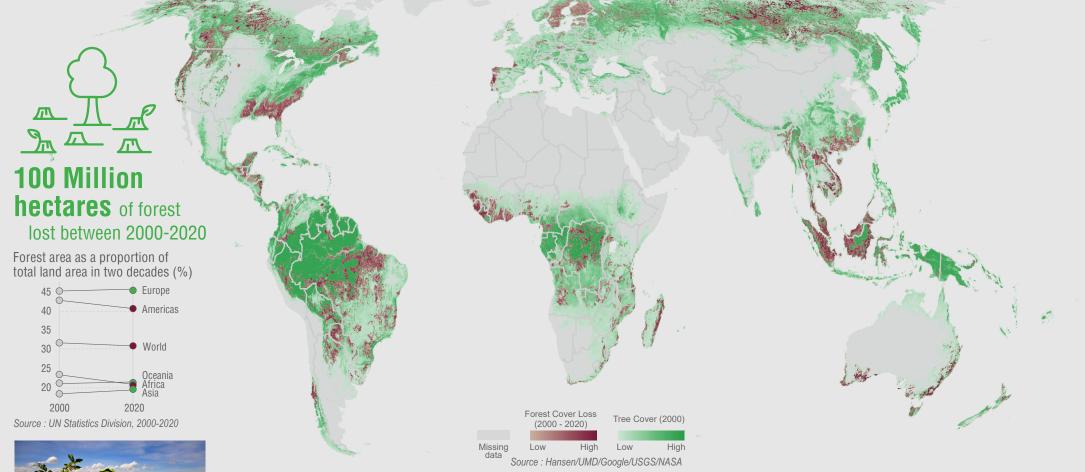


## Progress towards sustainable forest management

Global forest loss during the period 2000–2020, defined as a stand-replacement disturbance, or a change from a forest to non-forest state



▲ Deforestation and forest degradation, continued biodiversity loss and the ongoing degradation of ecosystems are having profound consequences for human well-being and survival. Currently, thirteen million hectares of forests are being lost every year. Deforestation and desertification pose major challenges to sustainable development and affect people in poverty. From 2000 to 2020, forest area increased in Asia, Europe and Northern America, but decreased significantly in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parti

Grace is a farmer and a leading

member of the forest community in

to the Kenya Forest Service rangers.

UN Photo - Riccardo Gangale, 2012

Ainabkoi. She works on a voluntary basis

to protect the forest, to provide material

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)