

Types and Patterns of Deforestation

Lucio Pedroni

**Promoting Transformation by
Linking Natural Resources,
Economic Growth, and
Good Governance**

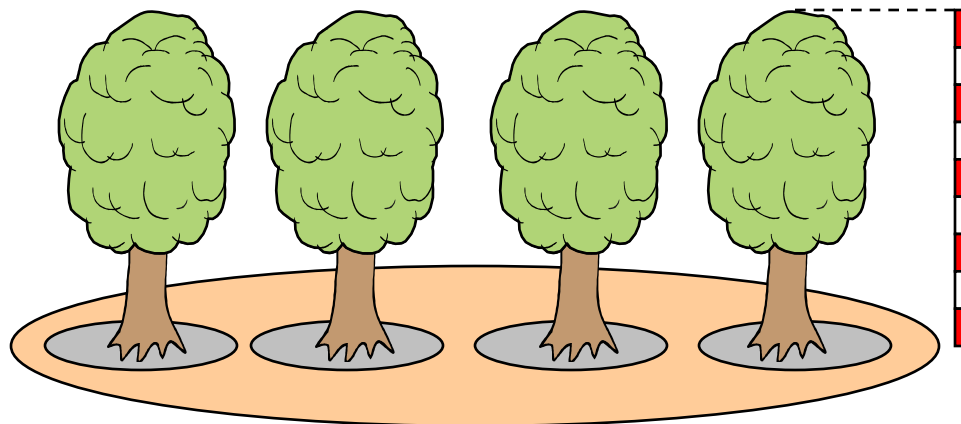
What is “deforestation”?


- Deforestation is generally considered to be the direct, human-induced conversion of forest land to non-forest land.
- Forest definition is key. Under VCS/REDD forests can be:
 - Mature forests
 - Secondary forests*
 - Degraded forests
 - Wetland forests

} *Must be
“natural
forests”*

- * For VCS purposes, secondary forests are forests that have been cleared and have recovered naturally or artificially, that are at least 10 years old and meet, or have the potential to meet, the lower bound of the forest threshold parameters at maturity

Definition of Forest (CDM - Decision 19/CP.9)

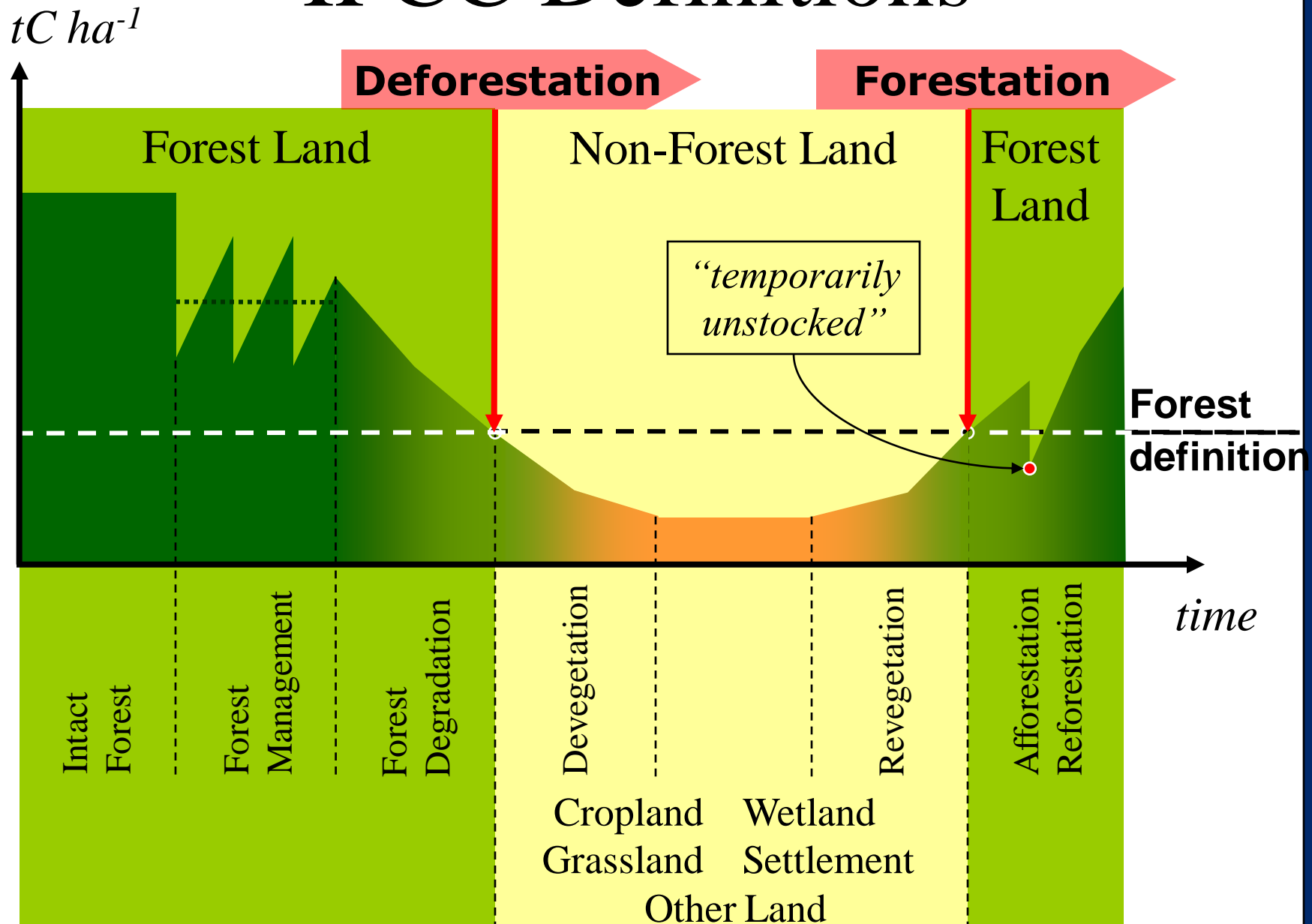


 Minimum tree crown cover
(between 10 y 30%)

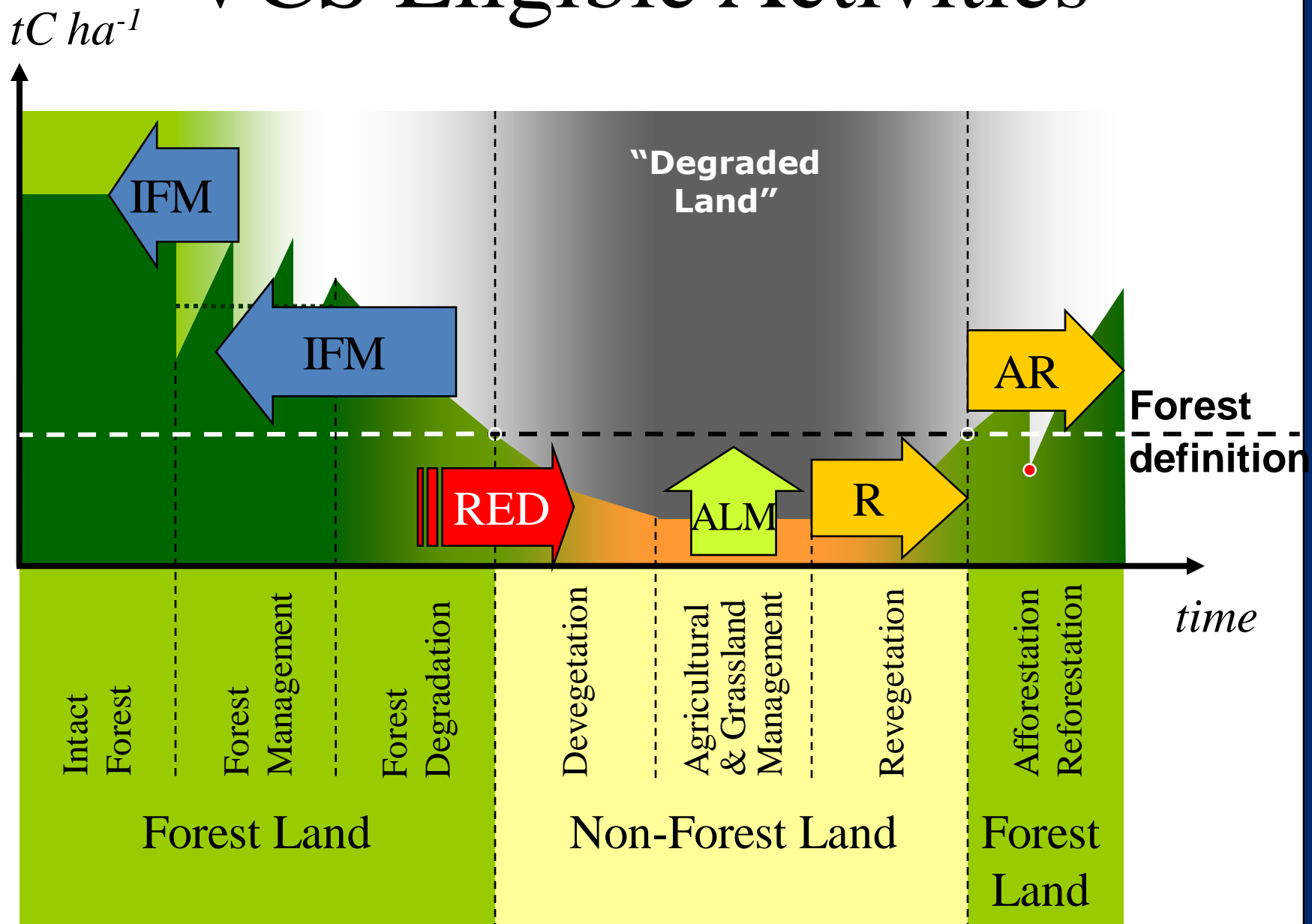
 Minimum area
(between 0,05 ha y 1 ha)

 Minimum tree height at maturity *in situ*
(between 2 y 5 meters)

IPCC Definitions



VCS Eligible Activities



Types & Patterns

Type:

- Planned (designated and sanctioned)
- Unplanned (unsanctioned)

Landscape configuration:

- Frontier
- Mosaic

Scale:

- National / sub-national (project)
- (small – full scale)

Planned deforestation

- National resettlement programs from non-forested to forested regions.
- National plans to reduce the forest estate and convert it to industrial-scale production of commodities such as soybeans, pulpwood, and oil palm.
- Plans to convert well-managed community-owned forests to other non-forest uses.
- Planned forest conversion for urban, rural, and infrastructure development.
- Decisions by individual land owners or community groups, whose land is legally zoned for agriculture, to convert their forest(s) to crop production or bio-fuel plantations.



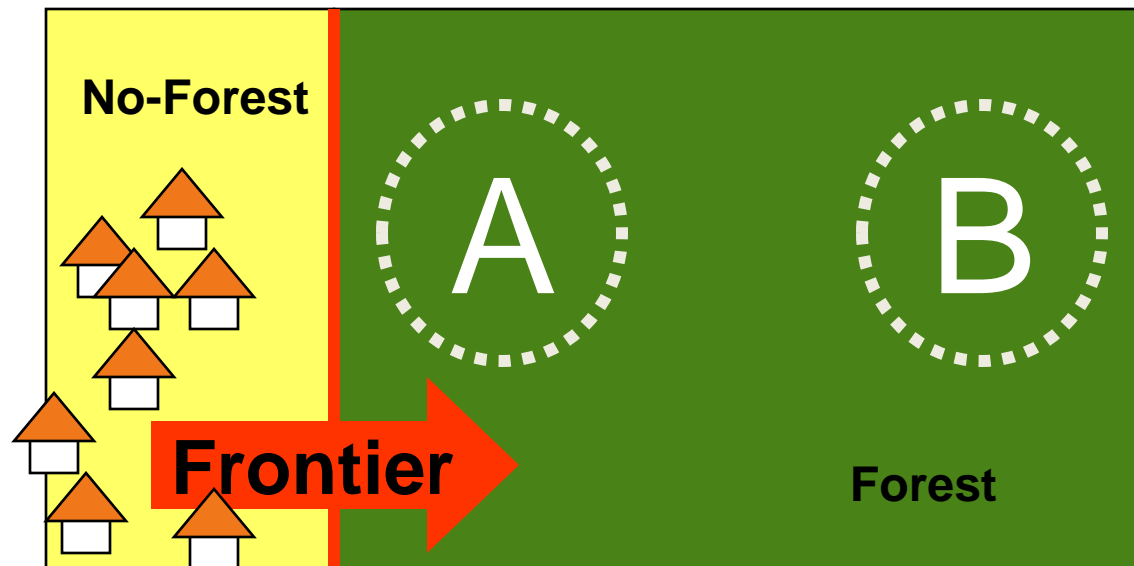
Unplanned deforestation

- Result of socio-economic forces that promote alternative uses of forested land, and the inability of institutions to control these activities.
- Population growth, expansion of roads and other infrastructure often leads to agricultural expansion, subsistence food production, land titling speculation, etc. on lands not designated for such activities.



Frontier configuration

- Humans and their infrastructure are encroaching into areas with relatively little human activity.



Deforestation in Rondonia State

1986: ~2.8 millions ha

Rondônia

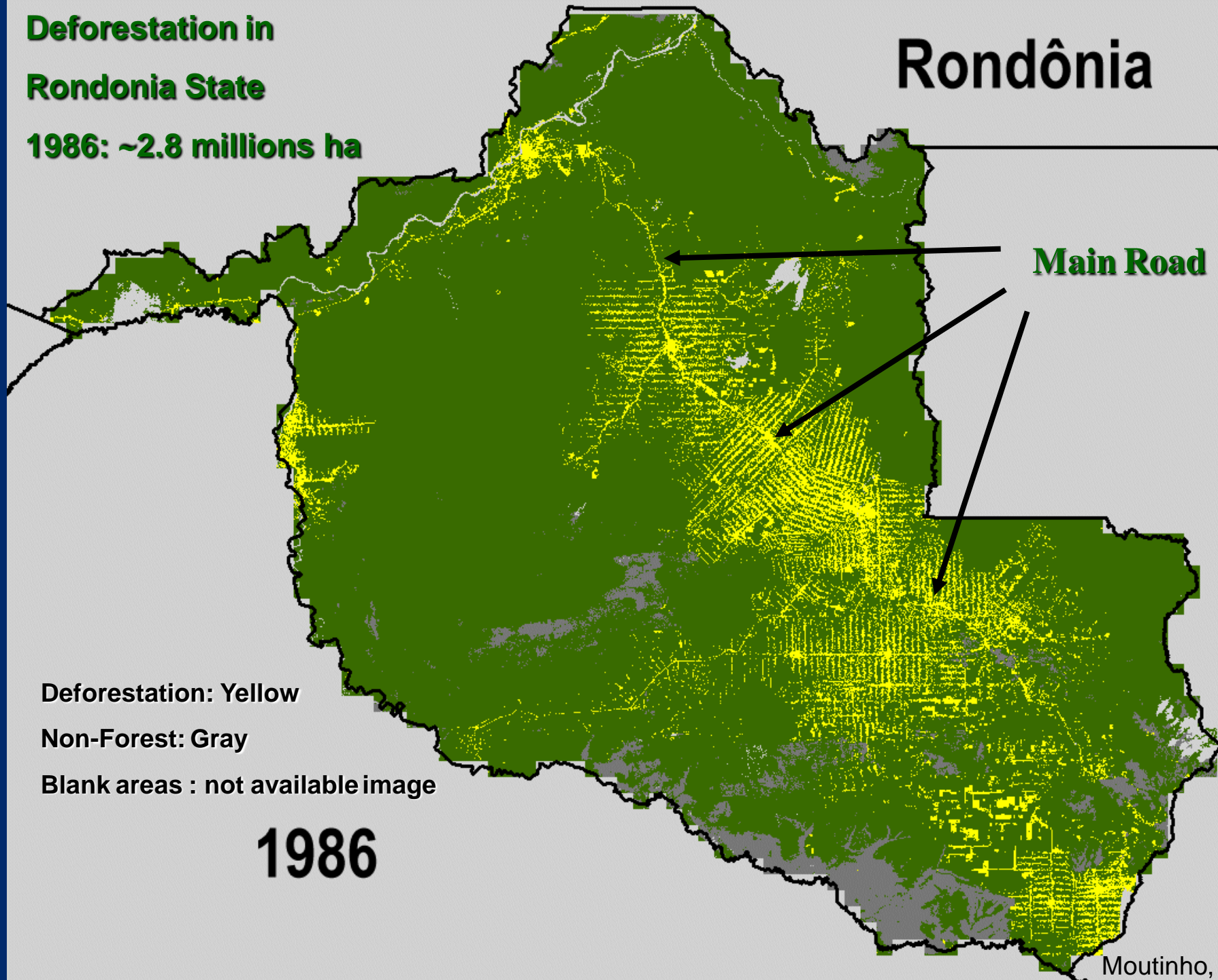
Main Road

Deforestation: Yellow

Non-Forest: Gray

Blank areas : not available image

1986

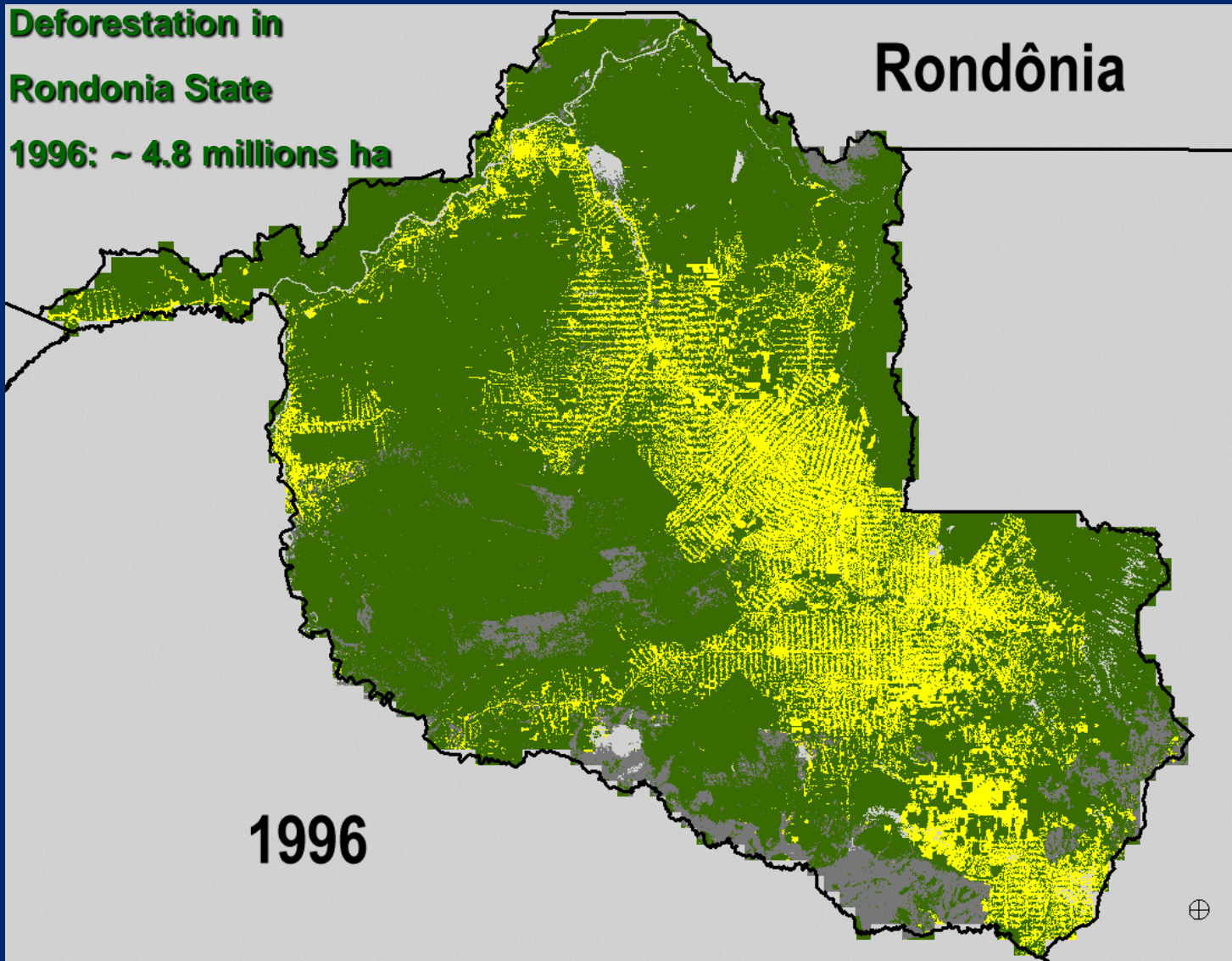


Deforestation in

Rondonia State

1996: ~ 4.8 millions ha

Rondônia



Deforestation: Yellow

Non-Forest: Gray

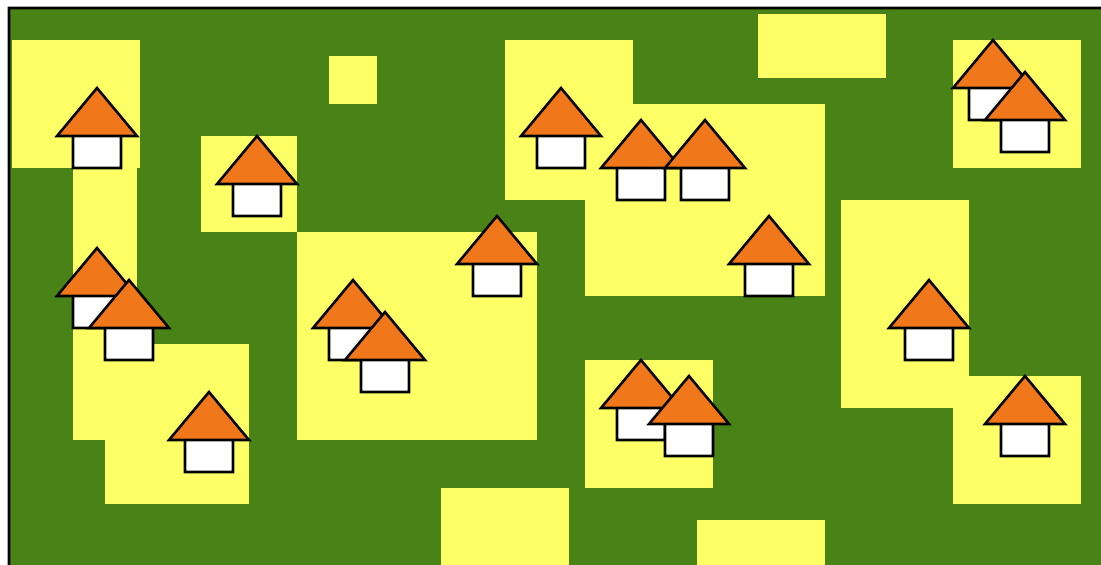
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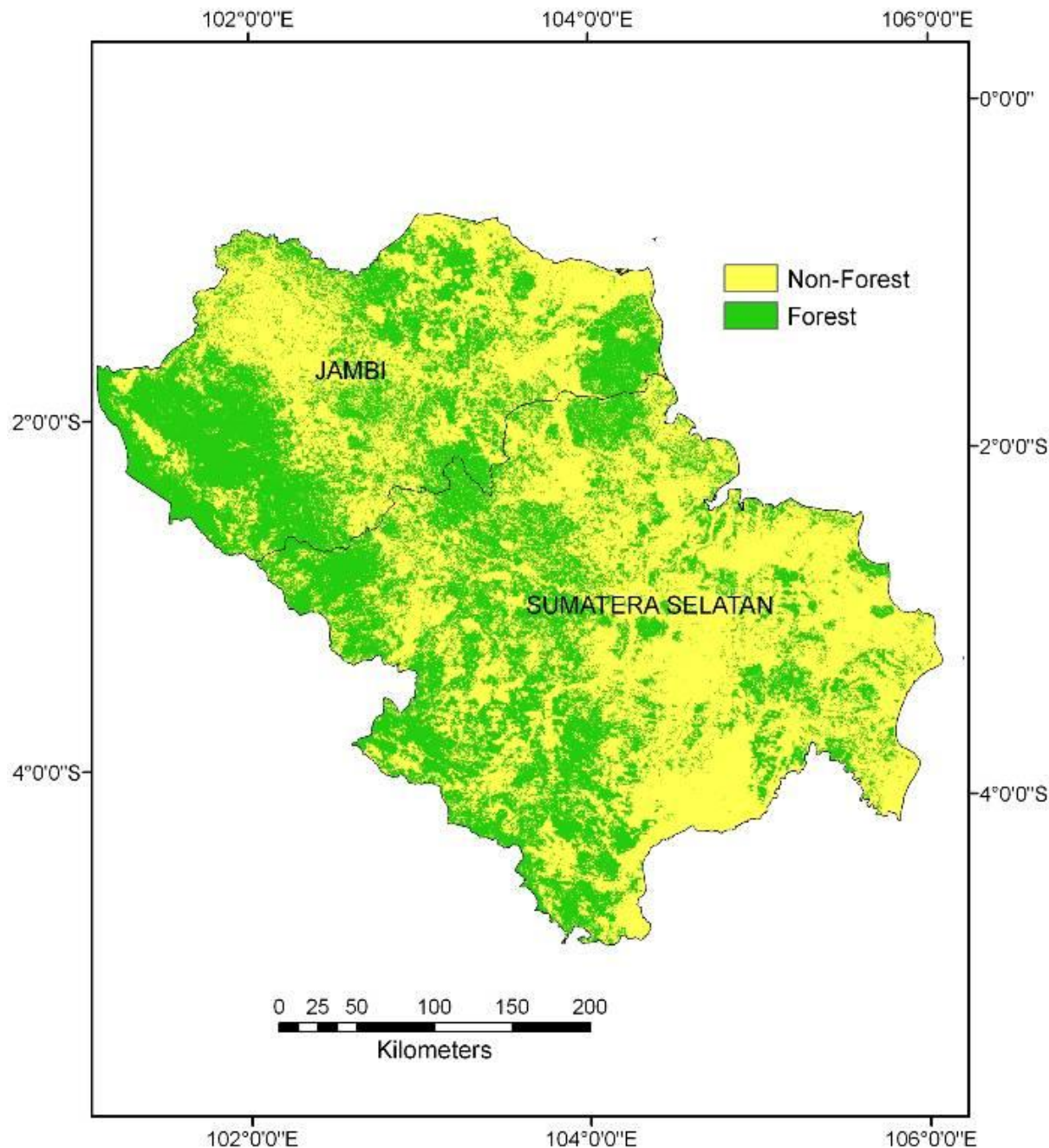
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Mosaic configuration

Human populations and associated agricultural activities and infrastructure (roads, towns, etc.) are spread out across the landscape and most areas of forest within such a configured region or country are accessible.



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Example of
Mosaic-type
forest
configuration

(Jambi and
Sumatera
Selatan
provinces,
Indonesia)

(Source: VCS)

Thank you
for your attention!

