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9,831 ha deforested in November

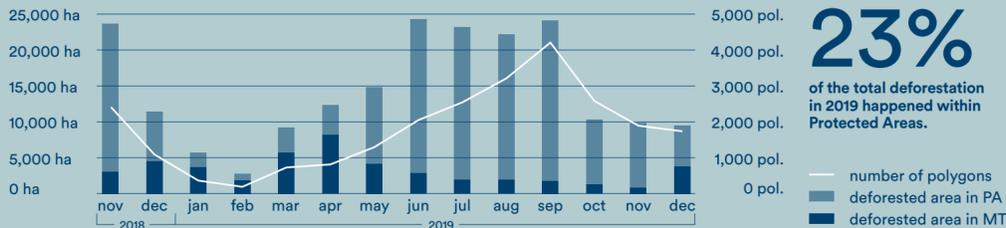
9,487 ha deforested in December

↑ 52% increase in deforestation in the Corridor in 2019 compared to 2018

INTRODUCTION More than 201 million trees were cut down in the Xingu river basin in 2019. In total, 168,111 deforestation hectares were detected from January to December 2019. Out of this total, 23% (39,384 ha) were

concentrated within the Protected Areas of the Socioenvironmental Diversity Corridor, a 52% increase compared to 2018. In 2019, the months from June to September, the driest period of the year, had the highest

deforestation rates. In October, with the intensification of surveillance operations, there was a decrease in these rates, also influenced by the beginning of the rain season in the region.



RESULTS The Pará portion of the basin concentrated 76% of the deforestation detections in the last two months of the year. Although the intensity of deforestation is higher in Pará, there

was a 52% increase in deforestation rates in Mato Grosso, compared to September and October, totalling 4,635 hectares of forest loss.



MUNICIPALITIES Senador José Porfírio and São Félix do Xingu, in Pará, were the municipalities that had the highest deforestation rates in the last two months of 2019, with 3,966 and 3,808 hectares respectively. In 4th place, the municipality of União do Sul, in Mato Grosso, calls attention for its prominent increase. In December alone, 1,702 ha were detected, 7,211% more than November, when deforestation was just 23 hectares.

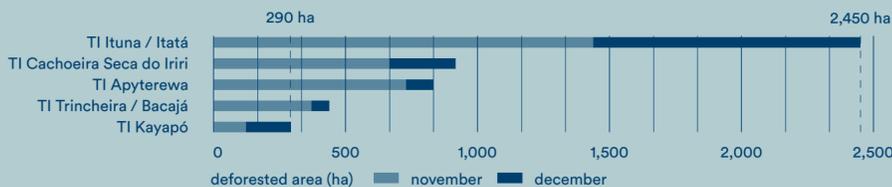


INDIGENOUS LANDS In 2019, three Indigenous Lands suffered an intense process of invasion by land grabbers and loggers in the northern part of the Xingu river basin. Despite the surveillance operations that took place in the region in October, the ILS Cachoeira Seca, Apyterewa and Ituna Itatá were the most deforested in November and December. These three ILS were also the most

deforested in the Corridor in 2019, reaching more than 7 thousand hectares of vegetation suppression each one.

In fourth place, the IL Trincadeira Bacajá had 3,969 hectares deforested in 2019, 437 hectares only in the last two months, as a result of the three active invasion fronts within this IL.

In the Kayapó Indigenous Land, the expansion of a clandestine airstrip was identified in one of the Fresco river tributaries, in the IL southeastern region. In the last two months there was a 25% increase in the detected deforestation compared to the two previous months, a consequence of the illegal mining expansion.

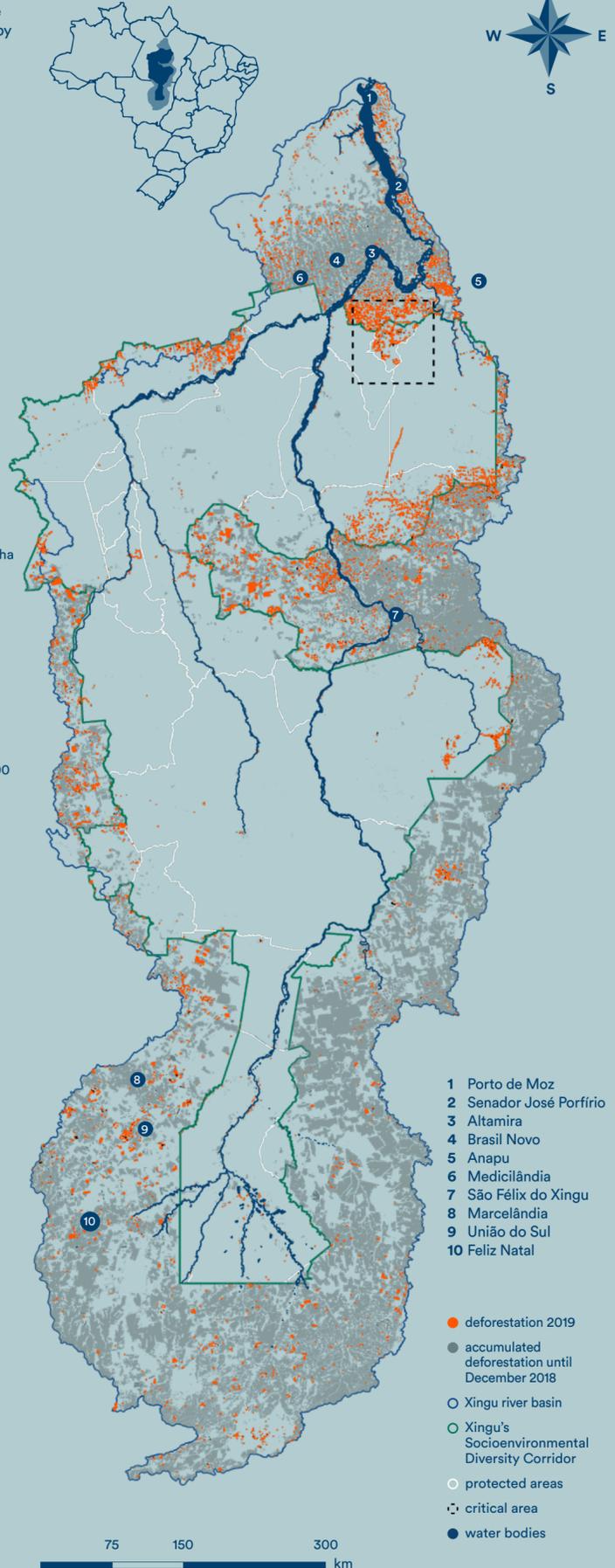
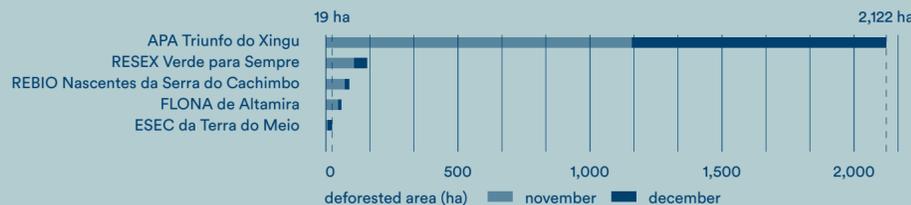


The ILS Apyterewa, Ituna Itatá and Cachoeira Seca were the deforestation champions in 2019

CONSERVATION UNITS 2,455 hectares were deforested in Conservation Units in November and December. Out of this total, 87% was concentrated in APA Triunfo do Xingu,

the deforestation champion among all the Protected Areas of Brazil in 2019, totalling almost 36 thousand hectares of forest loss, the equivalent to 82 trees felled per minute.

The APA Triunfo do Xingu was the most deforested Protected Area in Brazil in 2019



CRITICAL AREAS

TI Ituna Itatá Ituna Itatá Indigenous Land, located in the municipalities of Altamira and Senador José Porfírio, has been suffering, since 2014, a process of illegal occupation that has been intensified in the last years. In 2019, 437 polygons were opened, which totalized 7,467 deforested hectares, putting this area on the ranking of most deforested ILS in the period. 79% of the deforestation occurred until the end of 2019 happened in the last two years. If it continues at that pace, Ituna Itatá will lose all of its forest coverage in less than five years.

The advance of deforestation also puts the lives of the peoples living in the neighbouring Indigenous Lands at risk, as it is the case of IL Koatinemo, inhabited by the Asurini and Trincadeira Bacajá, home to the Xikrin people. In December, 65 hectares were deforested in IL Koatinemo on its borders with Ituna Itatá.

During an Ibama surveillance operation in January 2020, five thousand liters of fuel were seized in clandestine gas stations in Vila Mocotó, approximately 25 km distant from Ituna Itatá. According to agents, this fuel would be used to refuel the machinery used in illegal deforestation.

A survey conducted in December 2019 by the Greenpeace showed that Ituna Itatá had 94% of its territory registered in the Rural Environment Registry (CAR) as private land, making up more than 200 records. This proves that an intense process of land grabbing is in course in the region, with future intentions of regularization, encouraged by the current Brazilian government.



94% of Ituna Itatá's territory has been registered in the Rural Environment Registry (CAR) as private land

