



MIGHTY EARTH



RAPID RESPONSE

Soy & Cattle Report

Summary of 2019 Reports
February 2020



Prepared with

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Executive Summary

In 2019, the nine Rapid Response reports and the Rapid Response Special Report on Fires included 125 cases covering a total of 151,100 hectares (ha) of native vegetation clearance in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes. This report summarizes the 2019 Rapid Response cases of deforestation and fire alerts within 10 municipalities in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes.

Part 1 begins with an overview of all Rapid Response cases within the Amazon last year, then focuses on five municipalities that we deemed to be hotspots due to their high number of Rapid Response cases and/or their high amount of native vegetation clearance. Four out of five of these municipalities are in Mato Grosso, while the fifth is in Pará. In general, most of the Rapid Response cases within the Amazon have been in Mato Grosso, underlining the fact that this state continues to be a frontier for deforestation and agribusiness expansion.

Part 2 follows the format of part 1 but is focused on Rapid Response cases within the Cerrado. This section begins with an overview of all Rapid Response cases within the Cerrado last year, then focuses on five hotspot municipalities. Three of these municipalities are in Bahia, one is in Piauí, and one is in Maranhão – states that collectively makeup the “Matopiba” region, where most agribusiness is expanding within the Cerrado.

The Rapid Response reports are based on a selection of native vegetation clearing cases in the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes. Selection criteria include the analysis of deforestation alerts data from DETER (System for Monitoring Deforestation on Real Time) and PRODES (Program for Deforestation Calculation), fire alerts from NASA and available information on commodities’ supply chains. All cases were visually confirmed through online monitoring platforms such as the Sentinel-hub ([EO browser](#)) and [Global Forest Watch](#).

Rapid Response cases in Amazon and Cerrado biomes in 2019

Number of cases and hectares of native vegetation cleared per report and biome

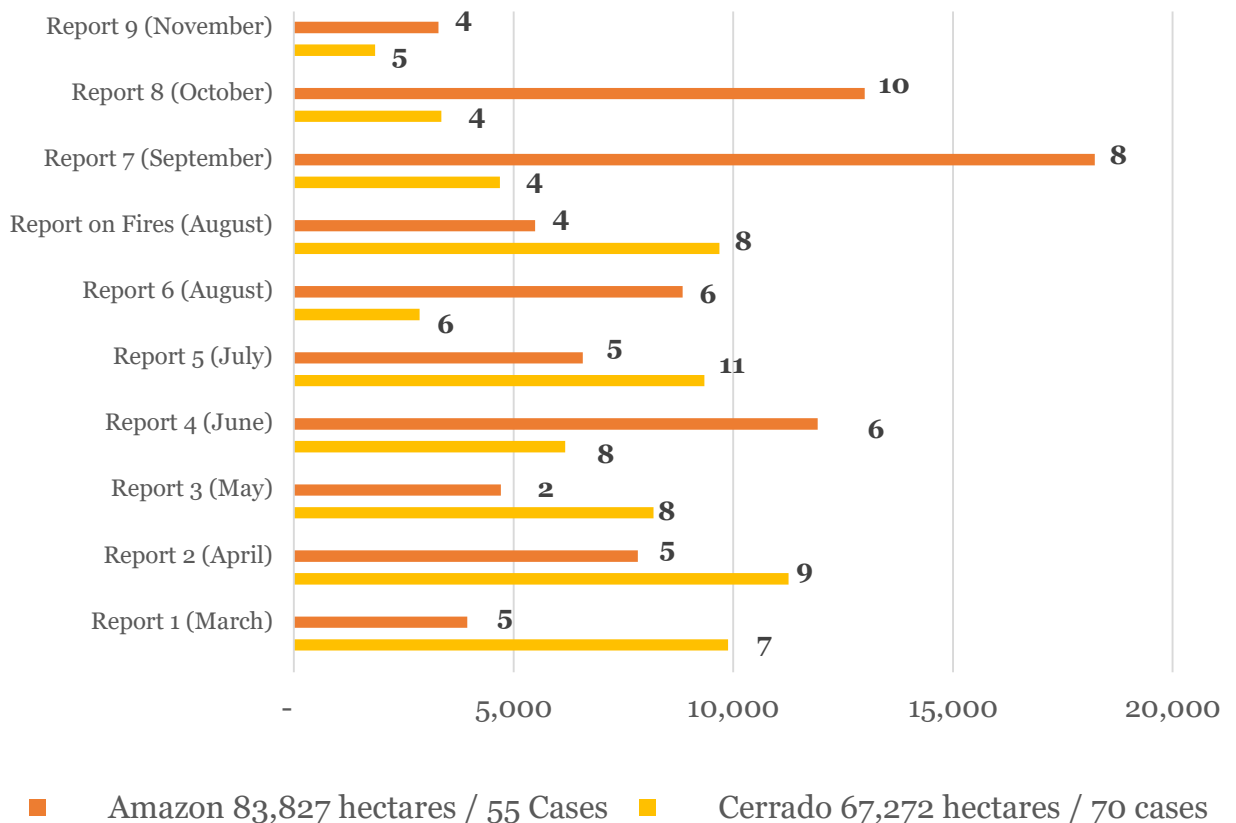
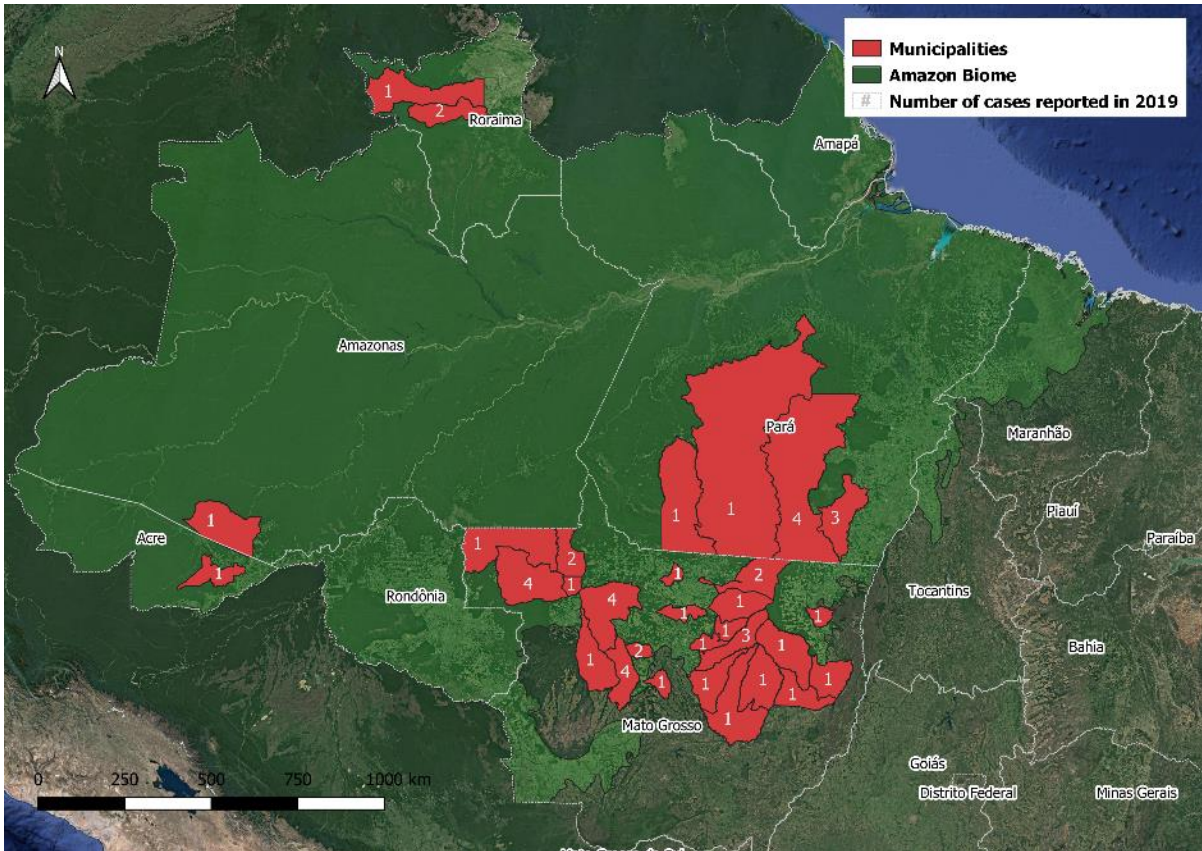


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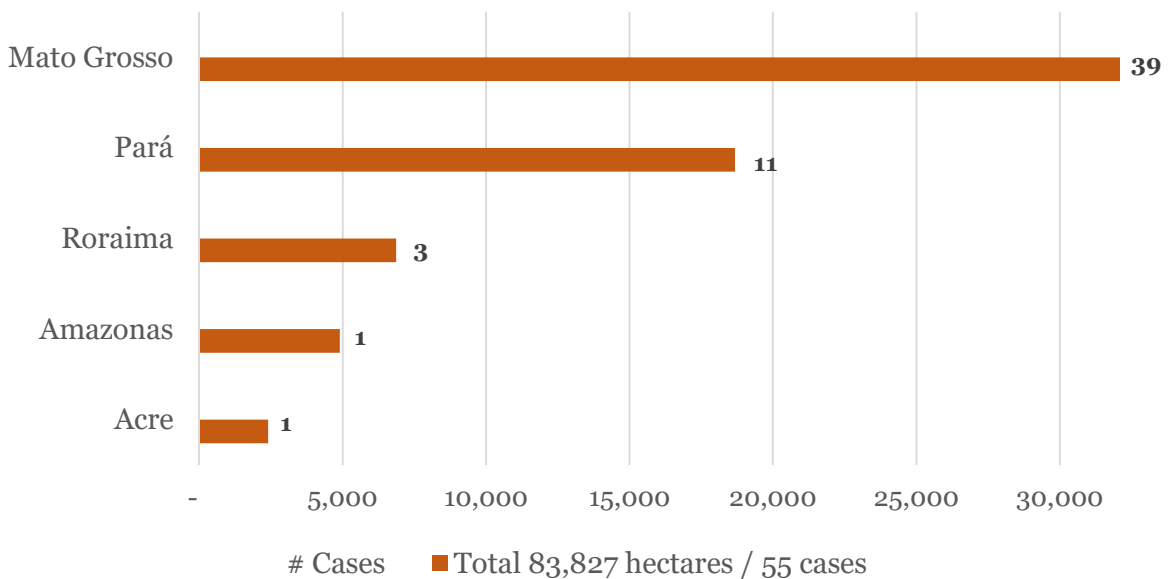
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Location of municipalities and number of cases included in Rapid Response reports in the Amazon biome in 2019



Rapid Response cases in Amazon biome in 2019

Number of cases per state and hectares of confirmed native vegetation clearance



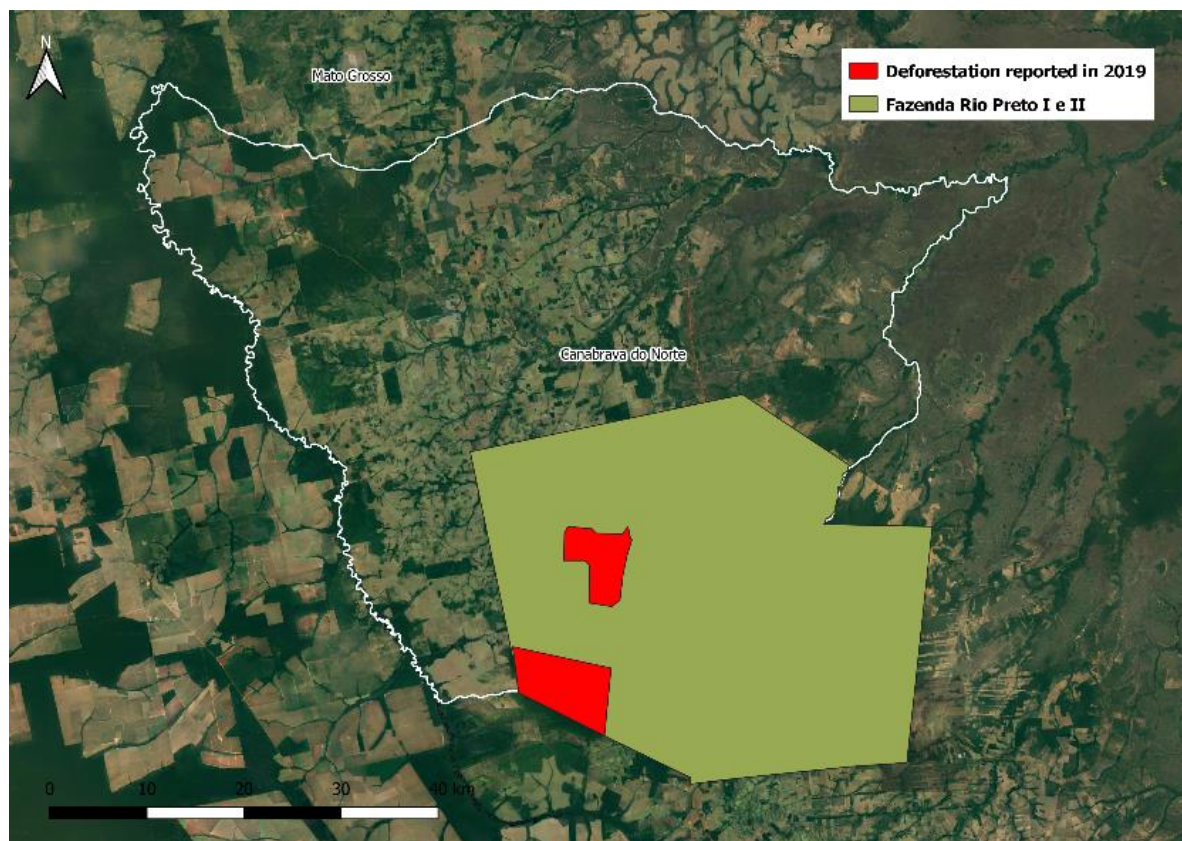
Summary table: Municipalities, number of cases and ha of native vegetation clearance included in Rapid Response reports in the Amazon biome in 2019

Amazon biome		
State / Municipality	# Cases	Hectares
Mato Grosso	39	50,965
Canabrava do Norte	1	9,570
Ribeirão Cascalheira	1	6,322
Juara	4	4,106
Aripuanã	4	3,167
Cotriguaçu	2	2,980
Querência	1	2,882
Itanhangá	2	2,405
Feliz Natal	4	2,727
Colniza	1	2,286
Itaúba	1	1,807
Nova Maringá	5	3,441
Peixoto de Azevedo	2	1,486
Santa Carmem	1	1,375
Canarana	1	1,145
Marcelândia	1	969
Paranatinga	1	919
Gaúcha do Norte	1	860
Brasnorte	1	743
Nova Ubiratã	1	602
Juruena	1	343
Lucas do Rio Verde	1	283
Carlinda	1	280
União do Sul	1	267
Pará	11	18,677
Cumaru do Norte	3	5,868
São Félix do Xingu	5	4,467
Novo Progresso	2	7,864
Altamira	1	478
Roraima	3	6,872
Alto Alegre	1	6,265
Mucajaí	2	607
Amazonas	1	4,904
Boca do Acre	1	4,904
Acre	1	2,409
Rio Branco	1	2,409
Grand Total	55	83,827

Rapid Response processed a total of 50,887 deforestation alerts and 198,701 fires alerts in 2019 in the Amazon biome. Rapid Response built 55 cases from those alerts covering a total of 83,827 hectares of native vegetation clearance that was visually confirmed. For this summary report, we selected five municipalities where most of the reported deforestation occurred. For this selection we considered amount of confirmed native vegetation clearance, geographical location, number of cases, and links to either soy or cattle supply chains.

This report presents a summary of the cases in:

- Canabrava do Norte (Mato Grosso)
- Ribeirão Cascalheira (Mato Grosso)
- Juara (Mato Grosso)
- Feliz Natal (Mato Grosso)
- Cumaru do Norte (Pará)



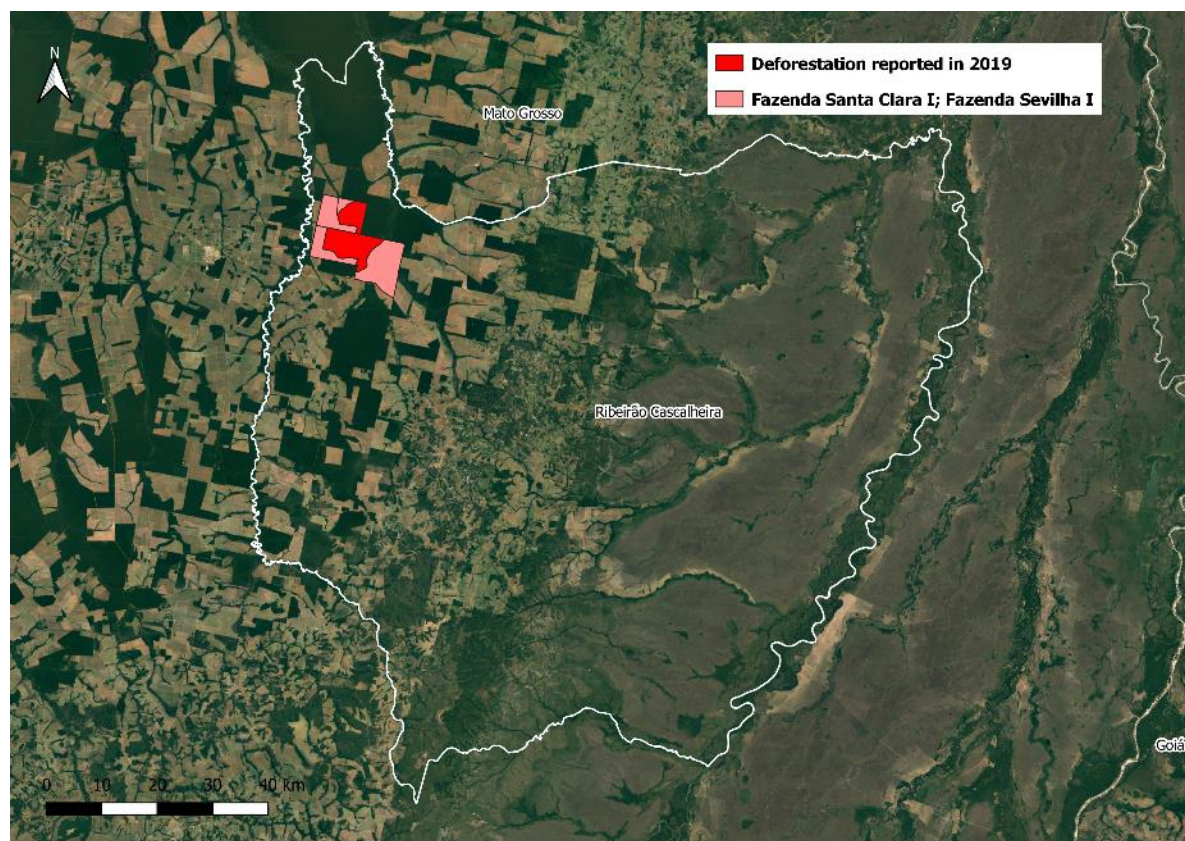
Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Rio Preto I e II	143,853	Report 7	9,570	Aug 04, 2019 - Sep 21, 2019	Indirect supply to JBS in Confrea (2019) through Fazenda Três Cores (Confresa) and to Minerva in Palmeiras de Goiás (2018) through Fazenda Califórnia Confinamento (Turvânia)

JBS by far dominates the meat processing market in Canabrava do Norte, accounting for nearly 90 percent of the municipality’s beef exports in 2017. About half of Canabrava do Norte’s beef is exported to China, while other destinations include Egypt, Iran, and Russia.¹

As of January 2020, there were 34 embargoes in place within the municipality.²

1. Trase, www.trase.earth

2. Ibama



Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Santa Clara I; Fazenda Sevilha I	16,663	Report 4	6,322	Oct 16, 2017 - July 12, 2019	Cargill confirmed that they purchased from this farm at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 4, and they stated that they “will review further if future negotiations takes [sic] place.”

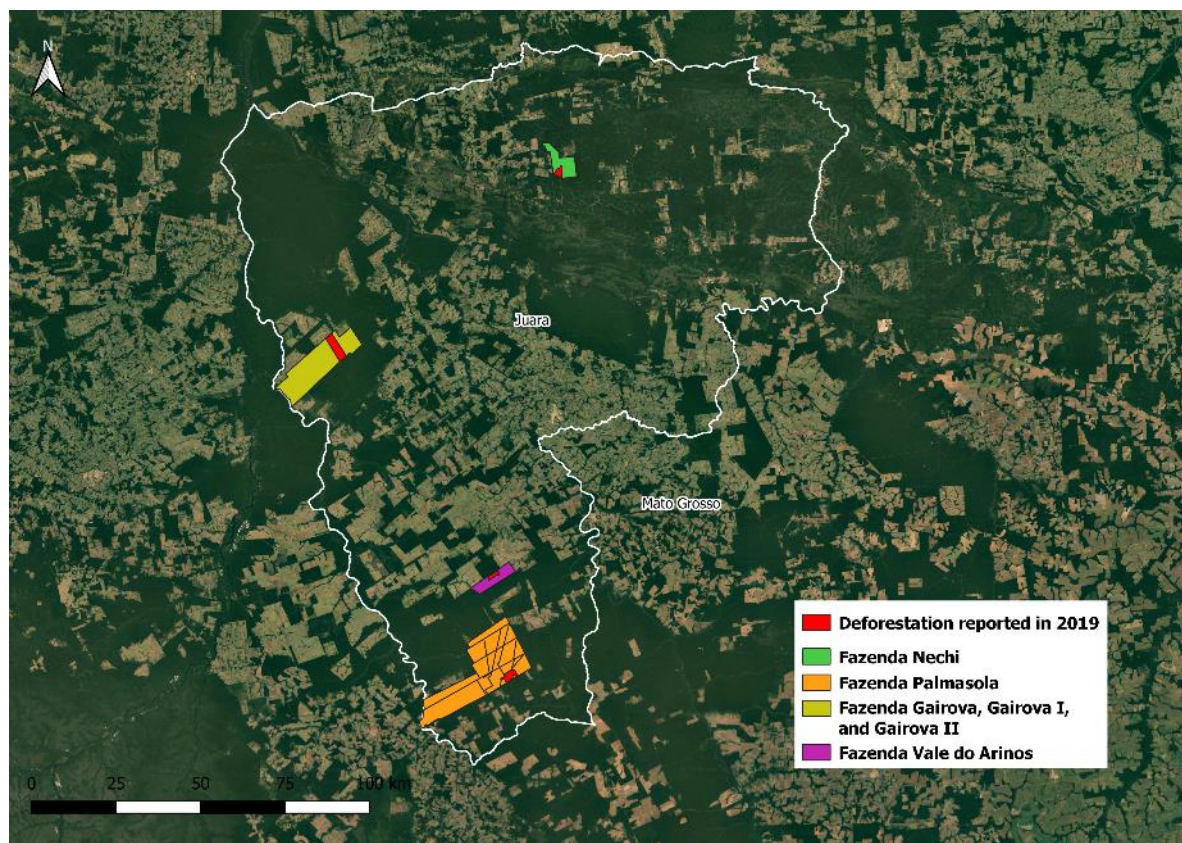
More than 270,00 tons of soy were produced in Ribeirão Cascalheira in 2017, and most of this soy remained in Brazil. China is the second largest importer of soy from this municipality, accounting for more than 30 percent of the soy volume traded.¹

Numerous slaughterhouses source cattle from this municipality, although JBS accounts for about 90 percent of the trade volume.¹

As of January 2020, there were 82 embargoes within this municipality, and 14 environmental fines were incurred in 2019.²

1. Trase, www.trase.earth

2. Ibama



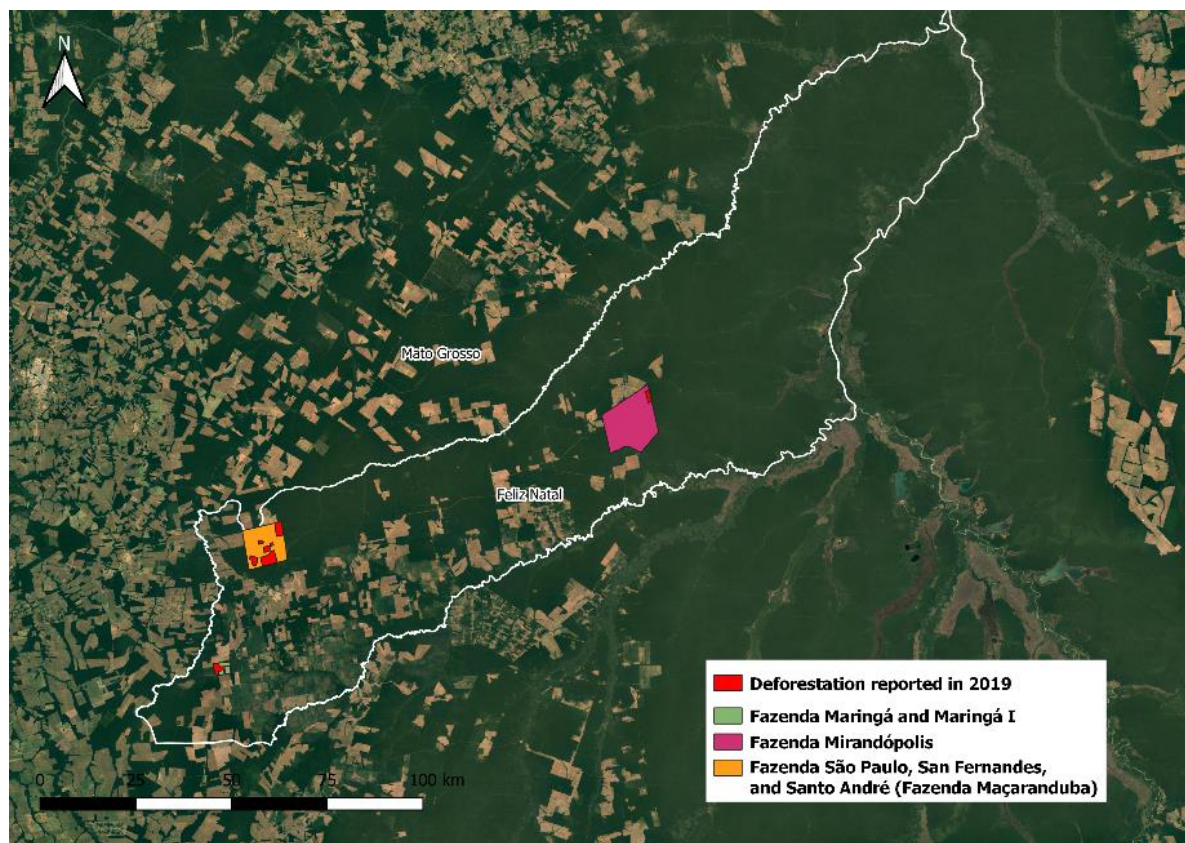
Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Nechi	5,321	Report 1	628	Uncertain	-
Fazenda Palmasola	39,744	Report 4	910	May 23, 2019 - July 04, 2019	-
Fazenda Gairova, Gairova I, and Gairova II	22,003	Report 5	2,013	Jul 08, 2019 - Aug 13, 2019	-
Fazenda Vale do Arinos	4,290	Report 8	555	Aug 03, 2019 - Sep 02, 2019	Supplied cattle to another three farms in Juara and to a slaughterhouse in Porto dos Gaúchos (MT) between 2018 and 2019

Juara is home to the largest number of cattle out of any municipality in Mato Grosso.¹ JBS and Marfrig together account for 80 percent of cattle trade in Juara, and Minerva accounts for another approximately 8 percent.²

The pattern of deforestation in Juara reflects the typical succession of logging, cattle grazing, then annual crops (such as corn and soy). First, the forest is degraded by logging, and then the open areas created by timber harvesting are further cleared for cattle grazing. Finally, former cattle grazing areas are converted to crop production.^{3,4,5}

As of January 2020, there were 207 embargoes within this municipality, and 17 environmental fines, mainly linked to logging companies, were incurred in 2019.⁶

- <https://www.showdenoticias.com.br/noticia/juara-e-regiao/acrimat-em-acao-na-cao-na-capital-do-boi-juara-tem-o-maior-rebanho-de-mato-grosso>
- Trase, www.trase.earth
- http://www.acessenoticias.com.br/juara/id-401595/o_fim_do_setor_florestal_em_mato_grosso_e_o_desemprego_com_a_paralizacao_de_madeiras
- <http://www.portaldoarinos.com.br/noticias/conteudo/visite-e-conheca-juara-terra-de-oportunidades-e-investimentos-pecuaria-e-agricola-no-vale-do-arinos/27362>
- http://www.acessenoticias.com.br/economia/id-634894/juara_registra_crescimento_economico_no_agronegocio
- Ibama



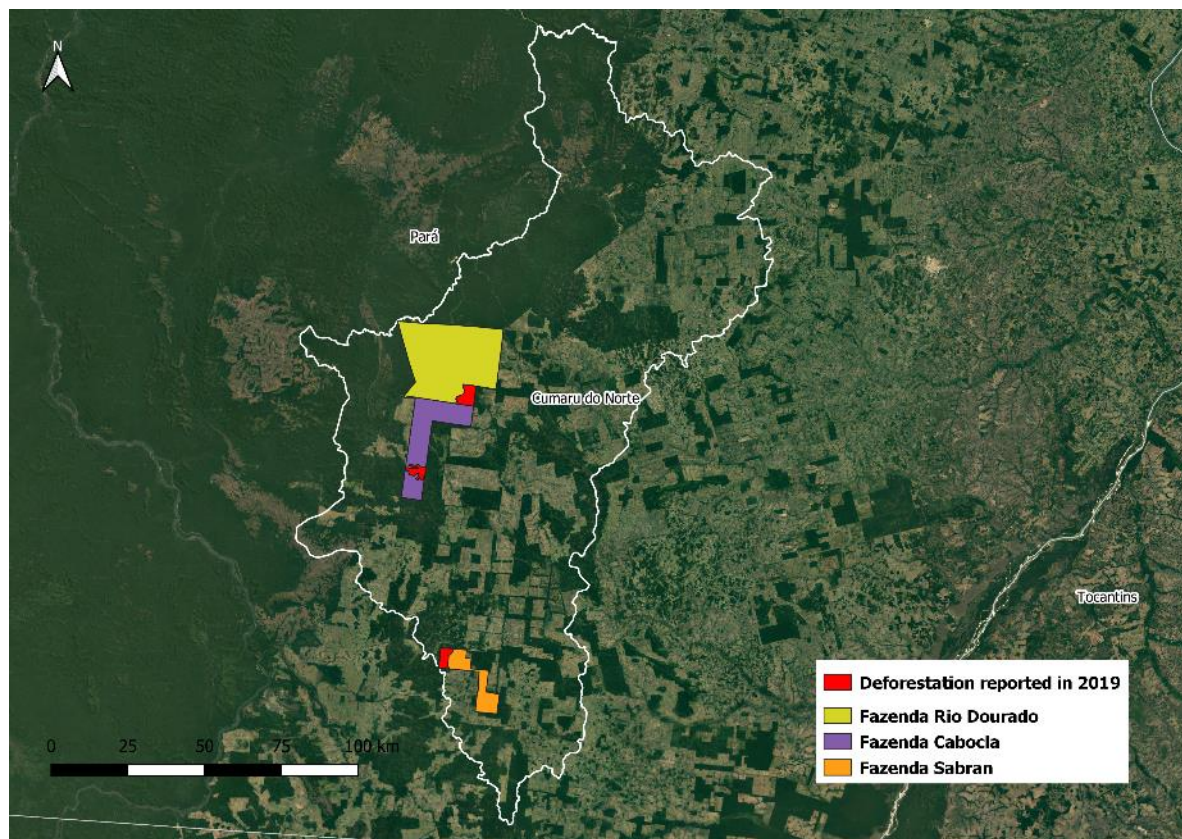
Farm Name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Maringá and Maringá I	2,200	Report 2	632	Jan 15, 2019 – Apr 21, 2019	-
Fazenda Mirandópolis	12,510	Report 2 & Fire Report	324	Mar 16, 2019 – May 20, 2019	-
Fazenda São Paulo, San Fernandes, and Santo André (Fazenda Maçaranduba)	11,096	Report 6	1,447	June 06, 2019 - Sept 19, 2019	-

JBS accounts for 75 percent of the cattle trade in Feliz Natal, while Bunge and COFCO together account for about 30 percent of the soy trade.¹

As of January 2020, there were 228 embargoes within this municipality, and 21 environmental fines were incurred in 2019. In 2018, there were 53 cases of environmental fines totalling BRL 21,603,211.²

1. Trase, www.trase.earth

2. Ibama



Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Rio Dourado	73,286	Report 7	2,414	Aug 02, 2019 - Sep 21, 2019	Indirectly supplied cattle to a JBS plant in Redenção (2019) through Fazenda Morada do Boi (Cumaru do Norte). Under investigation by ADM.
Fazenda Cabocla	30,811	Report 7	1,365	Aug 02, 2019 - Sep 21, 2019	Directly supplied cattle to JBS plants in Redenção (2019) and in Santana do Araguaia (2019). Under investigation by ADM.
Fazenda Sabran	13,692	Report 8	2,089	Aug 22, 2019 - Sep 21, 2019	Directly supplied cattle to a JBS plant in Redenção (PA) in 2019

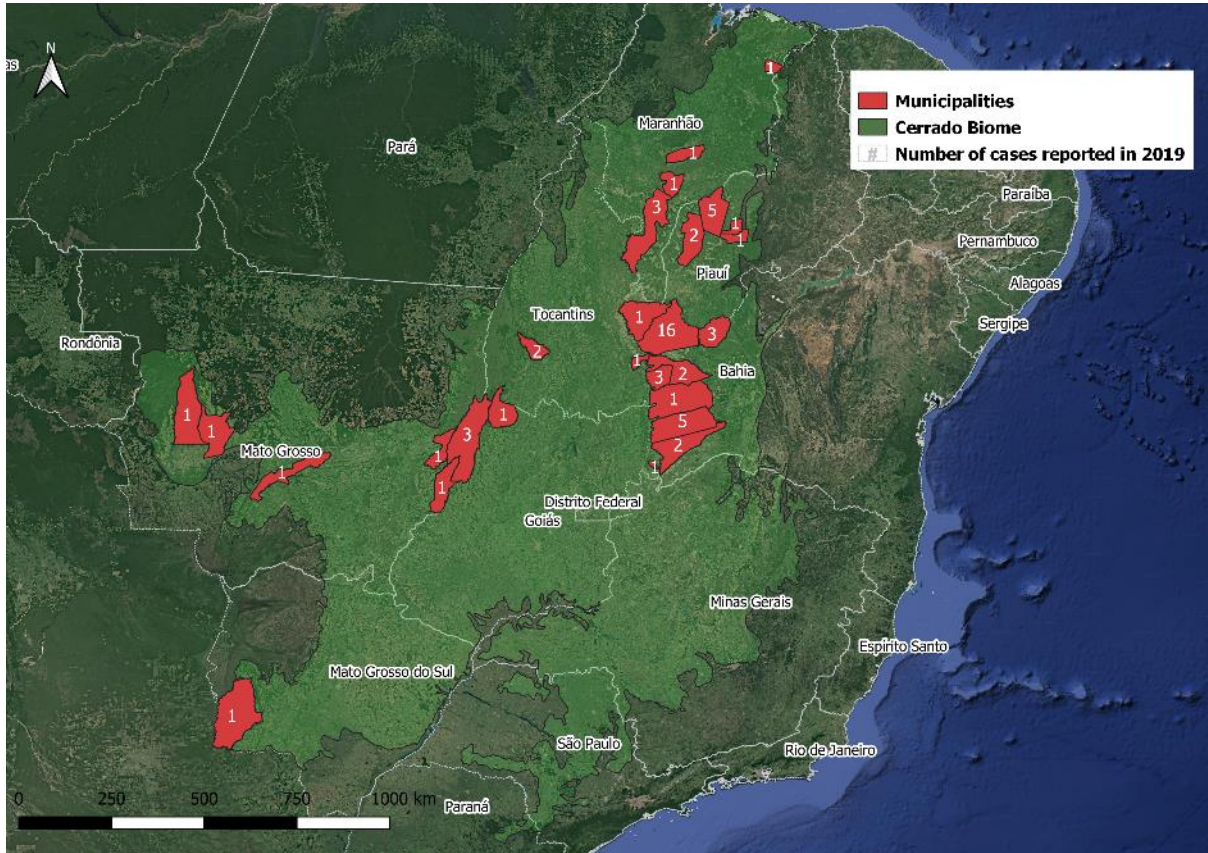
The two top traders of soy in Cumaru do Norte are ABC Industria and Agrex, and China imports more than 70 percent of the soy traded in this municipality. JBS accounts for more than 60 percent of the cattle traded in Cumaru do Norte.¹

As of January 2020, there were 139 embargoes in Cumaru do Norte.² Recent agrarian conflicts in the municipality include one Indigenous land conflict involving 907 people in 2016-2017, and one conflict involving 400 families in 2018.

1. Trase, www.trase.earth

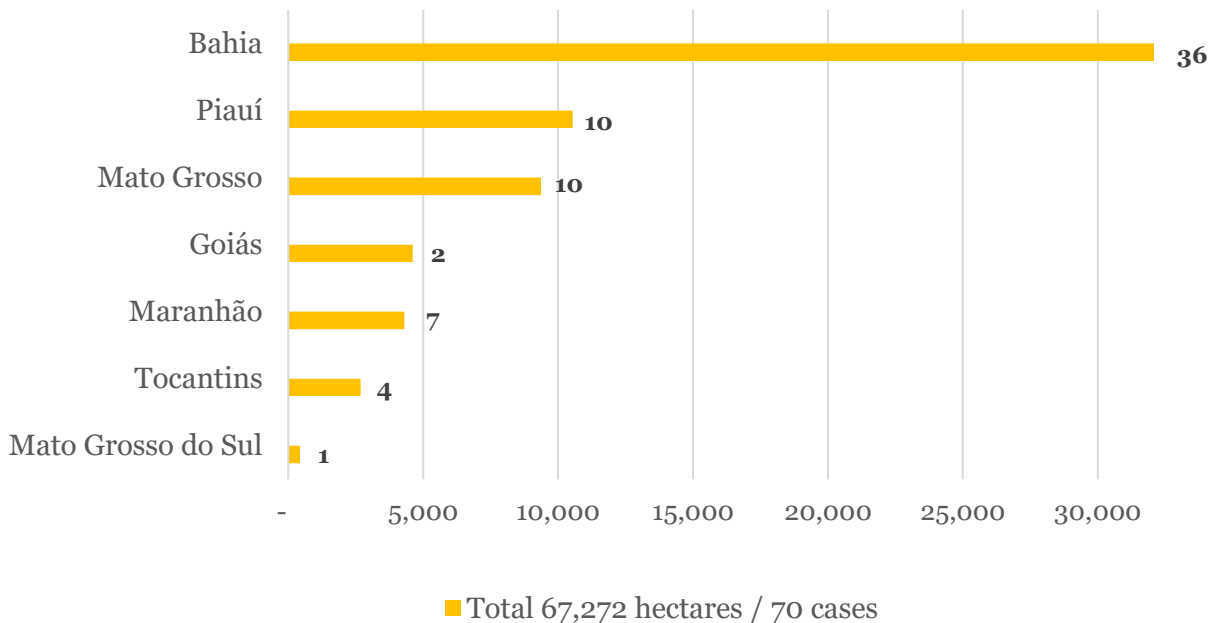
2. Ibama

Location of municipalities and number of cases included in Rapid Response reports in Cerrado biome in 2019



Rapid Response cases in Cerrado biome in 2019

Number of cases per state and hectares of confirmed native vegetation clearance



Summary table: Municipalities, number of cases and ha of native vegetation clearance included in Rapid Response reports in the Cerrado biome in 2019

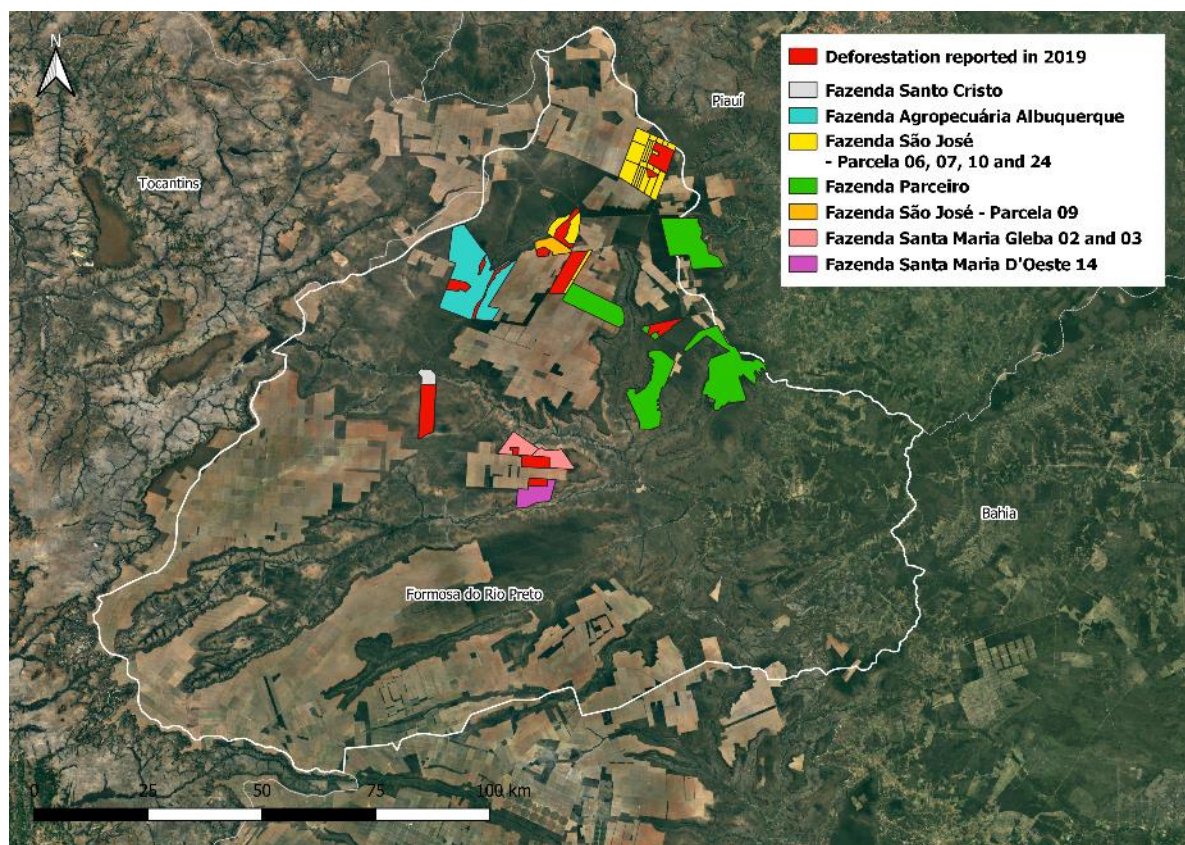
Cerrado biome		
State / Municipality	Hectares	# Cases
Bahia	35,329	36
Formosa do Rio Preto	19,651	18
Correntina	6,087	6
Luís Eduardo Magalhães	4,934	4
Santa Rita de Cássia	2,046	3
Jaborandi	1,604	2
Barreiras	879	2
São Desidério	128	1
Piauí	10,545	10
Uruçuí	7,520	6
Baixa Grande do Ribeiro	1,422	2
Manoel Emídio	1,034	1
Alvorada do Gurguéia	569	1
Mato Grosso	9,370	10
Rosário Oeste	2,722	1
Cocalinho	3,433	4
Nova Nazaré	1,586	2
Campo Novo do Parecis	710	1
Sapezal	508	1
Araguaiana	411	1
Goiás	4,613	2
São Miguel do Araguaia	2,835	1
Damianópolis	1,778	1
Maranhão	4,303	7
Balsas	2,704	4
Buriti	724	1
Fernando Falcão	543	1
São Raimundo das Mangabeiras	332	1
Tocantins	2,675	4
Dueré	1,188	2
Mateiros	1,030	1
Novo Jardim	457	1
Mato Grosso do Sul	437	1
Porto Murtinho	437	1
Grand Total	67,272	70

Rapid Response processed a total of 13,389 deforestation alerts and 92,546 fires alerts in 2019 in the Cerrado biome. Rapid Response built 70 cases from those alerts covering a total of 67,272 ha of native vegetation clearance that was visually confirmed. For this summary report we selected five municipalities where most of the reported deforestation occurred. For this selection we considered amount of confirmed native vegetation clearance, geographical location, number of cases, and links to either soy or cattle supply chains.

In the following pages we present a summary of the cases in:

- Formosa do Rio Preto (Bahia)
- Correntina (Bahia)
- Luís Eduardo Magalhães (Bahia)
- Uruçuí (Piauí)
- Balsas (Maranhão)

1. Formosa do Rio Preto (Bahia)



Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Santo Cristo	4,983	Report 1	3,180	Jul, 2018 - Mar, 2019	-
		Report 5	657	May 20, 2019 - Jul 18, 2019	
		Report 2	989	Mar 25, 2019 - May 11, 2019	Cargill confirmed that they purchased from this farm at the time of publication of Rapid Response reports 2, 3, and 6, and they stated that they “will review further if future negotiations takes [sic] place.”
Fazenda Agropecuária Albuquerque	19,640	Report 3 & Fire Report	837 (& 837)	Apr 16, 2019 - Jun 08, 2019	
		Report 6	136	Jun 05, 2019 - Sep 09, 2019	
Fazenda São José - Parcela 24	51,133	Report 2	1,702	Mar 10, 2019 - May 09, 2019	-
		Report 4	1,431	May 13, 2019 - Jul 14, 2019	
		Report 5	52	Jul 12, 2019 - Aug 20, 2019	
Fazenda Parceiro	27,556	Report 2	1,355	Mar 07, 2019 - May 05, 2019	ALZ Grãos and Cargill confirmed that they purchased from this farm at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 2.
Fazenda São José - Parcela 09	2,311	Report 3	445	Apr 25, 2019 - Jun 07, 2019	-
Fazenda São José - Parcela 10	3,887	Report 3 & Fire Report	1,611 (& 1,611)	Apr 06, 2019 - Jun 06, 2019	-
Fazenda São José - Parcela 07	2,552	Report 4	1,031	May 19, 2019 - Jul 14, 2019	-
		Report 5	957	Jul 14, 2019 - Aug 14, 2019	-
Fazenda São José - Parcela 06	1,300	Report 4	203	May 19, 2019 - July 14, 2019	-
Fazenda Santa Maria Gleba 02 and 03	6,627	Report 7	1,954	Aug 03, 2019 – Oct 12, 2019	-
Fazenda Santa Maria D'Oeste 14	3,967	Report 7	663	Aug 18, 2019 – Oct 12, 2019	Linked farm Fazenda Santa Maria, also in Formosa do Rio Preto, supplied soy to Bunge in 2017

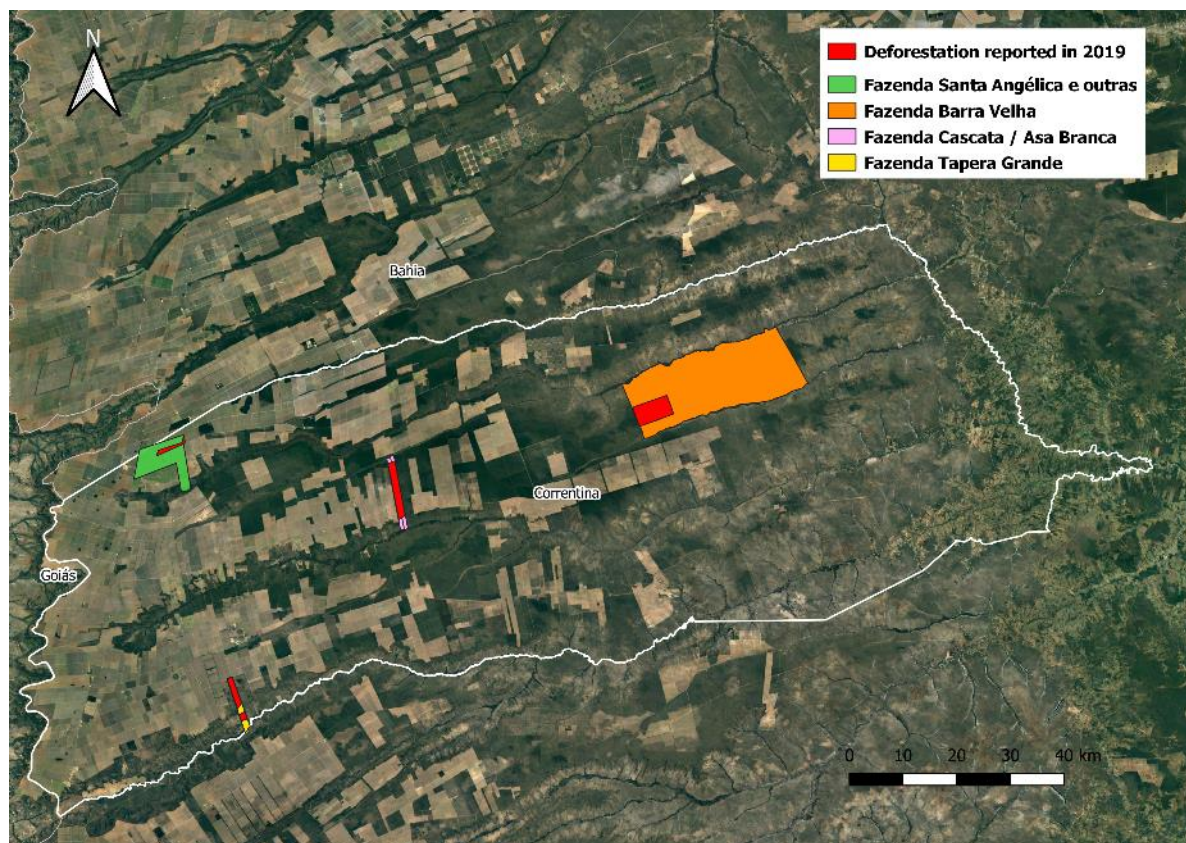
Formosa do Rio Preto is one of the Soft Commodities Forum's priority municipalities.¹

There are two major land-grabbing cases within Formosa do Rio Preto: one associated with JJF Holding de Investimentos e Participações, and one estate named Agronegócio Estrondo. Bunge and Cargill source soy from silos located within both conflict areas, while ALZ Grãos only has infrastructure within the JJF Holding estate. These traders face greater risk of being associated with deforestation due to their sourcing from within these areas linked to land-grabbing.^{2,3}

There have been additional land conflicts within Formosa do Rio Preto in previous years, including five conflicts in 2016 involving 101 families, two in 2017 involving 395 families, and six in 2018 involving 115 families.⁴

As of January 2020, there were 51 embargoed areas within this municipality.⁵

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1. The Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) works to advance sustainability in the soy sector, and its member traders are ADM, Bunge, Cargill, COFCO, Glencore Agriculture, and Louis Dreyfus. In collaboration with Proforest, the SCF has selected 25 priority municipalities within the Cerrado where native vegetation has recently been converted to soy and where at least two member traders have infrastructure. (Soft Commodities Forum, <https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Food-and-Nature/Food-Land-Use/Soft-Commodities-Forum>)
 2. Chain Reaction Research. (2019, November 4). "JJF Holding Land-Grabbing Case Intensifies Soy Traders' Exposure to Cerrado Deforestation." <https://chainreactionresearch.com/report/jjf-holding-land-grabbing-case-intensifies-soy-traders-exposure-to-cerrado-deforestation/>
 3. Written by Lucy Jordan, published by Greenpeace. (2019, December 12). "Soy traders going 'deforestation-free' still fuelling destruction of Brazil's Cerrado." <https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2019/12/04/brazil-cerrado-soy-bunge-cargill/>
 4. Comissão Pastoral da Terra
 5. Ibama



Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Santa Angélica e outras	5,695	Report 1	385	Jan 22, 2019 - Mar 07, 2019	Cargill confirmed that they purchased from two other farms of the same owner, but not this specific property, at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 1.
Fazenda Barra Velha	38,354	Report 1	1,947	Mar 01, 2018 - Apr 14, 2019	COFCO confirmed that they purchased from another farm of the same owner, but not this specific property, at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 3.
		Report 3	568	Apr 14, 2019 - May 01, 2019	
Fazenda Cascata / Fazenda Asa Branca	2,035	Report 1	1,519	Dec 16, 2018 - Mar 13, 2019	-
Fazenda Tapera Grande	1,239	Report 2 & Fire Report	834 (& 834)	Mar 15, 2019 - May 10, 2019	ALZ Grãos confirmed that they purchased from another farm of the same owner, but not this specific property, at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 2.

Correntina is one of the Soft Commodities Forum's priority municipalities.¹

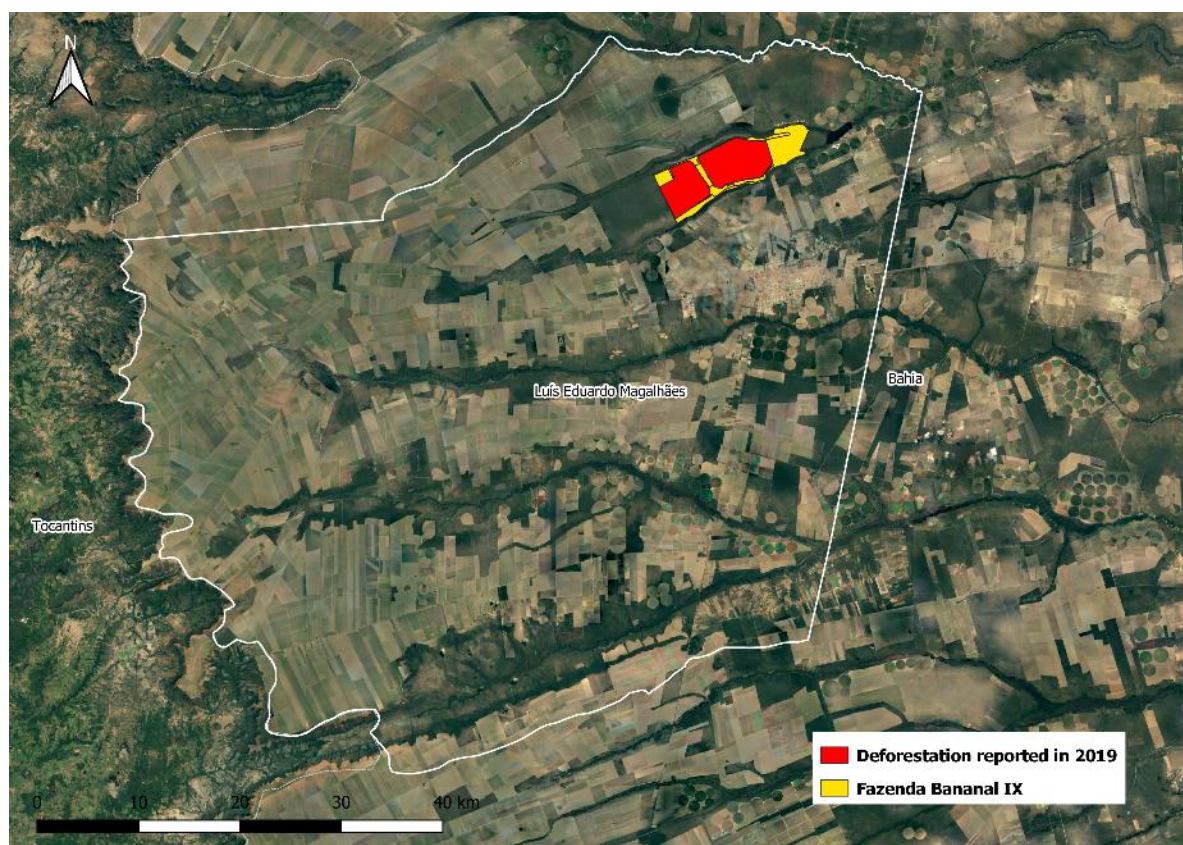
Brazil's largest water conflict in recent history took place in Correntina, and Grupo Mizote, the owner of Fazenda Barra Velha (listed on the previous page and included in Rapid Response reports 1 and 3), was among the main players.^{2,3} COFCO purchases from at least one farm owned by Grupo Mizote.

There were 16 social conflicts in Correntina in 2017 involving at least 1,140 families and three in 2018 involving 145 families.⁴

A significant case of deforestation within Correntina which took place before the Rapid Response: Soy and Cattle reports began is that of BrasilAgro's Fazenda Chaparral. Between October and November 2018, BrasilAgro cleared 1,194 ha of native vegetation on this property, and this destruction comes after 12,672 ha had already been cleared between 2012-2017.⁵ Amaggi, Bunge, and Cargill all purchased from BrasilAgro in 2018, but it is not known whether they continue to source from this company.⁶

As of January 2020, there were 24 embargoes within this municipality.⁷

1. The Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) works to advance sustainability in the soy sector, and its member traders are ADM, Bunge, Cargill, COFCO, Glencore Agriculture, and Louis Dreyfus. In collaboration with Proforest, the SCF has selected 25 priority municipalities within the Cerrado where native vegetation has recently been converted to soy and where at least two member traders have infrastructure. (Soft Commodities Forum, <https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Food-and-Nature/Food-Land-Use/Soft-Commodities-Forum>)
2. <https://outraspalavras.net/outrasmidias/correntina-as-guerras-da-agua-chegam-ao-brasil/>
3. <http://mapadeconflitos.ensp.fiocruz.br/?conflito=ba-comunidades-tradicionais-de-correntina-lutam-por-direito-a-agua-e-sobrevivencia>
4. Comissão Pastoral da Terra
5. Chain Reaction Research. (2018, December 13). "The Chain: BrasilAgro Moves Forward with Deforestation at Chaparral." <https://chainreactionresearch.com/the-chain-brasilagro-moves-forward-with-deforestation-at-chaparral/>
6. http://www.brasil-agro.com/brasilagro2011/web/download_arquivos.asp?id_arquivo=35548CB4-DA7E-4C4A-9F53-E40B977178F9
7. Ibama



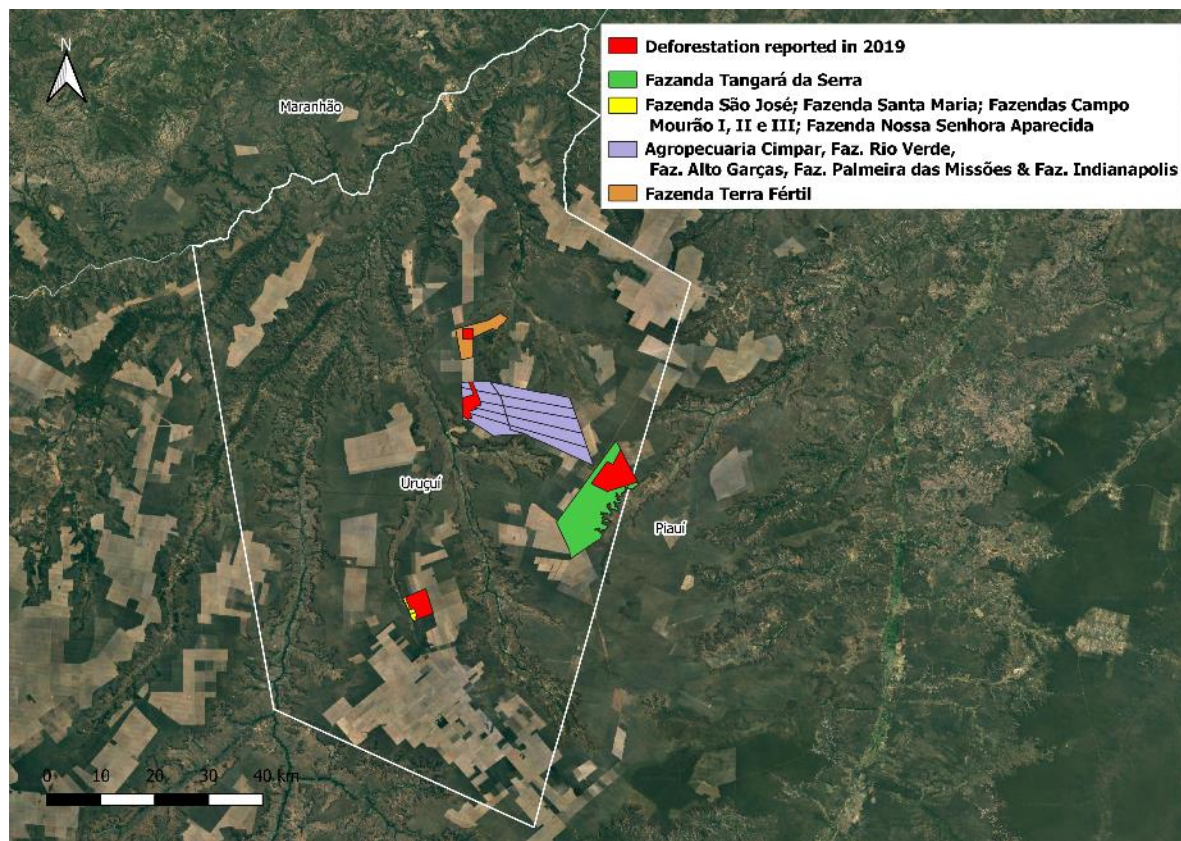
Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Bananal IX	6,586	Report 1	1,632	Jan 15, 2019 - April 14, 2019	In response to Rapid Response report 1, Cargill wrote, “No negotiation with this producer; however, we have purchased soy from a farmer who rents on this property.” In response to reports 4 and 6, Cargill wrote, “We didn’t find any indication of illegal activity nor deforestation before the negotiation happened. We will review the situation if future negotiations takes [sic] place.”
		Report 4 & Fire Report	1,155 (& 1,155)	Apr 15, 2019 - July 13, 2019	
		Report 6	992	Jul 14, 2019 - Sep 14, 2019	

In the 1980s, Luis Eduardo Magalhães, informally known as Mimoso do Oeste, was the focal point of agribusiness expansion in the western part of Bahia state. The land tenure process was marked by illegal land grabbing and removal of local communities, together with reported poisoning of the main sources of water in the region as part of a strategy to force local communities leaving their lands.¹

COFCO, ADM, and Bunge collectively account for nearly 75 percent of the soy trade in Luis Eduardo Magalhães. JBS accounts for more than half of the beef trade, while Minerva and Marfrig makeup another 30 percent.²

As of January 2020, there were 24 embargoes in this municipality.³

1. Comissão Pastoral da Terra, <https://www.cptnacional.org.br/index.php/quem-somos/-historico/12-noticias/conflitos/492-comunidade-tradicional-da-bahia-ameacada-pela-grilagem-ganha-premio-odair-firmino>
2. Trase, www.trase.earth
3. Ibama



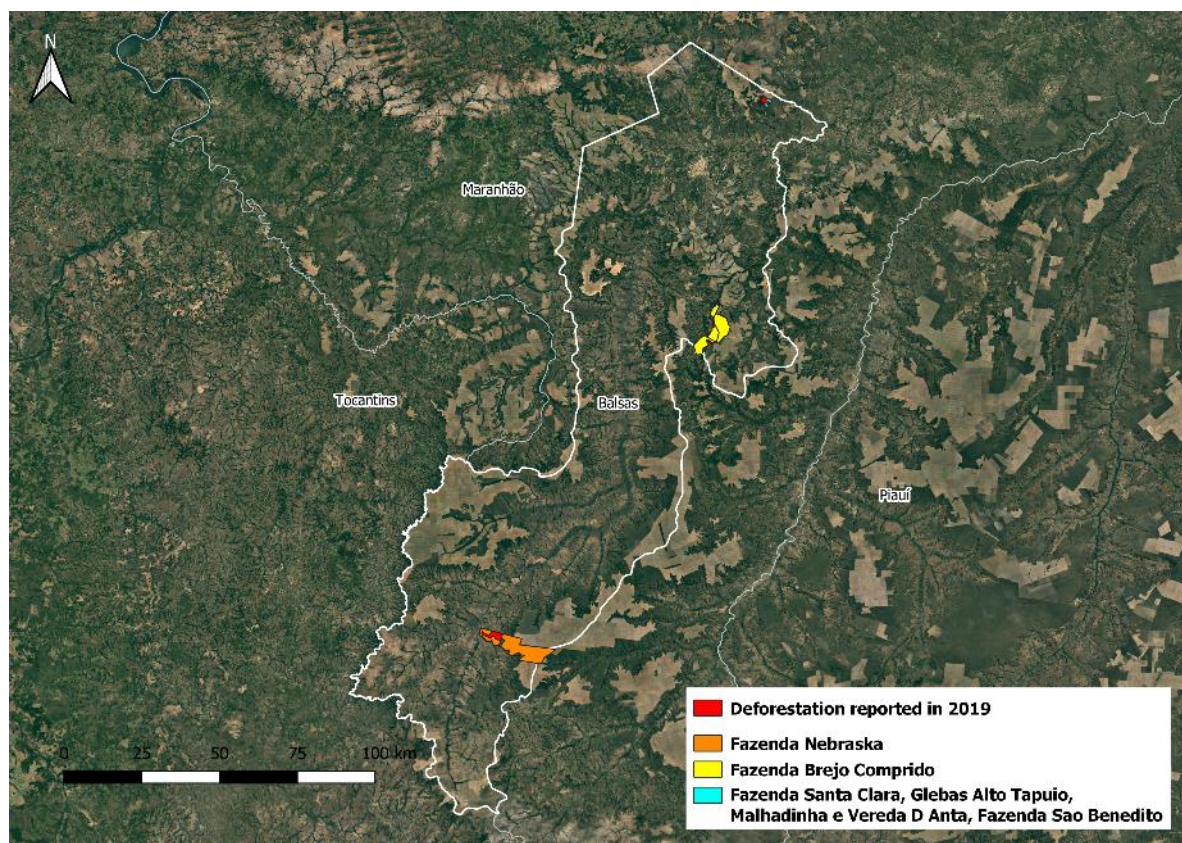
Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Tangará da Serra	13,772	Report 2	2,237	Mar 03, 2019 - May 09, 2019	In response to Rapid Response report 2, Cargill confirmed that they “have business with this farm, but not with this farmer.”
Fazenda São José; Fazenda Santa Maria; Fazendas Campo Mourão I, II e III; Fazenda Nossa Senhora Aparecida	2,056	Report 2	1,751	Mar 10, 2019 - May 12, 2019	-
Agropecuária Cimpar; Fazenda Rio Verde; Fazenda Alto Garças; Fazenda Palmeira das Missões; Fazenda Indianópolis	20,357	Report 4 & Fire Report	901 (& 1,787)	May 20, 2019 - July 29, 2019	Past customers of the family that owns this collection of farms include Bunge Alimentos, Noble Brasil, Nidera Sementes/COFCO International, Truman Brazilian Trading, and Vida Grãos
Fazenda Terra Fértil	3,029	Report 2	401	April 1, 2019 - April 25, 2019	-

Uruçuí is one of the Soft Commodities Forum’s priority municipalities.¹ Most of this municipality is dedicated to annual crops, including soy, with just a little more than 200 ha left to pasture.²

Uruçuí has a history of land-grabbing, with nine properties totalling 61,851 ha under investigation in 2012.³

As of January 2020, there was 1 embargo within this municipality, and eight environmental fines were incurred in 2019.⁴

1. The Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) works to advance sustainability in the soy sector, and its member traders are ADM, Bunge, Cargill, COFCO, Glencore Agriculture, and Louis Dreyfus. In collaboration with Proforest, the SCF has selected 25 priority municipalities within the Cerrado where native vegetation has recently been converted to soy and where at least two member traders have infrastructure. (Soft Commodities Forum, <https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Food-and-Nature/Food-Land-Use/Soft-Commodities-Forum>)
2. MapBiomias
3. <https://www.conjur.com.br/2012-dez-28/piaui-3504-mil-hectares-indicio-grilagem-segundo-incra>
4. Ibama



Farm name	Farm area (ha)	Report number	Deforestation reported	Period of deforestation	Supply chain details
Fazenda Nebraska	9,983	Report 2 & Fire Report	954	Jan 18, 2019 - May 13, 2019	<p>Cargill confirmed that they purchased from this farm at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 2, and they stated that they “will review further if future negotiations takes [sic] place.”</p> <p>Bunge confirmed that they had a “partial commercial relationship in the last harvest season” with this farm at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 2.</p>
Fazenda Brejo Comprido	7,058	Report 4	414	May 12, 2019 - Jul 14, 2019	<p>Cargill confirmed that they purchased from this farm at the time of publication of Rapid Response report 4, and they stated that they “will review further if future negotiations takes [sic] place.”</p>
Fazenda Santa Clara, Glebas Alto Tapuio, Malhadinha e Vereda D Anta, Fazenda Sao Benedito	794	Report 3	382	April 29, 2019 - May 09, 2019	-

Balsas is one of the Soft Commodities Forum's priority municipalities,¹ and it produces the most soy out of all the municipalities in Maranhão.²

Fazenda Nebraska is linked to Brookfield Agriculture Group, considered to be one of the main players involved with land-grabbing in Brazil.^{3,4} In general, agrarian conflicts within Balsas are linked to the expansion of soy plantations and threaten local communities' rights.⁵

As of January 2020, there were 47 embargoes within this municipality, and six environmental fines were incurred in 2019. There were an additional 12 environmental fines, totaling BRL 9,544,500, incurred in 2018.⁶

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2. Trase, www.trase.earth
3. Rapid Response report 2, http://www.mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapid-Response_Soy-and-Cattle_Report-2.pdf
4. Chain Reaction Research. (December 2018). "Foreign Farmland Investors in Brazil Linked to 423,000 Hectares of Deforestation." <https://chainreactionresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Foreign-Farmland-Investors-in-Brazil-Linked-to-423000-Hectares-of-Deforestation-2.pdf>
5. <http://www.seer.ufu.br/index.php/campoterritorio/article/view/45295>
6. Ibama

Glossary

Deforestation and land clearance - Any land use change already classified as loss of native vegetation by deforestation alert systems (e.g. Prodes, DETER)

Agrarian conflicts - Include conflicts on land tenure, for natural resources (water, forests), slave labor, other crimes, and human right issues

Embargoed areas - Areas where any kind of activity is suspended or not authorized by the Federal Environmental Agency (IBAMA) due to environmental degradation or irregularity

Environmental fines - List of environmental infractions that resulted in fines addressed to the owner of the property where the crimes were found

Forest Code protected areas - Areas defined by the Brazilian Forest Code that have mandatory conservation status in private properties. *Legal Reserves* [80% (Amazonia biome), 35% (Cerrado biome inside Legal Amazon), 20% other areas] and *Permanent Preservation Areas (APP)* linked to water and soil conservation (close to river bases, wetlands, slopes, and high hills). The Legal Reserve and APP areas considered in this report are those self-declared within the Environmental Register System “Cadastro Ambiental Rural – CAR”. In some cases, the CAR was also used to find information on ownership because even if it is a self-declared document, sometimes, it provides the most recent information on the probable ownership of a property.

Illegal deforestation - Any deforestation event happening without an authorization of the state or federal environmental agency or those that are inside a Legal Reserve or a Permanent Preservation Area (APP)

Natural Reserves - Officially recognized Natural Reserves areas according to the National System of Natural Reserves (SNUC – Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação). The SNUC determines who administrates the area - federal, state or local government, or private owner -, and how the natural resources may be used by whom in each of the natural reserves’ categories.

Indigenous lands - Lands under FUNAI (Nacional Foundation for Indigenous People) administration defined as a heritage right of local Indigenous populations where any activity not linked to these groups are not allowed.

Priority for Biodiversity conservation - Brazilian Ministry of Environment (MMA) study listing the Biodiversity hotspots in Brazil and the priority of actions for biodiversity conservation in these areas.

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