

SIRAD \times
NOV+DEC / 2021

INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

MUNICIPALITIES

INDIGENOUS LANDS

CONSERVATION UNITS

CRITICAL AREA

↓47% *reduction compared to the same period last year.*

NOVEMBER 9,462ha DECEMBER 3,042ha

2021

2020

2019

2018

↑14% *By the end of the year, deforestation had increased by 14% compared to 2020.*



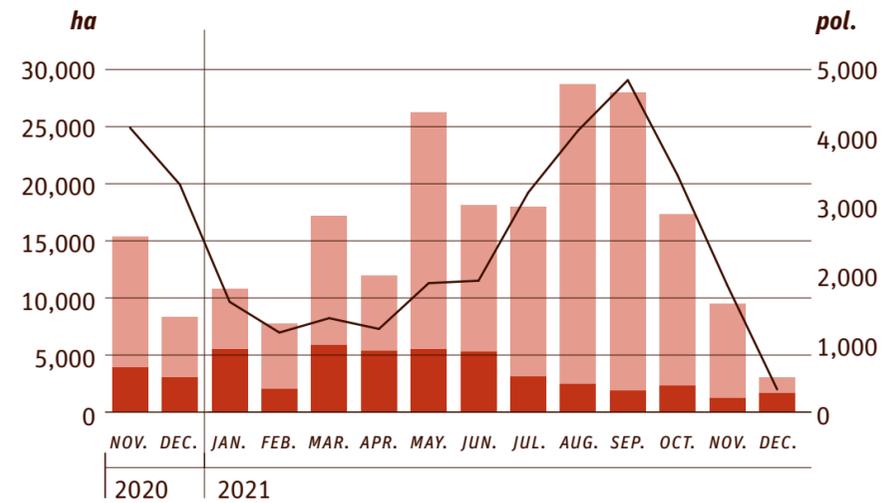
INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

+14%

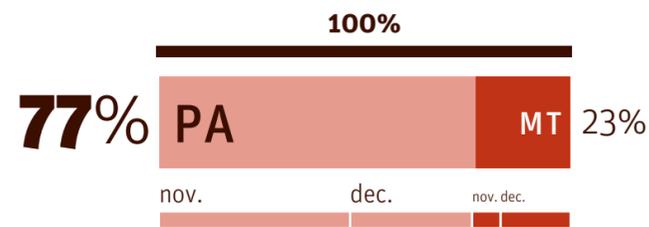
increase in deforestation in 2021 compared to the previous year

Deforestation in the Xingu basin registered a total of 12,504 hectares in the last two months of the year, which is a 47% reduction compared to November and December 2020. This reduction is associated with an above average increase in rainfall in the region for the period, which makes it more difficult for offenders to act.

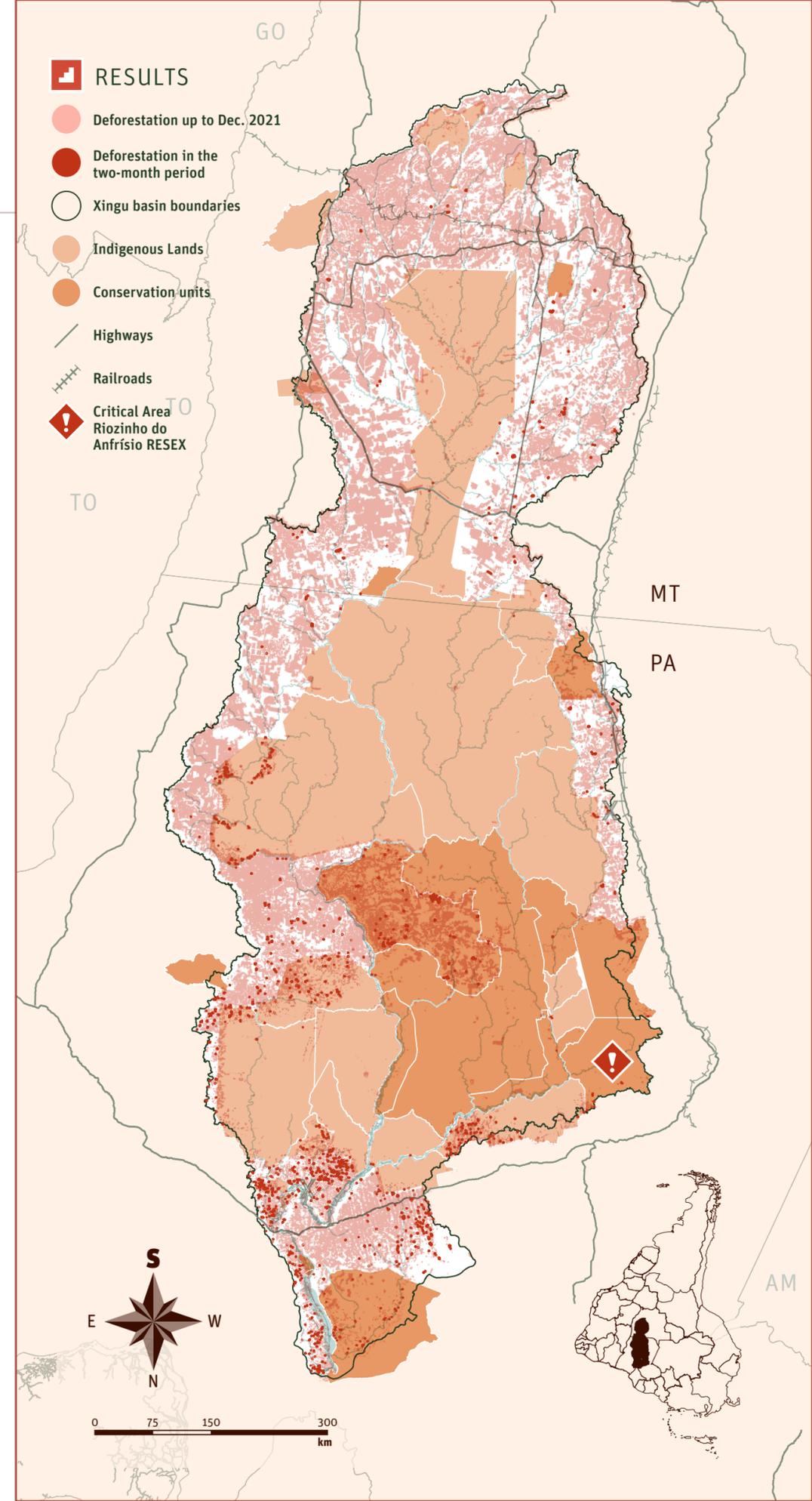
Even though deforestation decreased in the last bimester, total deforestation in 2021 was up by 14% compared to the previous year, and reached the highest deforestation rate in the Xingu basin since 2018, when SIRAD X monitoring began. Within Protected Areas the increase was even greater: 30% more than 2020. Also in 2021, 533 km of illegal roads were detected within the Protected Areas of the basin, making way for invasions, timber theft and the advance of deforestation.



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



Deforestation detected in November and December 2021 in the Xingu basin



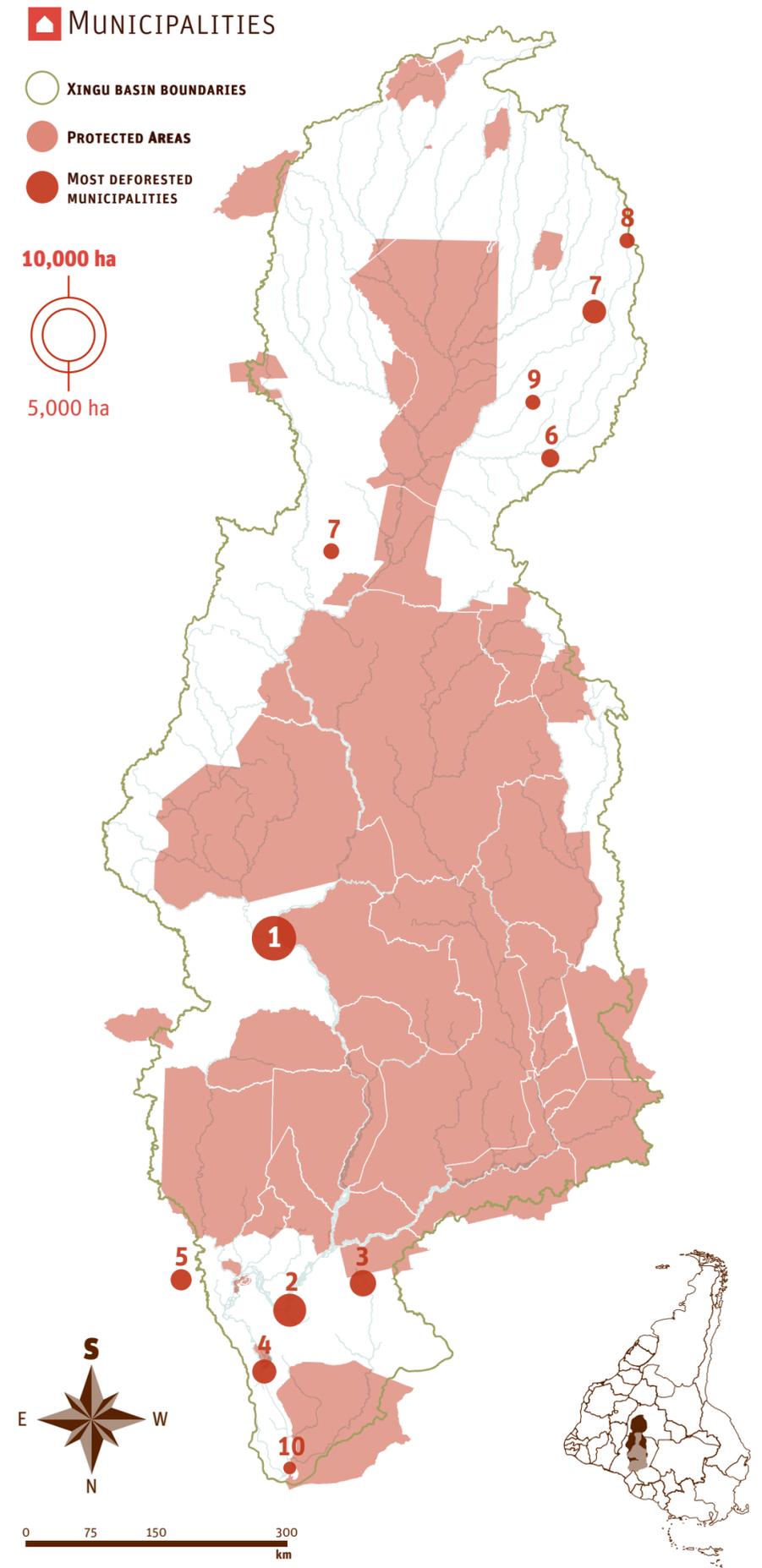
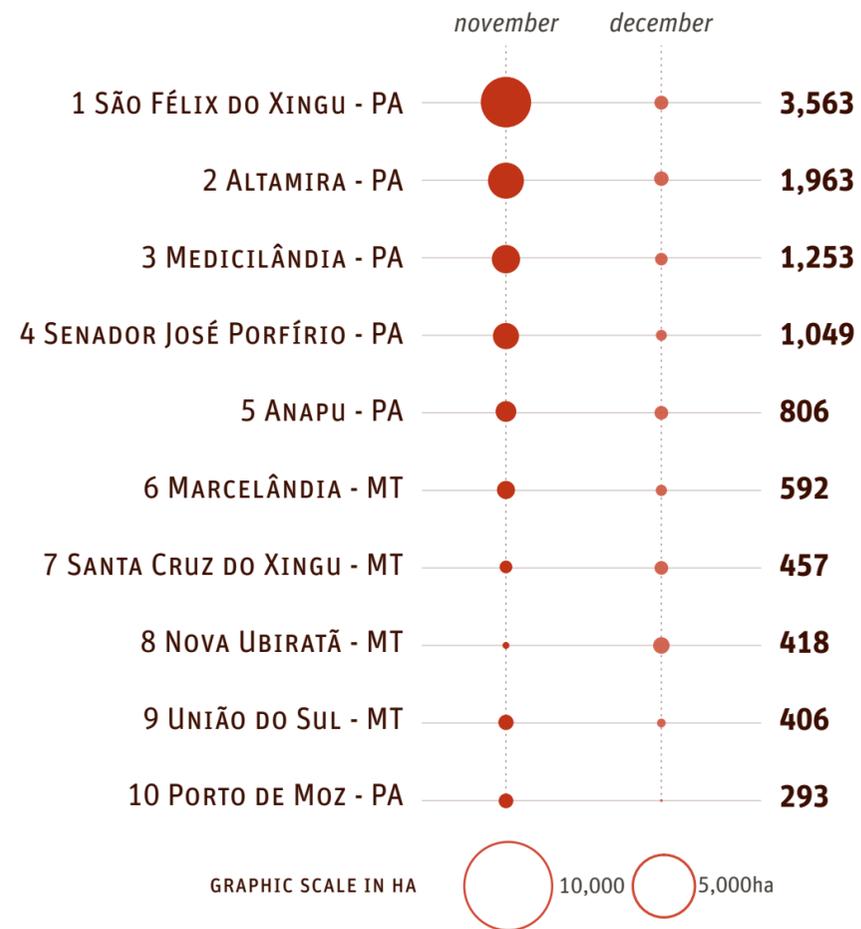
59%

Altamira and São Félix do Xingu account for 59% of all deforestation in the basin in 2021

In the Para portion of the basin, São Félix do Xingu and Altamira were the municipalities with the highest deforestation rates, with 3,563 ha and 1,963 ha respectively. Since 2018, these two municipalities have seen a gradual increase in forest clearing rates and, in 2021, recorded their highest deforestation rates with 65.1 thousand ha in Altamira and 50.1 ha in São Félix.

Together, they accounted for 59% of all deforestation in the basin last year.

In Mato Grosso, Marcelândia was the most deforested municipality with 592 hectares, of which 288 ha (49%) are illegal. In total, 61% of deforested areas in the Mato Grosso portion of the basin were unauthorised, a worrying figure given that the State Government has a target of zero illegal deforestation. Some municipalities, such as União do Sul, Peixoto de Azevedo and Gaúcha do Norte, had 100% illegality in the deforestation detected in the two-month period.

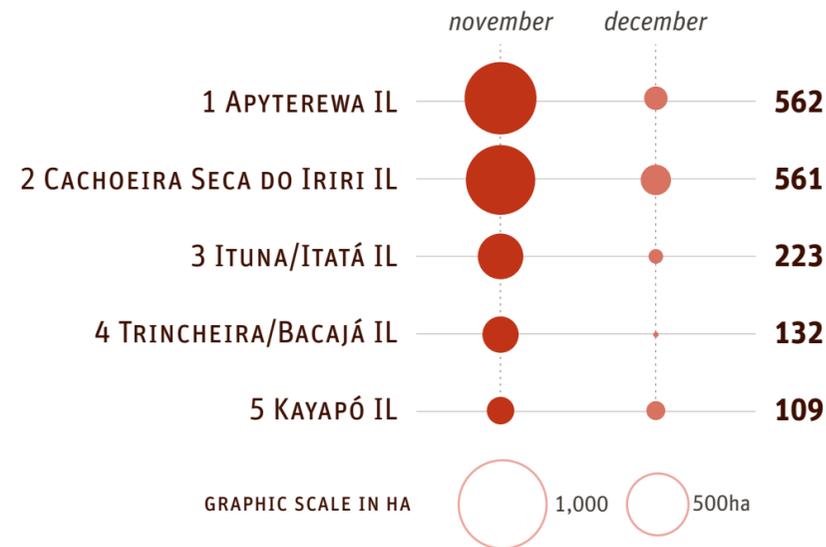


+28%

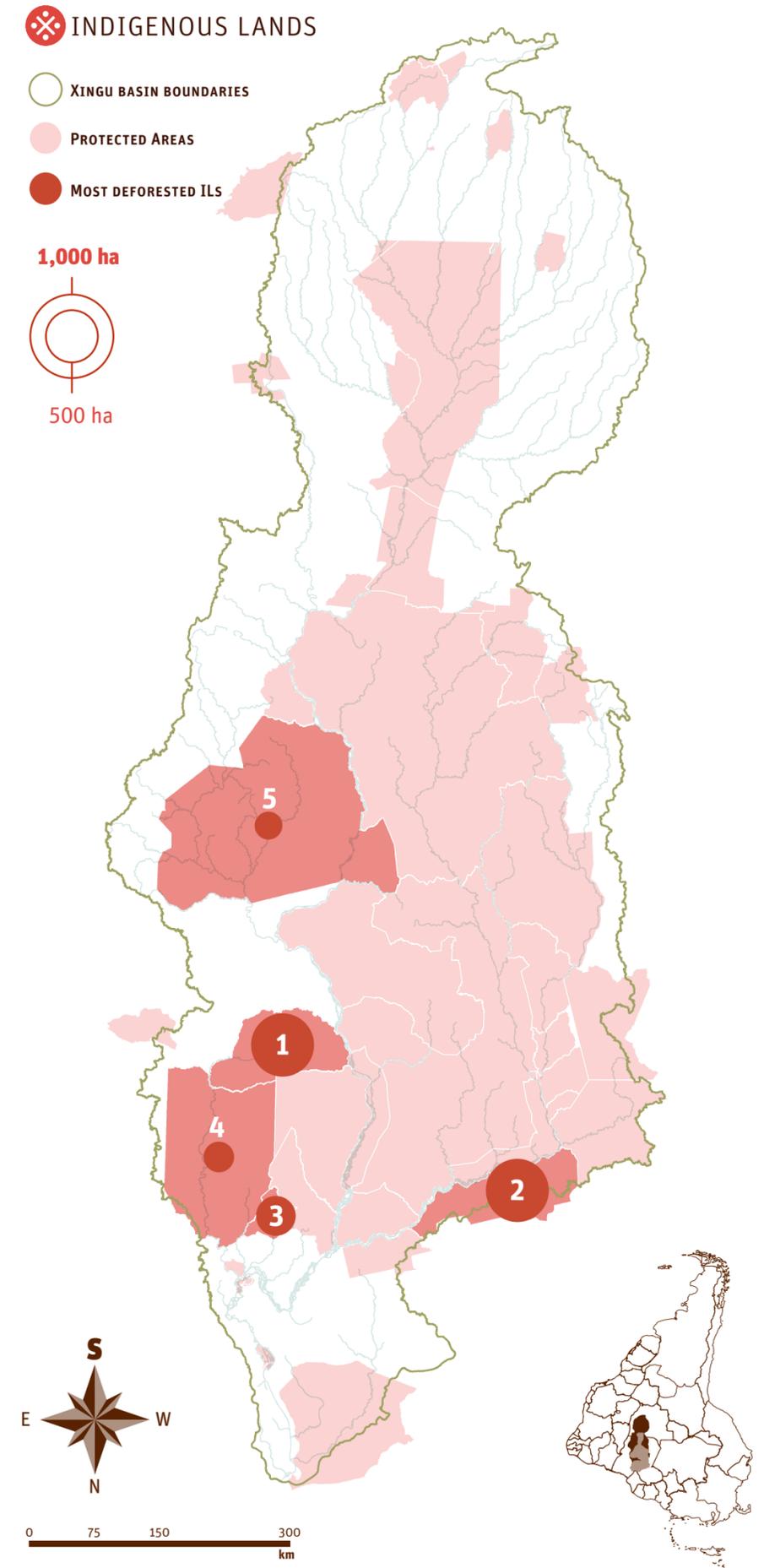
Deforestation in 2021 in the Apyterewa TI increased by 28% compared to 2020

In November and December, more than 1,600 hectares were deforested in the Indigenous Lands of the Xingu, even during the heavy rainy season. The Apyterewa TI was the most deforested TI in the bimester, with 562 ha, followed by the Cachoeira Seca TI with 561 ha. The Parakanã territory was also the most deforested in 2021, with an alarming 8,160 ha of suppression. **This total was 28% higher than the previous year, and is the highest annual rate ever recorded for Indigenous Lands by SIRAD X.**

Also in the Apyterewa TI, another 22 km of new illegal roads were detected. These roads enable land grabs, mining and invasions in neighbouring Indigenous Lands, such as Trancheira Bacajá, of the Xikrin people. Between August and November 2021, illegally opened branch roads were also identified on the western border of the Xingu Indigenous Territory (TIX) for timber theft.



In those four months, the total length of illegal branch roads reached 26 km. This area, which is located near villages, has been exploited since 2019. The lack of inspection and impunity motivates violators to continue exploiting the territories' natural resources, putting indigenous communities at risk.

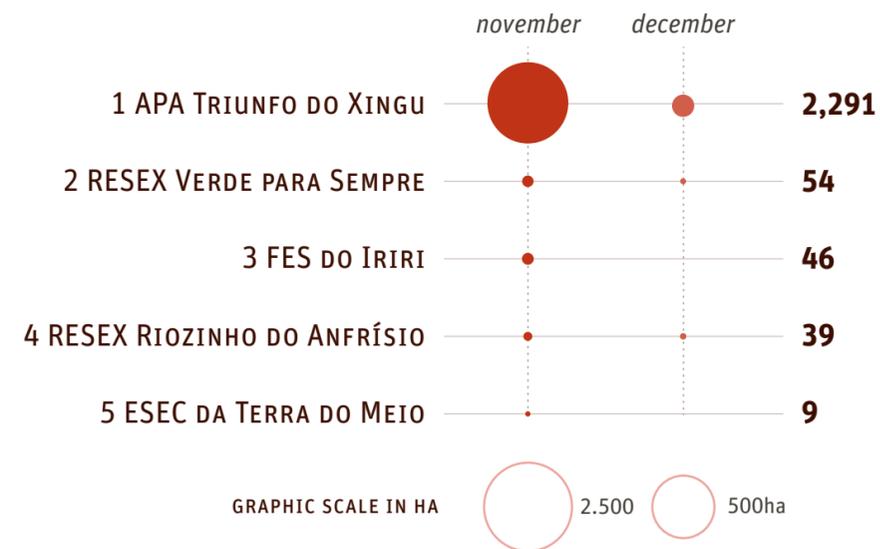


30%

all deforestation in the Xingu basin was within Conservation Units

In the last two months of the year, deforestation also cooled down in the basin's Conservation Units, with 2,448 ha felled after a year of high rates. Between January and December, deforestation rates in UCs rose 34% compared to 2020. Total deforestation, 57.8 thousand ha, corresponded to 30% of deforestation in Xingu. Two Conservation Units are mainly responsible for the increase: the Triunfo do Xingu APA and the Terra do Meio ESEC, neighbouring protected areas.

The Triunfo do Xingu APA totalled 48,000 ha of forest clearing in 2021, a 51% increase over last year. This amount is almost equivalent to the size of the municipality of Porto Alegre, in Rio Grande do Sul, and represents a deforestation rate of 52 trees per minute. Throughout the year, 150 km of new illegal roads were also detected in the APA, which is being increasingly devastated year after year and putting pressure on the protected areas that surround it.



The Terra do Meio ESEC, a fully protected unit, had 2,309 ha of its territory deforested in 2021, a 121% increase compared to 2020. The deforestation in the UC was concentrated mainly in its central area, around the Canopus road and the vicinal Leão and Leãozinho roads. This year, new polygons in the Jane 'garimpo' and the opening of an 86 km road were identified. The road begins at the Iriri River and ends at a garimpo in the north of the Menkragnoti Indigenous Land, and was opened in early 2021.

CONSERVATION UNITS

 XINGU BASIN BOUNDARIES

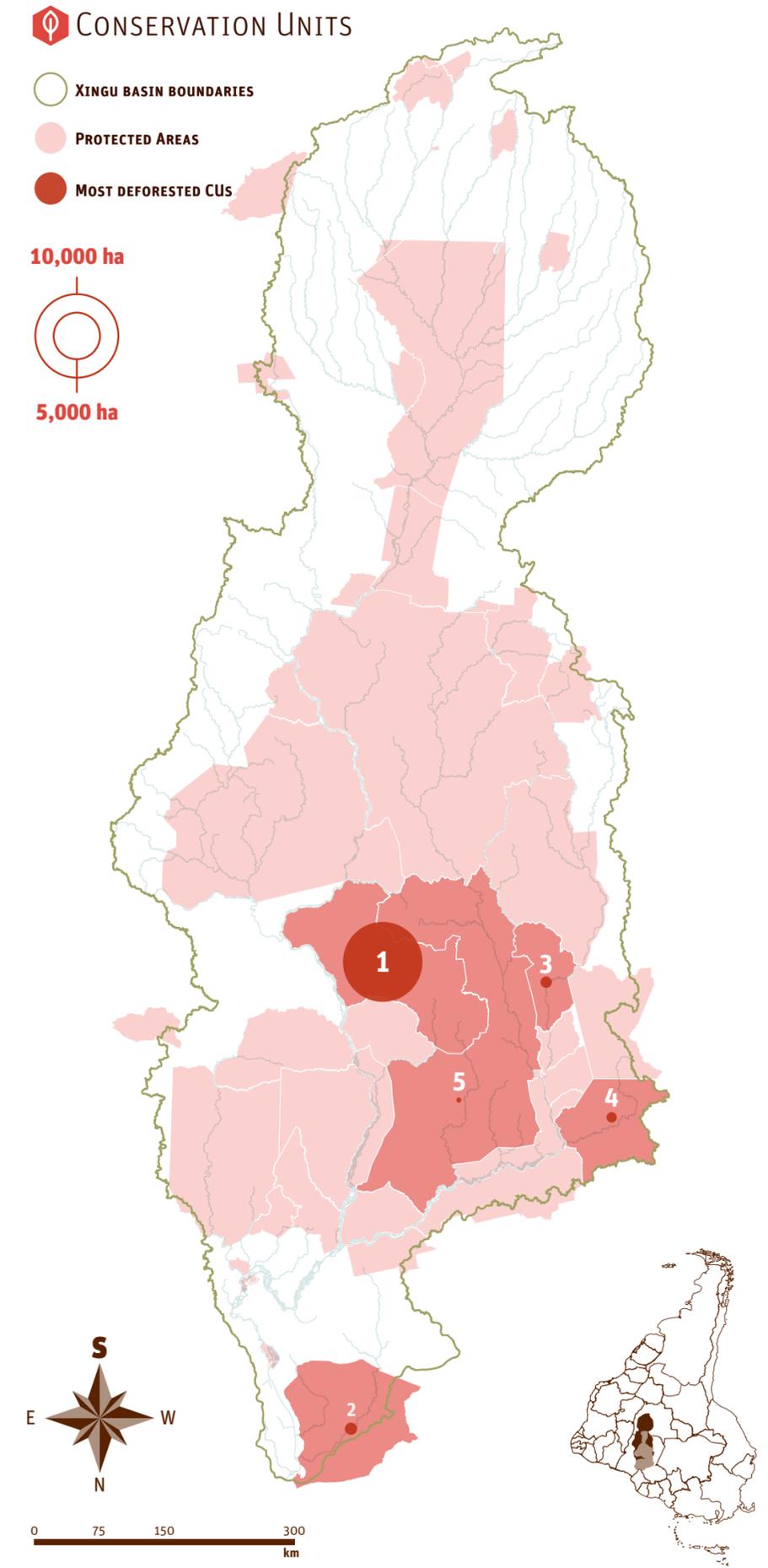
 PROTECTED AREAS

 MOST DEFORESTED CUS

10,000 ha



5,000 ha



Illegal roads and timber theft from the Riozinho do Anfrísio RESEX

Located in the Xingu River basin, on the border with the Tapajós River basin, the Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractivist Reserve (RESEX) is part of the Terra do Meio mosaic of protected areas, a set of Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands between the Xingu and Iriri rivers.

This Conservation Unit is facing serious problems regarding its territorial integrity, such as land grabbing, land invasions, mining and timber theft. Currently, the biggest threat to the RESEX is still the illegal action of loggers who operate in various groups. It is through the opening of illegal roads within the RESEX that timber theft is made possible.

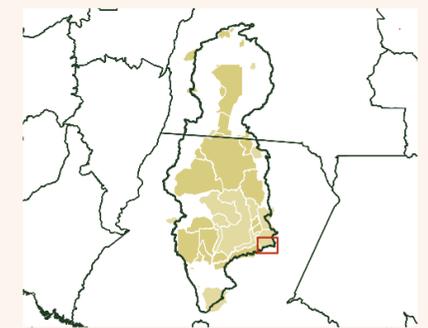
The opened roads are used for the removal and transport of wood, and their extension brings the loggers closer

and closer to the communities along the riverbanks. Between 2018 and 2020, Rede Xingu+ monitoring detected over 381 km of illegally opened roads in the Riozinho do Anfrísio RESEX. The new branch roads are located in the north of the RESEX and connect to the old roads that cross the Trairão National Forest and end at BR 230/BR 163.

The exploitation of timber has advanced over the territory in recent years, causing serious social conflict, occupying and degrading areas of traditional use (especially Brazil nut groves) and intimidating the river dwellers. The opening of illegal branch roads leads not only to timber theft, but also the expansion of deforestation and land grabbing in legally protected territories.



-  Communities
-  Bodies of Water
-  deforestation
-  Indigenous Lands
-  Conservation Unit



- HIGHWAYS**
-  2018
 -  2019
 -  2020
 -  2021
 -  Before 2018



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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>

Sirad X

Near real-time deforestation
radar monitoring system

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