

# Report for ForestQuery into Global Deforestation, 1990 to 2016

ForestQuery is on a mission to combat deforestation around the world and to raise awareness about this topic and its impact on the environment. The data analysis team at ForestQuery has obtained data from the World Bank that includes forest area and total land area by country and year from 1990 to 2016, as well as a table of countries and the regions to which they belong.

The data analysis team has used SQL to bring these tables together and to query them in an effort to find areas of concern as well as areas that present an opportunity to learn from successes.

## 1. GLOBAL SITUATION

According to the World Bank, the total forest area of the world was **41.282.694.9 km<sup>2</sup>** in 1990. As of 2016, the most recent year for which data was available, that number had fallen to **39.958.245.9 km<sup>2</sup>**, a loss of **1.324.449 km<sup>2</sup>**, or **3,21%**.

The forest area lost over this time period is slightly more than the entire land area of **Peru** listed for the year 2016 (which is **1.279.999,99 km<sup>2</sup>**).

## 2. REGIONAL OUTLOOK

In 2016, the percent of the total land area of the world designated as forest was **31,38**. The region with the highest relative forestation was **Latin America & Caribbean**, with **46,14%**, and the region with the lowest relative forestation was **Middle East & North Africa**, with **2,07 %** forestation.

In 1990, the percentage of the total land area of the world designated as forest was **32,42**. The region with the highest relative forestation was **Latin America & Caribbean**, with **51,08 %**, and the region with the lowest relative forestation was **Middle East & North Africa**, with **1,78 %** forestation.

Table 2.1: Percent Forest Area by Region, 1990 & 2016:

Region	1990 Forest Percentage	2016 Forest Percentage
Latin America & Caribbean	51,08	46,14
Sub-Saharan Africa	30,67	28,79
World	32,42	31,38
Europe & Central Asia	37,20	38,07
North America	35,66	36,02
East Asia & Pacific	25,78	26,36
South Asia	16,53	17,50
Middle East & North Africa	1,78	2,07

The only regions of the world that decreased in percent forest area from 1990 to 2016 were **Latin America & Caribbean** (dropped from **51,08 %** to **46,14 %**) and **Sub-Saharan Africa** (**30,67 %** to **28,79 %**). All other regions actually increased in forest area over this time period. However, the drop in forest area in the two aforementioned regions was so large, the percent forest area of the world decreased over this time period from **32,42 %** to **31,38 %**.

### 3. COUNTRY-LEVEL DETAIL

#### A. SUCCESS STORIES

There is one particularly bright spot in the data at the country level, **China**. This country actually increased in forest area from 1990 to 2016 by **527.229,06 km<sup>2</sup>**. It would be interesting to study what has changed in this country over this time to drive this figure in the data higher. The country with the next largest increase in forest area from 1990 to 2016 was the **United States**, but it only saw an increase of **79.200 km<sup>2</sup>**, much lower than the figure for **China**.

**China** and **United States** are of course very large countries in total land area, so when we look at the largest *percent* change in forest area from 1990 to 2016, we aren't surprised to find a much smaller country listed at the top. **Iceland** increased in forest area by **213,66 %** from 1990 to 2016.

## B. LARGEST CONCERNS

Which countries are seeing deforestation to the largest degree? We can answer this question in two ways. First, we can look at the absolute square kilometer decrease in forest area from 1990 to 2016. The following 3 countries had the largest decrease in forest area over the time period under consideration:

Table 3.1: Top 5 Amount Decrease in Forest Area by Country, 1990 & 2016:

Country	Region	Absolute Forest Area Change
Brazil	Latin America & Caribbean	-541.510
Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific	-282.194
Myanmar	East Asia & Pacific	-107.234
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	-106.506
Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa	-102.320

The second way to consider which countries are of concern is to analyze the data by percent decrease.

Table 3.2: Top 5 Percent Decrease in Forest Area by Country, 1990 & 2016:

Country	Region	Pct Forest Area Change
Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa	-75,45
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	-61,80
Uganda	Sub-Saharan Africa	-59,13
Mauritania	Sub-Saharan Africa	-46,75
Honduras	Latin America & Caribbean	-45.03

When we consider countries that decreased in forest area percentage the most between 1990 and 2016, we find that four of the top 5 countries on the list are in the region of **Sub-Saharan**

**Africa.** The countries are **Togo, Nigeria, Uganda,** and **Mauritania.** The 5th country on the list is **Honduras,** which is in the **Latin America & Caribbean** region.

From the above analysis, we see that **Nigeria** is the only country that ranks in the top 5 both in terms of absolute square kilometer decrease in forest as well as percent decrease in forest area from 1990 to 2016. Therefore, this country has a significant opportunity ahead to stop the decline and hopefully spearhead remedial efforts.

## C. QUARTILES

Table 3.3: Count of Countries Grouped by Forestation Percent Quartiles, 2016:

Quartile	Number of Countries
1	83
2	74
3	38
4	9

The largest number of countries in 2016 were found in the **first** quartile.

\*The row without forest\_area\_sqkm didn't considered.

There were 9 countries in the top quartile in 2016. These are countries with a very high percentage of their land area designated as forest. The following is a list of countries and their respective forest land, denoted as a percentage.

Table 3.4: Top Quartile Countries, 2016:

Country	Region	Pct Designated as Forest
Suriname	Latin America & Caribbean	98,26
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	East Asia & Pacific	95,39
Palau	East Asia & Pacific	90,98
Gabon	Sub-Saharan Africa	90,04

Seychelles	Sub-Saharan Africa	88,41
American Samoa	East Asia & Pacific	87,50
Guyana	Latin America & Caribbean	83,90
Lao PDR	East Asia & Pacific	82,11
Solomon Islands	East Asia & Pacific	77,86

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

*Write out a set of recommendations as an analyst on the ForestQuery team.*

- *What have you learned from the World Bank data?*

The world has lost over **3,2%** of total forest area in the last 26 years (1990-2016). We have lost approximately **1.324.449 km<sup>2</sup>** which is nearly the entire land area of Peru (**1.279.999,99 km<sup>2</sup>**). The region with the highest relative forestation was **Latin America & Caribbean (2009-51,08 → 2016 - 46,14)**, and the lowest relative forestation was **Middle East & North Africa (2009 - 2,07 → 2016 - 1,78)**. **Sub-Saharan Africa** also has a loss of **1,88%** of its forestation from 1990 to 2016. Largest concerns are demonstrated on table 3.1 and 3.2. Four of the top 5 countries which have lost their forest area percentage mostly are in the region of **Sub-Saharan Africa**. These 4 countries are: **Togo, Nigeria, Uganda** and **Mauritania**. **Honduras** which is from **Latin America & Caribbean** region placed 5th. **Nigeria** is the only country that ranks in the top 5 both in terms of absolute square kilometer decrease in forest as well as percent decrease in forest area from 1990 to 2016. Therefore, this country has a significant opportunity ahead to stop the decline and hopefully spearhead remedial efforts.

China increased in forest area from 1990 to 2016 by **527.229,06 km<sup>2</sup>**. This is the highest increase in the last 26 years. The country with the next largest increase in forestation is United States by **79.200 km<sup>2</sup>**, which is much lower than **China**. The highest increase in percentage is **Iceland** which increased in forest area by **213,66 %** from 1990 to 2016. However, depending on its total land area Iceland is much more smaller than these two countries.

- *Which countries should we focus on over others?*

Nigeria, Brazil, Indonesia, Myanmar and Tanzania should be focused on over others.