

SIRAD \times
SET+OCT / 2021

 INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

 MUNICIPALITIES

 INDIGENOUS LANDS

 CONSERVATION UNITS

 CRITICAL AREA

↓3% *reduction on the same period last year*

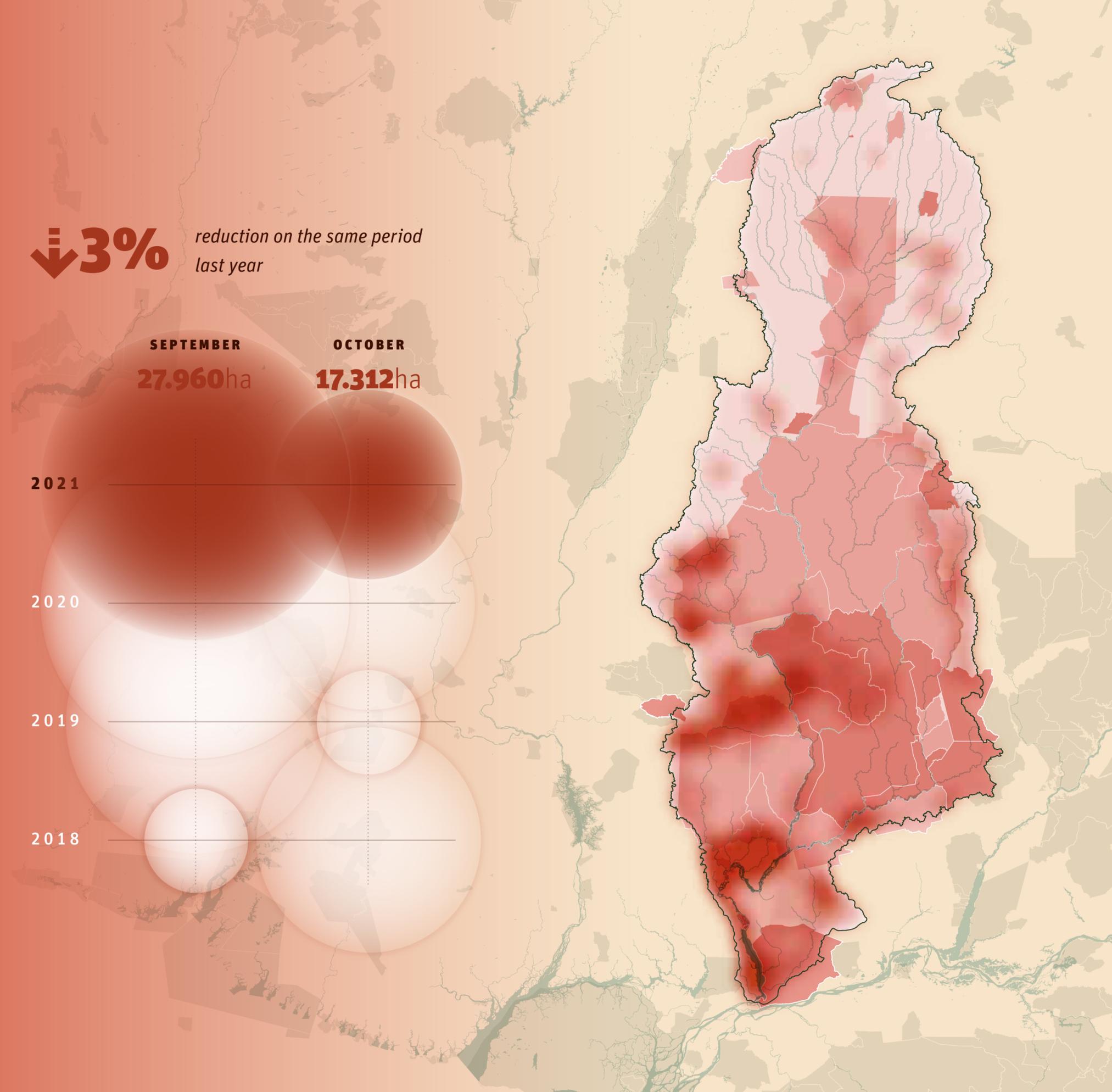
SEPTEMBER **27.960ha** **OCTOBER** **17.312ha**

2021

2020

2019

2018





INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

24%

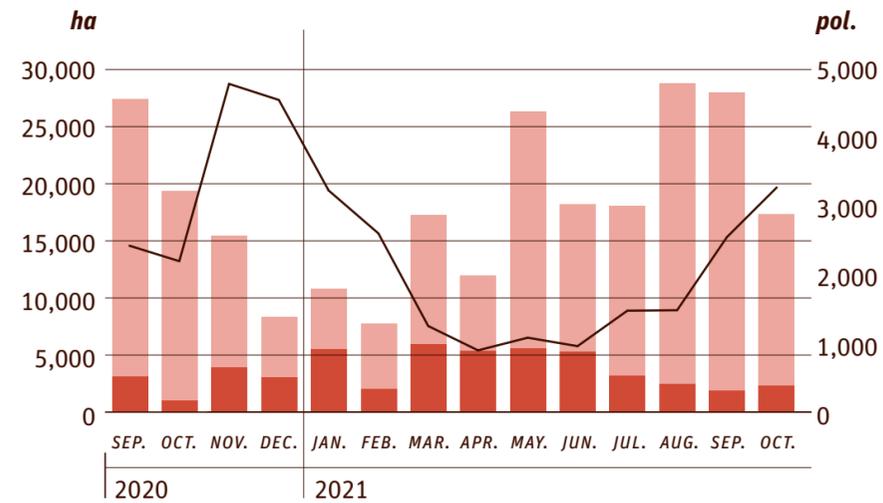
rise in deforestation between January and October in the Xingu basin

Deforestation in September recorded the second highest rate ever detected in a month since Sirad X monitoring began in January 2018, with 27,960 ha of forest felled. In October, with the arrival of the rainy season, deforestation decreased, totalling 17,312 ha for the month. In the two-month period, over 45,200 hectares were deforested in the Xingu basin, equivalent to a rate of five trees per second.

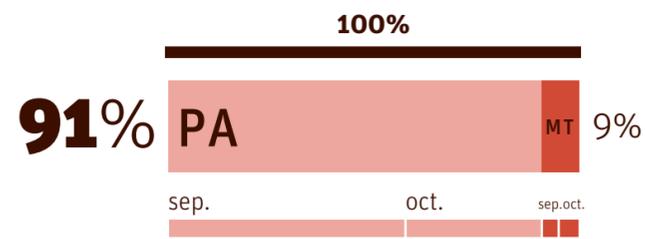
Between January and October, deforestation in the basin was already 24% higher than the same period of the previous year. The rate is even more alarming within Protected Areas: a 38% increase in Conservation Units and a 41% increase in Indigenous Lands. This is the extract of what indigenous people and beradeiros have been facing in their territories throughout 2021: the increase in forest clearing is also an increase in invasions, land grabbing, illegal mining, timber theft and land conflicts.

← PREVIOUS

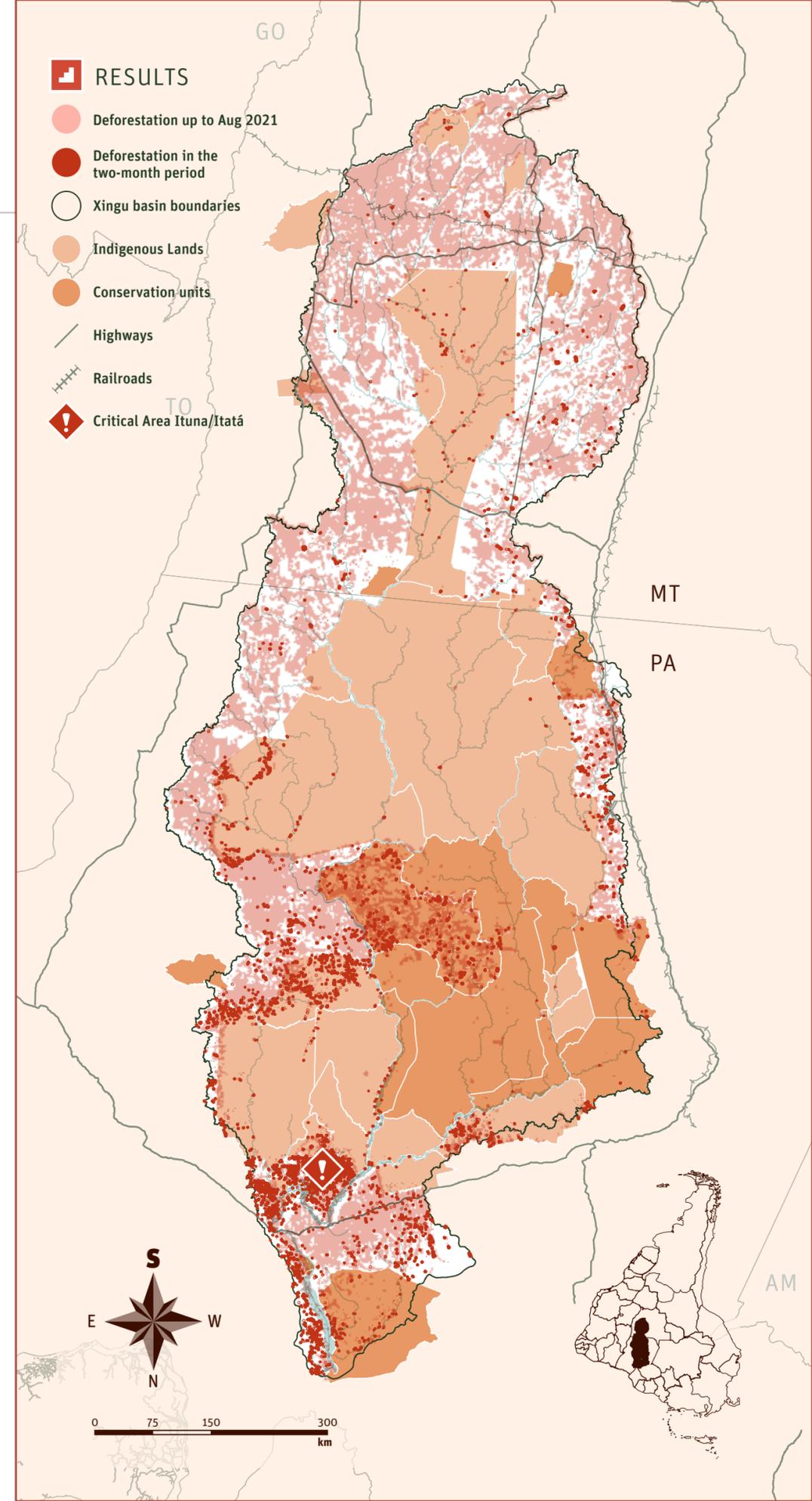
NEXT →



— N° of polygons
 ■ Pará/Deforested area
 ■ Mato Grosso/Deforested area



Deforestation detected in September and October 2021 in the Xingu basin



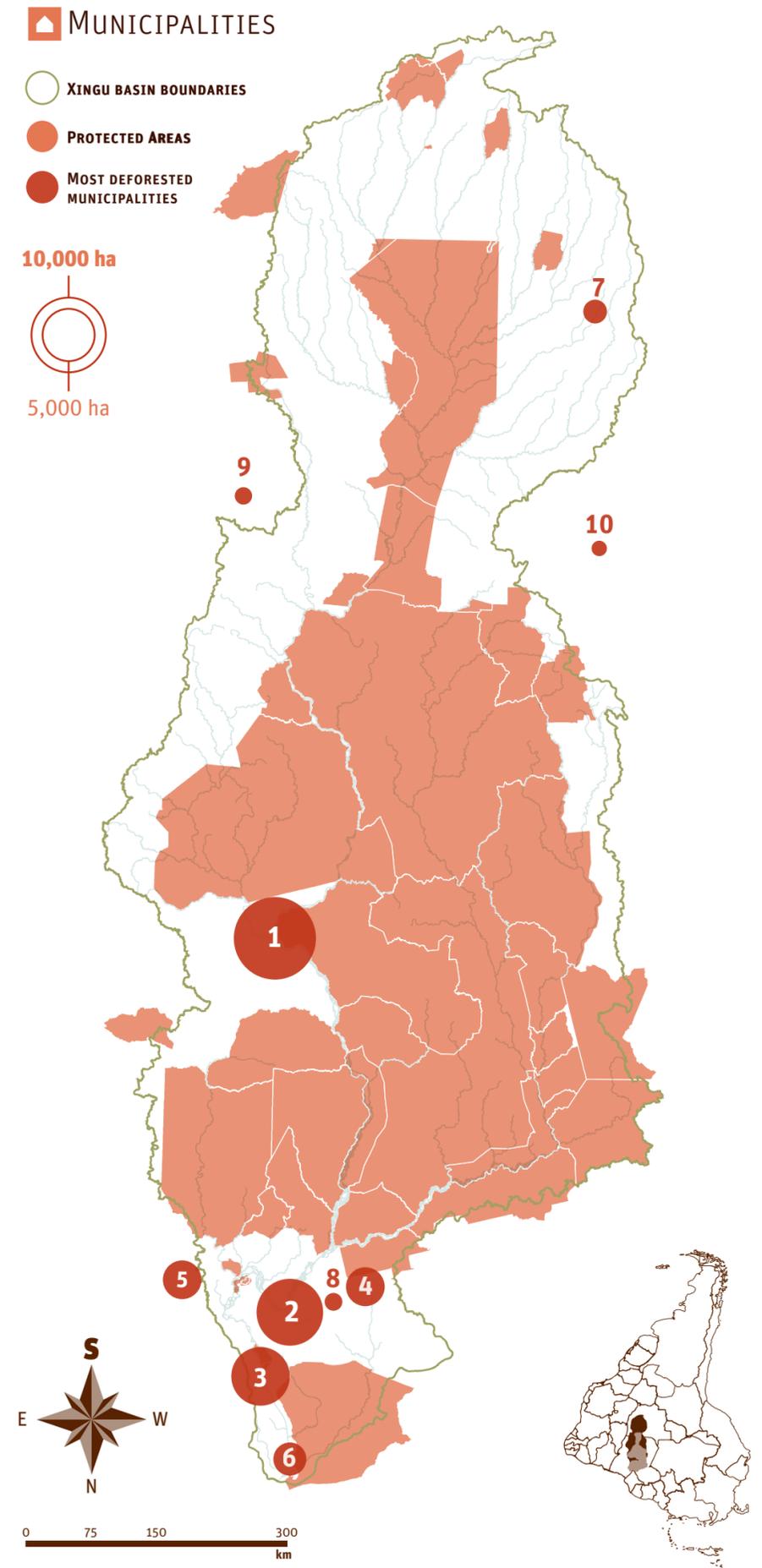
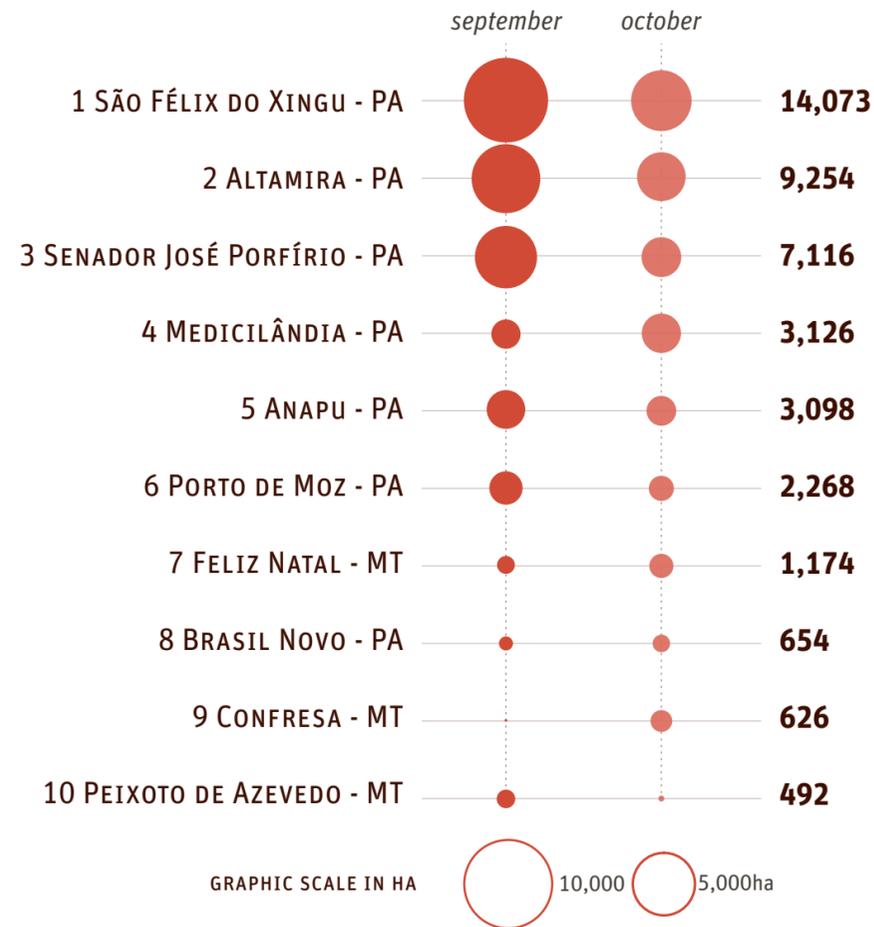
76%

of deforestation in São Félix do Xingu is in Protected Areas

Over 90% of deforestation in the Xingu basin is concentrated in the state of Pará, resulting mainly from the high rates registered in São Félix do Xingu and Altamira. Jointly, these two municipalities account for 52% of deforestation in the basin.

In this two-month period, São Félix do Xingu emerged as the most deforested municipality and is a cause for concern due to its high rate of forest clearing within protected areas, which is 76%. Between January and October, São Félix do Xingu deforested 46,561 ha, representing a 122% increase compared to the same period in 2020. This figure already exceeds the total amount deforested last year in this municipality.

In the Mato Grosso portion of the basin, deforestation in October increased by 25% compared to September, and a total of 4,154 ha of native vegetation suppression was recorded for the two-month period. Feliz Natal led the ranking of most deforested municipalities in the State, with 1,174 ha, followed by the municipality of Confresa, with 626 ha.

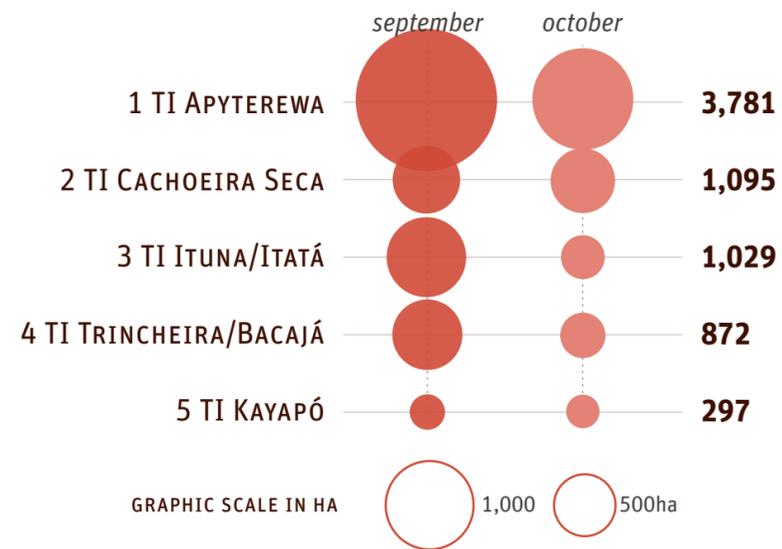


33%

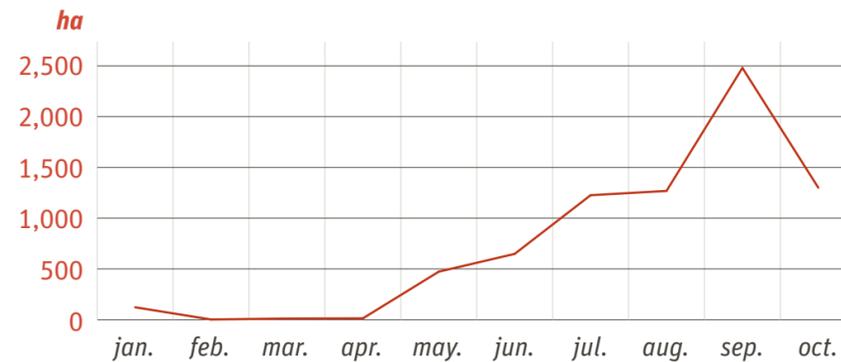
increase in deforestation in September and October in Indigenous Lands

More than 7,300 ha were deforested in September and October in the indigenous lands of the Xingu basin, a 33% increase compared to the two previous months.

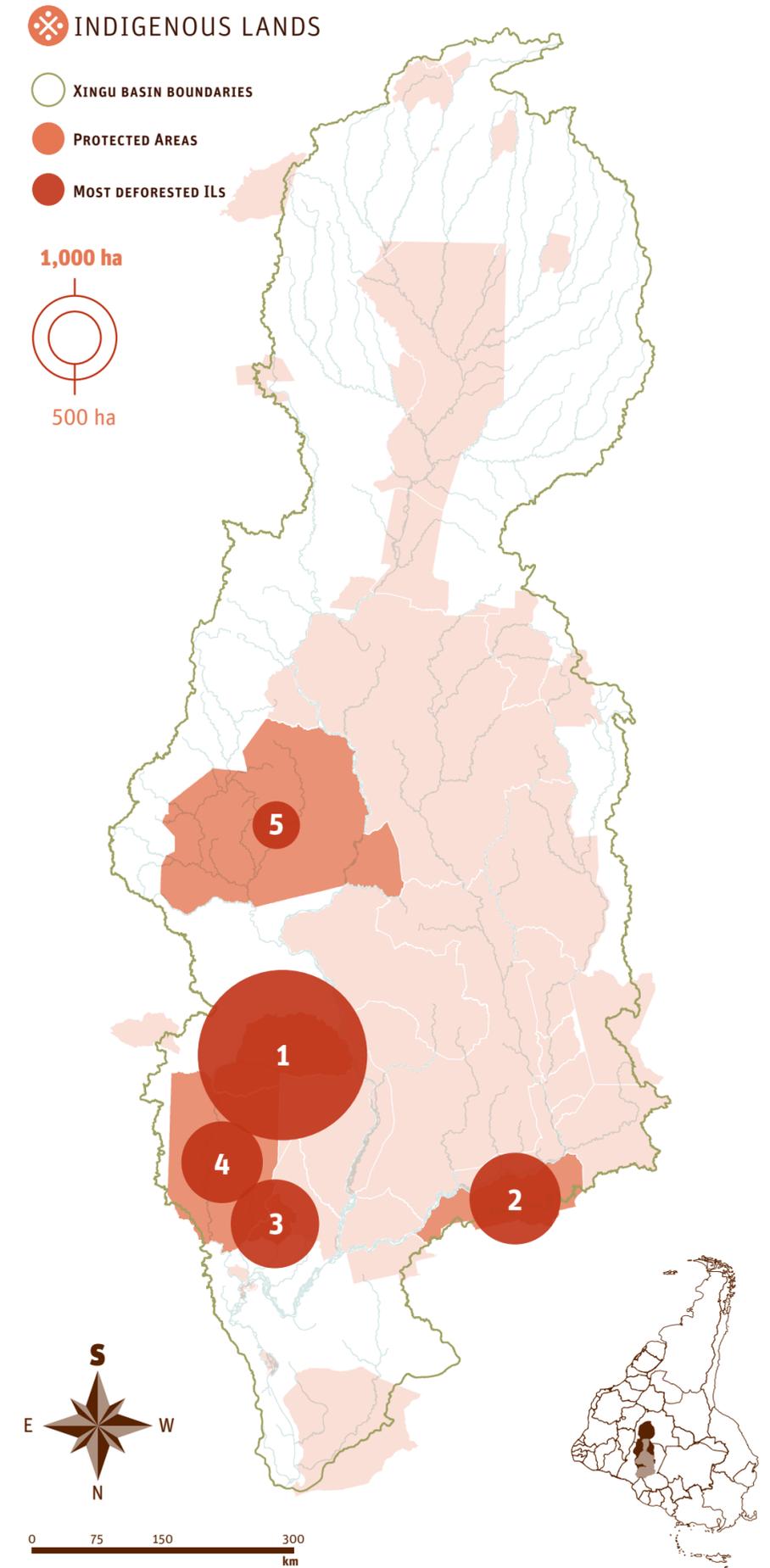
The Apyterewa Indigenous Land was the most deforested in the two-month period and accounts for more than half (52%) of the total of all the Indigenous Lands of the basin. In September alone, the territory of the Parakanã people registered 2,480 hectares of deforestation. This is the highest rate ever detected in the TI in the last decade. Deforestation recorded between January and October 2021 (7,546 ha), has already exceeded total deforestation for the entire year 2020 by 19%. It was recently ascertained that Vila Renascer, an illegal settlement within the Apyterewa TI that serves as a support base for miners and land-grabbers, is illicitly supplied with electricity by the Equatorial power company, without FUNAI authorisation and an environmental licence from IBAMA, as required by law. The same company also supplies energy for invasions in the Ituna Itatá TI.



DEFORESTATION IN THE APYTEREWA TI IN 2021



Ranked second is the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land, which in this two-month period saw a leap in deforestation, going from 283 ha deforested in July and August to 1,095 ha of felled forest in September and October, a 287% increase. This total also represents a 21% increase over the same period last year.



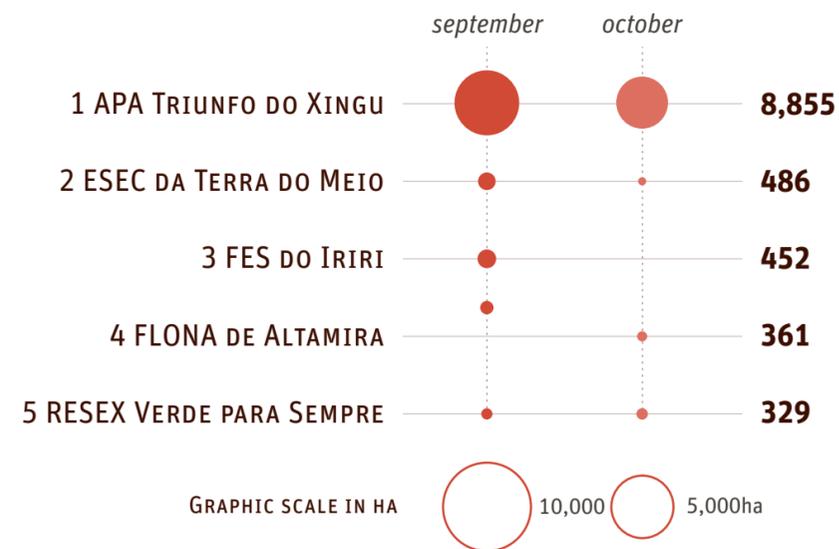


38%

increase in deforestation between January and October in Conservation Units

In this two-month period, deforestation within the Conservation Units of the basin presented a small reduction, of 14%, compared to the same period last year. However, this result is far from encouraging. When comparing the deforestation rates of January to October 2021 with the same period in 2020, we see a 38% increase.

Growth is even more visible in the Triunfo do Xingu APA, which over the same 10 months of 2021 had deforested 44% more than the entirety of 2020. It is the most deforested Conservation Unit in the country and is putting increasing pressure on neighbouring Protected Areas, such as the Terra do Meio Ecological Station (ESEC). In September and October, 486 ha of vegetation were suppressed in the ESEC, 21% more than in 2020.



Ranking third among the most deforested UCs, the State Forest (FES) of Iririri had 452 ha deforested in a single area in September. With the intensification and advance of deforestation in the ESEC and FES, there is an increasing risk of the São Félix do Xingu occupation fronts connecting with that of Novo Progresso, compromising the connectivity of the Xingu Corridor and further weakening the territory.

CONSERVATION UNITS

 XINGU BASIN BOUNDARIES

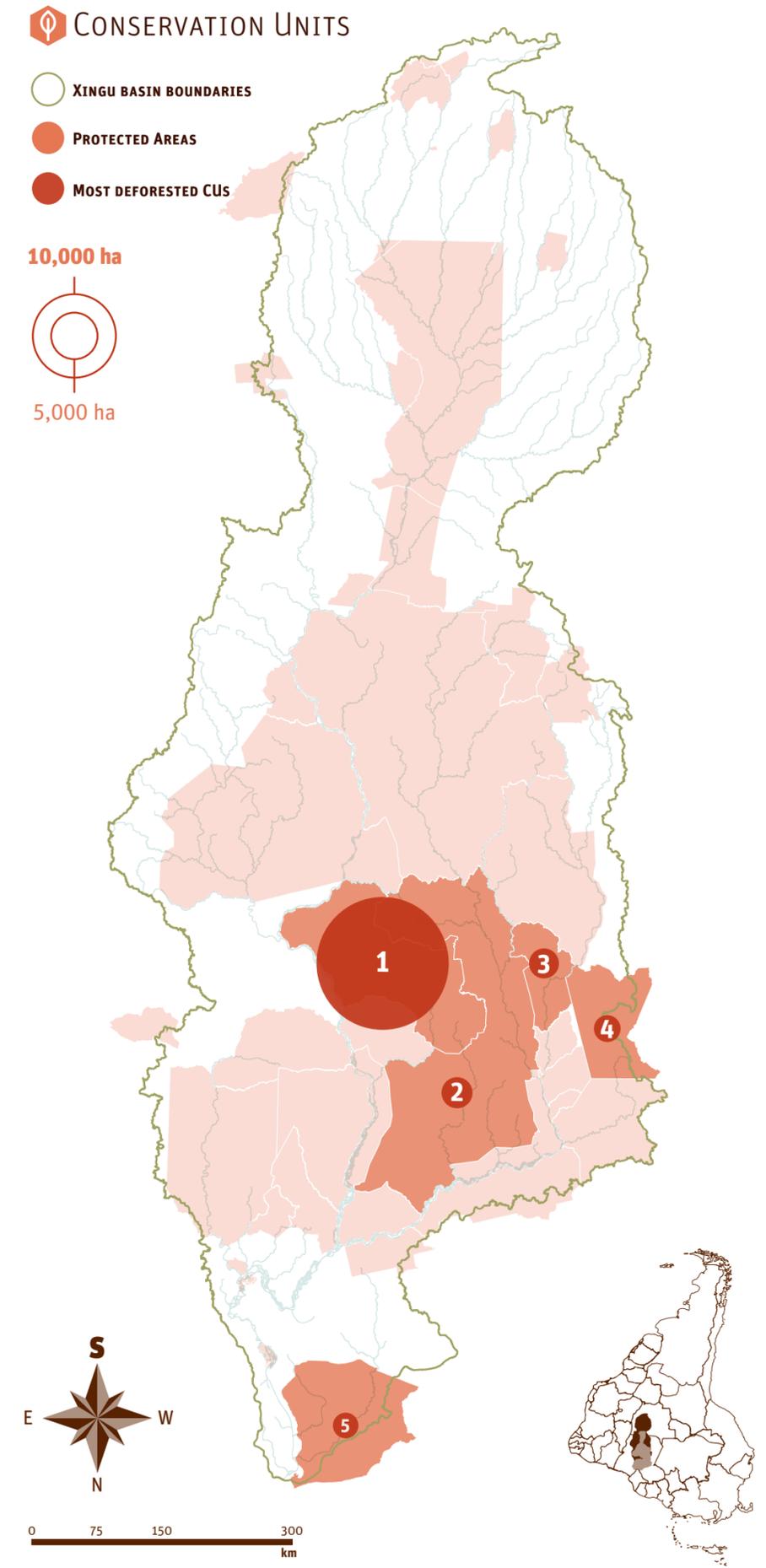
 PROTECTED AREAS

 MOST DEFORESTED CUS

10,000 ha



5,000 ha



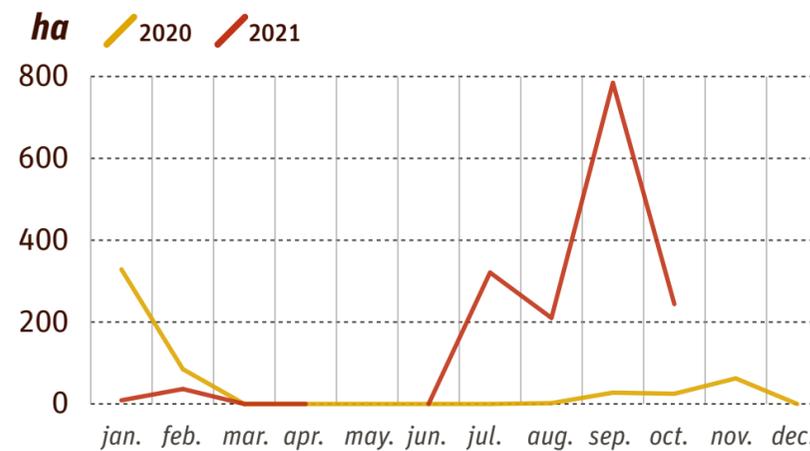
Ituna/Itatá Indigenous Land

The Apyterewa TI was homologated in 2007 and has Ituna/Itatá, an Indigenous Land of isolated peoples, is suffering a severe process of illegal occupation that has intensified in recent years. According to PRODES/INPE data, increasing pressure on the TI has translated into expressive deforestation within its territory as of 2017, when another 1.3 thousand ha were deforested, a 477% increase compared to the previous year, 2016. From then on, the destruction progressed until reaching a peak in 2019, with a staggering 11,985 ha of forest felled.

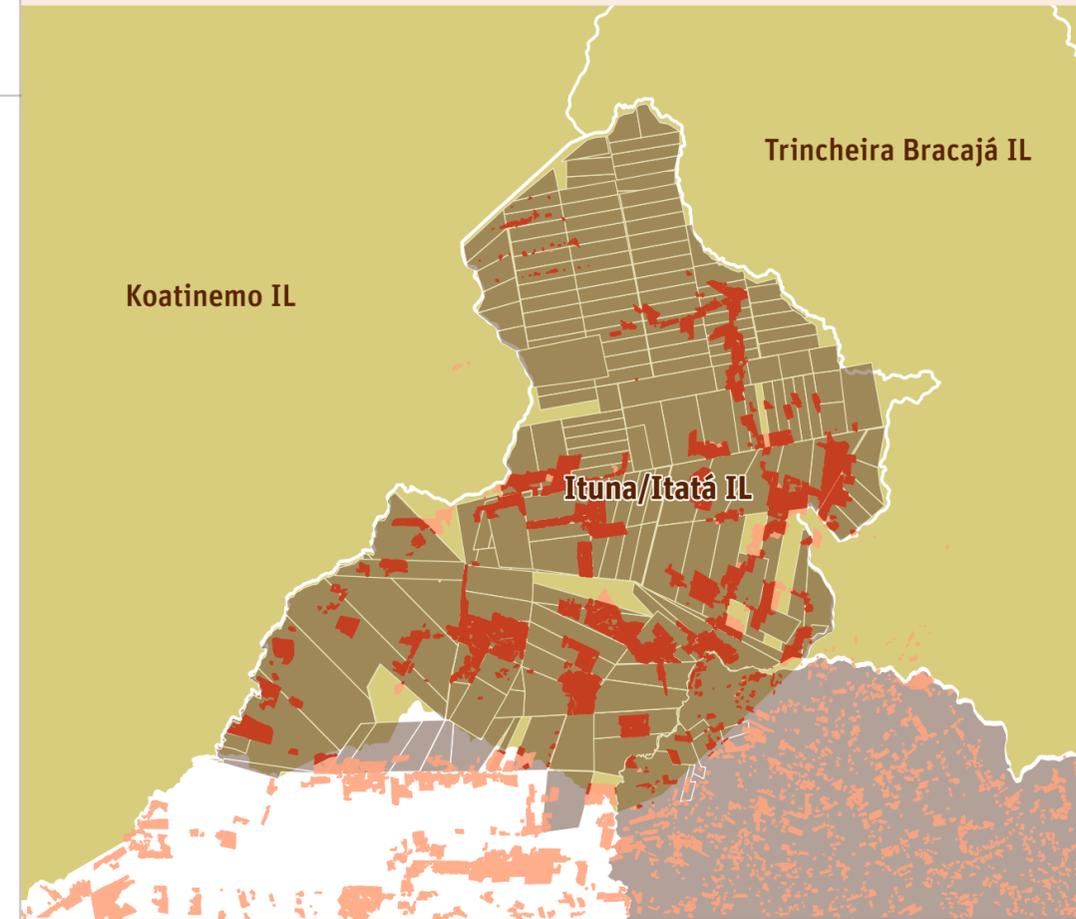
In early 2020, successful IBAMA operations controlled deforestation in the TI, reaching zero in some months. However, SIRAD X data shows that in 2021, deforestation in Ituna/Itatá has resumed and intensified in recent months. In September and October, 1,029 hectares of forest were destroyed, a 1,857% increase compared to the same period last year.

Furthermore, when analyzing current data from the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), 216 records of self-declared rural properties can be found superimposed on the TI, occupying 93% of its surface. 93.5% of total deforestation in the Indigenous Land is found in these

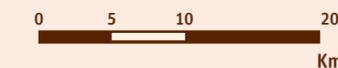
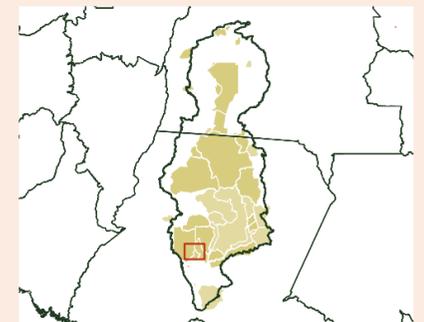
DEFORESTATION BETWEEN JANUARY 2020 AND OCTOBER 2021 IN THE ITUNA ITATÁ INDIGENOUS LAND (SIRAD X)



areas. The analysis also identified the concentration of several records in the name of a few registrants (qualified professionals, such as forestry engineers). This, together with the regular spatial distribution of the properties, is indicative of a coordinated process of illegal subdivision and land grabbing. Interestingly, the boundaries of the Indigenous Land do not appear on SEMAS/PA's CAR data consultation platform, which raises suspicions that this may be favouring irregular registrations.



-  Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)
-  Incident deforestation in CARs
-  Deforestation 2018 – 2021 (until Sep)
-  Indigenous Lands



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

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