

# World losing area of forest the size of the UK each year, report finds

**Chance of ending deforestation by 2030 seems lower than when pledge was made five years ago**

**Deforestation: damage goes far beyond Amazon**

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A deforested area of the Amazon in Pará state, Brazil. The global rate of tree loss is 26m hectares a year. Photograph: João Laet/AFP/Getty Images

An area of forest the size of the UK is being lost every year around the world, the vast majority of it tropical rainforest, with dire effects on the climate emergency and wildlife.

The rate of loss has reached 26m hectares (64m acres) a year, a report has found, having grown rapidly in the past five years despite pledges made by governments in 2014 to reverse deforestation and restore trees.

Charlotte Streck, a co-founder and the director of Climate Focus, the thinktank behind the report, said: “We need to keep our trees and we need to restore our forests. **Deforestation** has accelerated, despite the pledges that have been

made.”

The New York declaration on forests was **signed at the UN** in 2014, requiring countries to halve deforestation by 2020 and restore 150m hectares of deforested or degraded forest land.

But the rate of tree cover loss has gone up by 43% since the declaration was adopted, while the most valuable and **irreplaceable tropical primary forests** have been cut down at a rate of 4.3m hectares a year.

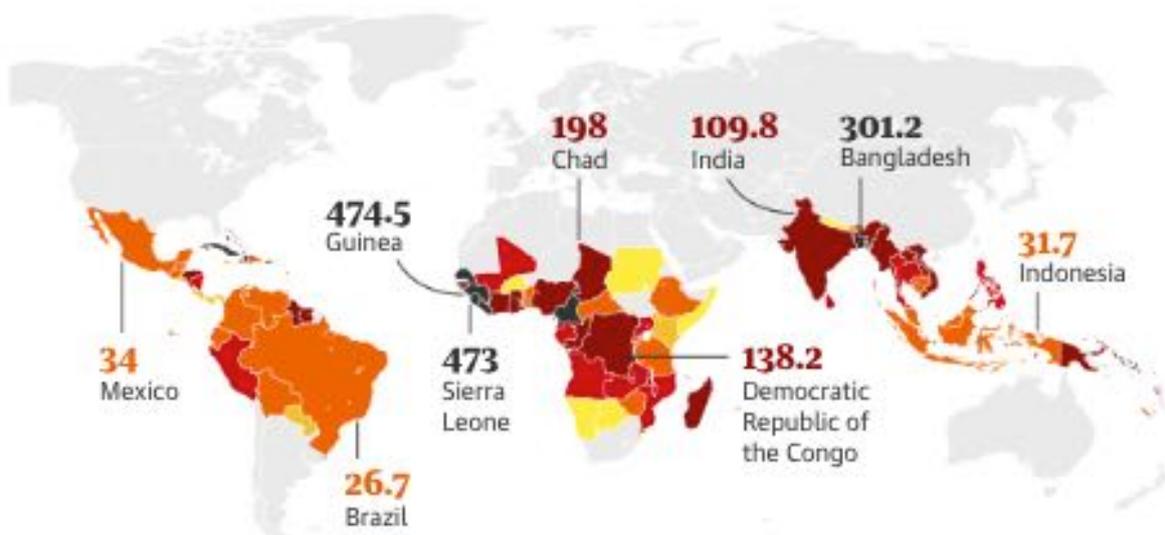
The ultimate goal of the declaration, to **halt deforestation by 2030** – potentially saving as much carbon as taking all the world’s cars off the roads – now looks further away than when the commitment was made.

In Latin America, south-east Asia, and Africa – the major tropical forest regions – the annual rate of tree cover loss increased markedly between 2014 and 2018, compared with 2001 to 2013. While the greatest losses by volume were in tropical Latin America, the greatest rate of increase was in Africa, where deforestation rates doubled from less than 2m hectares a year to more than 4m.

### **Some of the world’s worst recent deforestation has occurred in west and central Africa**

Change in average annual CO2 emissions from gross tree cover loss between 2002-13 and 2014-18

Legend: -100% to -50% (lightest yellow), -49 to 0 (yellow), 1 to 50 (orange), 51 to 100 (red-orange), 101 to 200 (red), Over 200 (darkest red)



Guardian graphic. Source: World Resources Institute analysis based on 2019 data from Global Forest Watch

The report uses data up to 2018 in most cases, so the figures do not include the impact of the most recent **burning in the Amazon**. The report's authors note that in June, deforestation rates in the Brazilian Amazon rose by 88% compared with the same month last year.

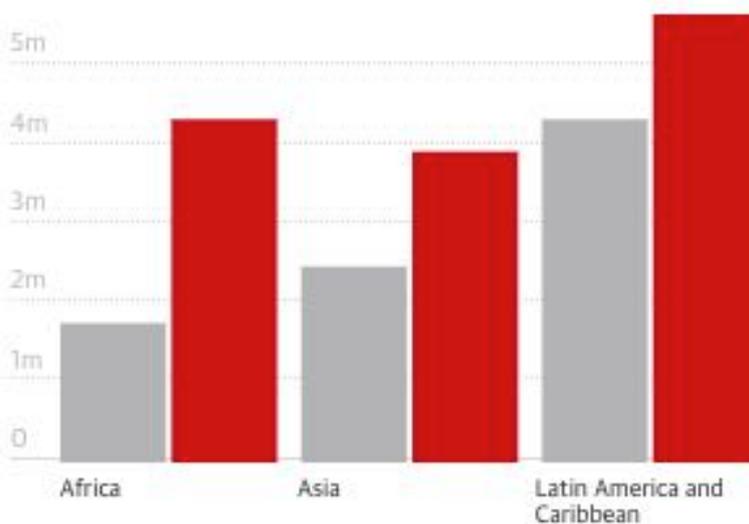
Streck warned the recent fires were a particular concern because, whereas in previous decades when the humid nature of the rainforest made it hard to burn, with the lush vegetation acting as an effective firebreak, global heating in recent years has dried out parts of the forest and made it easier to combust.

“The fires are coming at the beginning of the dry season, which is when you would have expected the forests to be at their wettest and hardest to burn,” she said. “This shows we could be entering into a feedback loop.”

### **Tropical deforestation has increased since the New York declaration on forests was signed in 2014**

Average annual tropical tree cover loss, million hectares

■ Before NYDF (2001-13) ■ After NYDF (2014-18)



Guardian graphic | Source: World Resources Institute analysis based on 2019 data from Global Forest Watch. Note: Tree cover loss calculated using a >25% tree cover density threshold. Improvements to methodology starting in 2011 may result in higher estimates of loss in 2011-18 compared with 2001-10

Feedback loops are **feared by climate scientists** because they amplify the effects of heating. In the case of forests, climate change dries out trees, making them more flammable, and increasing temperatures so they burn more easily, which

then contributes more carbon dioxide, which fuels heating.

Keeping existing forests standing, particularly in tropical regions, and restoring wooded areas that have been damaged, has long been recognised as one of the cheapest ways of tackling the climate crisis. The cost of preserving key forests globally has been estimated to be in the **tens of billions** of dollars a year, compared with the trillions needed to **shift to low-carbon infrastructure**.

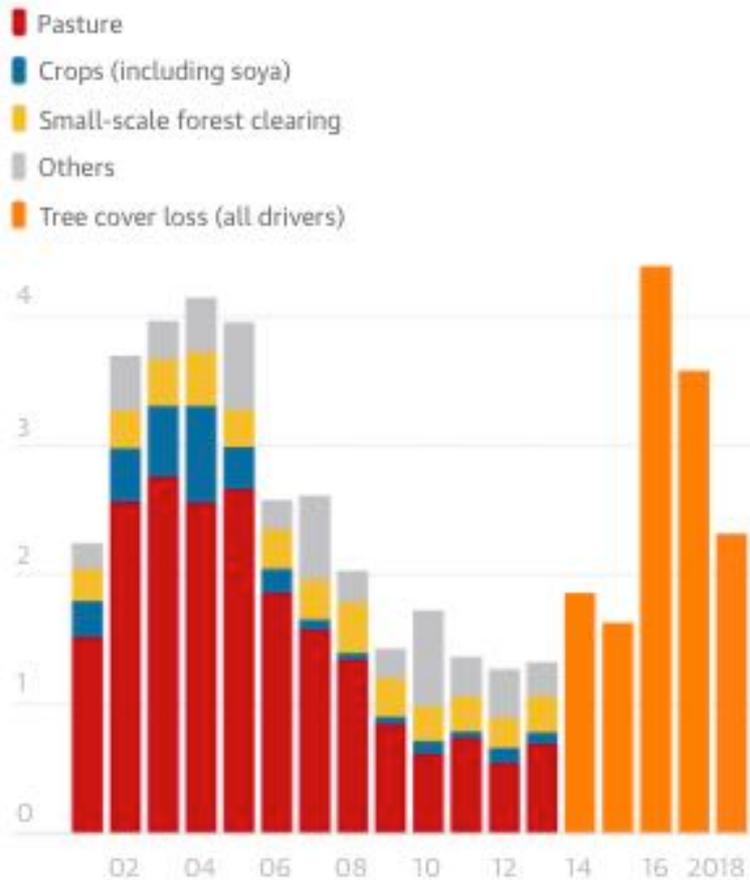
Jo House, a reader in environmental science and policy at the University of Bristol, said: “Deforestation, mostly for agriculture, contributes around a third of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. At the same time, forests naturally take up around a third of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

“This natural sink provided by forests is at risk from the dual compounding threats of further deforestation and future climate change. The continued loss of primary forests, at ever-increasing rates, despite their incalculable value and irreplaceability, is both shocking and tragic.”

One of the difficulties highlighted by the report is that of gaining private sector support and investment for keeping forests standing. While there are clear economic benefits to cutting down forests, in the form of timber production and expanded agriculture, there are few investments being made in keeping existing forests healthy.

Another complicating factor is that many governments **offer subsidies to agriculture**, which provide perverse incentives for deforestation.

## Annual deforestation in Brazil fell below 2m hectares for seven years to 2016



Guardian graphic. Source: For 2001-13, Tyukavina, A., Hansen, M. C., Potapov, P. V., Stehman, S. V., Smith-Rodriguez, K., Okpa, C., & Aguilar, R. (2017). Types and rates of forest disturbance in Brazilian Legal Amazon, 2000-2013, *Science Advances*, 3(4), e1601047; For 2014-18 data, Hansen, M. C., Potapov, P. V., Moore, R., Hancher, M., Turubanova, S. A., Tyukavina, A. et al. (2013). Tree Cover Loss (Hansen/UMD/Google/USGS/Nasa). Global Forest Watch database.

The report from a coalition of 25 organisations is being presented in New York before a series of events focusing on the climate crisis in the run-up to the UN secretary general's summit later this month. At the meeting, world leaders are expected to come up with new proposals for tackling the climate emergency.

But Streck said the failure to meet the pledges made five years ago undercut the value of such promises if they were not backed up with finance, detailed plans and on-the-ground implementation.

“We don't need more important guys standing up making pledges,” she said. “We need to go beyond declarations. Implementation is complicated, but it's

what we need.”

There have been some bright spots. The rate of loss of primary forest in Indonesia slowed by nearly one-third between 2017 and 2018. Palm oil plantations in the country are a major cause of deforestation, but companies and the government have **come under pressure** from consumers and aid donors. Wetter weather that reduced forest fires also helped.

While some countries have embarked on tree-planting schemes, **notably in Ethiopia**, but also in Mexico and El Salvador, these have been far outweighed by the loss of existing forests. Tree planting does not compensate for the loss of standing forests, because established growth yields benefits beyond carbon uptake, through the whole ecosystem.

“It can take centuries for forests to recover their full carbon-absorbing and weather-regulating capabilities,” Streck said.