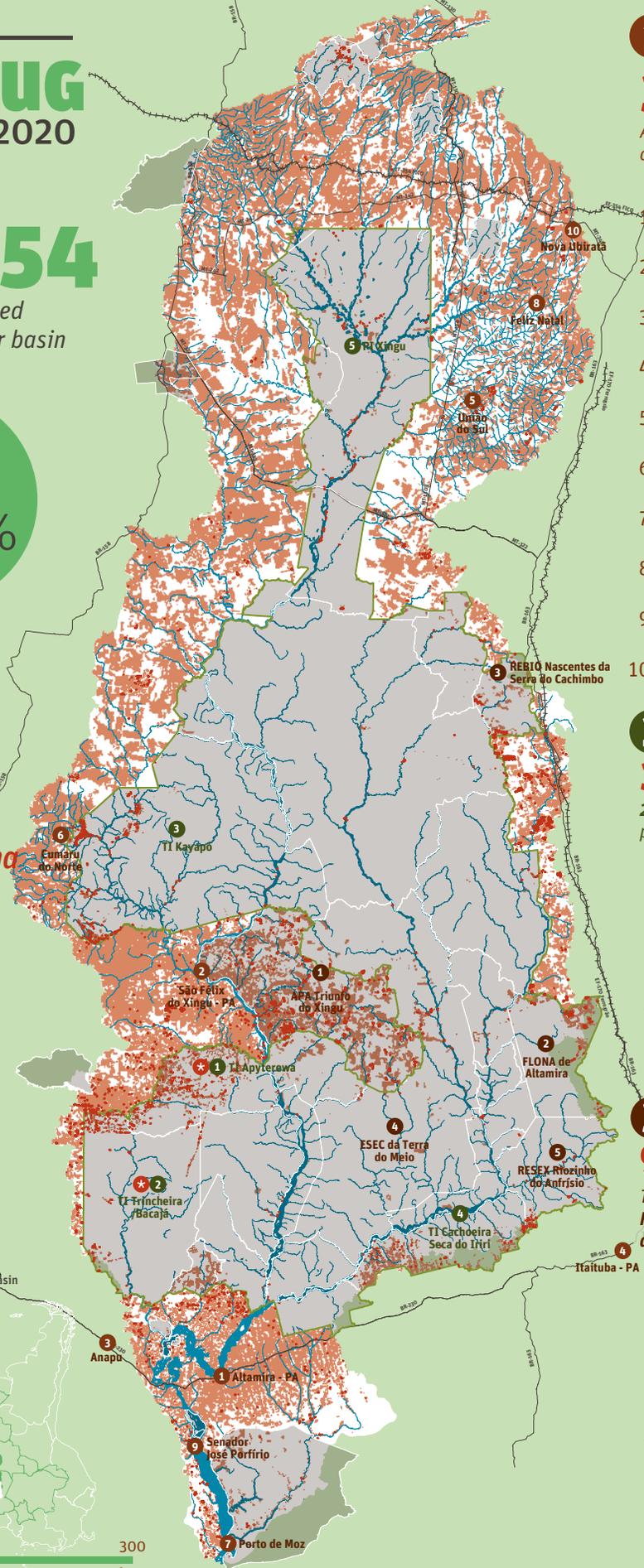
**1.948 ha**

More than a thousand  
hectares were destroyed  
in the two ILS

- deforestation 2020
- accumulated deforestation until December 2019
- X Xingu Socio-environmental diversity corridor
- protected areas
- ★ critical areas
- ~ water bodies
- Xingu river hydrographic basin



on this link you access  
more information



**1 MUNICIPALITIES**

**33,654** deforested  
hectares

Altamira and São Félix do Xingu  
concentrated **72%** of all deforestation

- 1 ● Altamira - PA  
15,022 ha
- 2 ● São Félix do Xingu - PA  
9,347 ha
- 3 ● Anapu - PA  
1,124 ha
- 4 ● Itaituba - PA  
1,024 ha
- 5 ● União do Sul - MT  
784 ha
- 6 ● Cumaru do Norte - PA  
747 ha
- 7 ● Porto de Moz - PA  
676 ha
- 8 ● Feliz Natal - MT  
580 ha
- 9 ● Senador José Porfírio - PA  
511 ha
- 10 ● Nova Ubitatã - MT  
421 ha

**2 I.L. (INDIGENOUS LANDS)**

**3,086** deforested  
hectares

**296%** increase over the  
previous two months

- 1 ● IL Apyterewa  
1,265 ha
- 2 ● IL Trincheira/Bacajá  
683 ha
- 3 ● IL Kayapó  
367 ha
- 4 ● IL Cachoeira Seca do Iriri  
292 ha
- 5 ● IL Xingu  
124 ha

**3 C.U. (CONSERVATION UNITS)**

**9,115** deforested  
hectares

There was an increase in deforestation in  
*REBIO Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo*  
and *RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio*

- 1 ● APA Triunfo do Xingu  
5,818 ha
- 2 ● FLONA de Altamira  
1,724 ha
- 3 ● REBIO Nascentes da Serra do Cachimbo  
800 ha
- 4 ● ESEC da Terra do Meio  
571 ha
- 5 ● RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio  
134 ha