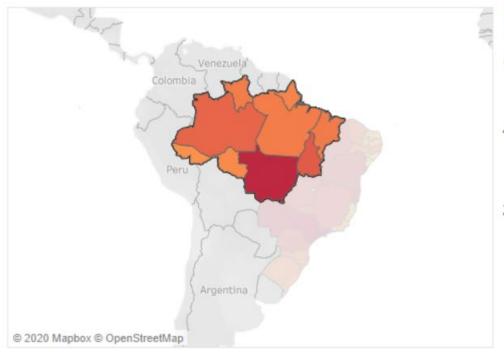
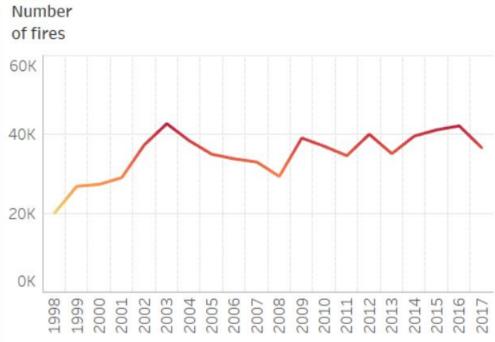


Occurrence of wildfires in Brazil in the period 1998-2017

Wildfires occur all over Brazil. A closer look at the **Amazonas region** (northern part of the country) reveals that the combined 9 states have a high frequency of cases, considering that this region is just forest.

An increasing trend of wildfires occurrence is observed for the whole country over the years. A steep increase in the number of fires is observed up to 2003, and then the trend decreases steadily until 2008.

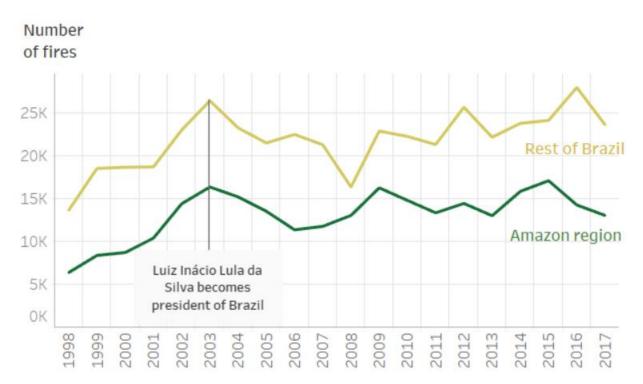




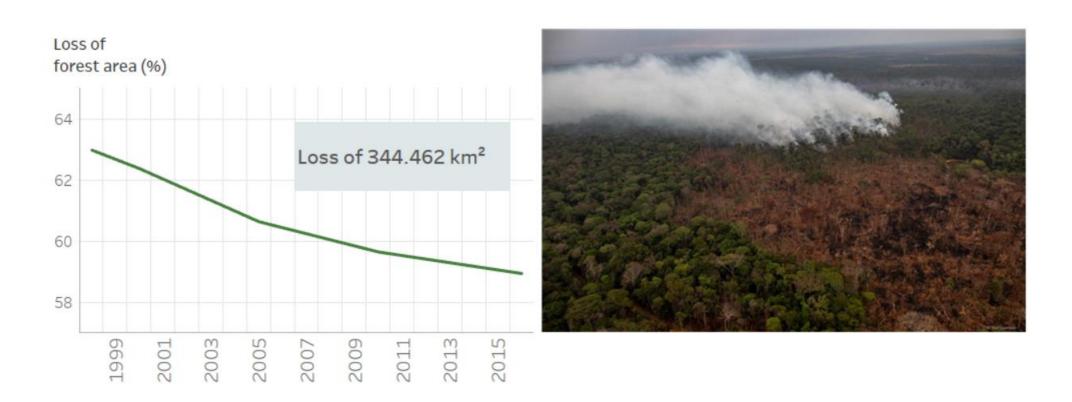
Environmental laws: wishful thinking?

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva promised to take action to tackle global warming. He pledged to reduce deforestation by 80% by 2020. This might explain the decrease in number of wildfires in the period 2003-2005.

However, an increase in the number of fires in the Amazon region from 2005 onwards reveals that the implementation of policies over the years did not have an impact in the deforestation in the country over the years.

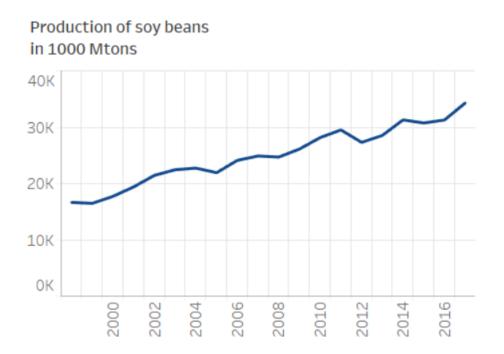


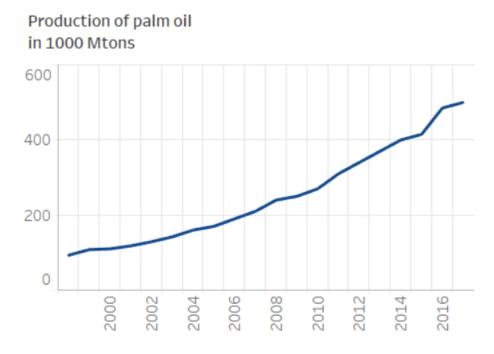
The deforestation data reveals that the total forest area loss in Brazil from 1998 to 2017 **amounts to almost the size of Germany**!



Environmental protection vs. commodities demand

The decrease in forest area is correlated to the increase in agricultural activities due to the high demand for soy, palm oil and cattle, which are harvested in the amazonas region. The production of these commodities has hiked steadily in the last 20 years.





Climate change is pushing the balance

Climate factors may have an impact in the occurrence of wildfires as well. The temperature in Brazil has been increasing slightly whereas the overall level of rain has decreased slightly over the years. These observations are in line with the alarming effects of climate change, which may account to occurrence of fires in addition to deforestation for agricultural purposes.

