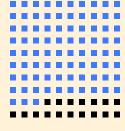


THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED USING THE DEFORESTATION RATES PROVIDED BY PRODES, THE MONITORING PROJECT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPACE RESEARCH (INPE), FROM AUGUST 2012 TO JULY 2017.

DEFORESTATIONRATES REMAIN HIGH

WITHIN THE 50 MOST DEVASTATED CONSERVATION UNITS (CUS), DESPITE THE REDUCTION IN SPEED (RATE) IN 2017. IN 2017, THE DEFORESTATION RATE WAS TWICE THAT OF 2012, THE LOWEST IN THE PERIOD EVALUATED.

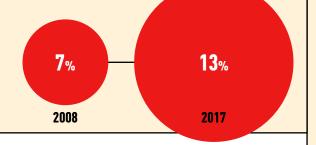
Most of the deforested land in the Amazon became pasture, that is, 83% of total area. This pasture presents varying degrees of degradation





Rondônia and
Pará are the two
leading states
in deforestation
within CUs.
The five most
deforested
Conservation
Units are within
these states.

THE SHARE OF DEFORESTATION IN CUS IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL IN THE AMAZON ALMOST DOUBLED IN TEN YEARS. IT WENT FROM 7% IN 2008 TO 13% IN 2017



In 2008, the government implemented policies focused on **monitoring** critical municipalities, restricting credit to those who were not complying with environmental regulations, confiscating assets involved in deforestation and cattle. Between 2008 and 2009, the total deforested within the protected areas of the Amazon fell from 98,301 hectares to 64,904 hectares.

In 2012, the new Forest Code (Código Florestal) came into force forgiving part of what was illegally deforested in the past. There was a reduction in the size of CUs and a weakening of environmental protection laws. From 2012 to 2013, the total deforested area at the CUs has increased from 45,068 to 64,284 hectares.

THE MOST DEFORESTED CUs ARE

APA TRIUNFO DO XINGU (PA)
FLOREX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ (RO)
RESEX JACI-PARANÁ (RO)
APA RIO PARDO (RO)
FLONA DO JAMANXIM (PA)*

* Except for the last one, all others are managed by the states. Together, they account for 65% of everything that was subtracted within CUs in the period.

THE MOST DEVASTATED UNITS BY CATEGORY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA (APA)
EXTRACTIVE RESERVE (RESEX)
NATIONAL FOREST (FLONA)
STATE FOREST (FLOTA)
EXTRACTIVE FOREST (FLOREX)
NATIONAL PARK (PARNA)
STATE PARK (PES)

NEARLY
HALF OF ALL
DEFORESTATION
AT CUS IN
THE PERIOD
OCCURRED IN
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AREAS.

76%

State CUs account for 76% of deforestation within the 50 areas surveyed. Of the 11 APAs in the list of the 50 most affected PAs, only one is federal.

The Area of Relevant Ecological Interest (Arie) Seringal Nova Esperança, federal UC, in Acre, was the second to last most deforested area. Only 610 hectares were reduced. But the deforested area was **23,71%** of the Seringal total territory.

DEFORESTATION MOVES

TO NEW FRONTIERS, REACHING
VULNERABLE CUS IN AREAS SUCH
AS SOUTHERN AMAZONIA. AS
THERE ARE FEWER CONSERVATION
UNITS WITHIN THE STATES OF
RORAIMA AND MATO GROSSO,
THE TOTAL RATE OF CU LOSS OF
THEM SEEMS SMALLER. THE SAME
HAPPENS WITH MARANHÃO, WHICH
HAS ALREADY LOST MUCH OF ITS
AMAZON FOREST COVERAGE.

Federal and state governments continue to try to reduce the protection of public assets.

In the last two years, it could have been worse, but society, part of the private sector and the public power (such as environmental analysts, lawmakers, prosecutors and judges) blocked attempts to reduce. This was done by campaigns, protests and lawsuits.

The conservation units that lost more than 20% of the total forest cover were:



FLORSU MUTUM (RONDÔNIA)



APA DO RIO PARDO (RONDÔNIA)



RESEX JACI-PARANÁ (RONDÔNIA)



ARIE SERINGAL NOVA ESPERANÇA (ACRE)

Effective long-term protection will rely on measures to support the sustainable use of areas. Increased tourism and forest management of Conservation Units can generate local benefits and raise support for the conservation.