

Forest Depletion



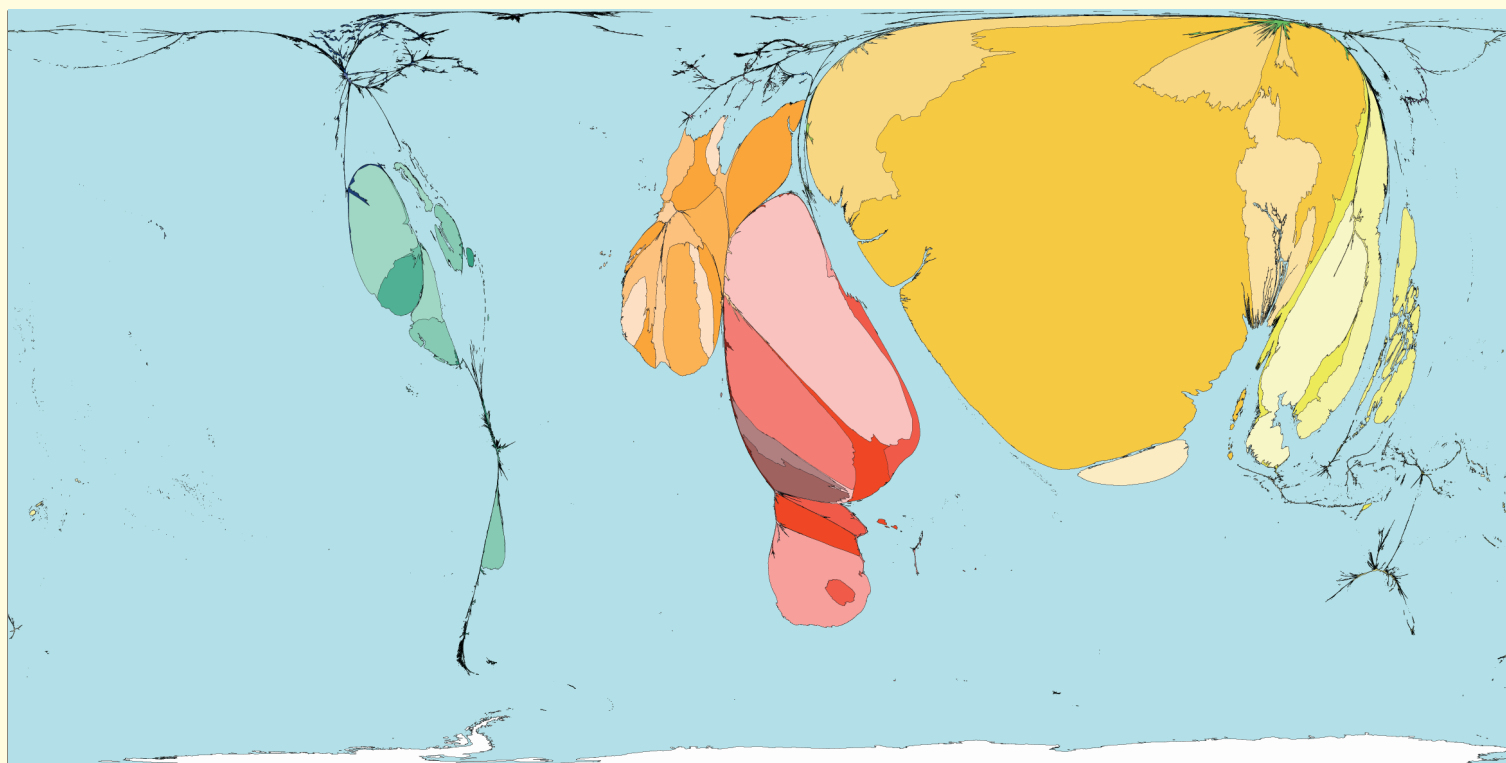
The University
Of Sheffield.



The Leverhulme Trust



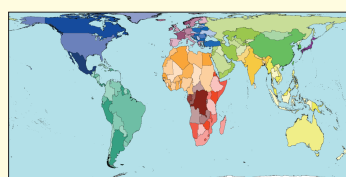
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



This map shows forest depletion, measured as the financial value of the untreated wood extracted which is not replaced by natural growth. This map shows the value of wood that is not sustainably harvested at territory level.

The highest unsustainable harvesting is in India, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Almost half (46%) is in India; this is the same as the combined total of the 25 territories with the next highest forest depletion. The population of India is almost as large as the combined population of those 25 other territories. Per person forest depletion in India ranks 23rd of all territories with data reported.

Territory size shows the proportion of all annual forest depletion that occurred there. Forest depletion is the loss of potential future income from roundwood at current prices due to current tree felling not offset by natural growth.



Land area

Technical notes

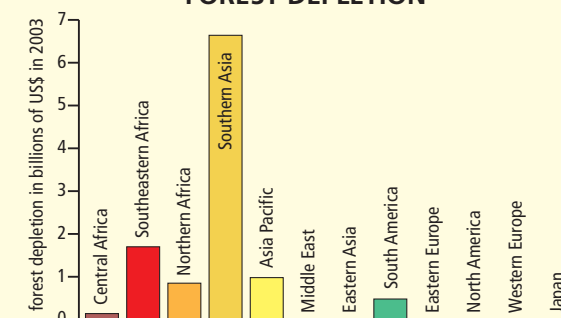
- Data are from the World Bank's 2005 World Development Indicators.
- *Those territories for which the source lacked data so estimates are made, are not in this table.
- See website for further information.

HIGH FOREST DEPLETION

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Guatemala	17.6	11	Sierra Leone	9.2
2	Uganda	14.6	12	Nicaragua	7.7
3	Burundi	12.7	13	Ghana	7.3
4	Costa Rica	12.6	14	Rwanda	7.2
5	El Salvador	12.0	15	Guinea	6.9
6	Ethiopia	11.7	16	Thailand	6.6
7	Uruguay	11.4	17	Liberia	6.5
8	Lesotho	10.4	18	Niger	6.5
9	Togo	10.3	24	Sri Lanka	5.7
10	Nepal	10.1	31	South Africa	5.6

forest depletion in US\$ per person, per year, 2003*

FOREST DEPLETION



“A lot of the illegal timber is bought by China and Japan, then converted to products that are sold in Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand. It’s ... destroying livelihoods – destroying people.” Annie Kajir, 2006