

Belém, June 17, 2020.

To the Federal Public Prosecution Service - MPF

To the Prosecutor General of the Republic - **Augusto Aras**

To the Coordinator of the 4th Chamber of Coordination and Revision (Environment and Cultural Heritage) - **Juliano Baiocchi Villa-Verde de Carvalho**

To the Office of the Federal Public Prosecution Service in the Municipality of Altamira

To the Office of the Federal Public Public Prosecution in the Municipality of Redenção

To the Public Prosecution Service of the State of Pará - MPE-PA

To the State Prosecutor General - **Gilberto Valente**

To the Coordinator of the Center of Operational Support for the Environment (CAOMA) - **José Godofredo Pires dos Santos**

To the 7th Office of the State Prosecution Service in Altamira - **Bruna Rebeca Paiva de Moraes**

To the Office of the State Prosecution Service in São Félix do Xingu - **Cynthia Graziela da Silva Cordeiro**

To the National Council of Public Prosecutors

To the Chairman of the Environment Commission - **Luciano Nunes Maia Freire**

To the Government of the State of Pará

To the Governor of the State of Pará - **Helder Barbalho**

To the Department of the Environment and Sustainability of the State of Pará (SEMAS) - **José Mauro de Lima O'de Almeida**

To the Institute of Forest Development and Biodiversity (IDEFLOR-BIO) - **Karla Bengtson**

To the Institute of the Lands of Pará (ITERPA) - **Bruno Kono**

Subject: Report on the scientific results from analyses of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon and the occurrence of environmental crimes in critical areas, soliciting the adoption of urgent measures.

The undersigned institutions hereby announce, through the present report, the scientific results from analyses of alert systems of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, which indicate the urgent need to adopt measures in the face of growing deforestation, with an emphasis on the State of Pará and the corridor of Protected Areas in the Xingu River Basin. Actions to combat deforestation are now all the more urgent and necessary in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, being that environmental criminals can conceivably infect the populations that are most distant from any medical attendance, specialized or otherwise, and those with especially vulnerable immunological systems, such as the indigenous peoples, especially the isolated ones.

We have utilized data from DETER (a system that detects deforestation in real time), developed by the National Institute of Space Research (INPE), and from the Deforestation

Alert System (SAD), run by the Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON) to analyze the deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon and in the State of Pará. We have also utilized the SIRAD X (System of Radar Indication of Deforestation in the Xingu River Basin), from Rede Xingu+, to analyze deforestation in the Xingu River Basin. We hereby present the results of these analyses which demonstrate an upward trend in deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon and in the State of Pará, identify Protected Areas (Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units) under critical pressure, which are located in the Xingu River Basin and, in the end, suggest measures to be taken.

1. Deforestation Alert Systems demonstrate tendency for deforestation to increase in 2020

The monthly deforestation alert systems DETER and SAD indicate that deforestation in 2020 will be even higher than in 2019, the year in which Brazil registered the highest rate of deforestation in the Amazon in the last decade, according to data from the National Institute of Space Research - INPE (PRODES). The calendar of deforestation spans from August of the previous year to July of the current year. In the first nine months of the ongoing calendar year of deforestation, meaning from August, 2019 to April, 2020, the monthly deforestation rates were all higher than those of the previous year (from August, 2018 to April, 2019).

1.1 DETER

DETER is a fast survey of alerts of evidence of alteration in the Amazon forest cover, developed by INPE to support the monitoring activities of the agencies that are part of the National System of the Environment (SISNAMA).

From August, 2019 to April, 2020, the areas of deforestation alert detected by DETER totaled 566,624 hectares in the **Brazilian Legal Amazon**, which reveals a **94% increase** when compared to the same period in the previous calendar, that is from August, 2018 to April, 2019. **In Pará, this increase was 170%**, from 86,425 hectares to 233,011 hectares (Figure 1).

The data demonstrates that deforestation is moving further inland, impacting previously untouched areas, including Protected Areas (Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units) (Figure 2). Notice the scattering of alerts in the State of Pará, along the Trans-Amazonian highways, BR-163 and PA-279.

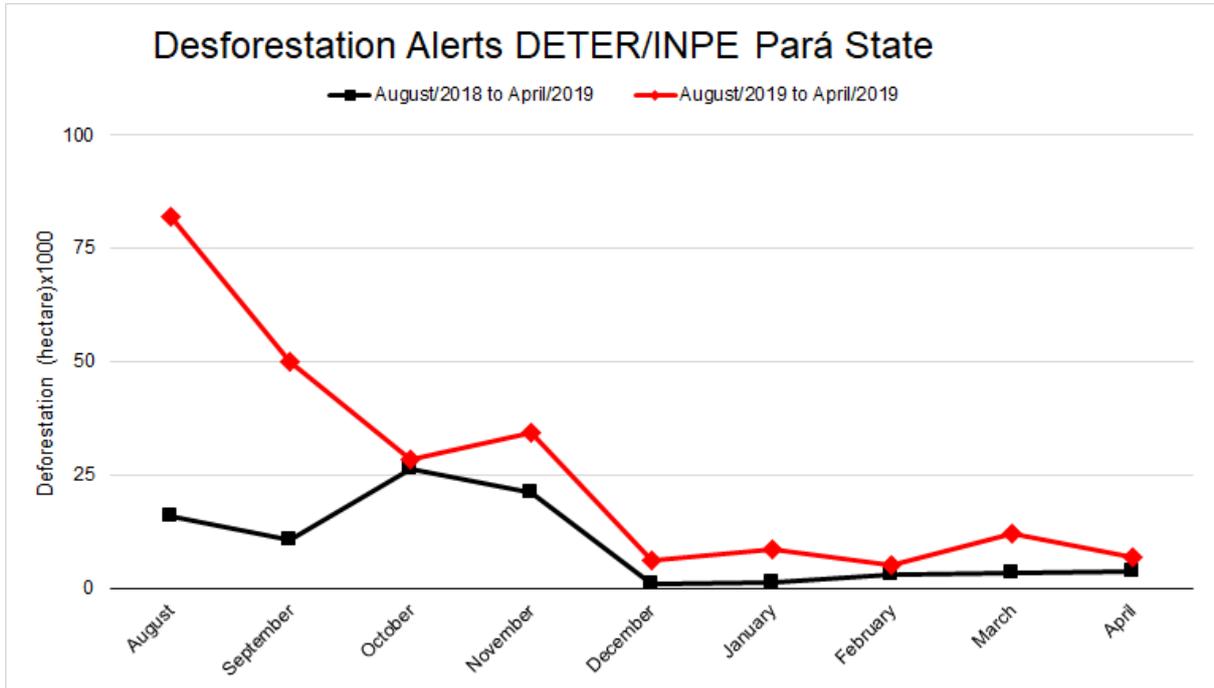
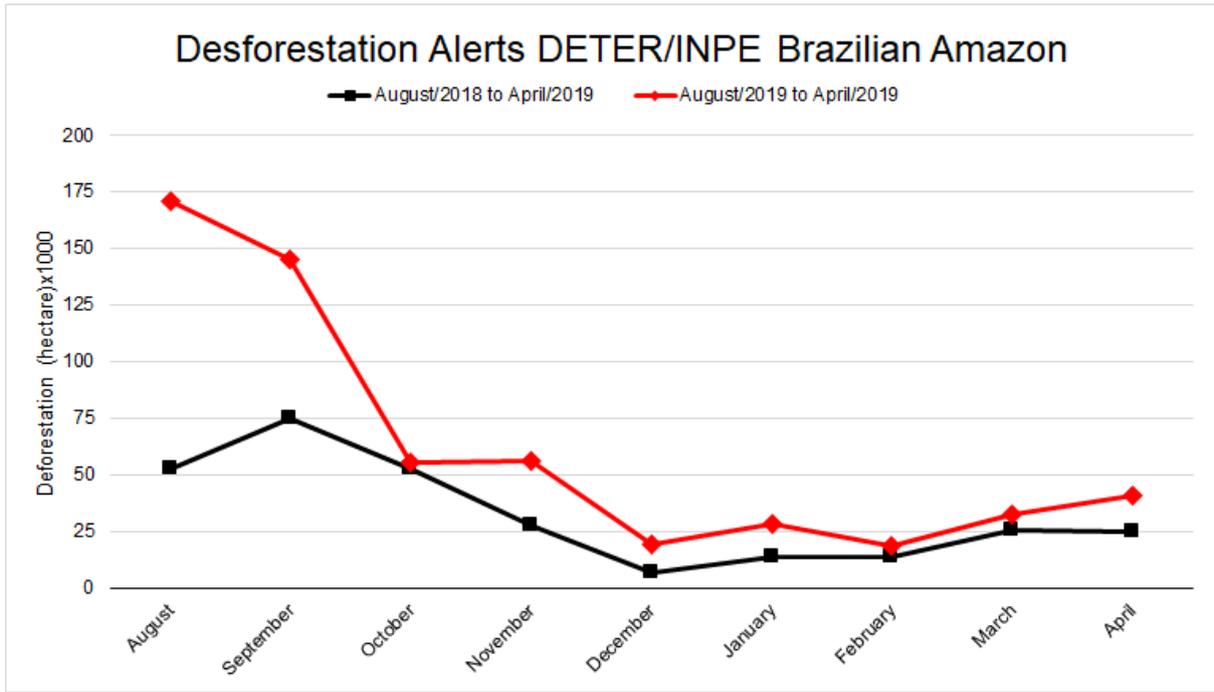


Figure 1. Monthly deforestation alert area detected in the Brazilian Amazon (top) and in Pará State (bottom) by DETER/INPE system from August/2018 to April/2019 and from August/2019 to April/2020.

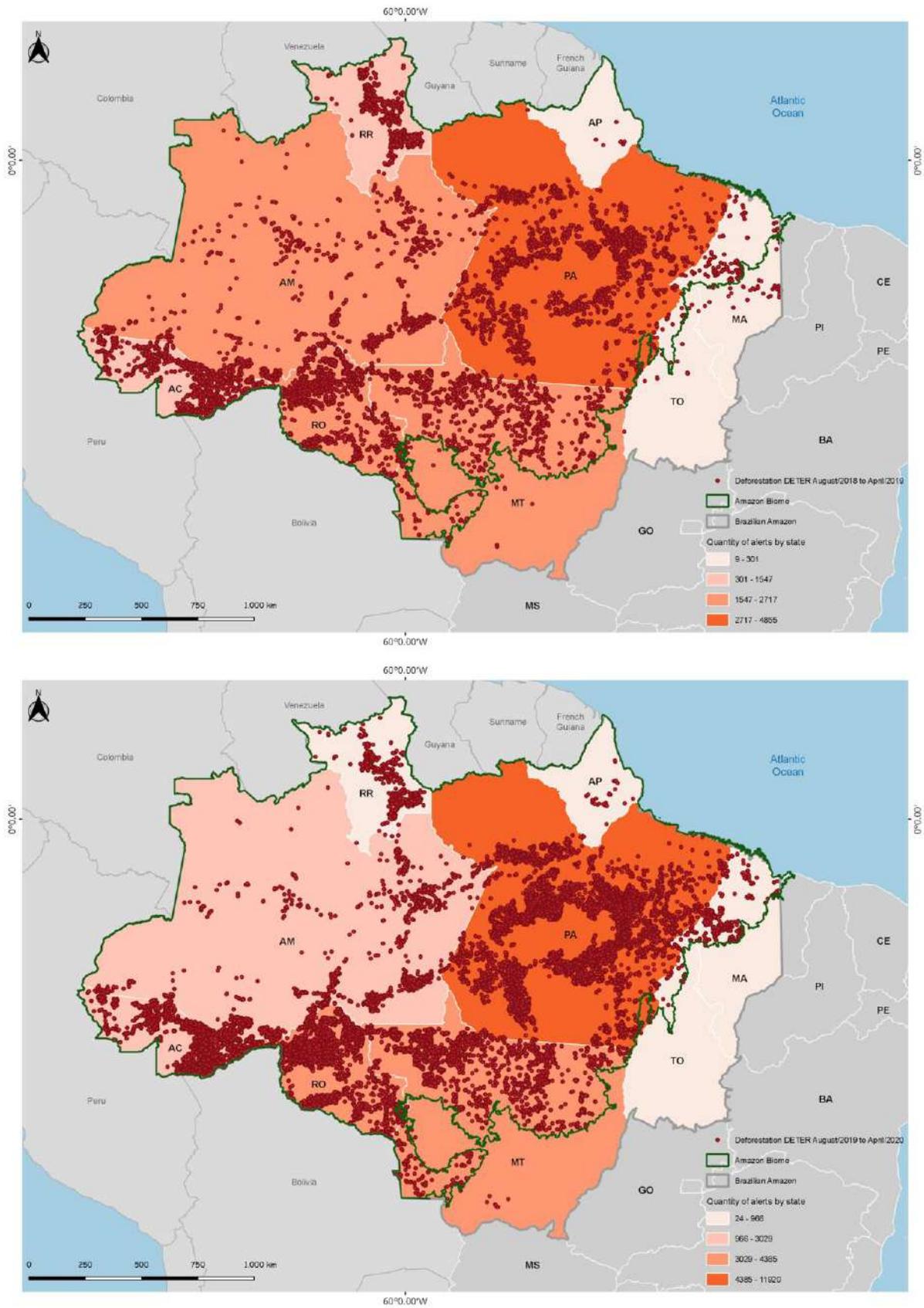


Figure 2. Location of deforestation alerts detected by the DETER/INPE system in the Brazilian Amazon from August/2018 to April/2019 (top) and August/2019 to April/2020 (bottom).

1.2 SAD

Between August of 2019 and April of 2020¹, the deforestation alert areas detected by the SAD/IMAZON system totaled 391,800 hectares in the Brazilian Amazon, which reveals an **increase of 81%** compared with the period of August, 2018 to April, 2019. **In Pará, this increase was 131%**, from 78,700 hectares to 182,000 hectares (Figure 3).

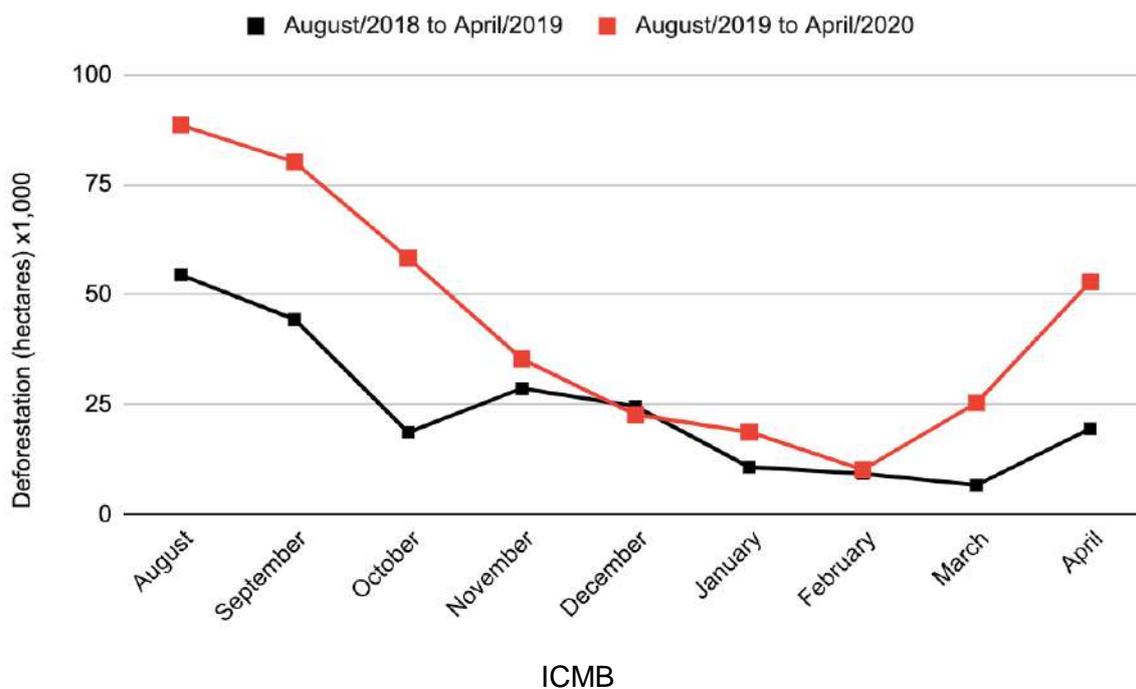
When comparing the location of the alerts from the SAD system in the aforementioned periods, one can see the increasing advance of deforestation throughout the entire Amazon region (Figure 4). Still, it is possible to see greater intensity in sections of the Amazon already known as critical areas of advancing deforestation, such as the region known as the “Arc of Deforestation,” whose expansion has given way to what is already considered a “new arc of deforestation”².

In the following pages, we have placed the graphics and maps beside one another in order to facilitate comparison.

¹ Fonseca, A., Cardoso, D., Ribeiro, J., Ferreira, R., Kirchoff, F., Amorim, L., Monteiro, A., Santos, B., Ferreira, B., Pontes, M., Souza Jr., C., & Veríssimo, A. 2020. Boletim do desmatamento da Amazônia Legal [Bulletin of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon] (april 2020) SAD (p. 1). Belém: Imazon. Available in Portuguese at: <https://imazon.org.br/publicacoes/boletim-do-desmatamento-da-amazonia-legal-abril-2020-sad/#>. Accessed on: 05/26/2020.

² ISA, 2019. Novo Arco do Desmatamento [New Deforestation Arc]. Available in Portuguese: <https://www.socioambiental.org/sites/blog.socioambiental.org/files/nsa/arquivos/o_novo_arco_do_desmatamento.pdf>. Accessed on: 05/26/2020.

SAD Deforestation Alerts Brazilian Amazon



SAD Deforestation Alerts State of Pará

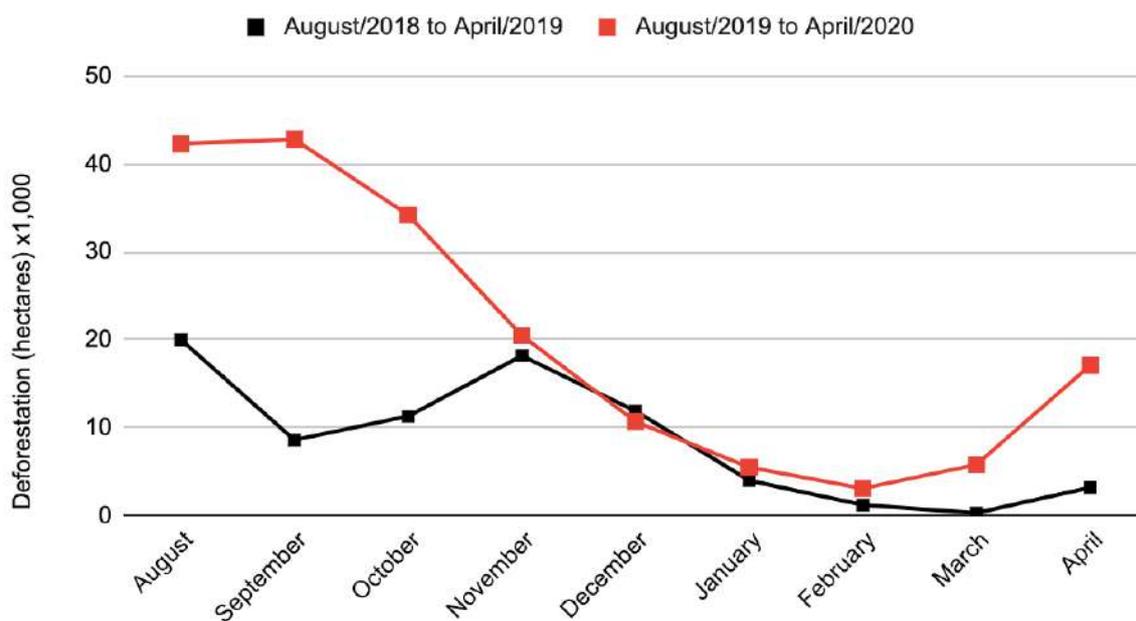


Figure 3. Monthly deforestation alert area detected in the Brazilian Amazon (top) and in Pará State (bottom) by SAD/IMAZON system from August/2018 to April/2019 and from August/2019 to April/2020.

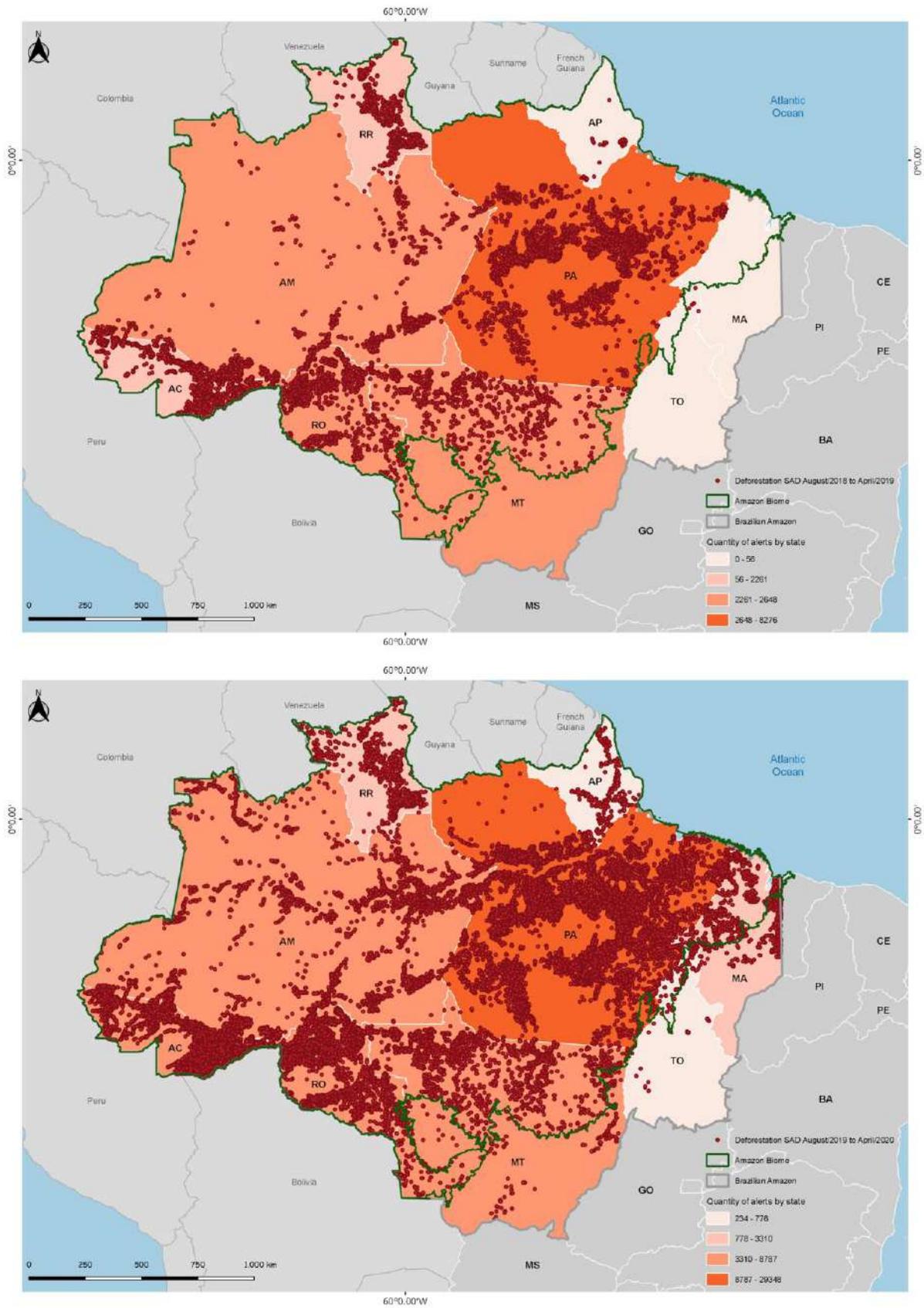


Figure 4. Location of deforestation alerts detected by SAD/IMAZON system in the Brazilian Amazon from August/2018 to April/2019 (top) and from August/2019 to April/2020 (bottom).

2. Deforestation booming in the municipalities of the State of Pará

According to data from PRODES/INPE, which registers the annual deforestation rates, in 2019, the State of Pará was home to 6 of the 10 most deforested municipalities in the Amazon (PRODES 2019), with **five of the aforementioned Pará municipalities located in the Xingu River Basin: Altamira, São Félix do Xingu, Senador José Porfírio, Pacajá and Anapu** (Figure 5).

According to data from the SAD/IMAZON, **the State of Pará concentrated 46% of the deforestation detected in the Brazilian Amazon from August of 2019 to April of 2020.** The municipalities that most contributed to deforestation in this state in this period were: Altamira (15%), São Félix do Xingu (12%), Pacajá (7%), Senador José Porfírio (6%) and Portel (6%). Combined, **these municipalities concentrate 46% of the total deforestation in the state of Pará.** Figure 6 illustrates the density of hotspots in Pará's municipalities. In terms of the Protected Areas, the Triunfo do Xingu Environmental Protection Area is the one that contains the largest deforested area, followed by the Cachoeira Seca, Ituna/Itatá and Apyterewa Indigenous Territories and Jamanxim National Forest. We emphasize that the first four Protected Areas are located in the Xingu River Basin.

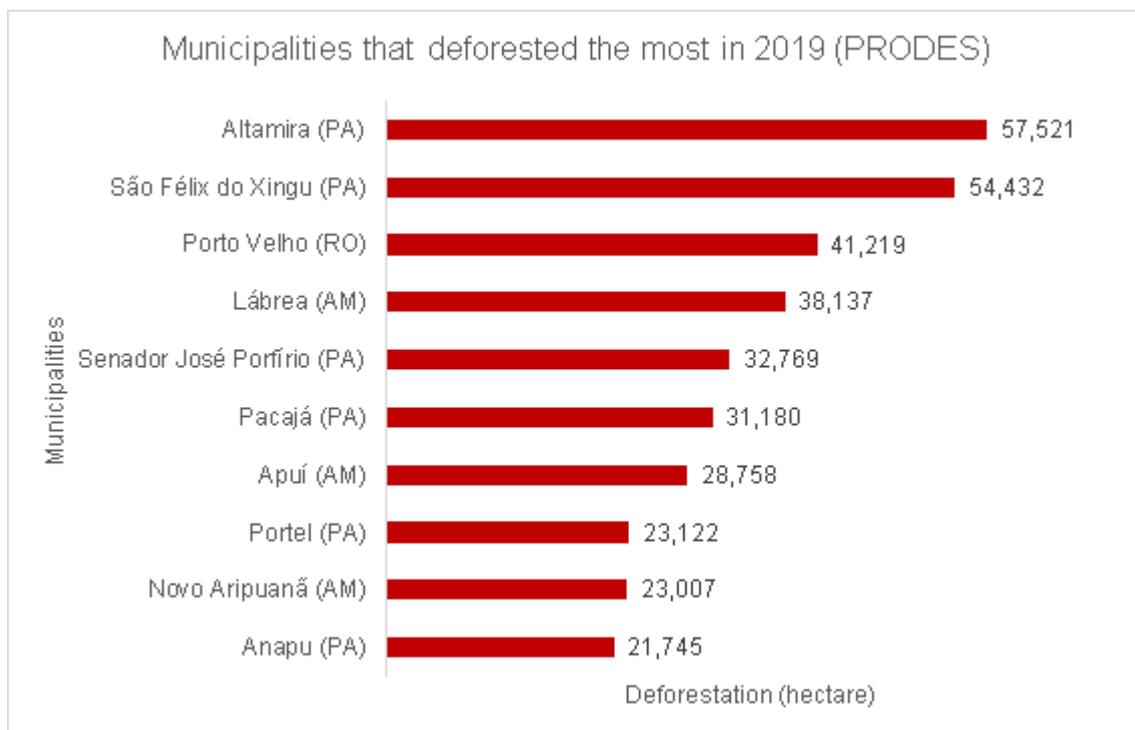


Figure 5. Municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon that deforested the most in 2019 (PRODES/INPE).

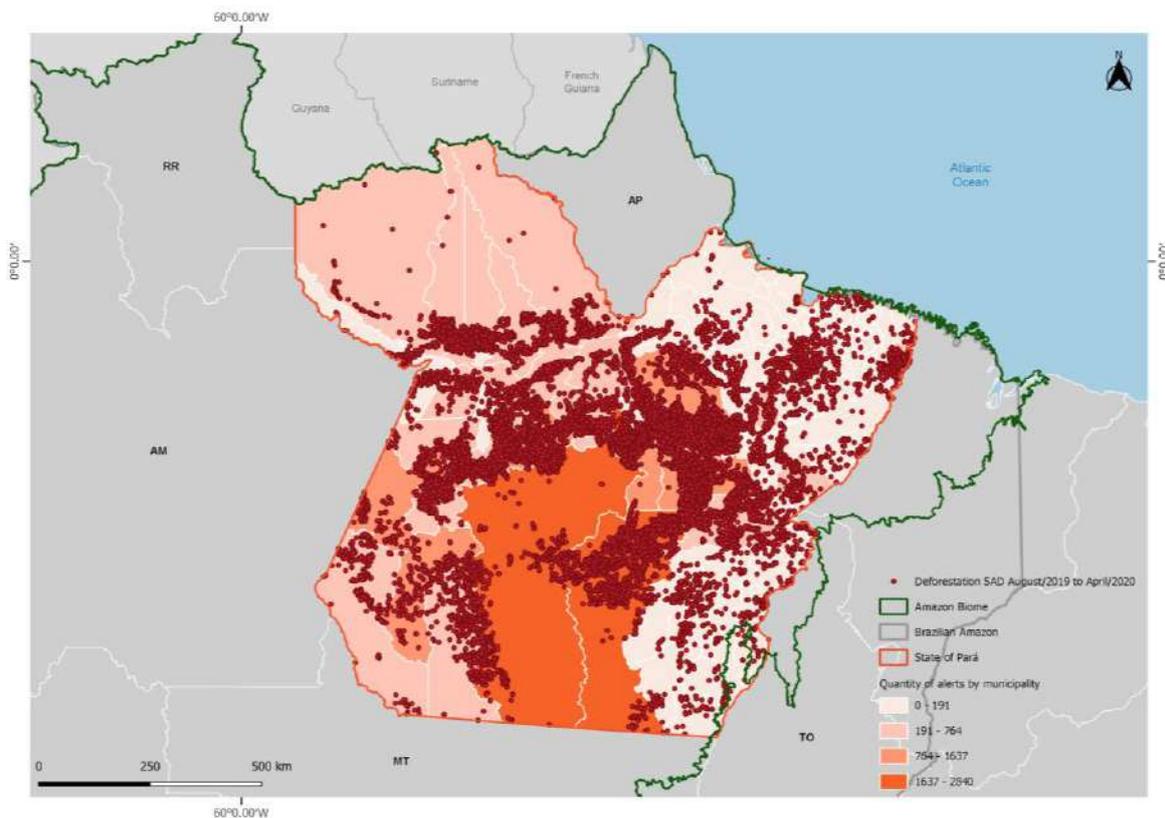
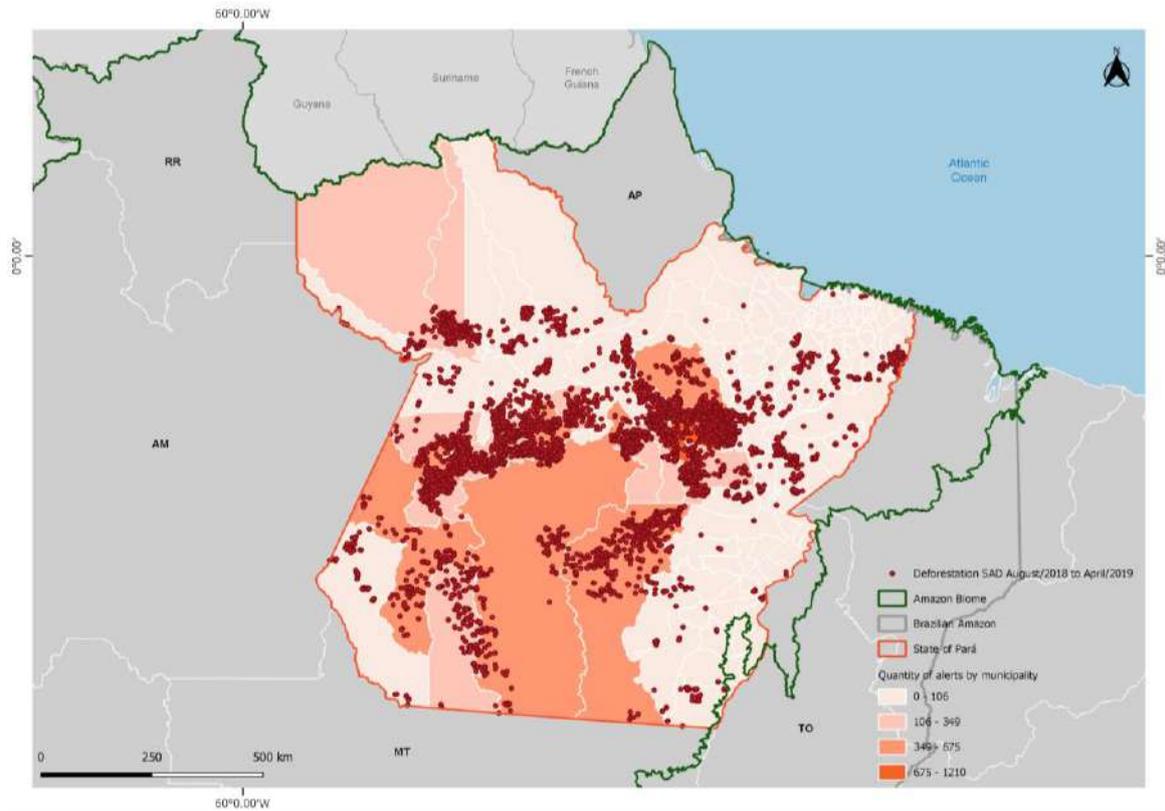


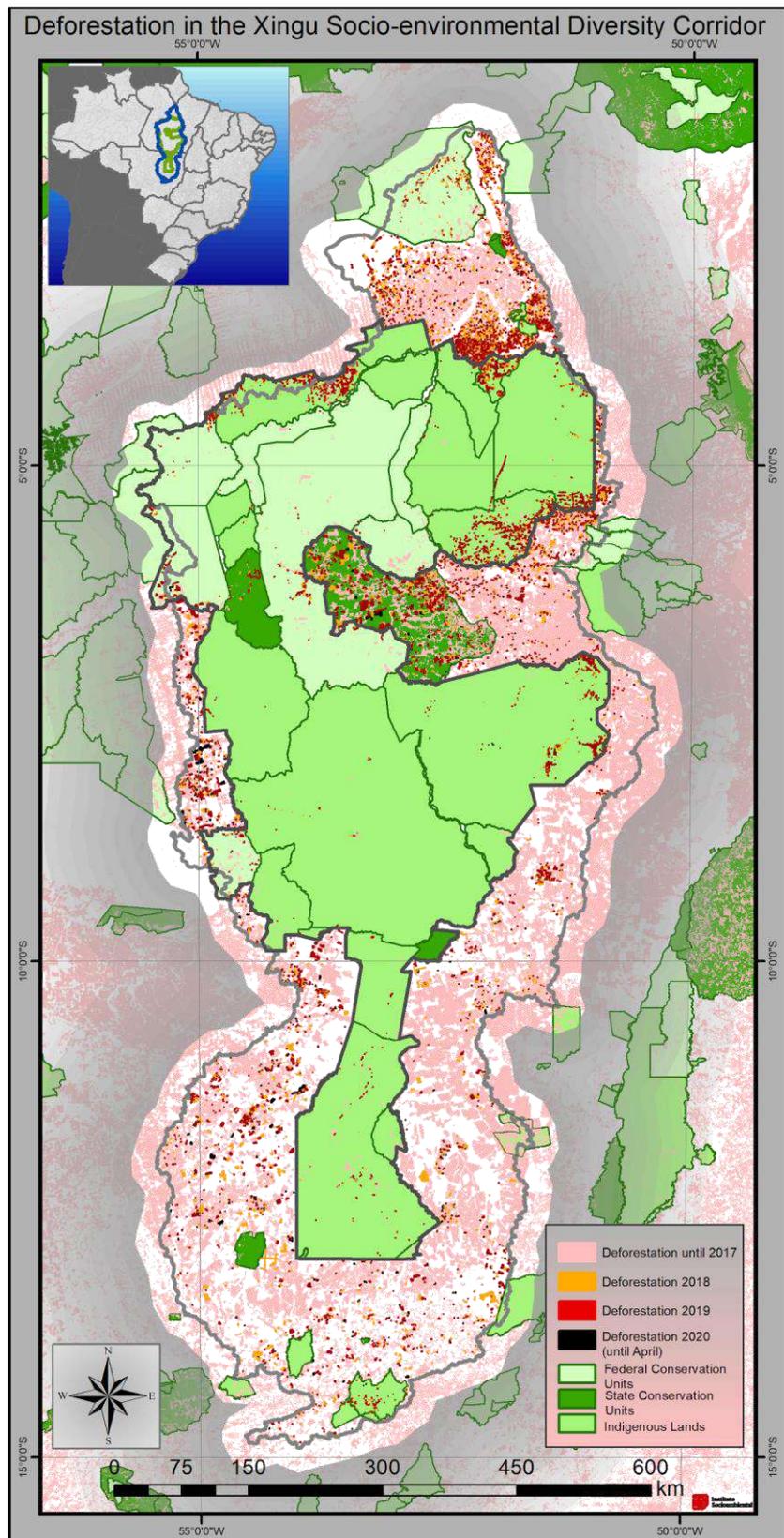
Figure 6. Location of deforestation alerts detected by SAD/IMAZON system in Pará State from August/2018 to April/2019 (top) and from August/2019 to April/2020 (bottom).

3. Deforestation advances into Protected Areas of the Xingu River Basin

The Xingu River Basin is home to some of the most deforested municipalities and Protected Areas in the Brazilian Amazon in 2019 and which remain under intense pressure in 2020 (See the map at the side). The Xingu River Basin covers an area of just over **50 million hectares** between the states of Pará and Mato Grosso. It contains 28 Indigenous Territories and 18 Conservation Units. The adjoining Protected Areas (21 Indigenous Territories and 9 Conservation Units) form the **Xingu Corridor of Socio-Environmental Diversity**, which covers 26 million hectares.

The Xingu Corridor exists out of the union of the partners in the network Rede Xingu+, a political alliance between the main organizations of indigenous peoples, associations of traditional communities and civil society institutions that operate in the basin for the consolidation and defense of the corridor and the rights of the forest people who maintain it.

Rede Xingu+ conducts a monthly routine verifying the deforestation all throughout the Xingu River Basin, using a system known as **SIRAD X** (“System of Radar Indication of Deforestation in the



Xingu River Basin”). This system enables the detection of deforestation even in the rainy season due to the radar technology used in the mapping.

According to SIRAD X, the Xingu River Basin presented high deforestation rates in the months of August and September of 2019, but experienced a sharp drop between October and December thanks to federal and state government actions to combat deforestation and fires. Yet, **SIRAD X alerts for the fact that the first four months of the year 2020 in the Xingu River Basin had high rates despite the rainy season.** Deforestation rates between January and April of this year were 20% higher than the same period in 2019 (Figure 7).

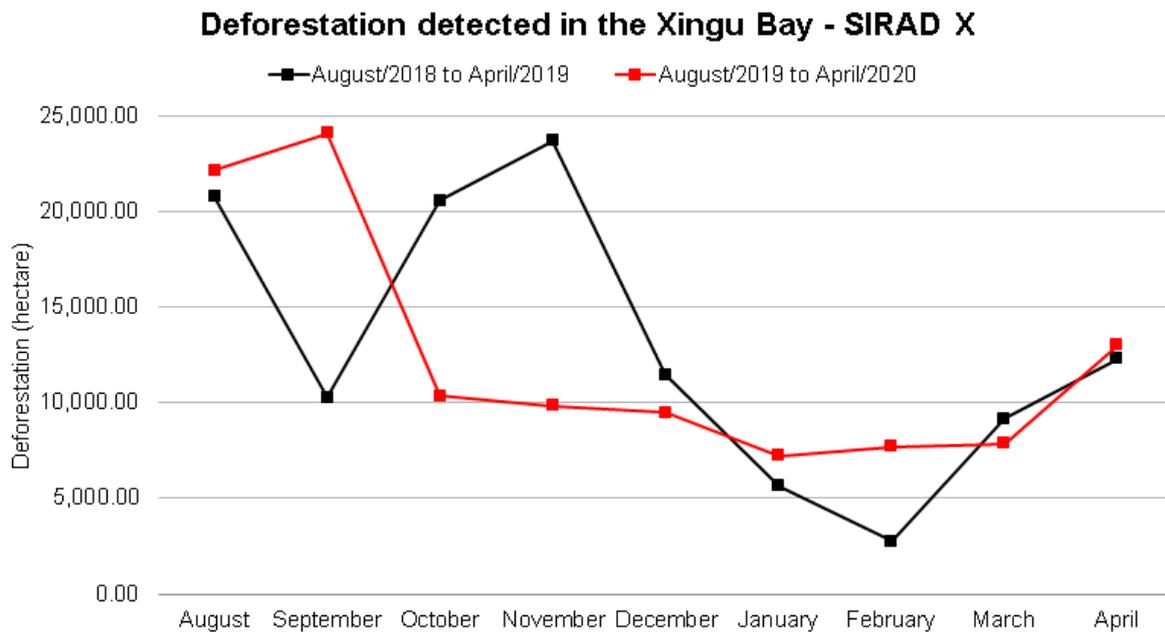


Figure 7. Monthly deforestation detected in the Xingu Basin by the SIRAD X/Rede Xingu+ in the period from August/2018 to April/2019 and from August/2019 to April / 2020.

It is important to emphasize that, in the Xingu River Basin, **25% of the deforestation detected between January and April of 2020 took place in Protected Areas**, a total of 8,892 hectares, 56% higher than the same period in 2019. In the first four months of this year, the State of Pará concentrated 99% of the deforestation detected in the Protected Areas of the Xingu River Basin.

We highlight the **eight Protected Areas that concentrate 38% of the deforestation detected in the Xingu River Basin from August of 2019 to April of 2020 and 95% of the total deforestation in all the Protected Areas in the basin during this period in Table 1.**

Table 1. Deforestation detected by SIRAD X in the eight most deforested Protected Areas in the Xingu Basin between August 2019 and April 2020.

Protected Area	Deforestation (hectare)
APA Triunfo do Xingu	18,113.3
TI Cachoeira Seca do Iriri	6,020.3
TI Ituna Itatá	5,542.9
TI Apyterewa	5,099.2
FLONA Altamira	3,206.7
TI Trincheira Bacajá	2,721.7
TI Kayapó	1,260.5
ESEC Terra do Meio	1,012.1
Total	42,976.7

3.1 Critical Areas

The Protected Areas of the Xingu River Basin suffer from invasions, illegal logging and illegal mining. In addition to the eight most deforested Protected Areas in the Xingu River Basin, we also included among the critical areas the State Forest of Iriri, located in the middle of the Xingu Corridor and which has been showing an increase in deforestation and facing a movement to reduce or remove its legal protection.

This way, we shall begin by exposing the situation of the state Protected Areas and, next, those under federal management. Most of the information is based on reports sent by Rede Xingu+ to the Federal Public Prosecution Service (MPF), the Public Prosecution Service of the State of Pará (MPE-PA) and environmental agencies.

3.1.1 Triunfo do Xingu Environmental Protection Area

The Triunfo do Xingu Environmental Protection Area (APA Triunfo do Xingu) was created on 12/07/2006 with 1,679,280.52 hectares, in the municipalities of Altamira and São Félix do Xingu, with the basic objectives of protecting biological diversity, disciplining the occupation process and ensuring the sustainability of the use of natural resources, aiming to improve the quality of life for the local population. This category of Conservation Unit can be formed out of public and private lands. In this case, APA Triunfo do Xingu is comprised of non-designated

state public lands (74%), private property (21%) and settlements (5%)³ (Figure 8). The Conservation Unit is occupied by family farmers and medium and large-scale farmers (extensive cattle ranchers) who have been awaiting land titling for decades. And this is a situation that favors the actions of land grabbers. We need to formally recognize the ownership of those who have been productively occupying the land for years, but we cannot reward land grabbers who deforest in order to engage in land speculation, who does not establish an economically sustainable production. It is the expectation of this regularization that benefits anyone with an open area with pasture that encourages land grabbers to deforest.

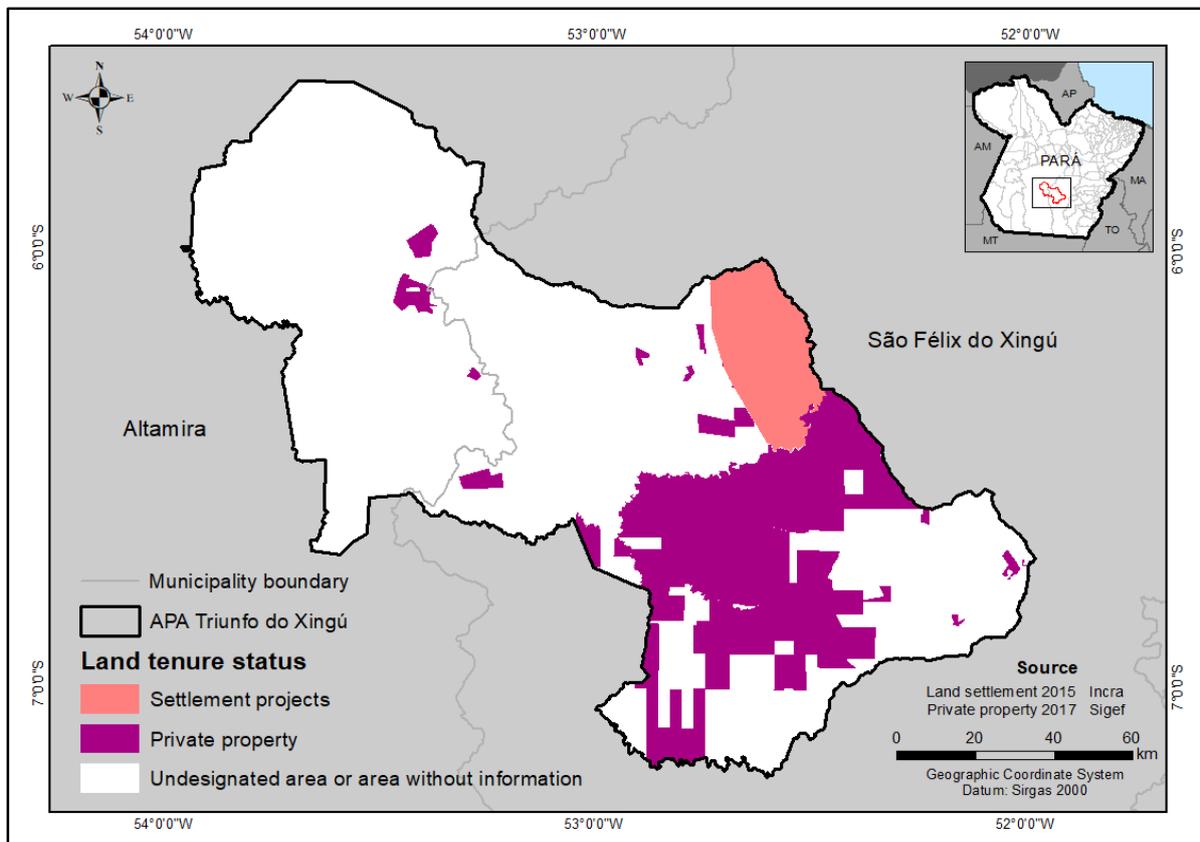


Figure 8. Land tenure status in APA Triunfo do Xingu, according to Sigef (2017).

With no management plan to discipline the occupation of its territory and with sporadic field operations to combat deforestation, **APA Triunfo do Xingu has become the most deforested Protected Area in the Brazilian Amazon, for at least 10 years now, and in 2019 it reached the highest deforestation rate during in this period (43,591 hectares)**, according to data from the INPE (PRODES, 2019). Its main deforestation driver is land grabbing, but the Conservation Unit also suffers from illegal logging and illegal mining. In total, **APA Triunfo do Xingu has already had more than 600,000 hectares deforested**, which represents more than a third of its forest cover converted for other uses, mainly for cattle raising (Figure 9). As a consequence, this Conservation Unit has a severely fragmented forest cover, which reflects on the rupture in the connectivity of its natural environments. There are

³ Analysis based on data from SIGEF (Land Management System), a system developed by INCRA/MDA to manage land-holding information in rural Brazil.

major environmental impacts as a result, including biodiversity loss, modification in the local water regime, an increase in carbon emissions and vegetation that is more susceptible to fire.

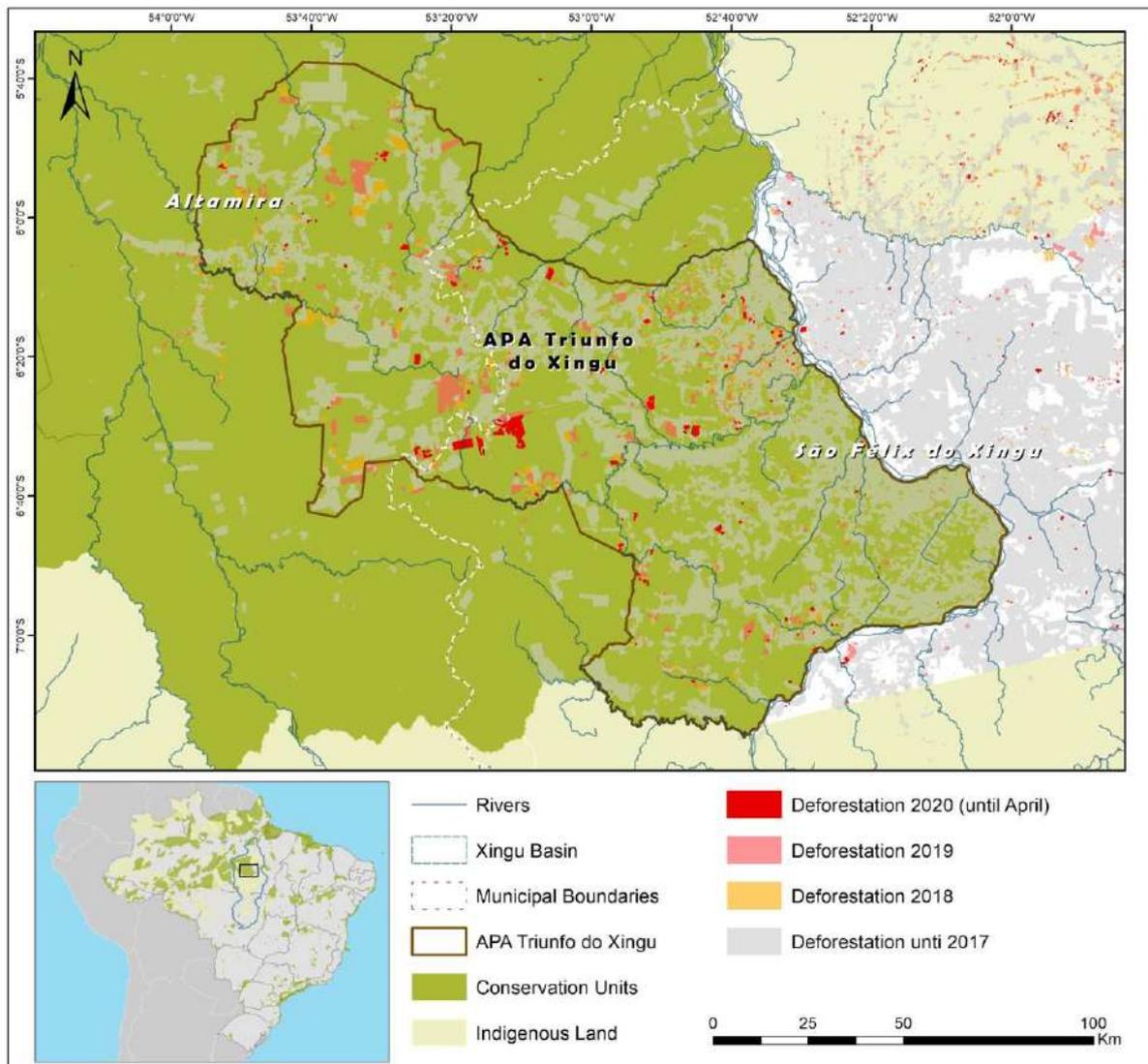


Figure 9. Deforestation detected by SIRAD X between 2018 and April 2020 in APA Triunfo do Xingu.

According to SIRAD X, from January to December, 2019, **APA Triunfo do Xingu lost around 36,000 hectares of forest.** And the tendency is that the deforestation will be even higher in 2020, since the area cleared in the first four months of the year (6,702 hectares) is already nearly twice as large as the same period in 2019 (3,465 hectares). This upward trend in relation to last year is unsettling because deforestation rates tend to increase with the end of the rainy season, as Figure 10 illustrates. Rede Xingu+ has reported large-scale deforestation detected in this Conservation Unit in the months of March and April to the Public Prosecution Service of the State of Pará (MPE-PA) and environmental agencies (SEMAS and IDEFLOR-BIO) and requested urgent field inspection. There is a dispute over land within this Protected Area and deforestation is used to claim ownership. **The large areas cleared in one month alone reveal the interests that well-capitalized people have in establishing large farms over public land.** Precisely because they are large areas and denote the act of organized

crime, the investigation of these activities not only comes across as urgent, but also more feasible, for not involving a great number of people to be investigated.

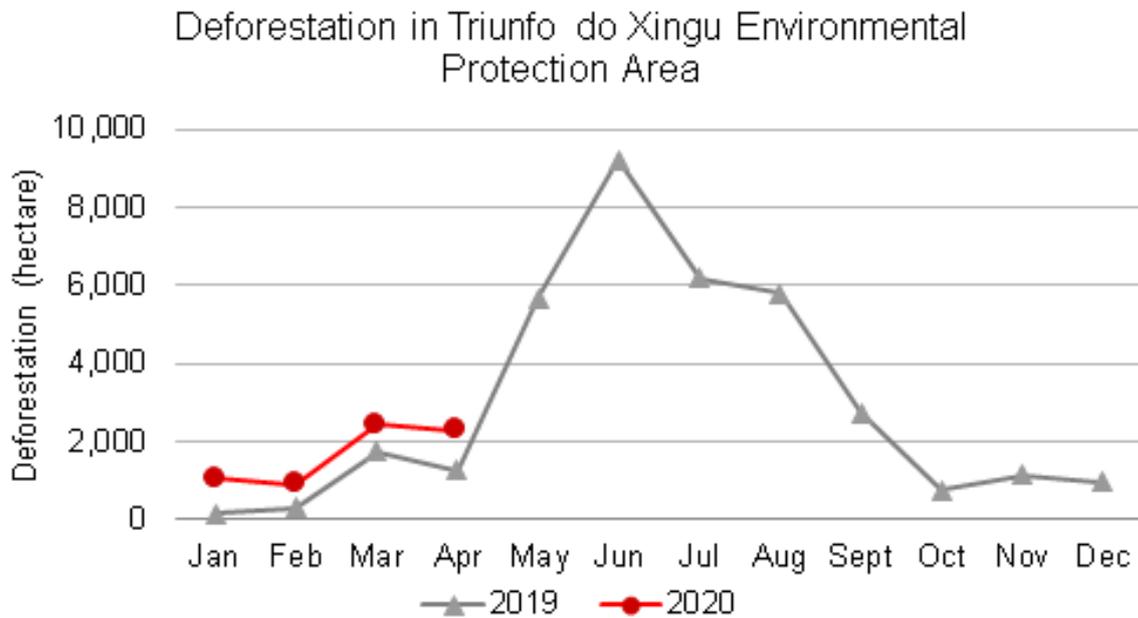


Figure 10. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in APA Triunfo do Xingu between 2019 and April 2020.

With no field inspections, groups that deforested APA Triunfo do Xingu have already gone on to invade neighboring strict protection Conservation Units: Terra do Meio Ecological Station (ESEC Terra do Meio) and Serra do Pardo National Park (PARNA Serra do Pardo). We identified **six points of invasion** in these Protected Areas with deforestations in 2019 (Figure 11). PARNA Serra do Pardo suffered deforestations in its northwest and southeast regions on two fronts of invasion identified by numbers 1 and 2 in Figure 11. **The southeastern region of PARNA Serra do Pardo, near the Pombal Settlement Project, is suffering from the re-occupation of areas whose evacuation was previously ordered by judicial decision, as well as new occupations.** ESEC Terra do Meio has four fronts of invasion originating from APA Triunfo do Xingu. **The expansion of a road known as the “Vicinal do Leão” (roughly translated as “The lion’s side road”), which comes from APA Triunfo do Xingu into the Ecological Station, is fragmenting the forest and threatening the preservation of the local biodiversity, the very reason why the Ecological Station was created (region 4 in Figure 11).**

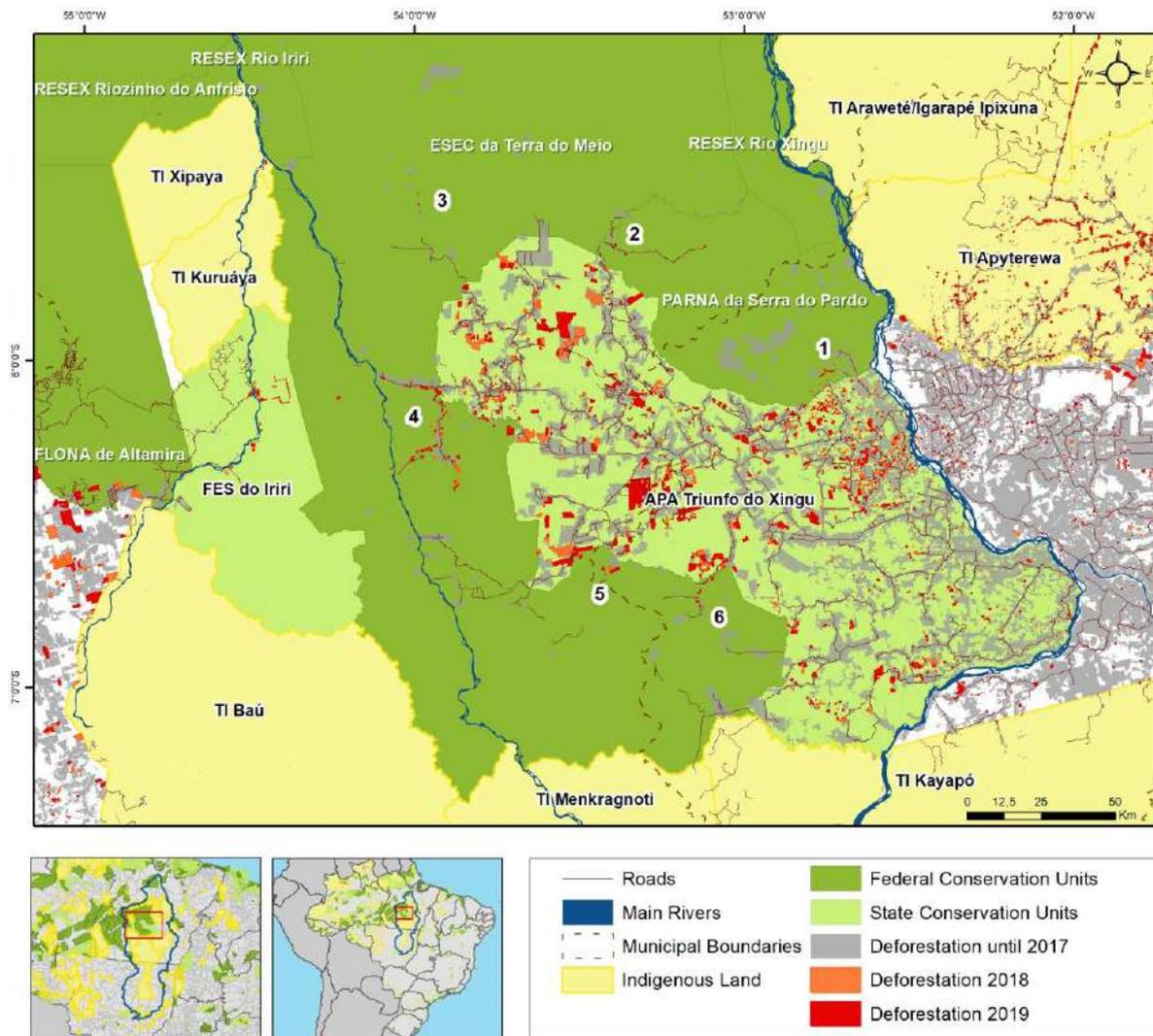


Figure 11. Fronts of invasion of federal Protected Areas originating from APA Triunfo do Xingu, with active deforestation in 2019 (SIRAD X).

3.1.2 Iri State Forest

Iri State Forest (FES Iri) is an area of 440,493 hectares in the municipality of Altamira created on 12/07/2006 with the objective of providing sustainable and varying use of the forest's environmental resources. This category of Conservation Unit does not permit private lands within its borders. As such, the existing occupations within the unit at the time of its creation should have been assessed for good faith and compensated. **Still, 13 years after its creation, FES Iri has yet to be evacuated and it has been the target of invasions, illegal logging and illegal mining activities.**

In August of 2019, Rede Xingu+ reported to the Public Prosecution Service of the State of Pará and IDEFLOR-BIO an increase in the opening of roads, trails and clearings, totaling 175 hectares deforested in the period from January of 2018 to April of 2019.

In total, Iriri State Forest had 409 hectares deforested in 2019 (January to December). Though no deforestation was detected until April of 2020, we must note that the Amazonian summer begins in May, when deforestation usually occurs, as demonstrated in Figure 12.

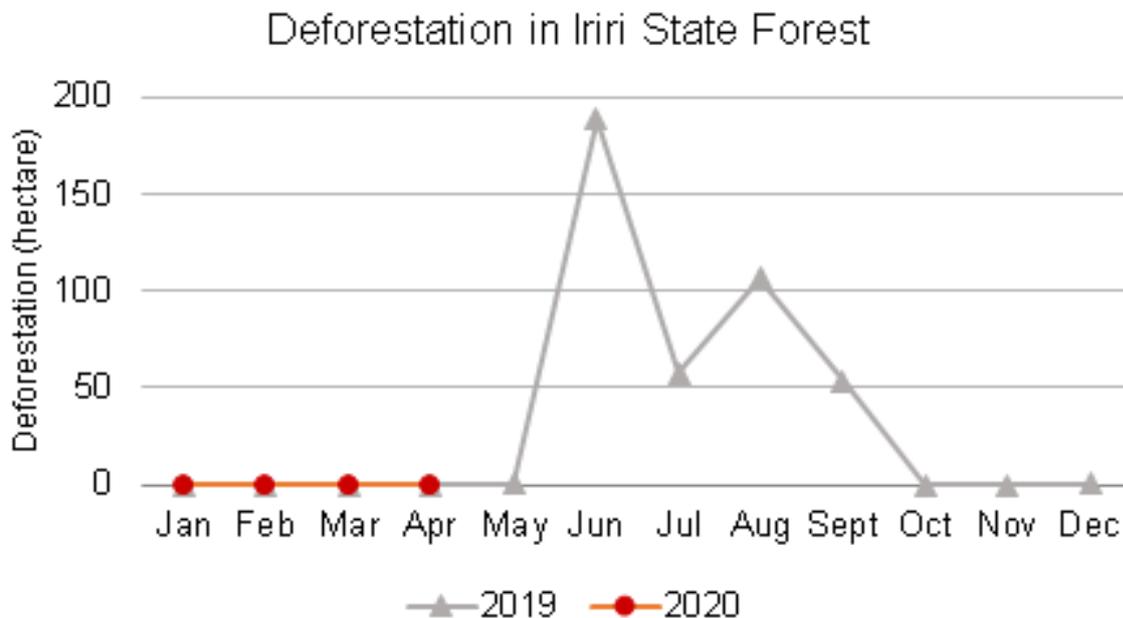


Figure 12. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in FES Iriri between 2019 and April 2020.

The action of land grabbers in FES Iriri is notable. **There are 181 land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) overlapping the Conservation Unit, totaling an area of over 290,000 hectares, the equivalent of 67% of its entire area** (Figure 13). In the region, there is already talk about a mobilization to remove or reduce its protection status and the amount of CAR records on the Conservation Unit reinforces this pressure.

The rising deforestation in Iriri State Forest and the pressure to alter its protection status are concerning due to its strategic position in middle of the Xingu Corridor. The Conservation Unit shares borders with four Protected Areas: Altamira National Forest, Baú and Kuruáya Indigenous Territories and ESEC Terra do Meio. It is the connection between Protected Areas that guarantees greater success in conservation and protection.

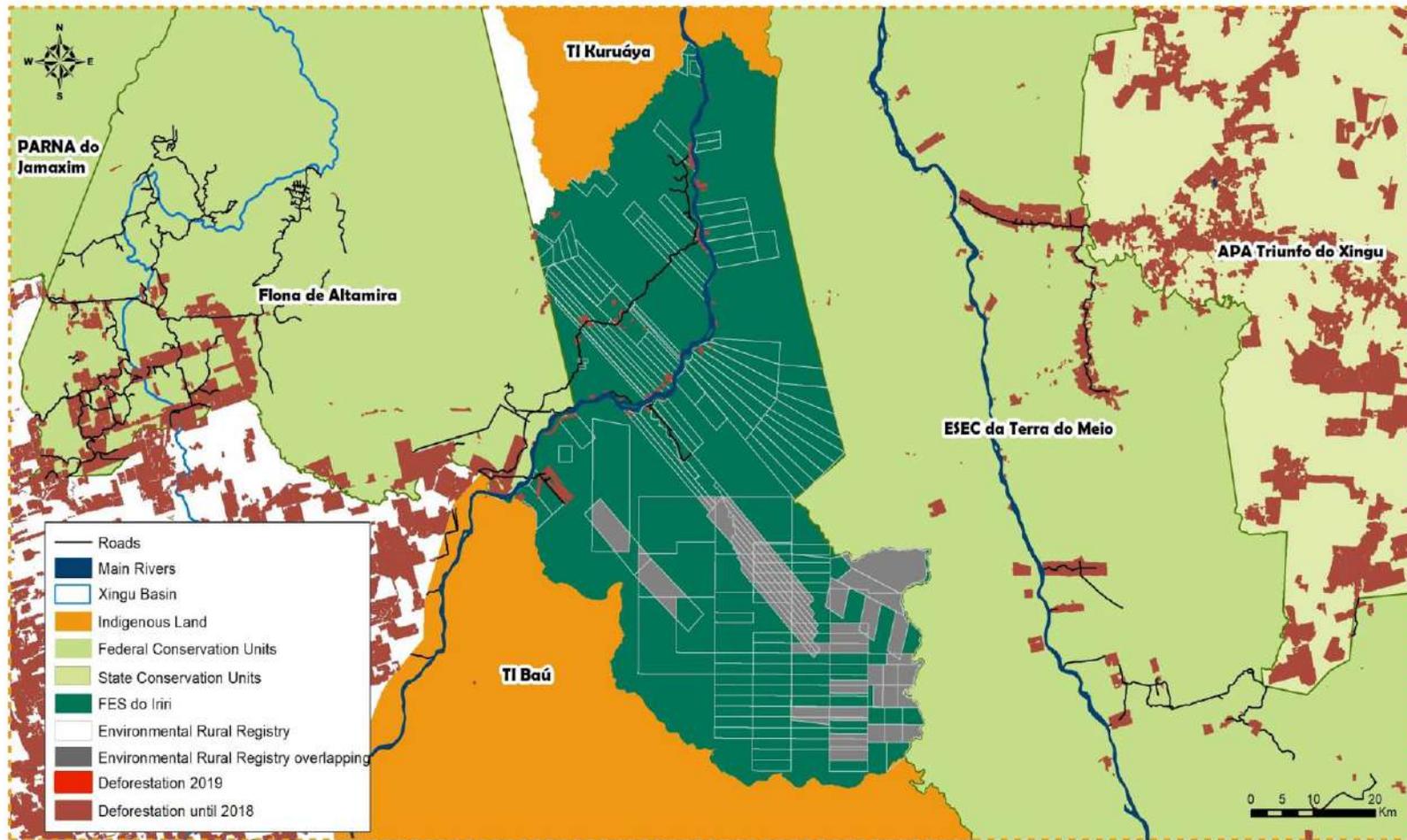


Figure 13. Land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry overlapping Iriiri State Forest (SICAR, 2019).

3.1.3 Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land

The Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land (TI Cachoeira Seca) has 734,000 hectares and extends to the municipalities of Altamira, Placas and Uruará. The area of this Indigenous Land was shut down for studies in 1985 and, at the time, it was already suffering from land grabbers claiming ownership of the land. Officially recognized more than 30 years later, in 2016, this indigenous territory has been plagued by an intensification in invasions and illegal logging and, more recently, illegal mining. After being officially recognized, TI Cachoeira Seca has also suffered pressures from the Legislative Branch against its recognition, like PDC (Project for Legislative Decree in the Chamber of Deputies) n. 354/2016, aimed at suspending the effects of its homologation decree.

TI Cachoeira Seca has lost 7,910 hectares in 2019 and another 133 in the first four months of 2020. The deforestations tend to increase starting in May when the Amazonian summer begins, as shown by Figure 14.

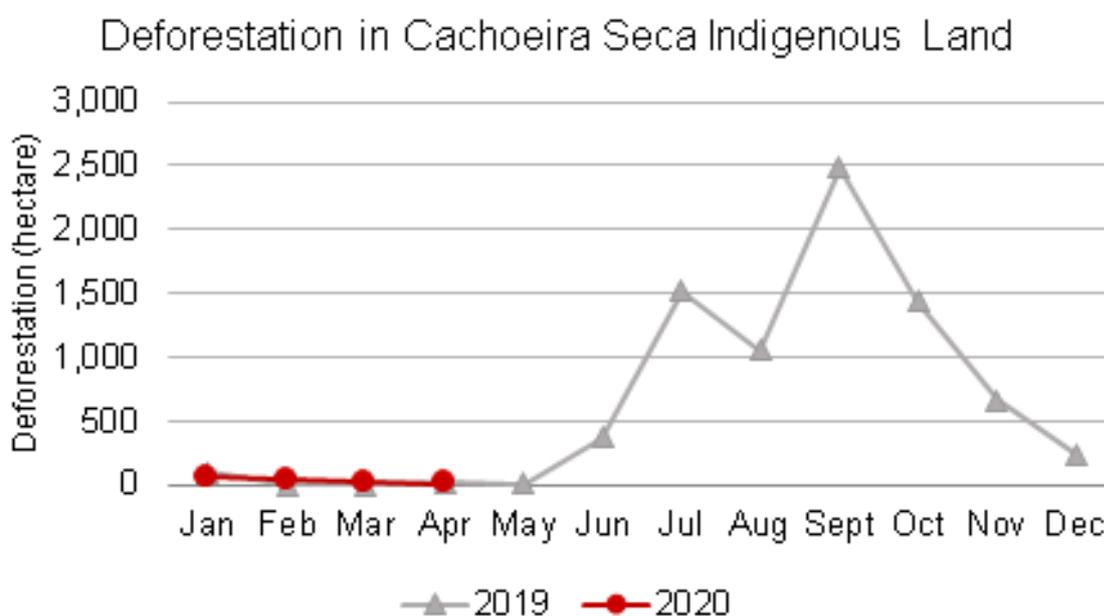


Figure 14. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land between 2019 and April 2020.

The evacuation of intruders in Cachoeira Seca is one of the conditions for the licensing of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Dam that remains unfulfilled. The Brazilian government had committed to evacuating intruders after the hydroelectric auction in 2010, but the process of surveying who was in the Indigenous Land was only concluded in 2018. Even so, FUNAI (the federal indigenous agency) needs to complete an analysis regarding the good faith of occupations in order to begin the process of evacuating intruders and resettling the non-indigenous population located in the Indigenous Land.

This survey of TI Cachoeira Seca on who is there can and should be used by environmental agents to identify those responsible for new deforested areas, as well as new invaders. **This monitoring work can be facilitated by the construction of the Transiriri Operational Base and the Rio das Pedras Guard Post in Cachoeira Seca, as stipulated in the Indigenous Territorial Protection Plan for the Middle Xingu - PPTMX⁴ of 2015.** If they had been previously established, these structures could have prevented some of the damage caused by the unchecked actions of land grabbers, mainly in the eastern region of the Indigenous Land (Figure 15).

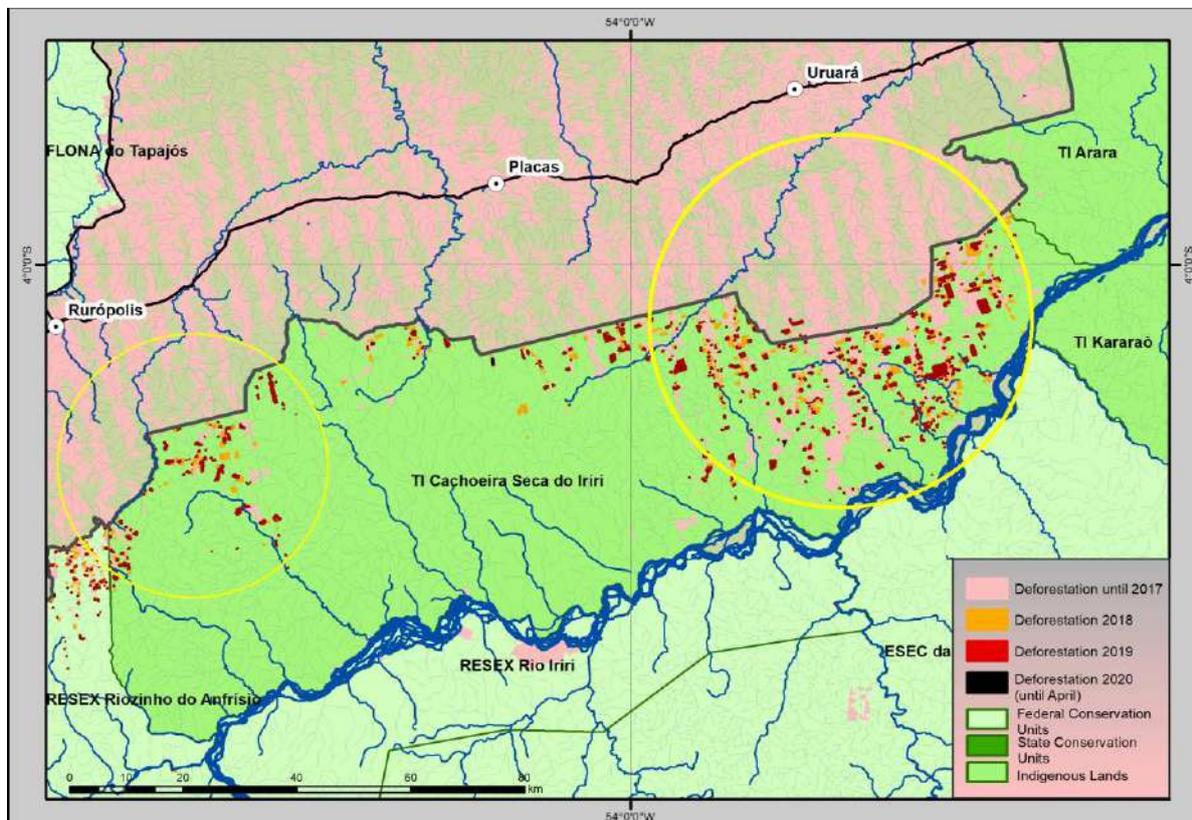


Figure 15. Regions of Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land with active deforestation in 2019 and early 2020 (SIRAD X).

The advance of the fronts of invasions within TI Cachoeira Seca, in the eastern and western regions, has been evidenced by satellite images and reports from local residents on **the sale of plots of land**. They report that there is an ongoing rush to define the boundaries of lots in the eastern region, which involves the paid services of land-surveying technicians.

We further emphasize that **invaders are stealing timber from Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land and fueling the sawmills along the Trans-Amazonian Highway with illegal stock covered by fraudulent logging credits produced by dozens of authorized forest management plans in the surrounding region.**

⁴ The execution of the Indigenous Territorial Protection Plan for the Middle Xingu - PPTMX, which replaces the Emergency Plan for the Territorial Protection of the Indigenous Lands of the Middle Xingu (PEPT), a condition of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Dam, is stipulated in Term of Cooperation no. 003/2015, established between FUNAI and the company Norte Energia S/A, in compliance with Public Civil Action no. 0000655-78.2013.4.01.3903 and the Execution of Extrajudicial Title no. 96-24.2013.4.01.3903, both brought by the Federal Public Ministry.

3.1.4 Ituna Itatá Indigenous Land

Ituna Itatá Indigenous Land (TI Ituna Itata) was the most deforested Indigenous Land in Brazil in 2019. It is a territory of 142,402 hectares, with restrictions of use since 2011 because of the presence of isolated indigenous people. It is situated in the interfluvium between the Xingu and the Bacajá, approximately 80 kilometers south of the city of Altamira. The territory's interdiction, meaning the restriction of the entrance, circulation and continued presence of people who are not part of FUNAI staff, has been renewed every three years (Decree n. 17 dated 01/10/2013, Decree n. 50 dated 01/21/2016 and Decree n. 17 dated 01/25/2019). The area currently remains under restriction until January 2022.

TI Ituna Itatá is situated in a region under intense pressure from vectors of colonization and land-grabbing from the cities of Altamira and Anapu. The installation of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Dam fired up the region's land market. As a direct consequence of this process, the rates of deforestation in the Assurini region (with colonization coming from Altamira) and in the interfluvium between the Itatá and the Bacajá (land-grabbing coming from Anapu) skyrocketed after the construction of the dam began in 2011. **The increasing deforestation in TI Ituna Itatá over the past 10 years (Figure 16) and the virtual division of 95% of its territory into lots in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) (Figure 17) is evidence of this pressure on its lands,** as highlighted in a recent report from Greenpeace⁵.

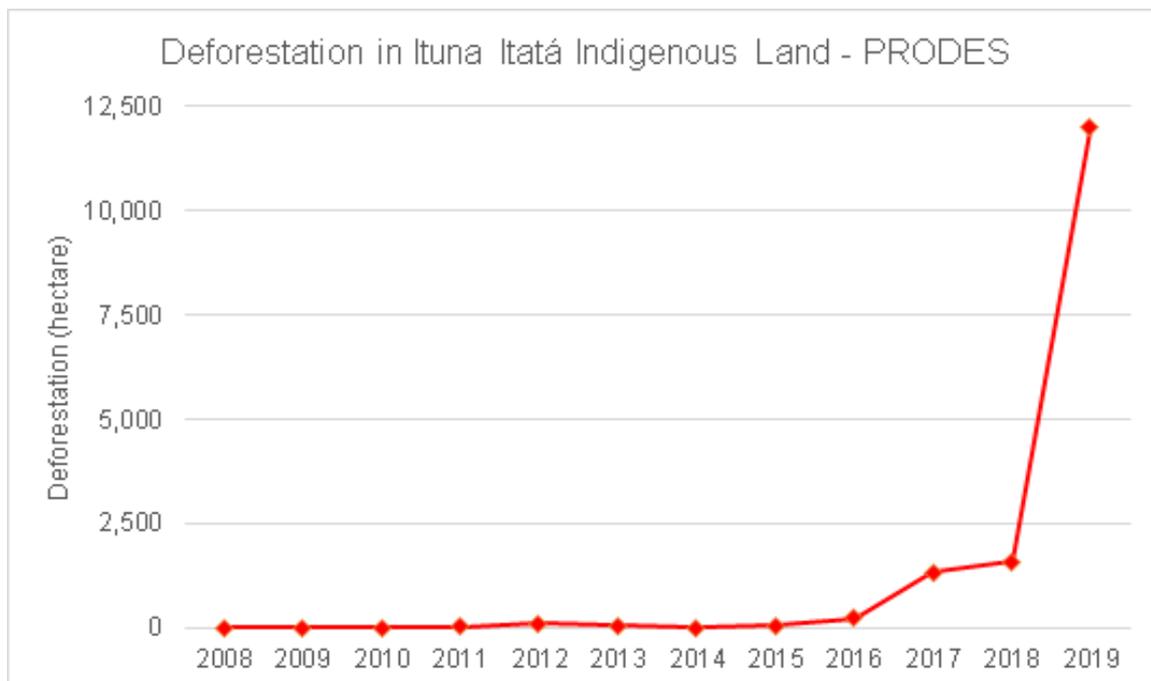


Figure 16. Annual deforestation in Ituna Itatá Indigenous Land between 2008 and 2019 (PRODES).

⁵ Greenpeace Brasil, 2020. Relatório Ituna-Itatá: uma terra indígena da Amazônia tomada por ganância e destruição, [Report Ituna-Itatá: an indigenous territory in the Amazon overtaken by greed and destruction], updated on 05/11/2020. Available in Portuguese: <https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/ituna-itata-uma-terra-indigena-da-amazonia-tomada-por-ganancia-e-destruicao/>. Accessed on: 05/18/2020.

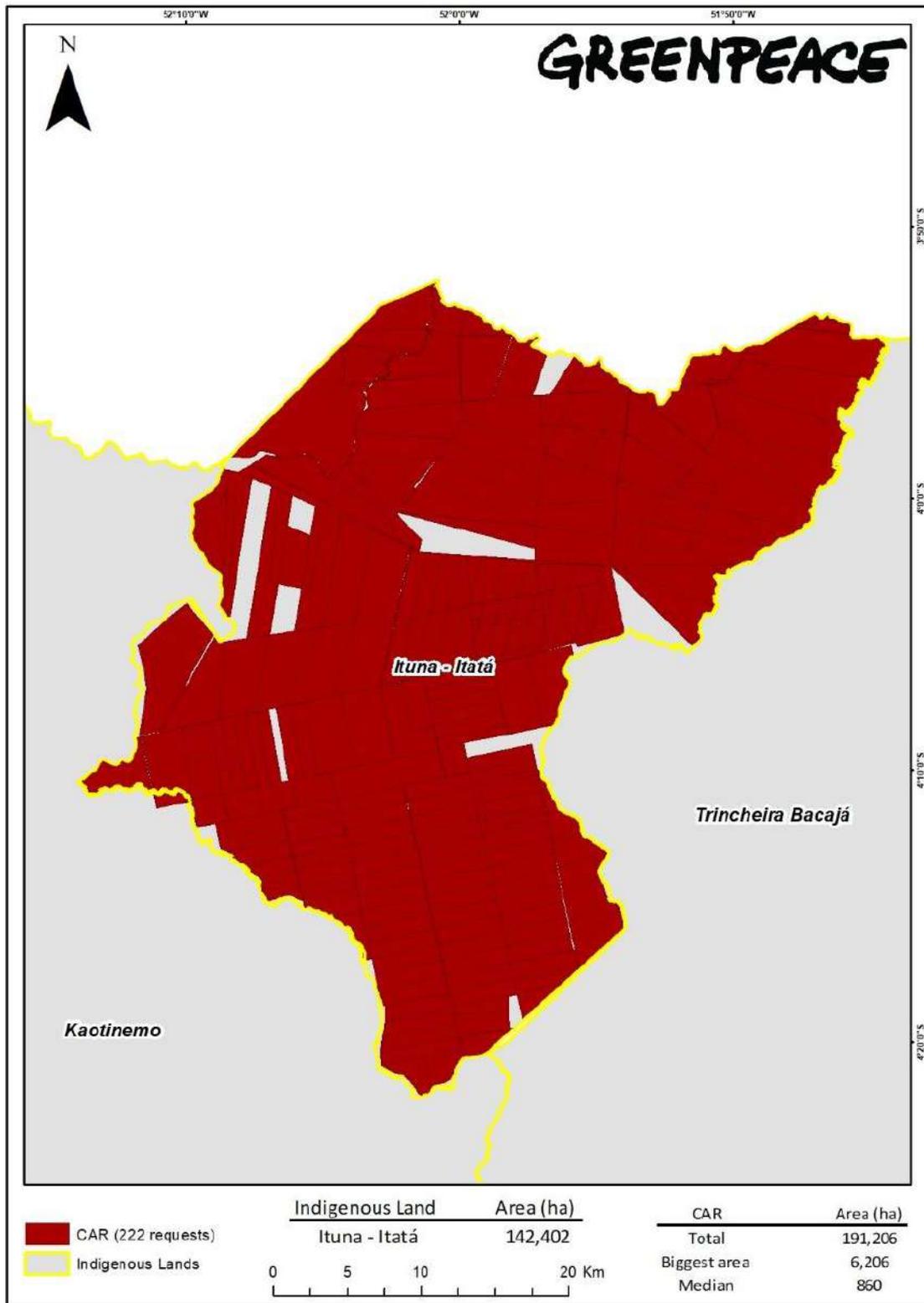


Figure 17. Land registration in the Environmental Rural Registry(CAR) on Ituna Itatá Indigenous Land.

It is noteworthy that nearly a third of the 223 registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) in Ituna Itatá correspond to areas larger than 1,000 hectares, the equivalent of 1,400 soccer fields in each registered area. This demonstrates that the true beneficiaries of these invasions are large-scale land grabbers.

The construction of a guard post in Ituna Itatá, as stipulated in the Indigenous Territorial Protection Plan for the Middle Xingu - PPTMX⁶ of 2015, could have prevented some of the damages caused by the unchecked action of land grabbers.

Since January of 2020, continuous field operations have taken place in TI Ituna Itatá, in addition to the establishment of a permanent monitoring base in the municipality of São Félix do Xingu. **The continued field inspections proved effective, preventing any deforestation in TI Ituna Itatá from taking place in the months of March and April (Figure 18).**

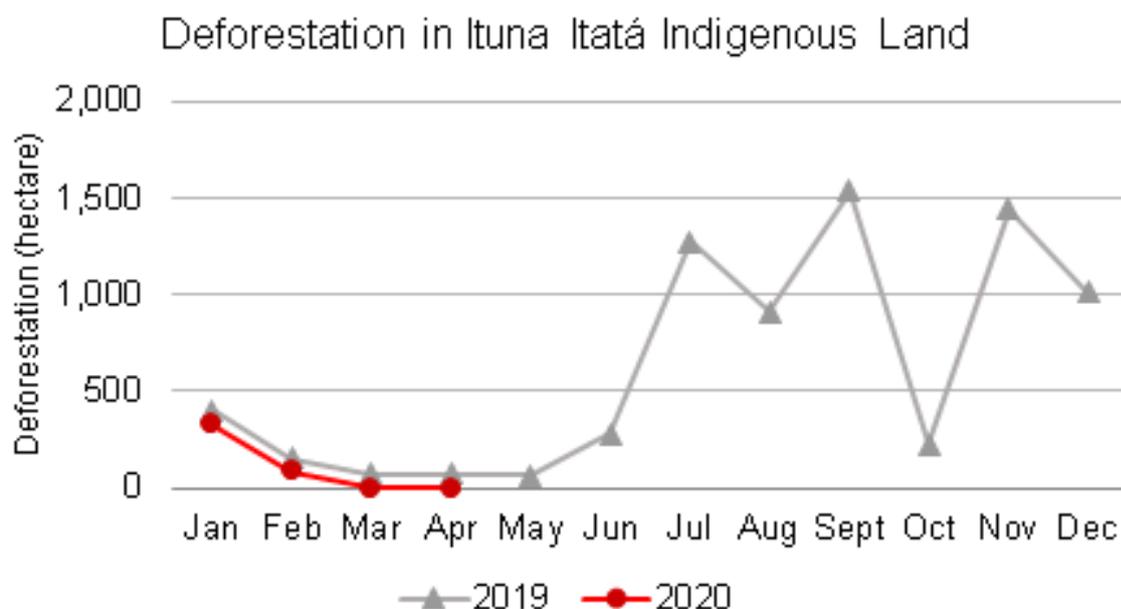


Figure 18. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in Ituna Itatá Indigenous Land between 2019 and April 2020.

3.1.5 Apyterewa Indigenous Land

The Apyterewa Indigenous Land (TI Apyterewa) was officially established in 2007, with an area of 773,000 hectares, in the municipality of São Félix do Xingu. The process of evacuating intruders and relocating non-indigenous occupants has been ongoing since 2011. In 2017, the Temer administration allocated a total of R\$12 million to the agencies involved in order to be used in the mobilization of 450 men to guarantee the removal of non-indigenous occupants. The Ministry of Defense alone received R\$3.76 million from FUNAI. However, there was no execution of the plan and, with the passing months, the agencies involved, having no outlets for spending the funds, began returning them to the federal government. The main justification for the failure to evacuate invaders was, under Temer administration, the need for combined execution of numerous measures, among them arrest warrants for the people to be evacuated who are wanted for other crimes. In April of 2020, a Project for Legislative Decree (PDL no. 107/2020) was introduced in the Senate to suspend the effects of the presidential decree that officially established the Apyterewa Indigenous Land.

⁶ Same note 4.

In a letter from the Parakanã community dated April 10, 2019, **the indigenous people stated that they were suffering from constant threats and violence, aggravated by the actions of farmers and land grabbers, and that the irregular mining had increased in the area** as the government fails to fulfill its commitments to the indigenous peoples.

The land grabbers use official systems to provide an air of legality to their claims to the land. In August of 2019, Rede Xingu+ verified the **existence of land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) overlapping TI Apyterewa and identified 20 registrations declared by private individuals, in a manner that is completely irregular inside the Indigenous Land.** Of these registrations, eight were reported as containing areas deforested between January and August of 2019, making for a total of 162 hectares of primary forest lost. See the map of TI Apyterewa with deforestations from January to August of 2019 (Figure 19).

We should emphasize that paragraph 6 of Article 231 of the Federal Constitution clearly establishes that all acts taken with the objective of occupying, controlling and taking possession of lands recognized as indigenous territories are null and void, having no legal basis. As such, there is no legal justification for submitting or processing land registrations on indigenous territories in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR).

Mining activities have also expanded in the TI Apyterewa. In October of 2019, Rede Xingu+ reported illegal mining in two regions of TI Apyterewa in July and August of that year. At the prospecting site located in the central-eastern region of the Indigenous Territory (at coordinates -51.90311148, -5.70592447), the deforestation of 50 hectares was verified in the month of August, 2019. And at the mining site known as “Pista Dois” (literally “Track Two”) (at coordinates -52.214285,-5.583983), to the north of the indigenous territory, on the tributary of the Bom Jardim River, two hectares of deforestation were detected that same month.

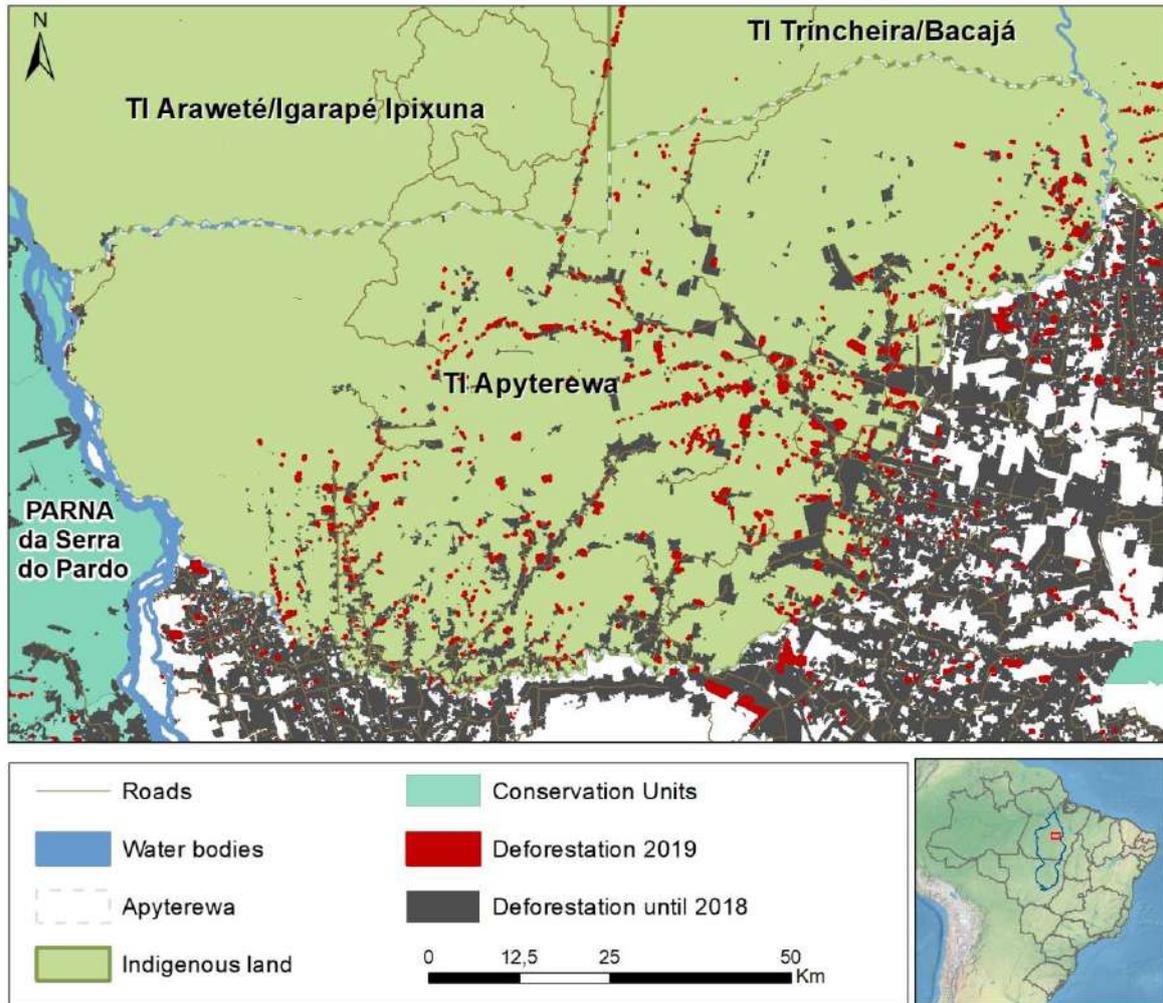


Figure 19. Deforestation in the Apyterewa Indigenous Land in 2019 (up until August), as detected by SIRAD X.

In 2019, 7,735 hectares were deforested, which makes the Protected Area number two in the ranking of the most deforested Indigenous Lands in the Brazilian Amazon that year. The paralyzation of the process of evacuating TI Apyterewa and this initiative challenging its official recognition in the Legislative Branch are some of the reasons for the rising devastation in the forest and violence against indigenous people. **In the first four months of 2020, the Indigenous Territory lost 254 hectares of forest** and the tendency is for this to increase during the Amazon summer, which begins in May, as we can observe in Figure 20.

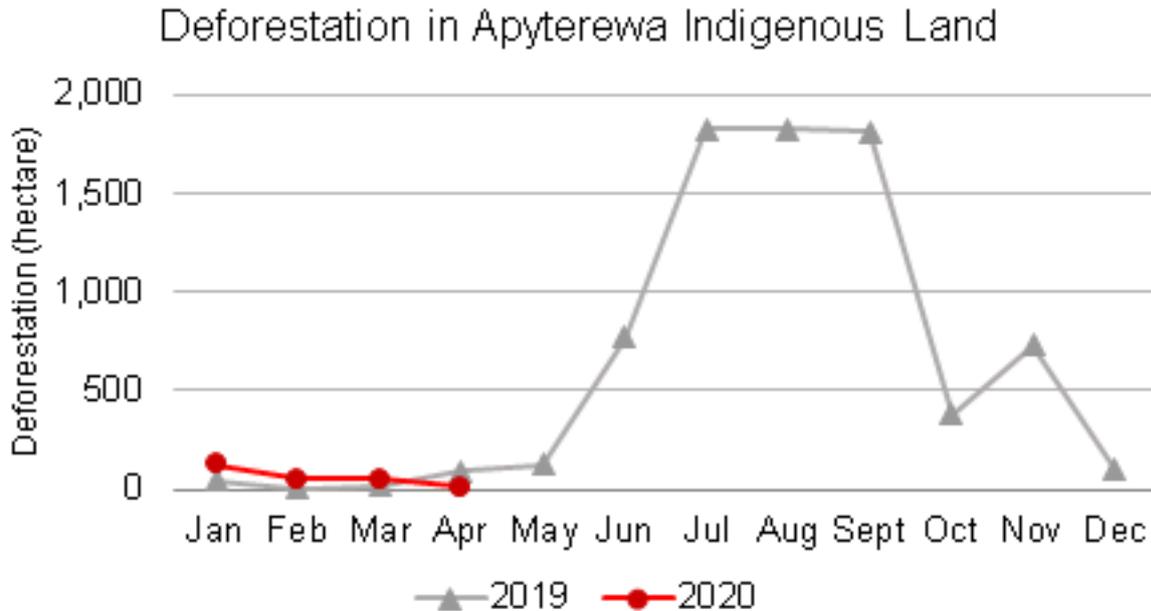


Figure 20. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in the Apyterewa Indigenous Land between 2019 and April 2020.

3.1.6 Altamira National Forest

Altamira National Forest (FLONA Altamira) was established on 02/02/1998, with an area of 689,012 hectares, in the municipalities of Altamira, Itaituba and Trairão. It was created with objectives of managing the multiple use of renewable natural resources in a sustainable manner, maintaining biodiversity, protecting water resources, recuperating damaged areas, providing education in forestry and the environment, preserving portions of Amazonian ecosystem and supporting the sustainable development of natural resources in areas adjacent to the National Forest. This category of Conservation Unit does not allow private land within its borders. As such, the occupations that existed within its limits when the Protected Area was established should have already been evaluated in terms of good faith and compensation.

Nonetheless, **Altamira National Forest is suffering from illegal occupations and mining in three regions** (Figure 21). There are two active mining fronts in Altamira National Forest, one in the northeast region (Region 1), in the municipality of Trairão, and another in the western region (Region 2), which borders on Jamanxim National Park, in the municipalities of Itaituba and Altamira. The mines in the western region are located within an area of forest concession. But the most heavily deforested region in this Conservation Unit is the southwest (Region 3), which underwent an arbitrary administrative redrawing of its borders to exclude the illegally occupied areas of public lands and which is currently facing growing pressure for the occupation of new areas.

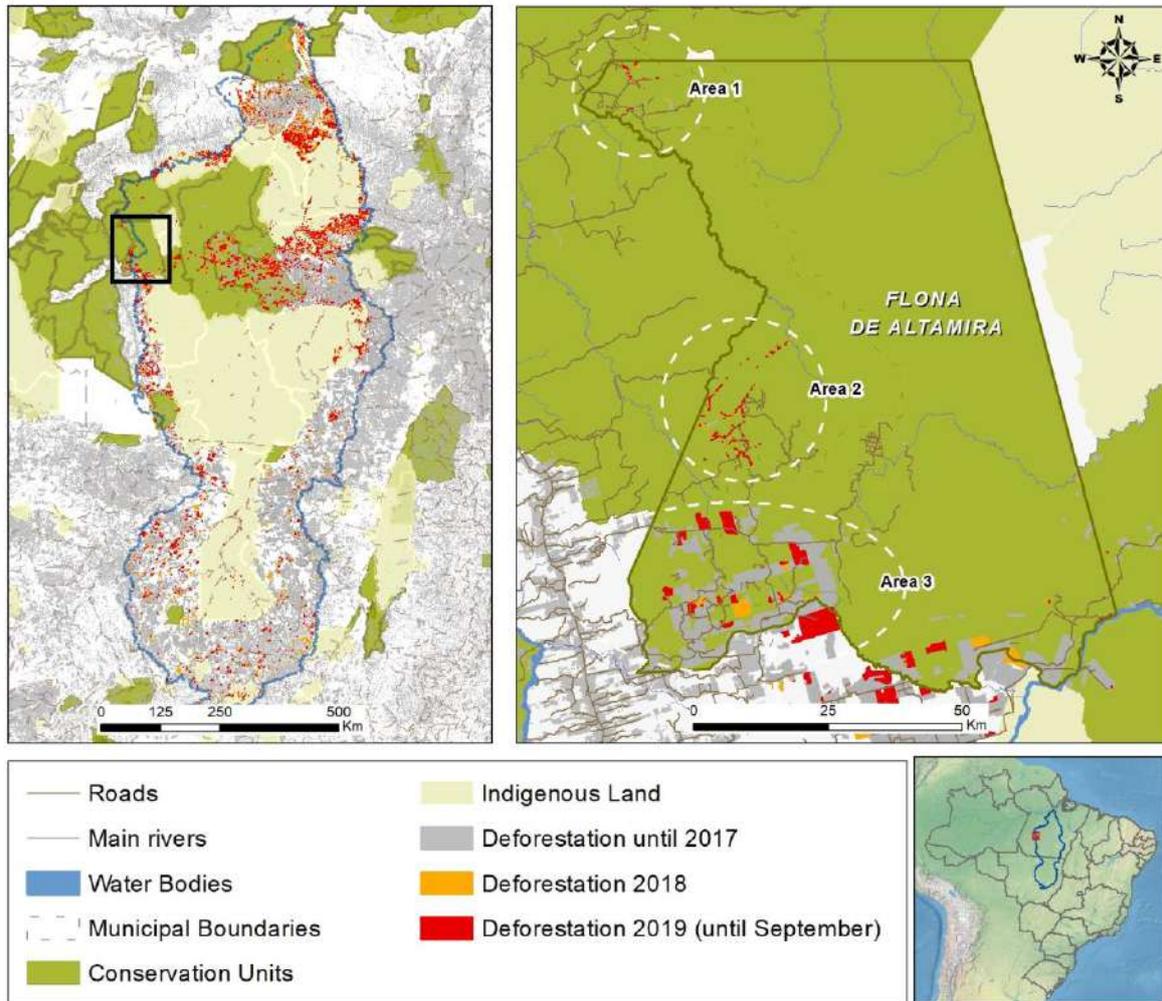


Figure 21. Gold mining and illegal occupation regions in Altamira National Forest.

FLONA Altamira has a territorial area that is greater than what is declared in its decree of creation, due to its descriptive memorial. Up until November of 2011, ICMBIO (the federal agency for the management of Conservation Units) worked with a polygon of 762,949 hectares. **In late 2011, ICMBIO published a map of Altamira National Forest on its webpage which appears with a reduction of 37,975 hectares on its southwest border** (Figure 22) when compared with the map used by ICMBIO to begin a discussion of the management plan for the Conservation Unit.

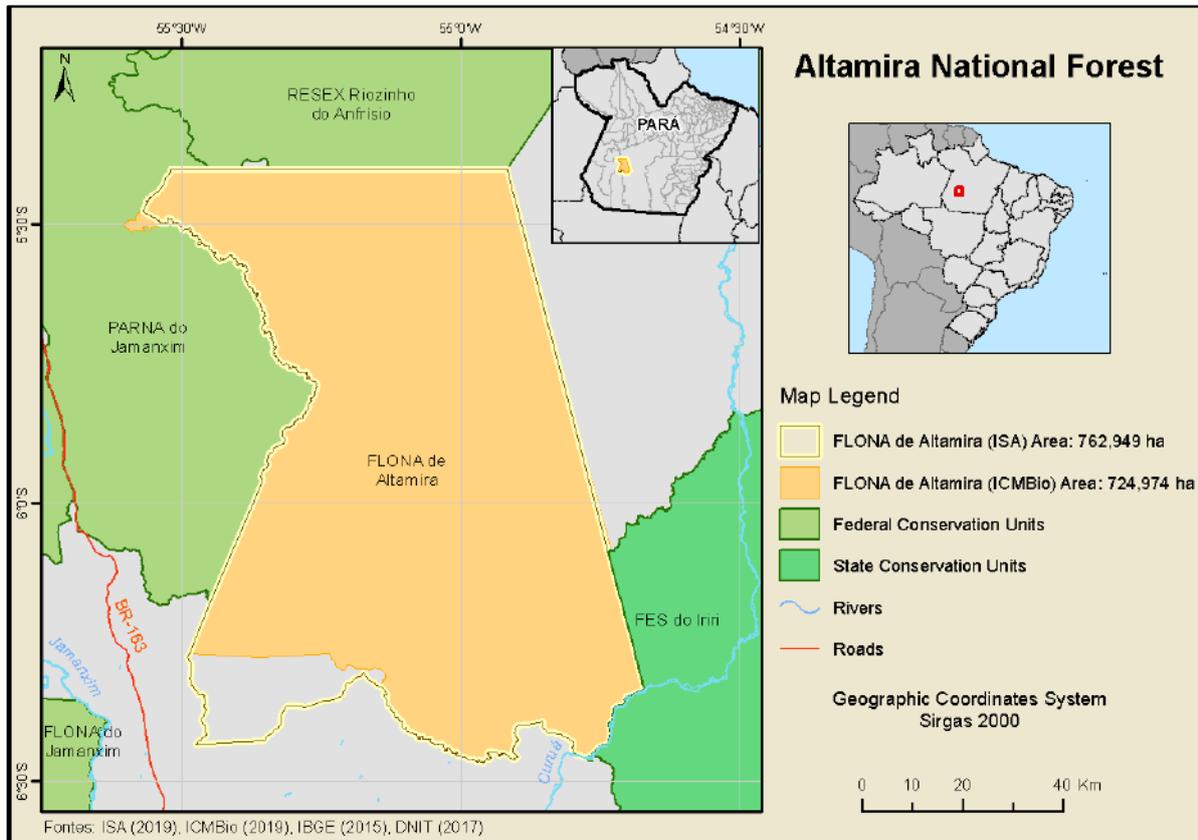


Figure 22. Old and new borders adopted by ICMBIO for Altamira National Forest.

The management plan for Altamira National Forest, published in December of 2012, features the Conservation Unit's original borders in its volume 1 and the new borders in volume 2, with a small note about process 02070.003606/2010-89, which analyzes the borders of the national forest and suggests an adjustment according to a new interpretation of the descriptive memorial (page 56). In practice, this reinterpretation of the descriptive memorial results in the reduction of the Protected Area.

We emphasize that the alteration of the Conservation Unit's descriptive memorial and the subsequent adoption of a new polygonal shape resulting in the reduction of its borders can only take place by law, according to constitutional (article 225, §1º, III) and legal rules (Law n. 9985/2000, article 22, §7º). Though ICMBIO argues that the reinterpretation of the descriptive memorial did not modify the amount of area declared in the decree, we should not forget that the descriptive memorial is one of the essential parts of the legal document that creates a Conservation Unit, responsible for determining what areas are of relevant interest to conserve.

The ease with which the borders of FLONA Altamira were successfully altered by administrative means seems to be encouraging occupiers to appropriate other areas of this federal Conservation Unit. Even while considering the new borders adopted by ICMBIO, the southwestern region of the national forest continues to be the most degraded one, with 1,013 hectares deforested in the month of September of 2019 alone. The reduced area contains several land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) and deforested areas that have already invaded the new limits adopted by ICMBIO, as shown in Figure 23.

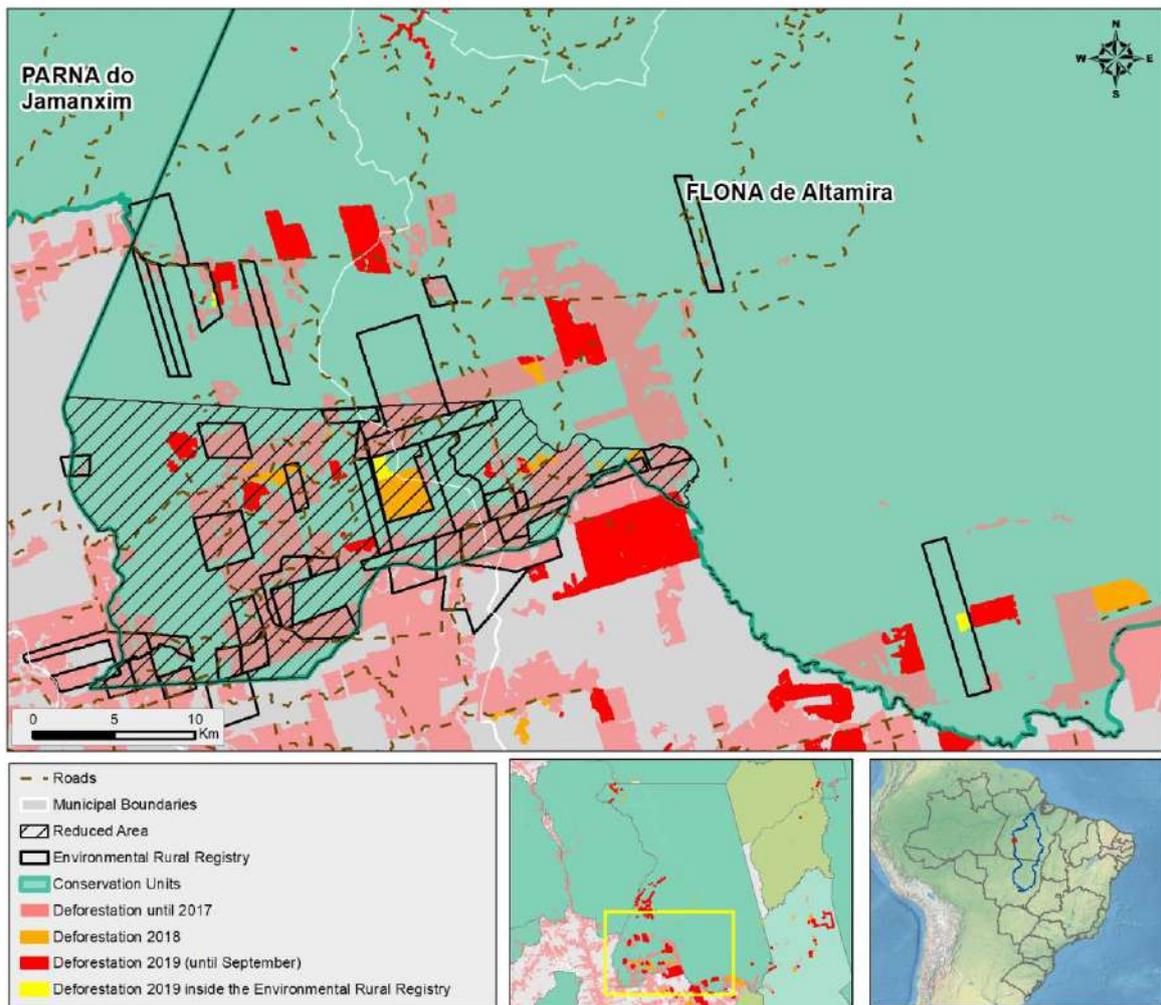


Figure 23. Land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) overlapping FLONA Altamira.

FLONA Altamira had 4,259 hectares deforested in 2019 and another 672 in the first four months of 2020 (Figure 24).

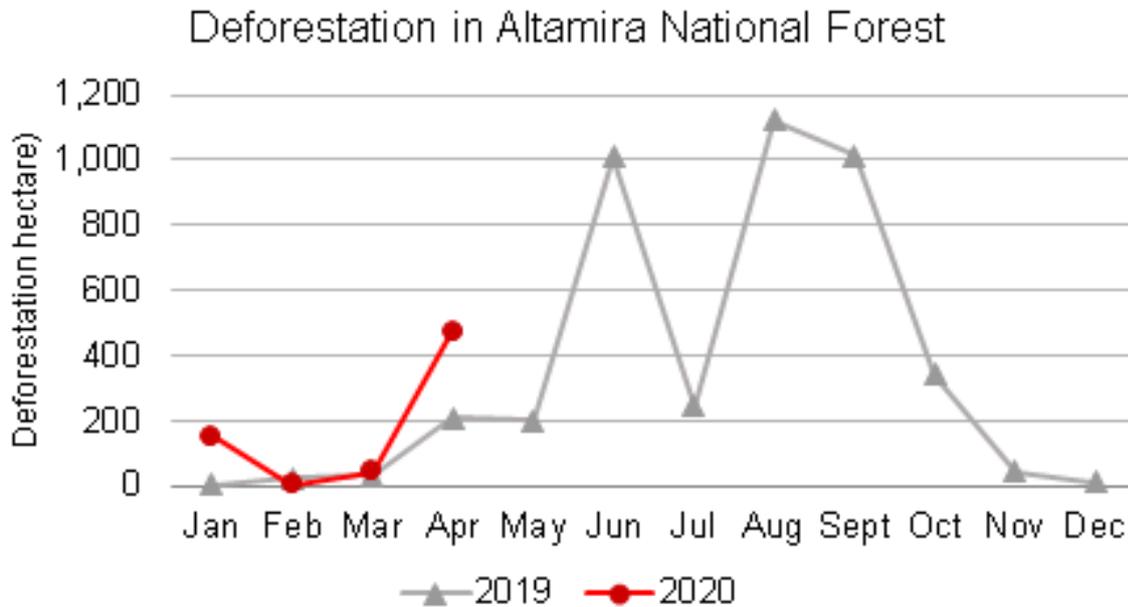


Figure 24. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in Altamira National Forest between 2019 and April 2020.

3.1.7 Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land

The Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land (TI Trincheira Bacajá) was officially recognized on 10/04/1996, with an area of 1,651,000 hectares extending across four municipalities: Altamira, Anapu, São Félix do Xingu and Senador José Porfírio. **TI Trincheira Bacajá is now the target of an intense process of invasion and deforestation in three regions: the northeast, the southwest and the southeast** (Figure 25). Furthermore, the Xikrin report the existence of illegal mining activities within the borders of their territory, such as the mining sites Manelão and Grota Rica.

In August of 2019, Rede Xingu+ reported deforestation in the three invaded regions of the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Territory. In the **northeast region**, the invaders entered via the municipality of Anapu. In July of 2019, 70 hectares were deforested and, the following month, 42 hotspots were detected on this front of illegal occupation.

The invasion detected in the **southwest region** of the Trincheira/Bacajá Indigenous Territory consists of a road that originates from an invaded region of TI Apyterewa with large deforested areas. This road illegally crosses three Indigenous Lands, starting from within Apyterewa, continuing on a straight line through TI Araweté/Igarapé Ipixuna and entering TI Trincheira/Bacajá.

The **southeast region** is the main front for illegal occupation of TI Trincheira Bacajá, where most of the illegal deforestation has been concentrated since the beginning of the year, without any action being taken. The fast pace of deforestation within this indigenous territory and the lack of field inspections explain the escalation of conflicts.

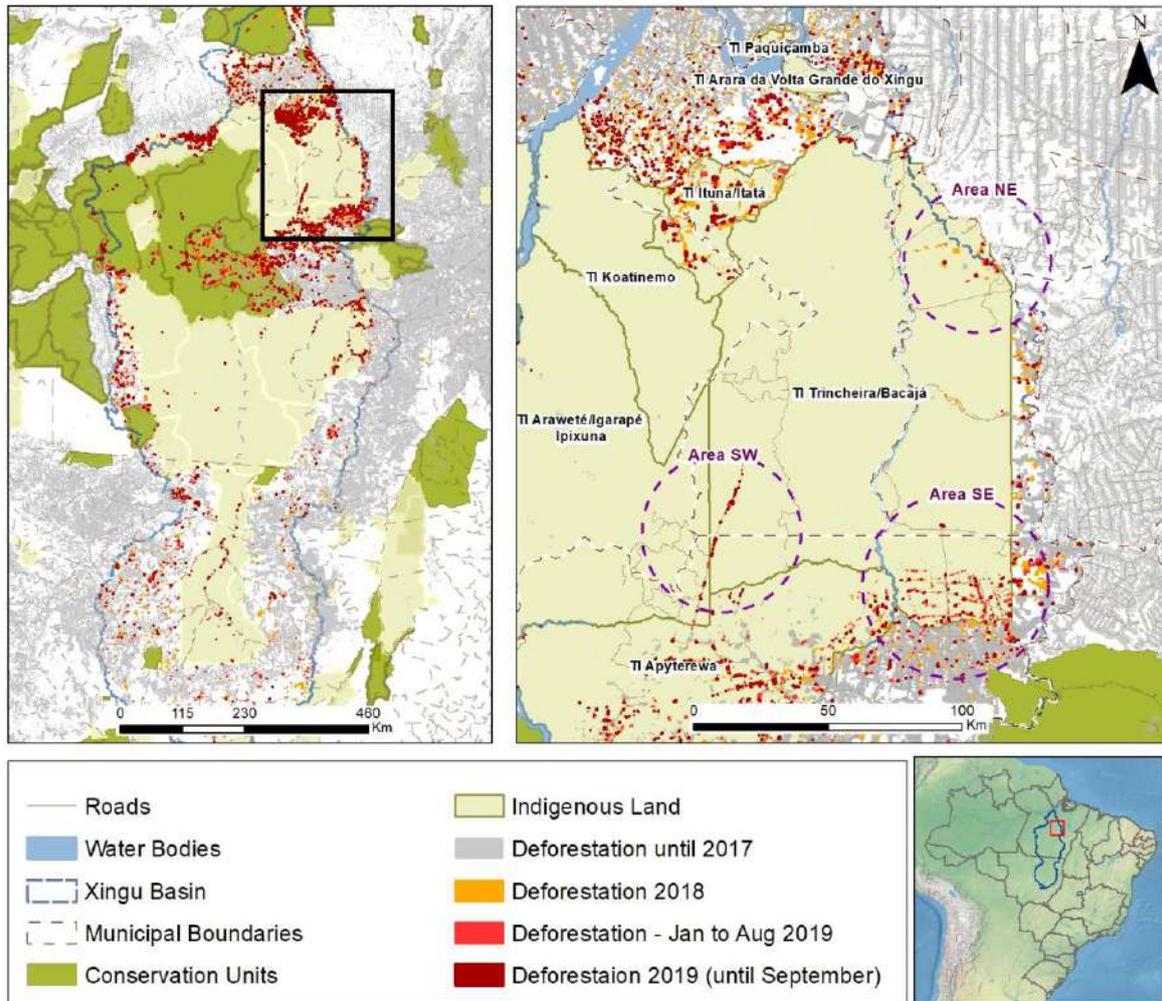


Figure 25. Regions of invasions of the Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land.

The Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land lost a total of 3,969 hectares in 2019 and another 62 in the first four months of 2020. Deforestation tends to increase starting in May, when the Amazonian summer begins, as we can see in Figure 26.

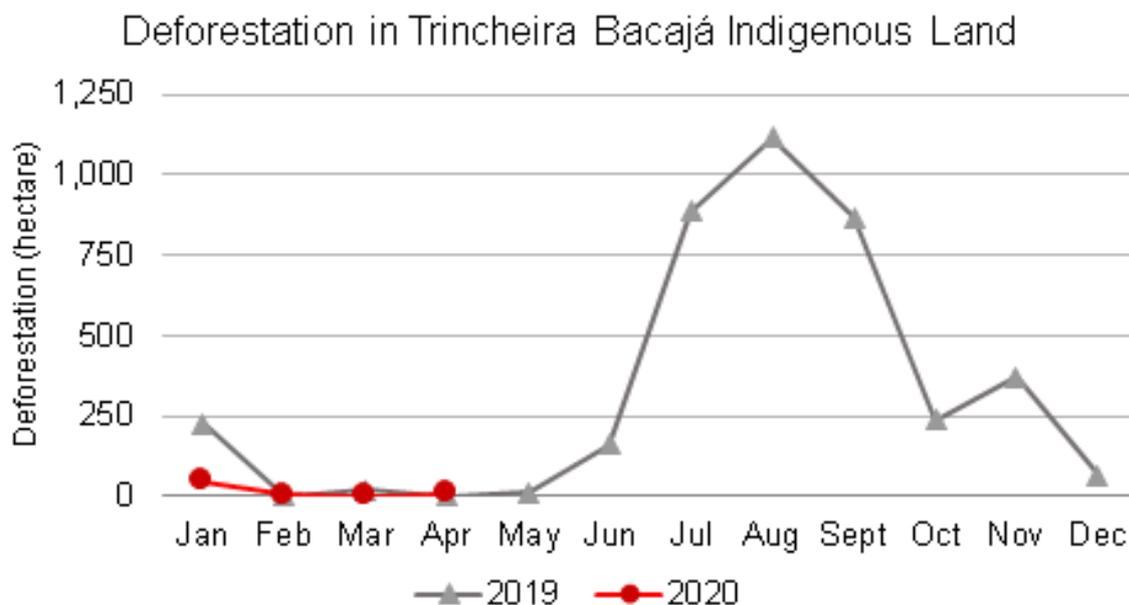


Figure 26. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land between 2019 and April 2020.

3.1.8 Kayapó Indigenous Land

The Kayapó Indigenous Land (TI Kayapó) was officially recognized on 10/30/1991 and it covers an area of 3,284,000 hectares in four municipalities: Bannach, Cumaru do Norte, Ourilândia do Norte and São Félix do Xingu. The main pressures on this indigenous territory are illegal mining and logging. There is a vast infrastructure set in place to support these illegal activities.

In September 2019, Rede Xingu+ reported **illegal mining sites located in the northeast and the southeast of TI Kayapó** (Figure 27). The areas cleared in July are located in the municipalities of Ourilândia do Norte (124 hectares), Cumaru do Norte (67 hectares) and São Félix do Xingu (10 hectares). The network also reported the infrastructure set up in support of illegal activities, having identified as of July of 2019:

- **1,327 kilometers of illegal roads.** Out of this total, 918 kilometers are associated with illegal mining and 403.40 kilometers, with illegal logging;
- **Six landing strips** associated with illegal mining, located at the following coordinates: a) -8,020389, -52,955565; b) -7,661432, -51,619091; c) -7,840658, -51,32765; d) -7,855229, -51,44247; e) -8,223718, -51,301105 ; f) -7,931479, -51,356757. These landing strips are also associated with drug trafficking.

In this report, Rede Xingu+ highlighted the **five main illegal mining fronts**: Rio Branco (-51.186584,-6.947972), Rio Fresco (-51.4352743,-8.0169668), Rio Arraias (-50.999623,-7.836014), Córrego Serrinha (-50.917067,-7.789560) and Igarapé das Abóboras (-51.051589,-7.052520). Furthermore, the network stressed that the **illegal mining activities of the past three years (July, 2016 to July, 2019) drove the deforestation of 4,695 hectares.**

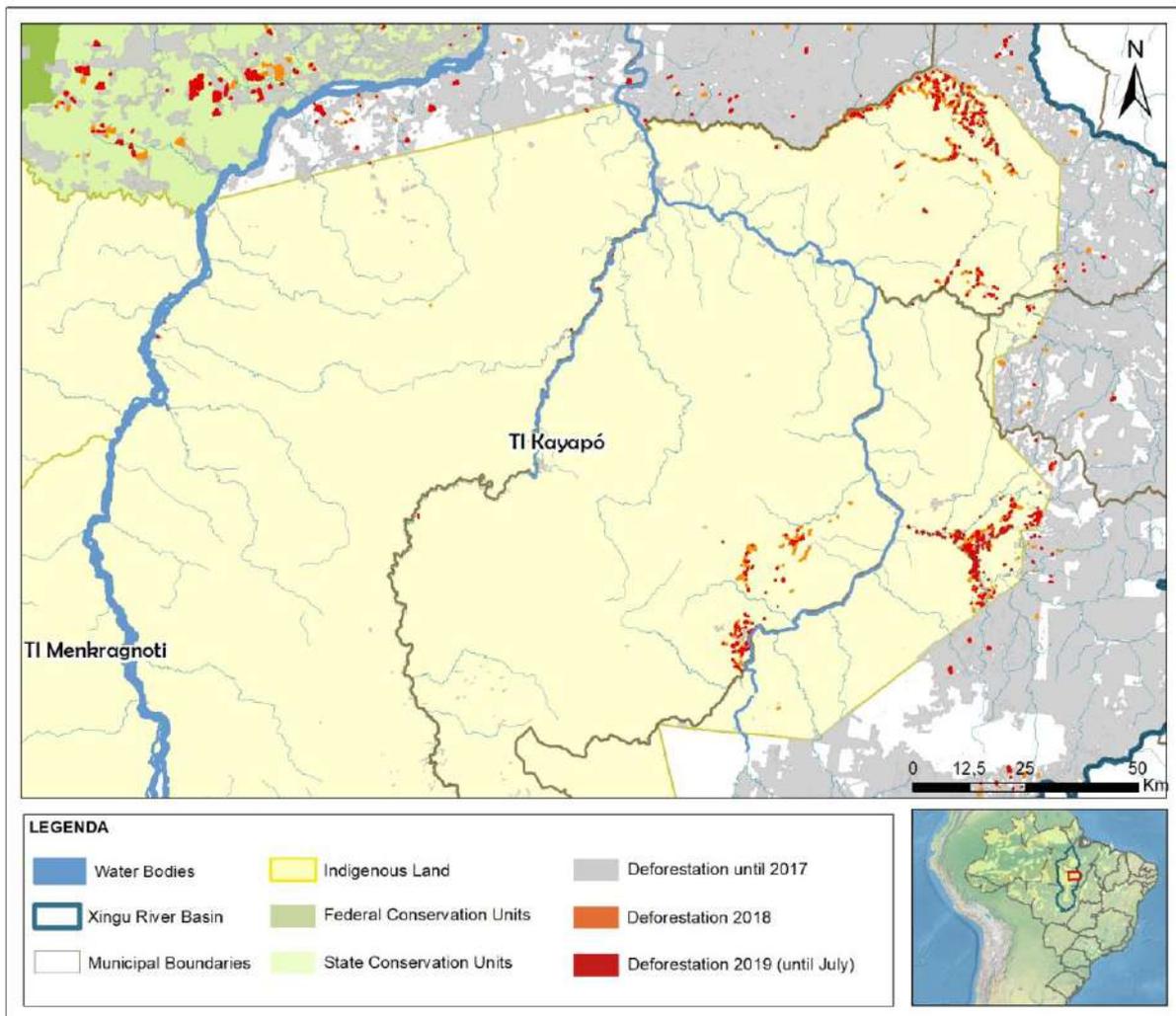


Figure 27. Deforestation detected in Kayapó Indigenous Land from January to July 2019.

Another report in January of 2020 by Rede Xingu+ showed that **22.5 hectares were deforested from October to December along tributaries of the Fresco River inside the TI Kayapó, caused by the intensification of illegal mining and the clearing of a landing strip.** The opened areas are located in the municipality of Ourilândia do Norte at the following coordinates: 51.38567° W, and 7.87701° S.

TI Kayapó lost 1,736 hectares in 2019 and another 502 in the first four months of 2020. These initial rates in 2020 already indicate an upward trend in deforestation during the Amazonian summer, which begins in May (Figure 28).

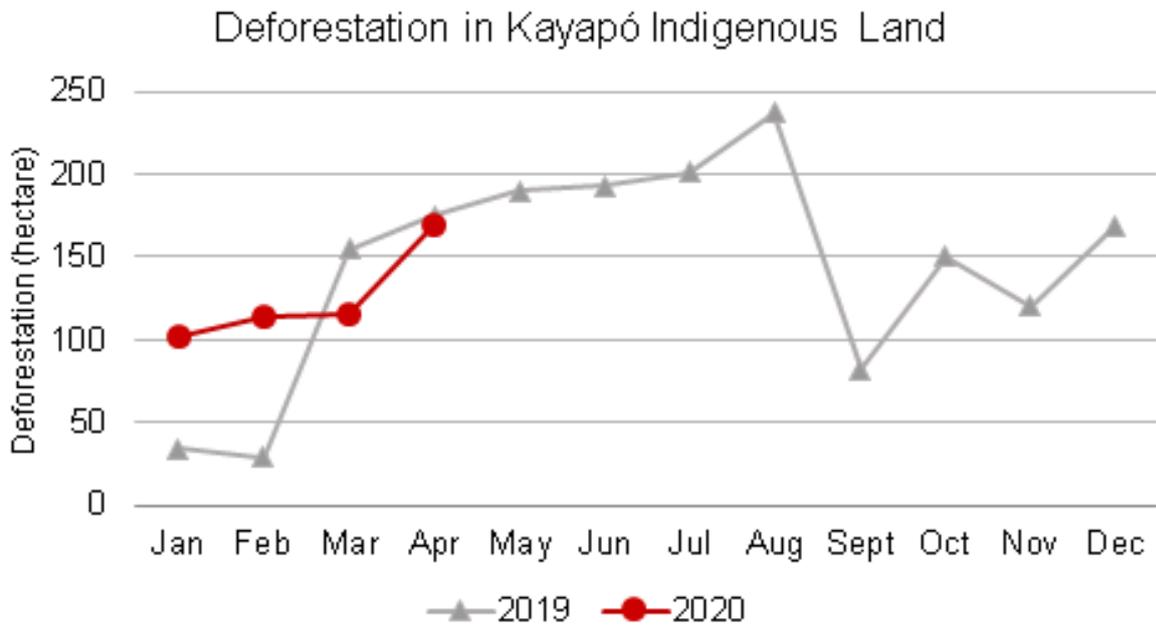


Figure 28. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in Kayapó Indigenous Land between 2019 and April 2020.

3.1.9 Terra do Meio Ecological Station

Terra do Meio Ecological Station (ESEC Terra do Meio), created in 02/17/2005, with 3,373,111 hectares, extends to the municipalities of Altamira and São Félix do Xingu. This category of Conservation Unit does not allow privately owned land within its territory. The Conservation Unit suffers from illegal logging and illegal occupations. In 2008, the law enforcement operation known as Operação Boi Pirata (literally Pirate Cattle Operation) and others that followed removed thousands of heads of cattle and served various court-ordered evacuation warrants for farmers to leave the Conservation Unit.

Starting in 2017, partners in the network Rede Xingu+ began reporting on **a process to repossess and expand these farms**. For example, in May of 2019, Rede Xingu+ reported the reopening of a landing strip and the clearing of an area of secondary vegetation, characterizing it as the reopening of pasture (Figure 29).

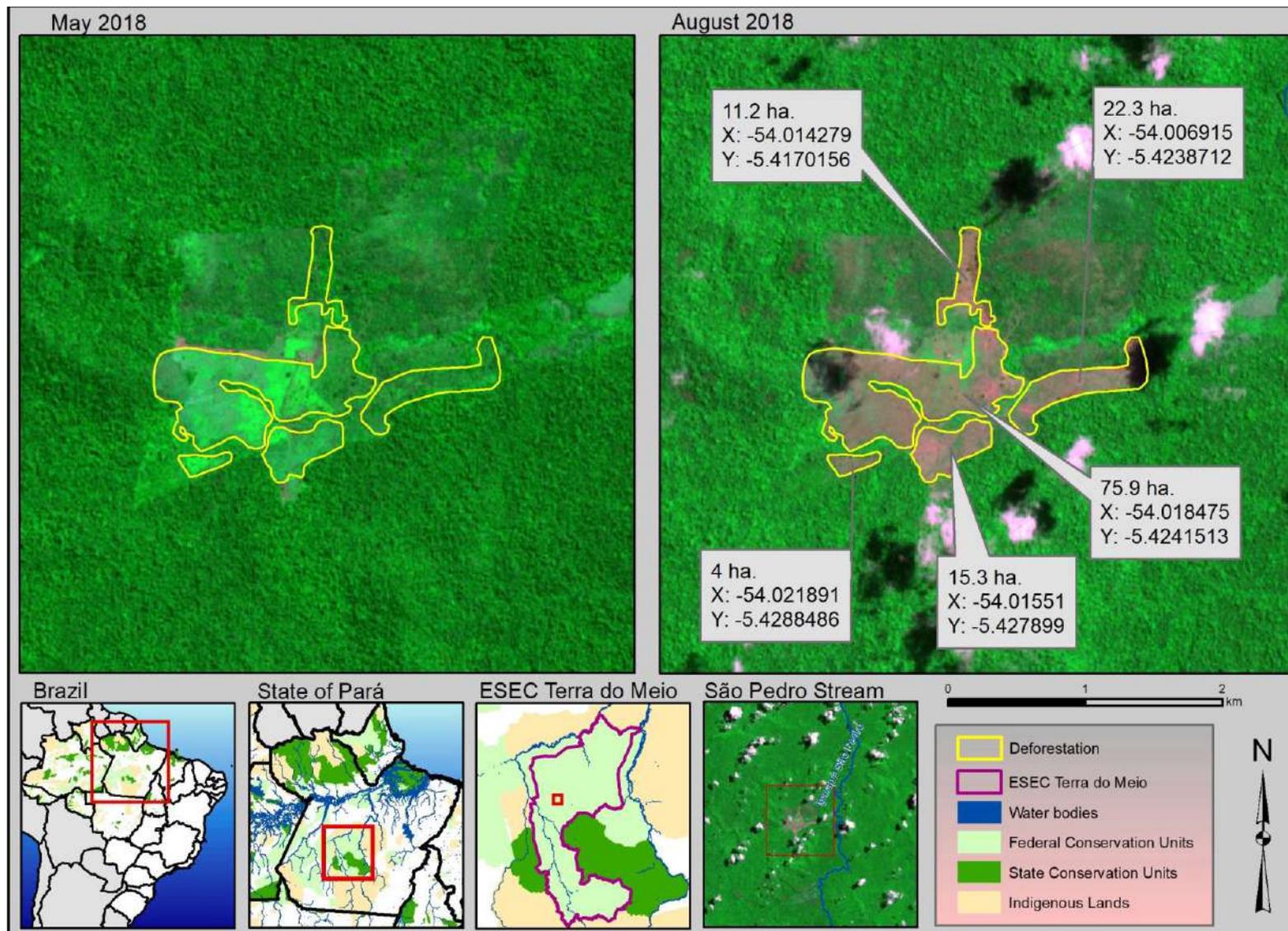


Figure 29. Secondary vegetation area opened between May and August 2018 in Terra do Meio Ecological Station.

In September of 2019, Rede Xingu+ reported deforestations detected during the months of July and August of 2019, in **an active occupation front in the Ecological Station with three road extensions, all stemming from the Porto do Bala locality:**

- “Vicinal do Leão” road with an approximate length of 42 km;
- “Leãozinho” road, with an approximate length of 15 km; and
- “Vicinal do Bala” road with a length of 22 km.

The main deforested areas detected in August of 2019 totaled 115 hectares and are located at the end of the “Leãozinho” road by the banks of the Iriri River.

In 2019, ESEC Terra do Meio lost 2,884 hectares of forest. Though SIRAD X did not detect deforestation in this Protected Area in the first four months of 2020, it is necessary to remain alert during the Amazonian summer, starting in May, when the deforestation usually takes place (Figure 30).

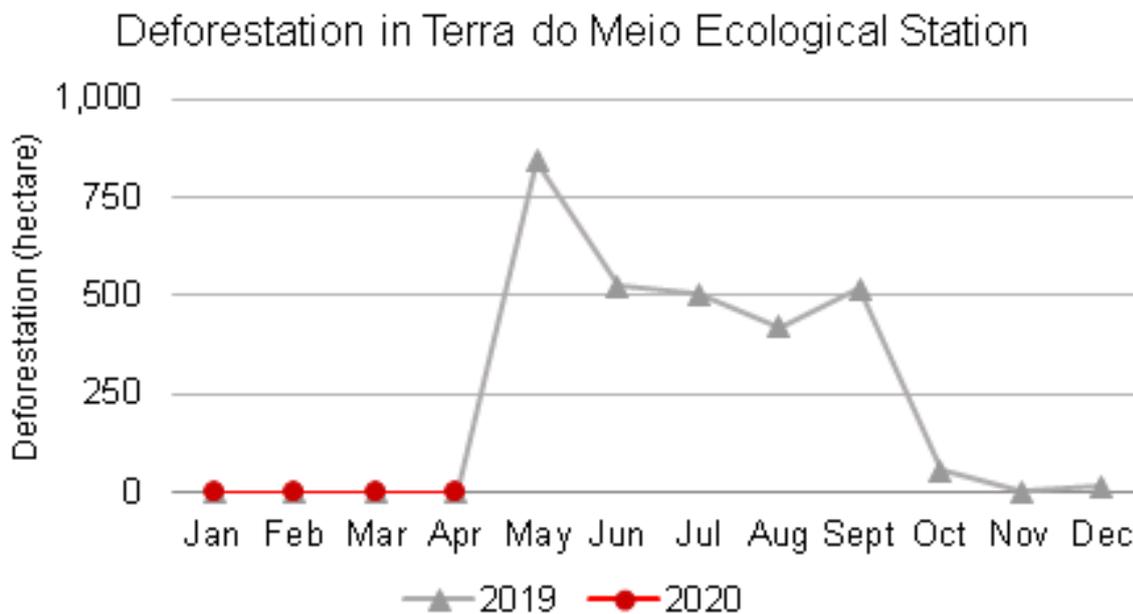


Figure 30. Monthly deforestation detected by SIRAD X in Terra do Meio Ecological Station between 2019 and April 2020.

4. Suggested Measures

Faced with the serious scenario of the COVID-19 pandemic, the fight against deforestation is even more urgent. Let's not forget that the areas deforested this semester will serve as fuel for the fires in the second semester, when the rain in the region dies down. Furthermore, the resulting air pollution can further worsen the situation for the local populations, and even all the way to southeast Brazil⁷, provoking respiratory diseases for which we will not have doctors nor hospitals in the middle of a pandemic and deteriorating the health of those already affected by COVID-19. This was precisely the warning announced by a recent study by researchers from INPE and CEMADEN (the National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts)⁸. Hence, there needs to be prompt action to combat the criminal organizations that finance and encourage people to invade Protected Areas, engage in illegal logging and illegal mining.

The way that these criminal organizations operate, with direct support from certain local politicians who demand the transfer of electoral titles for upcoming municipal elections, was exposed in recent news reports⁹. Therefore, we request measures to improve the work of the institutions directly involved in fighting environmental crimes associated with deforestation.

4.1 To the Federal Public Prosecution Service - MPF

The Public Prosecution Service has the constitutional duty to protect the environment. It is up to the Federal Public Prosecution Service - MPF to act in cases of environmental crimes committed on federal lands and to oversee the administrative functions of the agencies that are part of the public federal administration and work to defend the environment. On April 22, 2020, the MPF filed an injunction for the monitoring of 10 areas considered hotspots for deforestation, including the Ituna-Itatá, Kayapó, Apyterewa and Trincheira/Bacajá Indigenous Lands, Xingu Indigenous Park and Altamira National Park¹⁰. And it was granted a favorable

⁷ G1/São Paulo, 2019. Dia vira 'noite' em SP com frente fria e fumaça vinda de queimadas na região da Amazônia [Day turns 'night' in São Paulo with cold front and smoke from fires in Amazon region]. News from 08/19/2019. Available in Portuguese at: <<https://g1.globo.com/sp/sao-paulo/noticia/2019/08/19/dia-vira-noite-em-sao-paulo-com-chegada-de-frente-fria-nesta-segunda.ghtml>>. Accessed on: 06/03/2020.

⁸ ARAGÃO, Luiz E. O. C.; SILVA JUNIOR, Celso H. L.; ANDERSON, Liana O. Brazil's challenge to restrain deforestation and fires in the Amazon during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020: environmental, social implications and their governance. São José dos Campos, 2020. 34p. SEI/INPE: 01340.004481/2020- 96/5543324. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.11908.76167/1. Available at: <https://www.treeslab.org/uploads/4/6/5/4/465490/nt_desmatamento_fogo_e_covid-19_na_amazonia_-_circulacao.pdf>. Accessed on: 05/28/2020.

⁹ Report aired on TV news show Fantástico on 04/12/2020. Covid-19 chega às aldeias e operação tenta barrar novas invasões de terras indígenas [COVID-19 comes to villages and operation attempts to bar new invasions on indigenous territories]. Disponível em: <<https://g1.globo.com/fantastico/noticia/2020/04/12/covid-19-chega-as-aldeias-e-operacao-tenta-barrar-novas-invasoes-de-terras-indigenas.ghtml>>; and another report aired on 04/19/2020. Áudios e vídeos revelam detalhes de esquema de grilagem dentro de terras indígenas [Audios and videos reveal details of land grabbing scheme within indigenous lands]. Available in Portuguese at: <<https://g1.globo.com/fantastico/noticia/2020/04/19/audios-e-videos-revelam-detalhes-de-esquema-de-grilagem-dentro-de-terras-indigenas.ghtml>>. Accessed on: 04/22/2020.

¹⁰ Ascom/MPF-AM. Ação do MPF requer atuação imediata do governo federal para combater desmatamento na Amazônia [Lawsuit by MPF demands immediate action from federal government to combat deforestation in the Amazon]. News on 04/24/2020. Available in Portuguese at: <<http://www.mpf.mp.br/am/sala-de-imprensa/noticias-am/acao-do-mpf-requer-atuacao-imediata-do-governo-federal-para-combater-desmatamento-na-amazonia>>. Accessed on: 04/28/2020.

decision on 05/21/2020. Nonetheless, it is necessary to demand that other critical areas of the Xingu River Basin are also monitored and that the actions of the monitoring agencies bring effective results. Additionally, there need be stronger efforts to fight environmental crimes. In this regard, we request the following measures be taken:

1. Structure the MPF in the municipalities of Altamira and Redenção, responsible for prosecuting most of the environmental crimes described in this report, to operate using intelligence-based investigations, through the accumulation of knowledge and experience, to combat the criminal organizations that promote the appropriation of land within the Protected Areas of the Xingu River Basin, following the example of the Amazon Task Force;
2. Issue a recommendation to IBAMA (the federal environmental agency) to continue and expand field operations to combat deforestation in the Amazon as stipulated in the Annual Plan of Environmental Protection, especially in the Protected Areas listed in this report, exercising its police power to neutralize and suppress all ongoing illicit operations in the region, utilizing all the tools provided in Decree n. 6.514/98;
3. Assess the effectiveness of field operations realized in 2020 by federal environmental agencies and the Armed Forces, in the context of Decree n. 10.341/2020¹¹, in order to assess concrete results in terms of the reduction of deforestation and the destinations of seized goods, the monitoring of embargoed areas, the collection of fines imposed and in the evaluation of whether those responsible for the degradation coincide with the people who were formally inspected, as well as credit effects and any others resulting from environmental penalties;
4. Monitor the planning and execution of Operation Green Brazil 2, initiated on May 11, 2020, both in its coordination with the federal and state environmental agencies that operate in the region, as to the sustainability of the practical results of the operations conducted once the GLO term ends (Guarantee of Law and Order) expires on July 10, 2020;
5. Investigate whether the recent dismissals of the Director of Environmental Protection and the General Coordinators of Monitoring and Field Operations at IBAMA were retaliatory and whether they have damaged ongoing field operations in the region or discontinued planned actions, especially in the Ituna Itatá and Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Land. It is worth noting that the dismissal of IBAMA's commanding officers of inspection operations came just days after the announcement of a mega-operation against invasions, illegal mining and illegal logging in the Apyterewa, Araweté Igarapé Ipixuna and Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Lands;
6. Recommend to INCRA (the federal land agency) measures to contain illegal deforestation in the Pombal Settlement Project located in APA Triunfo do Xingu, from which a front of invasion into PARNA Serra do Pardo stems.
7. Recommend joint action between FUNAI and IBAMA to monitor and evacuate the Cachoeira Seca, Ituna Itatá, Apyterewa and Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Territories;
8. Recommend joint action between IBAMA and ICMBIO to monitor and remove the non-traditional population from federal Conservation Units of restricted use located in the Xingu Corridor, such as FLONA Altamira and ESEC Terra do Meio;

¹¹ Decree n° 10.341 dated from May 7, 2020 authorizes the employment of the Armed Forces in the Guarantee of Law and Order and subsidiary actions in the frontier area, in indigenous territories, in federal environmental conservation units and other federal areas in the states of the Legal Amazon.

9. Recommend that the Brazilian Forest Service cancel the land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) that overlap Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units of restricted use;
10. Develop an institutional strategy to combat the illegal gold mining sites that have multiplied in the Protected Areas of the Xingu River Basin, with FLONA Altamira and TI Kayapó being emblematic cases.

4.2 To the State Public Prosecution Service of the State of Para - MPE-PA

It is the responsibility of the State Public Prosecution Service of the State of Para - MPE/PA to demand actions to combat deforestation in two Conservation Units in the Xingu River Basin, **Iri State Forest** and **APA Triunfo do Xingu**. The Prosecution offices responsible for these Conservation Units are the 7th Civil Public Prosecution Office in Defense of the Consumer, the Environment, Cultural Heritage, Housing and Urban Planning of Altamira and the Prosecution Office of São Félix do Xingu. We further emphasize that these Prosecution offices have high frequency of change of prosecutors, as exemplified by the 7th Public Prosecution Office, which saw three changes in less than a year, which is detrimental to the continuity of ongoing investigations into environmental violations. In light of this scenario, we present the following recommendations to MPE-PA:

1. Structure the Public Prosecution Offices in the municipalities of Altamira and São Félix do Xingu, responsible for prosecuting the environmental crimes described in this report, to operate using intelligence-based investigations, through the accumulation of knowledge and experience, to combat the criminal organizations that promote the appropriation of lands within the Protected Areas of the Xingu River Basin, following the example of the Regional Agrarian Prosecution Offices;
2. Examine the omission of state environmental agencies in the fight against the deforestation in APA Triunfo do Xingu, especially in terms of the large deforested areas and how the aforementioned omission correlates to responsibility for worsening the environmental conditions to combat the epidemic of COVID-19 in the State of Pará;
3. Issue a recommendation to SEMAS (the state environmental agency) to cancel all land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) that overlap with Iri State Forest and remove non-traditional occupants from its territory, with compensation for those considered in good faith;
4. Issue a recommendation to SEMAS to promote field inspections in the areas of APA Triunfo do Xingu located within ten kilometers from the borders of the federal Protected Areas (ESEC Terra do Meio, PARNA Serra do Pardo and TI Kayapó), considering this area as a kind of buffer zone to restrain the activities that can be developed there;
5. Issue a recommendation to SEMAS to preventively block all forest management plans situated within a distance of 50 kilometers from Protected Areas and to perform the competent audits, tracking the use of possible irregular credits used to “heat” wood extracted from these areas;

6. Issue a recommendation to ITERPA (state land agency) to collect illegally deforested areas in APA Triunfo do Xingu, in coordination with Semas.

4.3 To the Government of the State of Pará

1. Conduct continuous field operations in APA Triunfo do Xingu in order to combat deforestation, especially large ones and in the areas within a distance of ten kilometers from the borders of the federal Protected Areas (ESEC Terra do Meio, PARNA Serra do Pardo and TI Kayapó), considering this area a kind of buffer zone to restrain the kind of activities that could be developed there. With no management plan to organize the occupation of the Environmental Protection Area, field inspections are essential to combat deforestation in its territory and the surrounding Protected Areas. This is clear when we consider that deforestation fell by 72% in October compared to the previous month, and by 48% compared to the same month last year, resulting from the only field operation conducted in the Conservation Unit in 2019;
2. Install **two inspection bases** in APA Triunfo do Xingu. Considering the current context of ever-increasing illicit activities in the region, we propose two permanent inspection bases, with enhanced security, to be installed **at the docks in the city of São Félix and in the locality Porto Estrela** to receive arriving ferry boats and verify the legality of all cattle and timber products coming from the Conservation Unit. In addition, we deem it essential to complement the presence of these inspection bases with the gathering of intelligence data on the criminal groups that operate there;
3. Develop and implement management plans for APA Triunfo do Xingu and Iriri State Forest. In the case of APA, we recommend considering the establishment of a buffer zone of 10 kilometers around the neighboring federal Protected Areas;
4. Strengthen the management councils of APA Triunfo do Xingu and of Iriri State Forest so that they are able to contribute to the development of their management plans and to the effective management of the Conservation Units;
5. Validate *in loco* the land registrations in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in APA Triunfo do Xingu, with priority given to those with overlapping boundaries;
6. Condition the issuance of the Animal Transit Guide (GTA) to the existence of a validated land registration in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR);
7. Cancel all land registrations in the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR) located in Protected Areas of restricted use in the State of Pará, whether they are federal or state managed ones;
8. Promote field inspections in Iriri State Forest and remove non-traditional occupation from its territory, providing compensation for those considered in good faith;
9. Streamline SEMAS' control system responsible for the approving of forest management plans, so as to not approve those that overlap Indigenous Lands, as seen in TI Ituna-Itatá;
10. Better publicize the data concerning forest management plans. Quick and complete access (respecting the legal limits of privacy) to information on management plans, such as vector data and records of logging credit transactions, as well as access to the plans' digital bases, would make it possible to improve control over logging in the state and combat illegalities;

11. Preventively block all forest management plans situated within the distance of 50 kilometers from Protected Areas and conduct competent inspections, tracking the use of possible irregular logging credit to “heat” wood extracted from these areas;
12. Publish current state authorizations for vegetation removal.

This is our request.

Respectfully,

Greenpeace Brasil

Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil - IEB

Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia - Imazon

Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola - Imaflo

Instituto Socioambiental - ISA

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