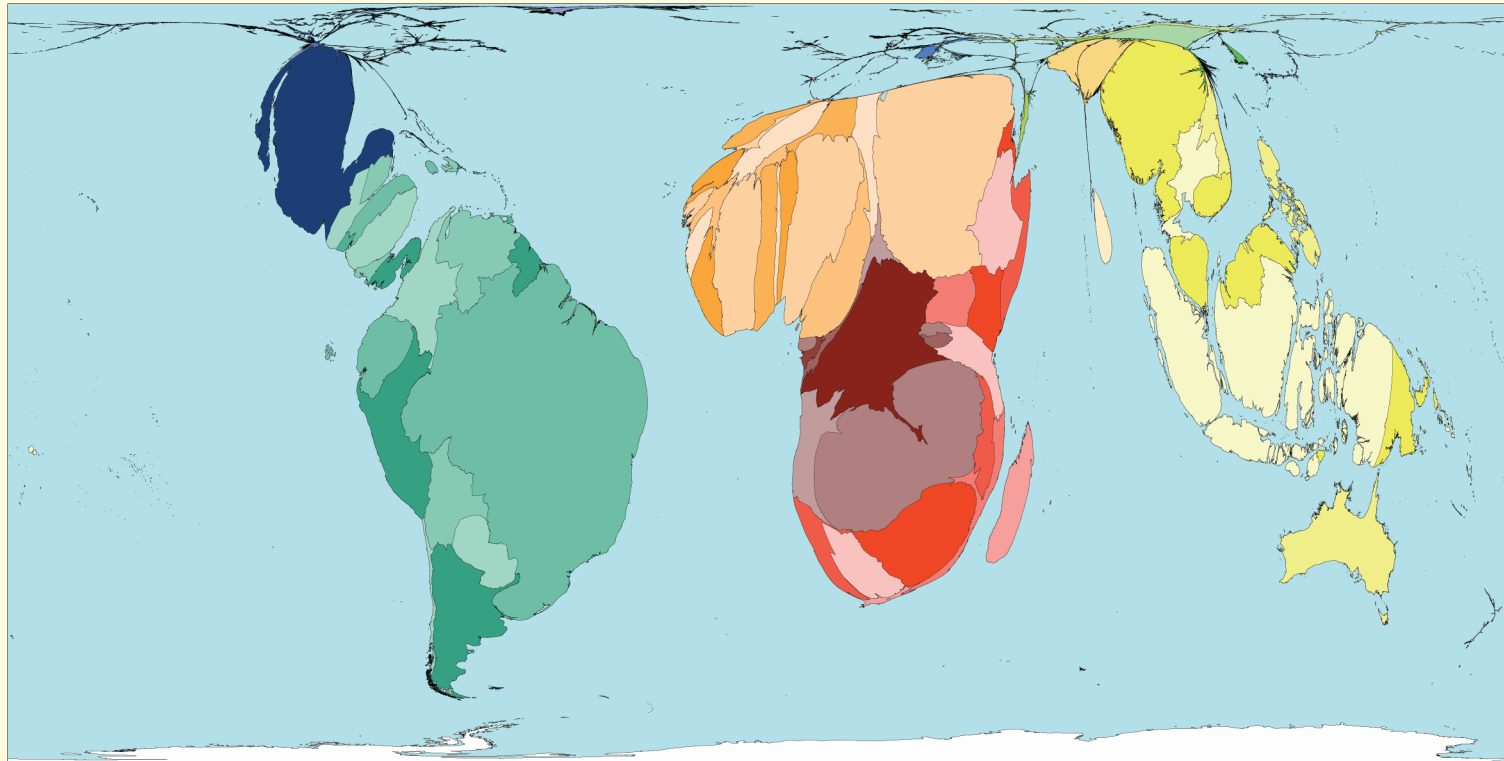


Forest Loss

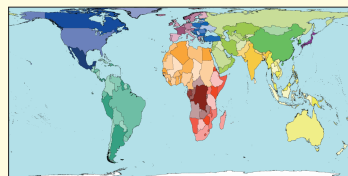


If the net forest loss of all territories between 1990 and 2000 is summed, 31% occurred in South America, and 21% was in Asia Pacific. Worldwide, territories with net forest loss lost 1.33 million km² of forest over this ten year period. Despite this, South America was the region with the largest forested area in the world in 2000. The more forest area there is, the more it is possible to lose.

Japan is unexceptional, having neither forest loss nor forest growth from 1990 to 2000.

The area of Africa covered by forest was reduced by 550 000 km² in the 1990s. This includes the loss of forests that covered 11.4% of Zambian land.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net forest loss that occurred there between 1990 and 2000.



Land area

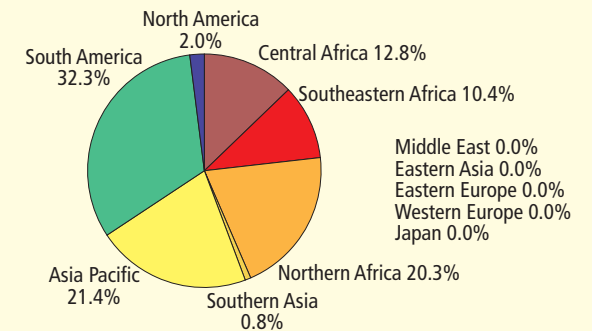
- Technical notes**
- Data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators.
 - Forest loss is the change in forest area between 1990 and 2000.
 - Forest area is area under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.
 - *The graph shows net forest loss in each region.
 - See website for further information.

MOST FOREST LOSS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Belize	15.6	11	Malawi	7.5
2	Zambia	11.4	12	Indonesia	7.2
3	Nicaragua	9.7	13	Malaysia	7.2
4	Samoa	8.8	14	Panama	7.0
5	Cote d'Ivoire	8.3	15	Benin	6.3
6	Zimbabwe	8.3	16	Rwanda	6.1
7	Saint Lucia	8.2	17	Burundi	5.7
8	Liberia	7.9	18	Nepal	5.5
9	Myanmar	7.9	19	Sri Lanka	5.4
10	Guinea-Bissau	7.7	20	Dominica	5.3

forest loss as a percentage of land area

WORLD FOREST LOSS DISTRIBUTION*



“Indonesia is blessed with some of the most extensive and biologically diverse tropical forests in the world. But the tragedy is that Indonesia has one of the highest rates of tropical forest loss in the world.” E.G. Togu Manurung, 2006