

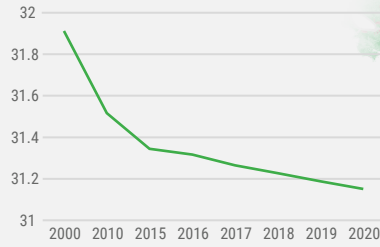


Progress towards sustainable forest management

Global forest loss during the period 2000–2021, defined as a stand-replacement disturbance, or a change from a forest to non-forest state

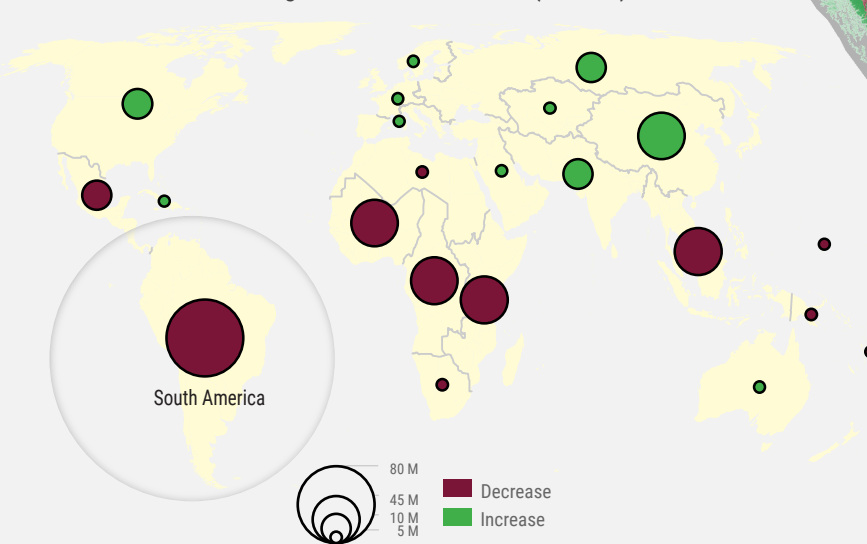
The world's forest area continues to **decrease** but at a slightly **slower rate** compared with previous decades. The proportion of forest area fell from **31.9 per cent** of total land area in 2000 to **31.2 per cent** of total land area in 2020 ▶

Change of global forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2000 - 2020 (per centage)



Source: UN Statistics Division, 2022

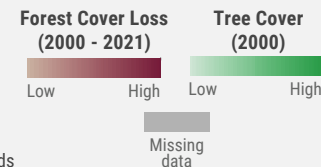
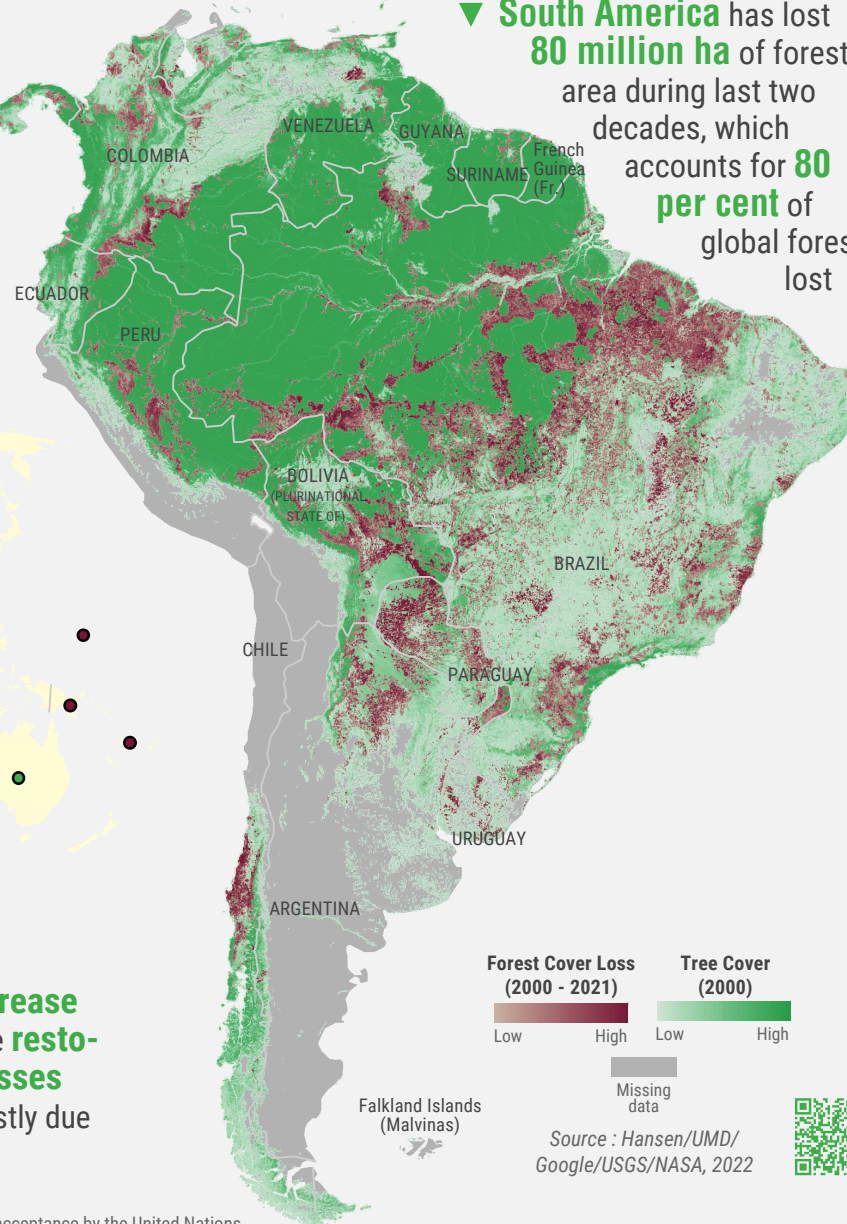
Forest area change between 2000 and 2020 (hectares)



Source: UN Statistics Division, 2022

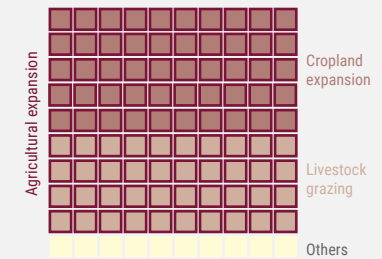
▲ **Asia, Europe** and **Northern America** showed an overall **increase** in forest area from 2000 to 2020 due to **afforestation**, landscape **restoration** and the natural expansion of forests, while **significant losses** were observed in **Latin America** and **Sub-Saharan Africa**, mostly due to the conversion of forests into **agricultural land**

▼ **South America** has lost **80 million ha** of forest area during last two decades, which accounts for **80 per cent** of global forest lost



Source : Hansen/UMD/
Google/USGS/NASA, 2022

Major driver of global deforestation



Source: UN Statistics Division, 2022

▲ **Agricultural expansion** is driving almost **90 per cent** of global deforestation, including 49.6 per cent from expansion for cropland and 38.5 per cent for livestock grazing

▼ UNDP, the Peruvian Ministry of Culture, and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP) have created "Respira Amazonía" (Amazon's Breath), a series of 50 short radio messages in indigenous languages

UNDP Photo-Monica Suárez Galindo, 2020

