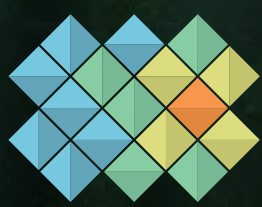




THE FACTS ABOUT

THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS LAND IN PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS



MAPBIOMAS

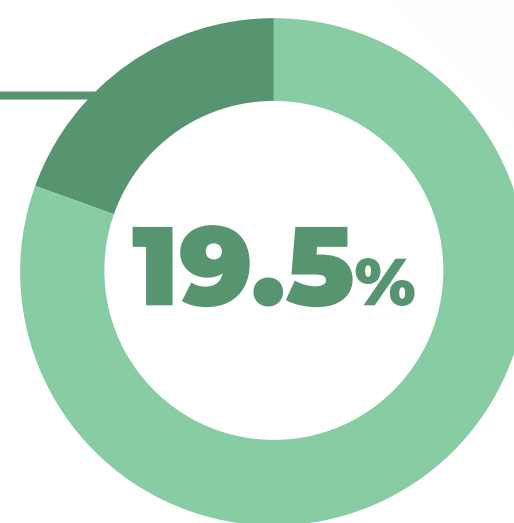


I.

Indigenous lands occupy **13.9%** of the Brazilian territory and contain

109.7 million

hectares of native vegetation



It corresponds to **19.5% of native vegetation** in Brazil in 2020

II.

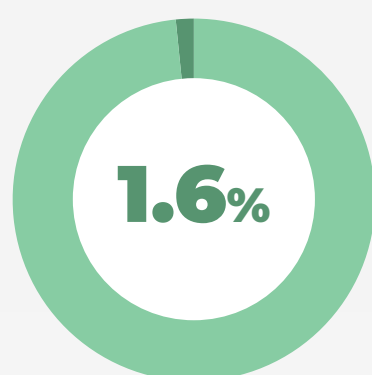
The loss of native vegetation in Brazil in the last 30 years (1990-2020) was

69 million

hectares

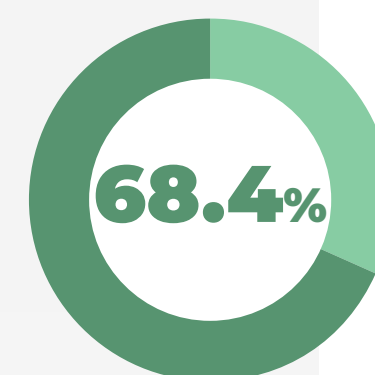


Among the land tenure categories, **TI** are among **the most protected areas.**



Only **1.1 million deforested hectares** fall in these areas, which is equivalent to **1.6% of all native vegetation loss in the last 30 years.**

On the other hand, **in private areas,** the loss of native vegetation reached 47.2 million ha.

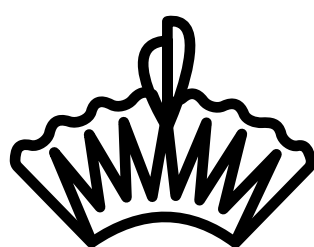


Which represented of the entire loss.

III.

In the last 30 years

in Brazil, **IT's lost only 1%** of their native vegetation area, while in the **private areas it was 20.6%.**



INDIGENOUS LAND



PRIVATE AREAS



IV.

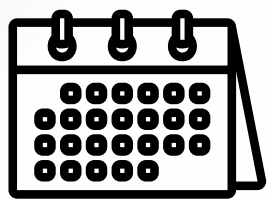
In recent years.

deforestation detected by DETER Amazon **accelerated** in IT, having **multiplied by 1.7** in the average of the last three years compared to the average from 2016 to 2018.

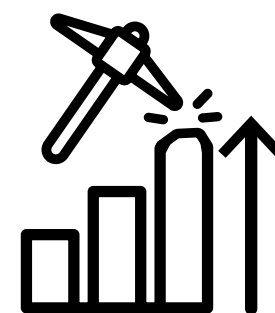
V.

The MapBiomias team

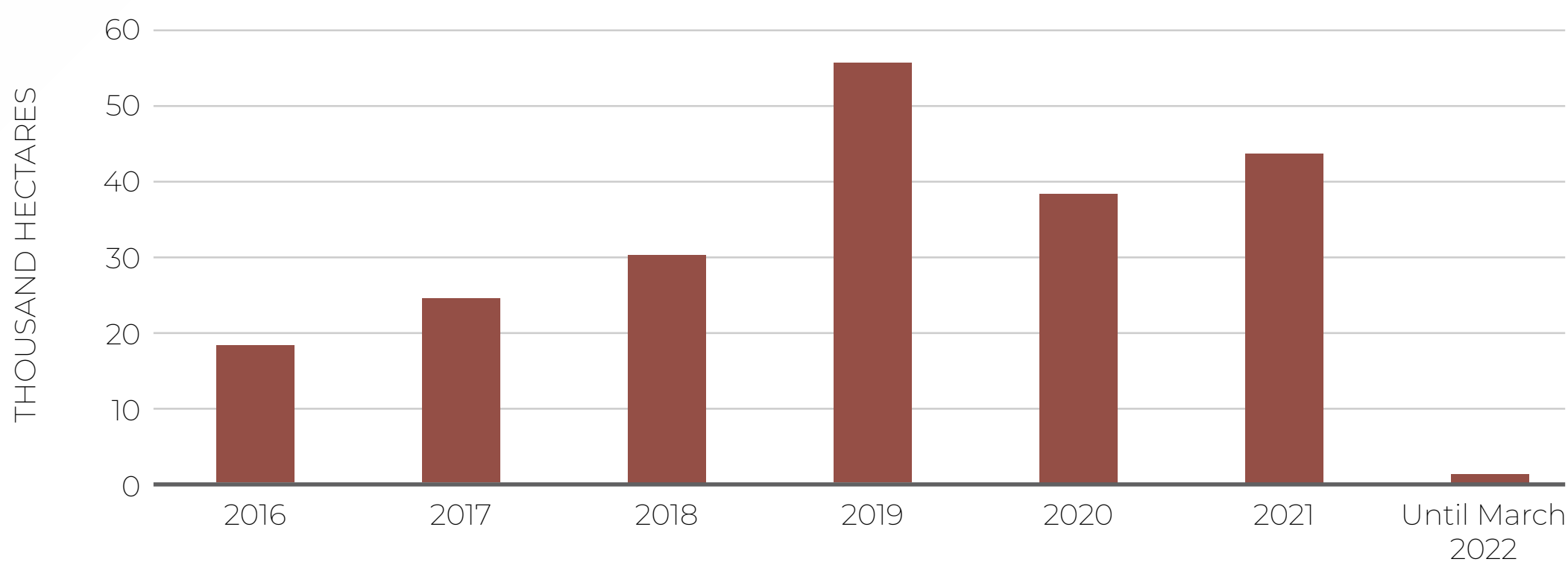
also compared DETER deforestation alerts in indigenous territories between 2016 and March 2022.



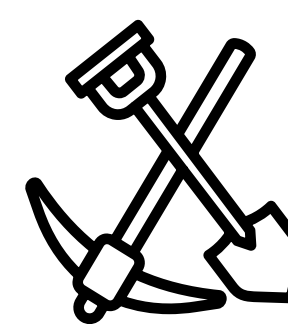
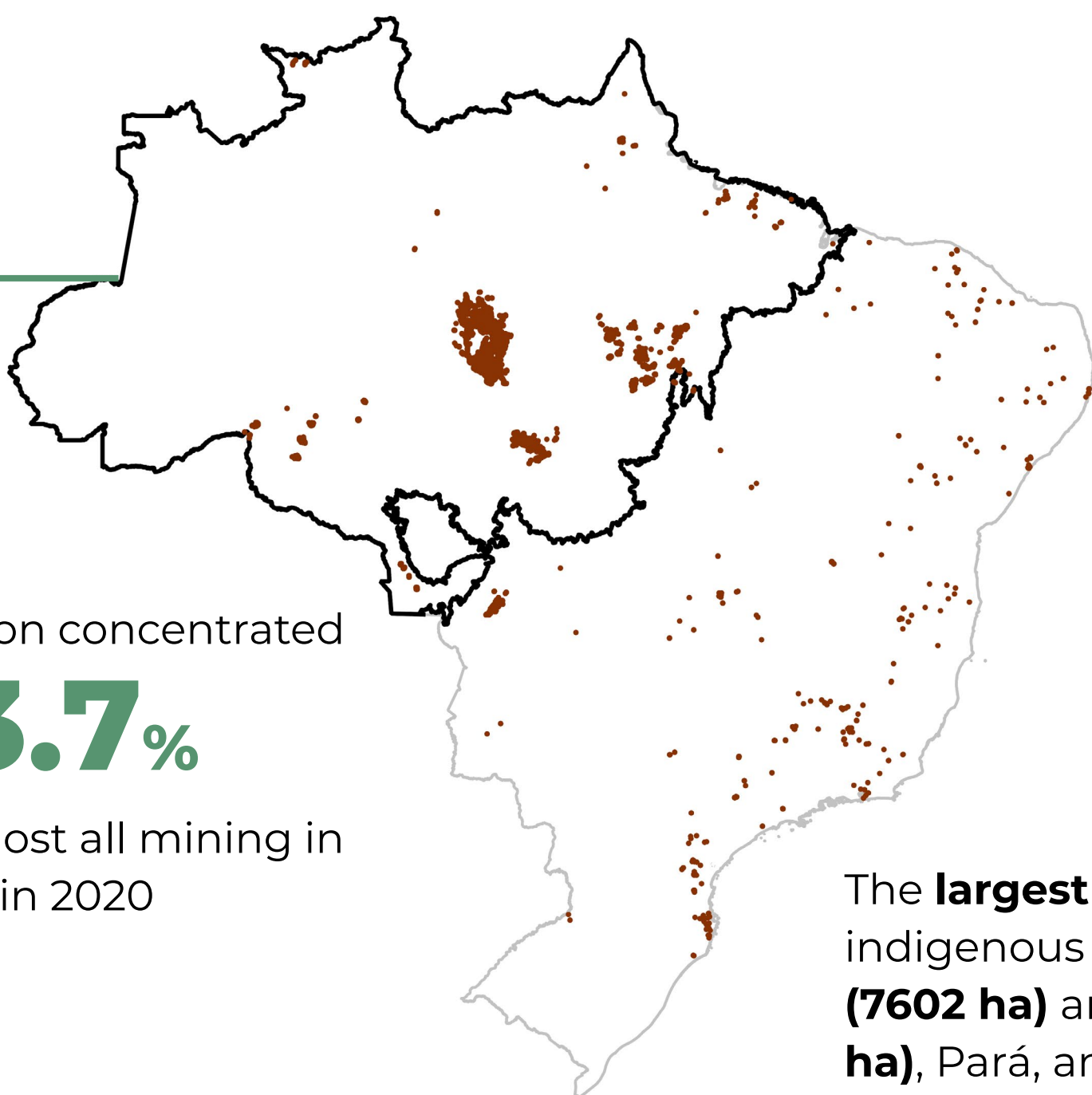
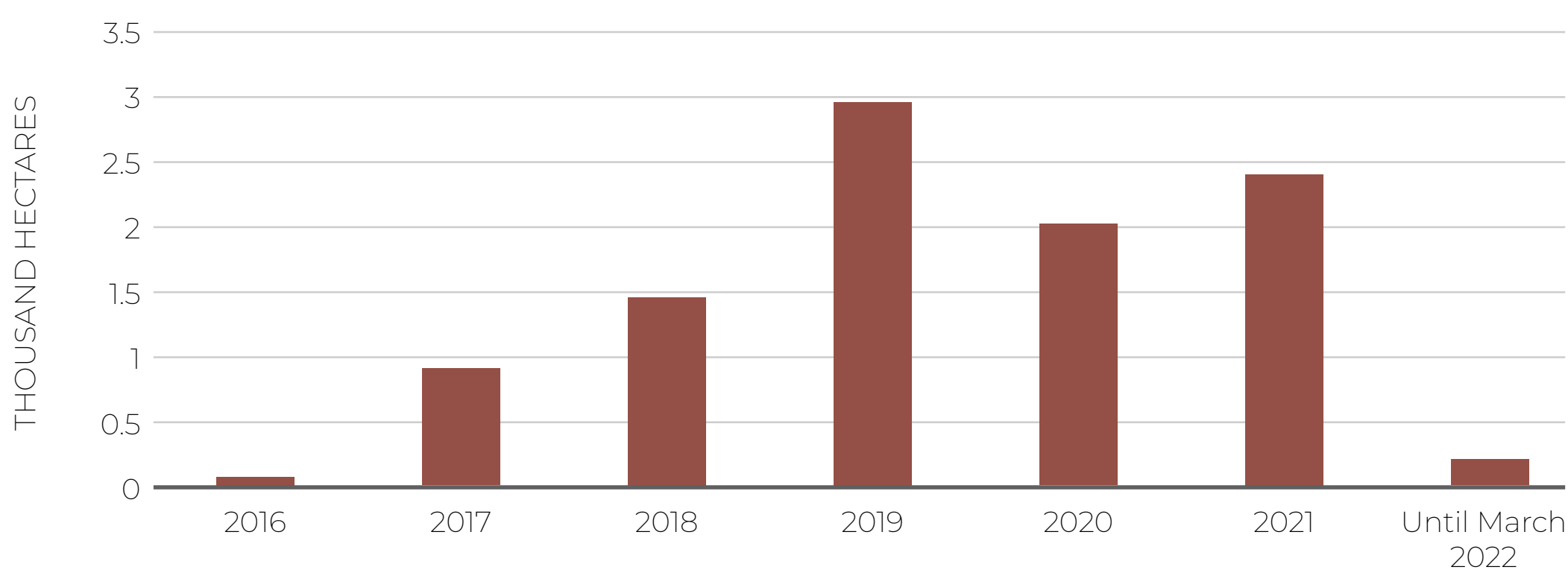
The numbers show successive jumps, **especially in the last three years** - both in general and deforestation for mining.



Deforestation within ILs (indigenous lands) per year in the Amazon (Source: DETER/INPE)



Mining deforestation within ILs (indigenous lands) per year in the Amazon (Source: DETER/INPE)



According to the mapping of mining areas by MapBiomias, from 2010 to 2020, **the space occupied by mining** within indigenous lands **grew**

495%

Amazon concentrated **93.7%** of almost all mining in Brazil in 2020

The **largest areas** of mining in indigenous lands are in **Kayapó (7602 ha)** and **Munduruku (1592 ha)**, Pará, and **Yanomami (414 ha)**, in Amazonas and Roraima.

About MapBiomias

The multi-institutional initiative involves universities, NGOs, and technology companies, focusing on monitoring changes in land cover and use in Brazil to seek natural resource conservation and sustainable management to combat climate change.

Today, this platform is the most complete, updated, and detailed spatial database of land use in a country available in the world. All MapBiomias data, maps, methods, and codes are publicly and free of charge on the initiative's website: mapbiomas.org