

Forest Transparency **State of Mato Grosso**

April 2007

SUMMARY

» In April 2007, SAD (Deforestation Alert System) detected deforestation of 65 square kilometers. Although deforestation had more than doubled over the previous month (30 square kilometers), this amount is low compared to April 2005 and 2006. In fact, deforestation in April 2007 was 89% lower than April 2006 and 73% lower than April 2005.

» In Mato Grosso state, accumulated deforestation from August 2006 to April 2007 was 2,268 square kilometers, or 38% of the total deforested in the same period of the prior year (August 2005 to April 2006). If this tendency continues, deforestation for the current period (August 2006 to July 2007) will be less than the prior period (August 2005 to July 2006), during which deforestation was 6,086 square kilometers.

» The reduction in deforestation in Mato Grosso state could be related to a combination of two factors. Firstly, the reduction in the prices of agricultural products (especially grains and meats) and the effect of the exchange rate (revaluation of the Brazilian real to the U.S. dollar) could be breaking deforestation. Secondly, the greater efforts to monitor and inspect illegal deforestation. Studies need to be conducted to evaluate the contribution of these and other factors in the reduction of deforestation in the State of Mato Grosso.

Deforestation Statistics

In April 2007, SAD detected 65 square kilometers that had been deforested in Mato Grosso state, representing an increase of 117% in relation to the deforested area in March 2007 (30 square kilometers). When compared to deforestation in the months of April 2006 and 2005, deforestation decreased 73% and 89%, respectively (Figure 1).

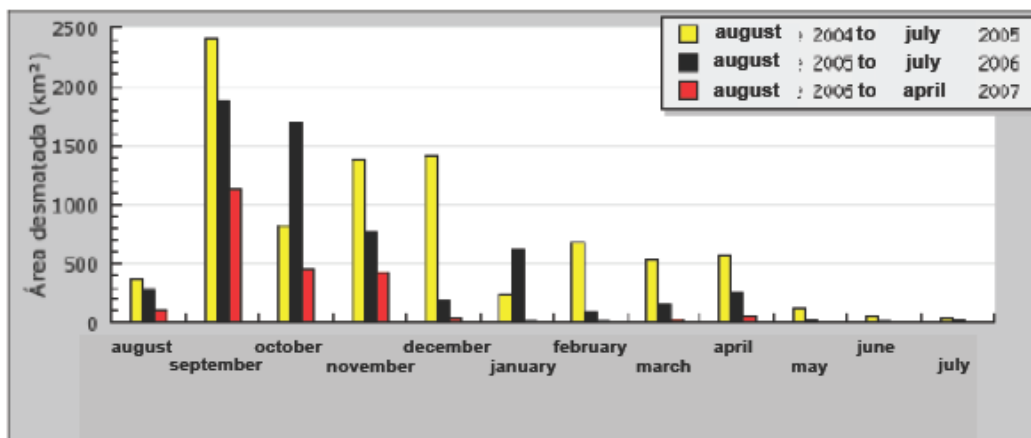


Image 1. Monthly deforestation – period from August 2004 to April 2007.

Geography of Deforestation

All the deforestation this month occurred in rural properties. Of the total 65 square kilometers detected, the majority (57%) occurred in properties outside the SLAPR (Environmental Licensing System for Rural Properties), which is considered illegal. Eight of the ten municipalities that headed the deforestation list this month, such as the União do Sul, are located around the Xingu National Park (Figure 2).

Rural Properties

Deforestation in April 2007, detected in rural properties not registered with the Environmental Licensing System for Rural Properties (SLAPR), was 37 square kilometers (57% of the total) and deforestation in properties registered with SLAPR was 28 square kilometers (43% of the total). Total deforestation in rural properties in April 2007 was 65 square kilometers (Table 1, Figure 3).

Category	Area (km ²)	%
Rural properties not registered with SLAPR	37.22	57.25
Rural properties registered with SLAPR	27.79	42.75
Settlements under Agrarian Reform	0	0
Conservation units	0	0
Native lands	0	0
Total	65.01	100

Table 1. Deforestation detected by SAD in Mato Grosso state by type of property in April 2007.

Settlements under Agrarian Reform

In April 2007, there was no deforestation in rural settlements in Mato Grosso state.

Protected Areas

In April 2007, there was no deforestation in protected areas of Mato Grosso state.

Critical Towns

The three towns that had the greatest amount of deforestation in April 2007 were União do Sul, Gaúcha do Norte and Ribeirão Cascalheira. The deforestation ranking, by town, is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Mato Grosso state towns with most deforestation in April 2007.

Towns	Ranking	Area (km²)
União do Sul	1	15.26
Gaúcha do Norte	2	10.74
Ribeirão Cascalheira	3	9.63
Marcelândia	4	8.84
São José do Xingu	5	3.69
Nova Santa Helena	6	3.52
Nova Uiratã	7	3.33
Feliz Natal	8	2.8
Nova Canaã do Norte	9	1.14
Terra Nova do Norte	10	1.09

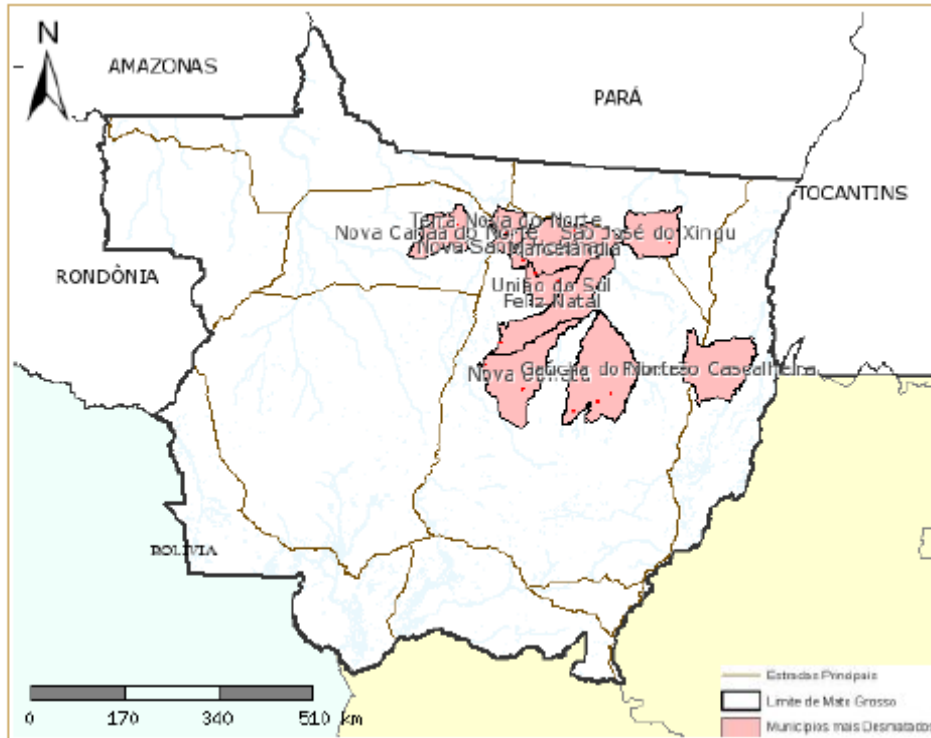


Figure 2. Ten towns with most deforestation in Mato Grosso state in April 2007.

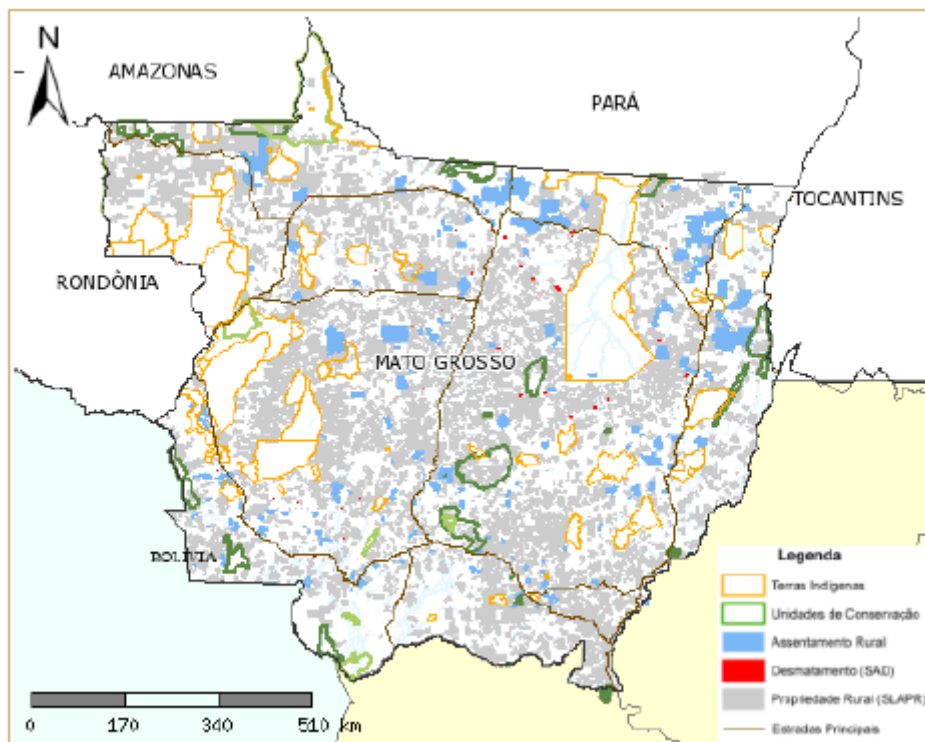


Figure 3. Deforestation detected by SAD in Mato Grosso state in April 2007.

Notes:

Between January and April 2007, approximately 1,500 new properties were registered in the SLAPR database (average area of 2,300 hectares per property). The total areas registered with SLAPR through April 2007 was 22.1 million hectares (31.5% of the total area of the State's rural properties, estimated at 70.3 million hectares).

Implementation of SIMLAM (Monitoring and Environmental Licensing Integrated System) in the State of Mato Grosso allowed SEMA to make public access to the SLAPR database available, via Internet, as from April 2007. The site <http://monitoramento.sema.mt.gov.br/simlam/> allows Environmental Licensing processes and Exploration and Forest Handling plans to be consulted. Availability of SIMLAM is an important step in the process of making Mato Grosso's rural environmental management transparent.

Responsible Team:

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Bulletin extracted from Imazon website: www.imazon.org.br

Source of Data:

Deforestation statistics are generated from the SAD (Imazon) database. SEMA-MT supplied the land database (Protected Areas, Rural Properties and Settlements).

Sponsorship

Embassy of The Netherlands
Lucile and David Packard Foundation