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WWF
2018

“ Hoe het paradigma veranderen dat ontwikkeling meestal gebaseerd is op ontbossing en verminderen van de kwaliteit van leefomgeving tot ontwikkeling zonder ontbossing.”

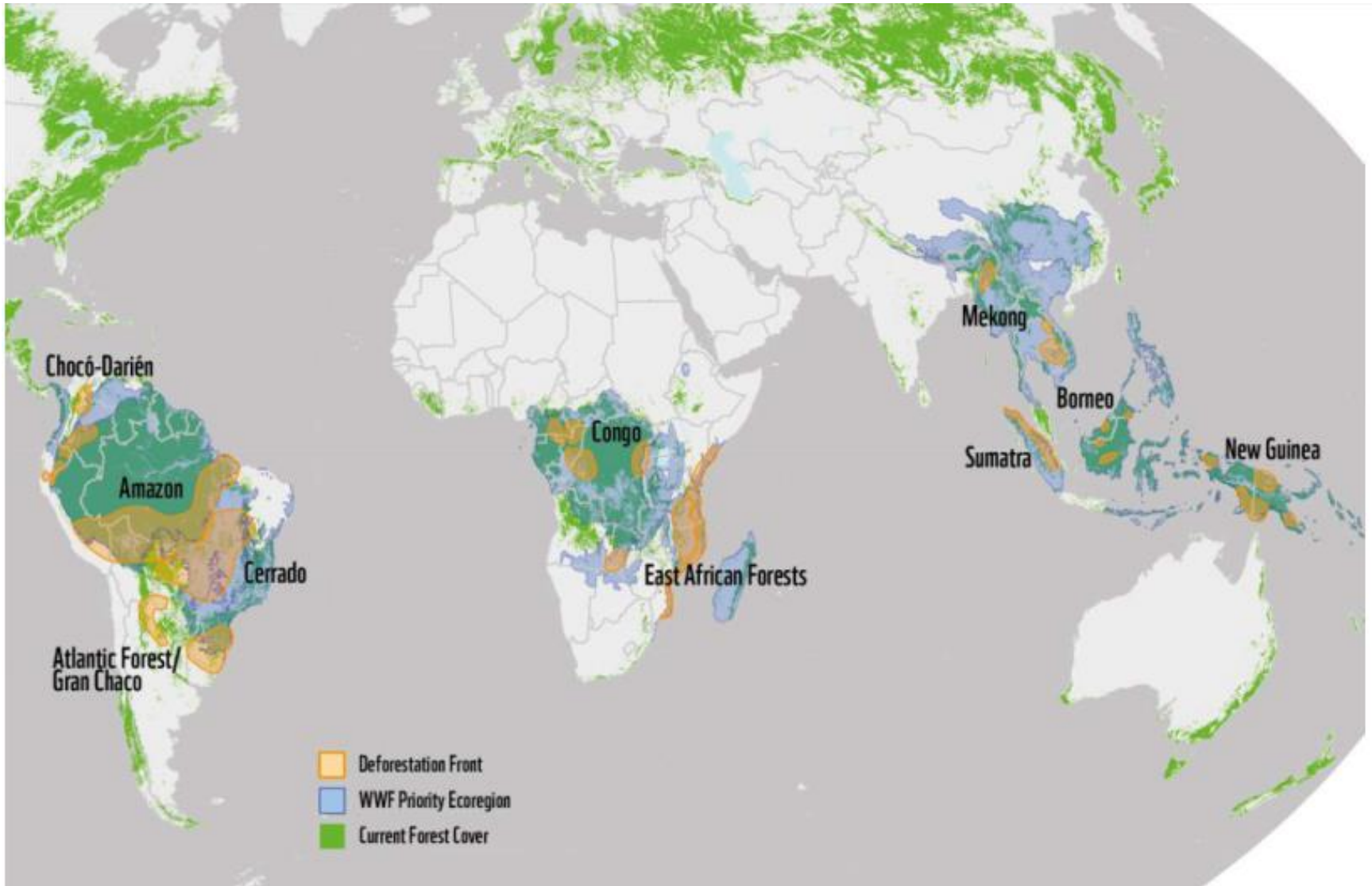
WWF stelt enkele strategieën voor om duurzame ontwikkeling te baseren op bescherming van de bossen en biodiversiteit.

Hoe pakken inheemse en lokale gemeenschappen dit aan in Ecuador, Congo en Cambodia?

Bos en zijn inwoners

- 300 miljoen mensen leven in en van het bos in de tropen
 - Amazonebekken
 - Congobasin, vooral RDC
 - Mekong en ZO Azië
- Dikwijls inheemse volkeren

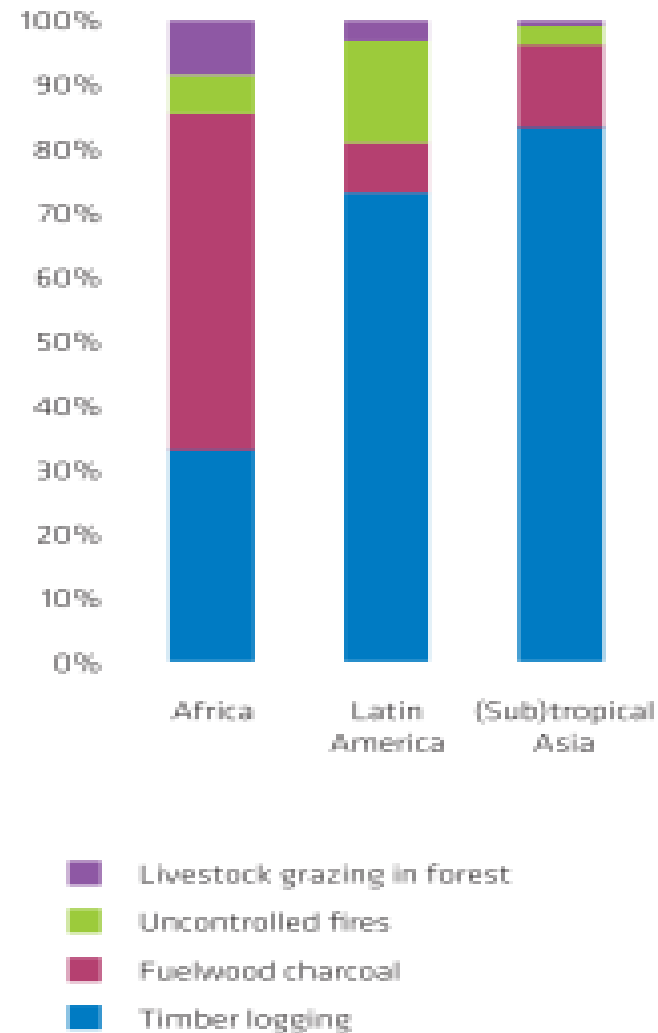
De belangrijkste ontbossingsfronten



Direct Drivers of Forest Degradation

Source: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: A Synthesis Report for REDD+ Policymakers, by G. Kissinger, M. Herold, V. De Sy. Lexeme Consulting, Vancouver Canada, August 2012.

Continental-level estimations between 2000 and 2010 based on relative importance of drivers as reported by 46 tropical and sub-tropical developing countries



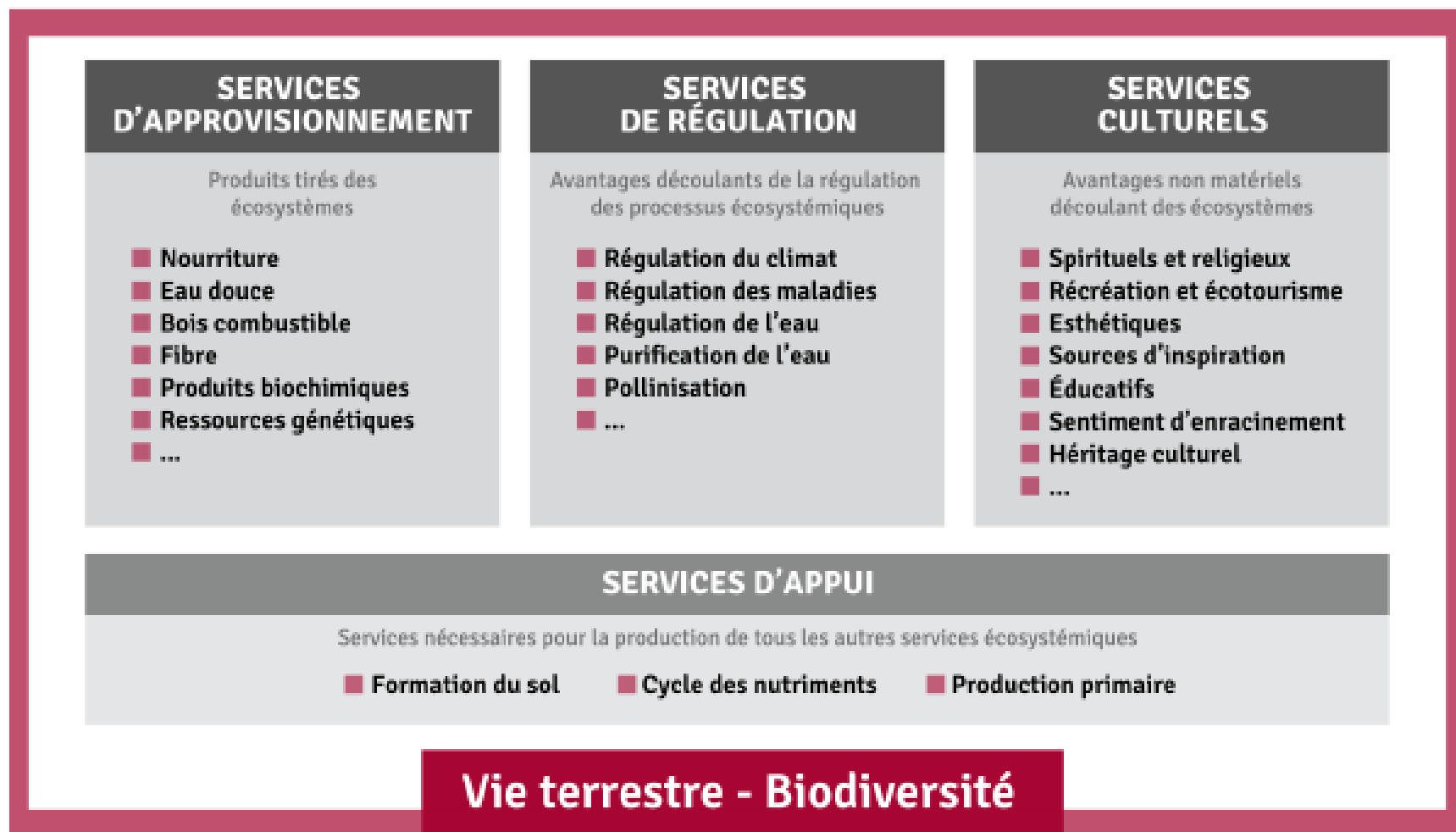


Figure 1 - Les services écosystémiques, d'après le Millenium Ecosystem Assesment

plant-based commodities originate from the tropical forests.

- Rubber
- Tee,
- Koffie
- Cacao,
- Quinine,
- Palmolie



Bijdrage landbouw aan ontbossing

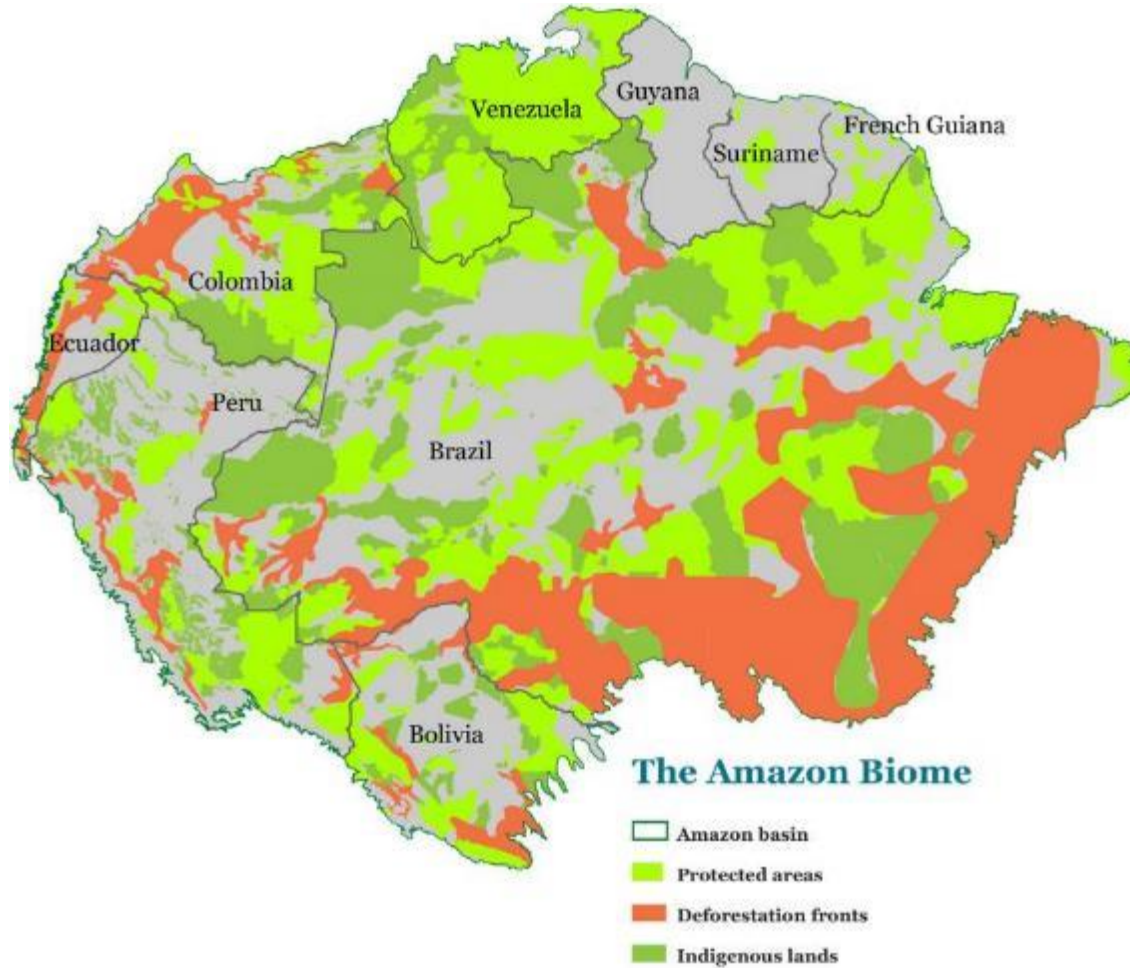
- 13 M ha/jaar,
- historische trend: van West-Vlaanderen over binnenland Spanje tot Indonesië

Impact landbouw op klimaatprobleem

- Rechtstreekse uitstoot: 14%
- + 18%: door ontbossing :



Amazon deforestation fronts with key



Amazon deforestation pressures



Pasture and **cattle ranching**,⁶¹ specifically farm gate beef and dairy, is the dominant cause in many areas⁶² and is also linked to land speculation in some countries.



Expansion of **mechanized agriculture**, particularly for animal feed⁶³ and biofuels,⁶⁴ using soy,^{65,66,67,68} oil palm^{69,70,71} and also corn, is a key cause, with increased production linked to subsidized resettlements in some countries.⁷² **Indirect land-use change** can be significant,⁷³ e.g., if soy replacing pasture⁷⁴ results in cattle rearing moving into natural forest.⁷⁵



Small-scale agriculture is expanding in regions such as northern and eastern Bolivia,⁷⁶ Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Guianas, where high levels of poverty, pressure for land, unsustainable practices and problems of control are leading to an expansion.



Dams and **hydropower expansion**, including settlement around dams and associated infrastructure, is a major driver behind deforestation. The area at risk from deforestation impact occurs between 40 and 100km from hydroelectric dams.⁷⁷ There are 154 constructed dams, and another 298 either under construction or planned in the Amazon biome.⁷⁸ Dam impacts often overlap with protected areas and indigenous territories.



Roads give access to remote areas, bringing people and land speculation inwards. Mechanisms to manage or reduce the impacts of new roads are often absent or poorly implemented. The fronts showing the greatest deforestation rates are areas with more roads, showing a strong correlation between deforestation and the presence of roads and projections of new roads. Nearly 95 per cent of deforestation in Brazil Amazon was found to be within 5.5km of roads and 1km of navigable rivers.⁷⁹



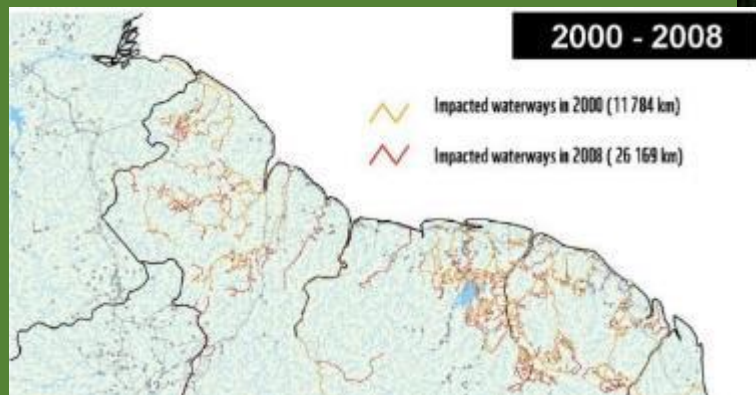
Forest fires due to poorly controlled burning for land clearance and management are a contributing factor to both deforestation and forest degradation.⁸⁰



Road development accompanies mines, oil and gas drilling, often deepening deforestation. Mining is significant in places⁸¹ such as Peru, where artisanal and small-scale alluvial **gold mining** has increased 400 per cent since 1999.⁸²

Gold mining: Suriname

- illegal gold mining, especially in PA
- Mercury pollution and mercury/gold flows

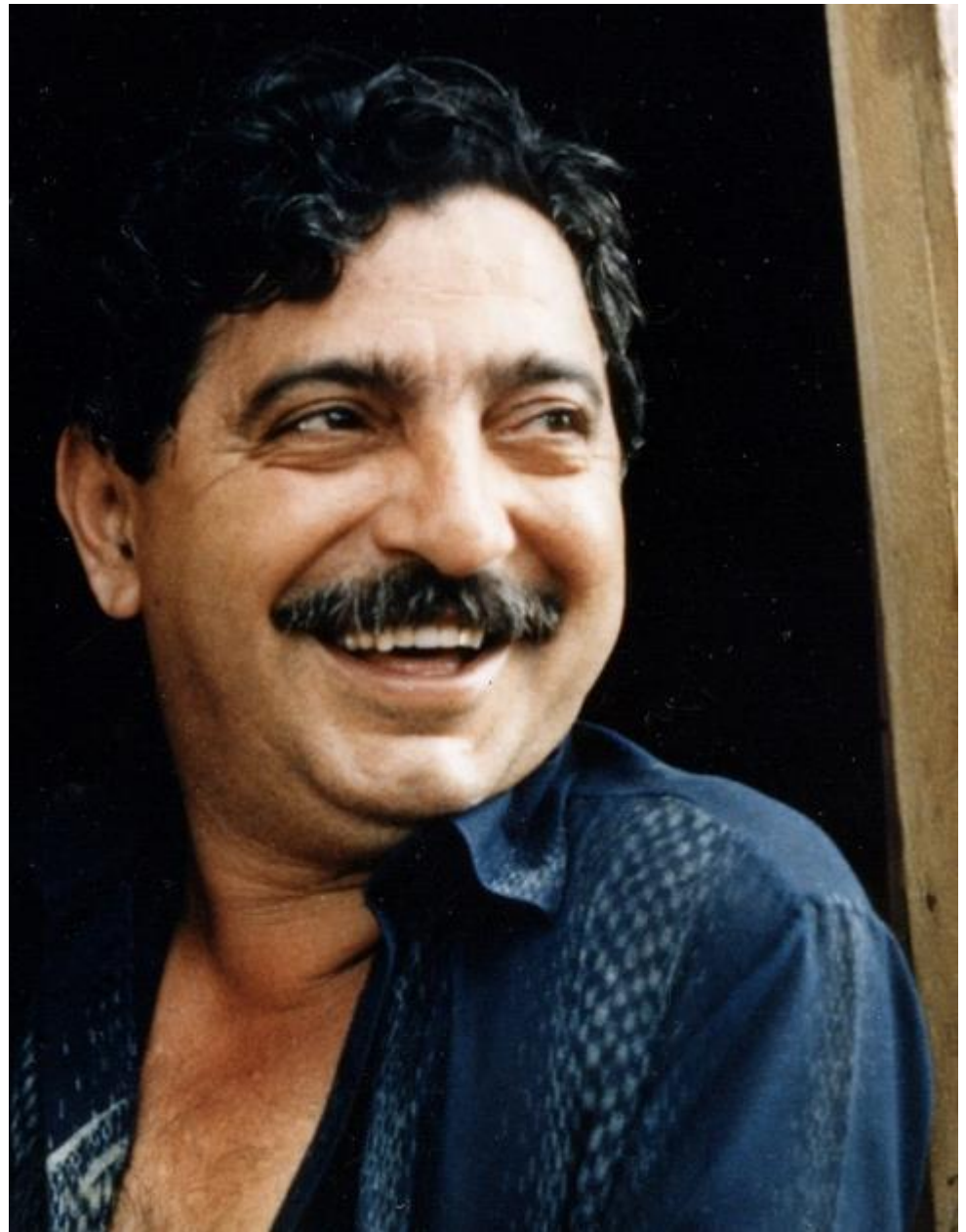


Wie is bang van
Chico Mendes?

1988

Rubbertappers

Inheemse
volkeren



Conflicten in Amazone

- Conflict landbouw/bosbouw:
 - veeteelt
 - landgrabbing industriële landbouw: ethanol, suiker,
 - kolonistoren zoals MST tegenover nationaliteiten

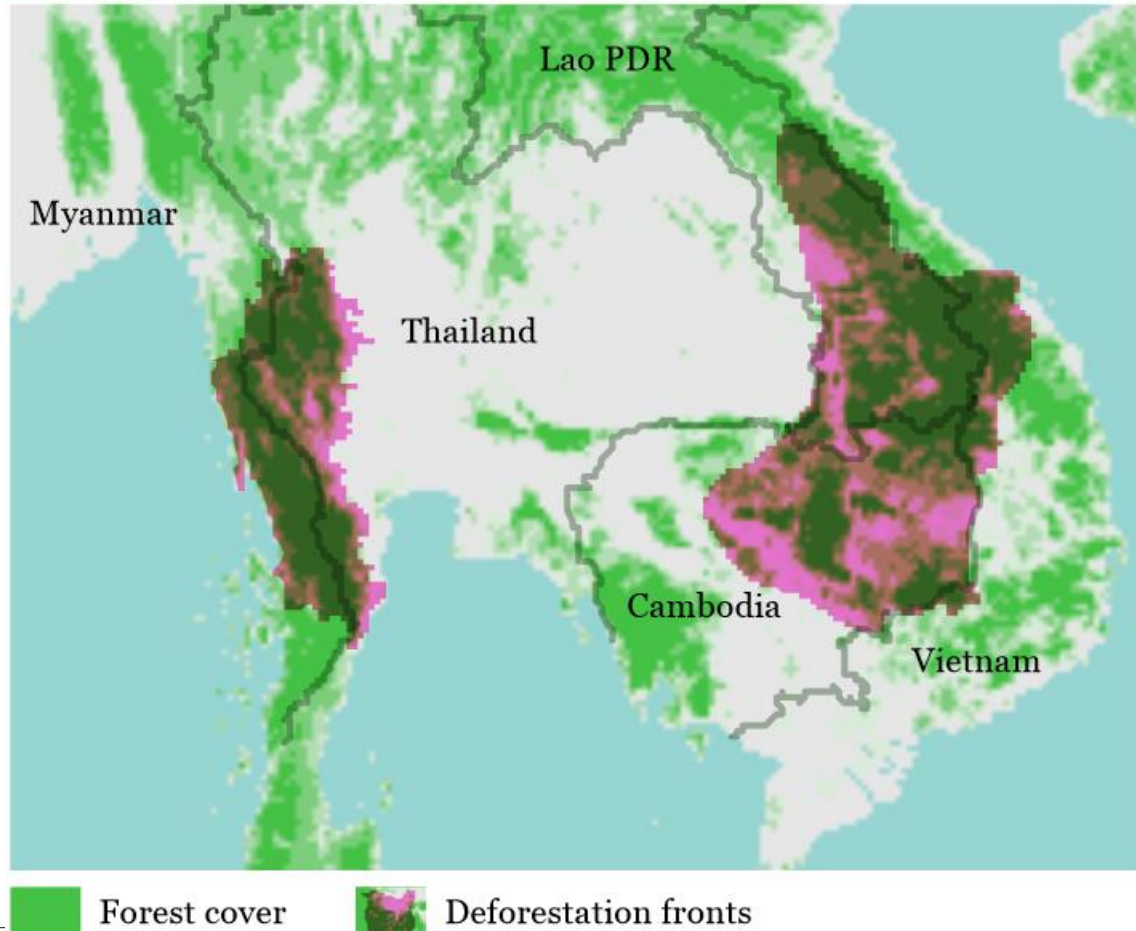
ontbossing





Greater Mekong front map

GREATER MEKONG



Greater Mekong deforestation pressures



Conversion of forest for **crop plantations** and **agriculture**, namely **sugar, rice, rubber**²⁷³ and **biofuels**²⁷⁴, is a key cause of deforestation in the region. In Myanmar alone, over 2 million ha of forest have been allocated to agriculture;²⁷⁵ between 2011 and 2013, 1.15 million ha of primary forest was cleared each year for timber production and conversion to agriculture.²⁷⁶



Rapid development of roads and infrastructure leads to **new settlements** that encroach on forest for small-scale agriculture development.



Legal and policy restrictions on logging in Vietnam, China and Thailand, coupled with **growing demand**,²⁷⁷ are driving unsustainable²⁷⁸ and **illegal**²⁷⁹ **logging** for export and indirect land-use change in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.²⁸⁰ Illegal logging, including within protected areas, is prevalent throughout the region.²⁸¹



Establishment of **tree plantations** (acacia, eucalyptus), many of which are still small scale,²⁸² is a growing threat, particularly in Vietnam and Lao PDR, where it is supported by government incentives.



Fast economic growth in the Mekong region is translated on the ground into rapid and often anarchic development of **roads and infrastructure**.



Dam development has a relatively small impact on total forest cover, but can be an important factor in fragmentation and loss of connectivity,²⁸³ and is a factor in forest loss in Thailand.²⁸⁴



Wood energy and charcoal consumption is stable and even growing in some countries, accelerating forest degradation.

OTHER

Mangroves are replaced with **shrimp farms** and **rice production**.



ທ່ານ ກຳລັງເຂົ້າ
ໃນປ່າມະເຫສົກ
ທີ່ຕີກອະນຸລັກ

YOU ARE ENTERING
A SACRED FOREST
PROTECT ITS INHABITANTS

Illegale houtkap

- Palissander (bedreigde soort) voor China



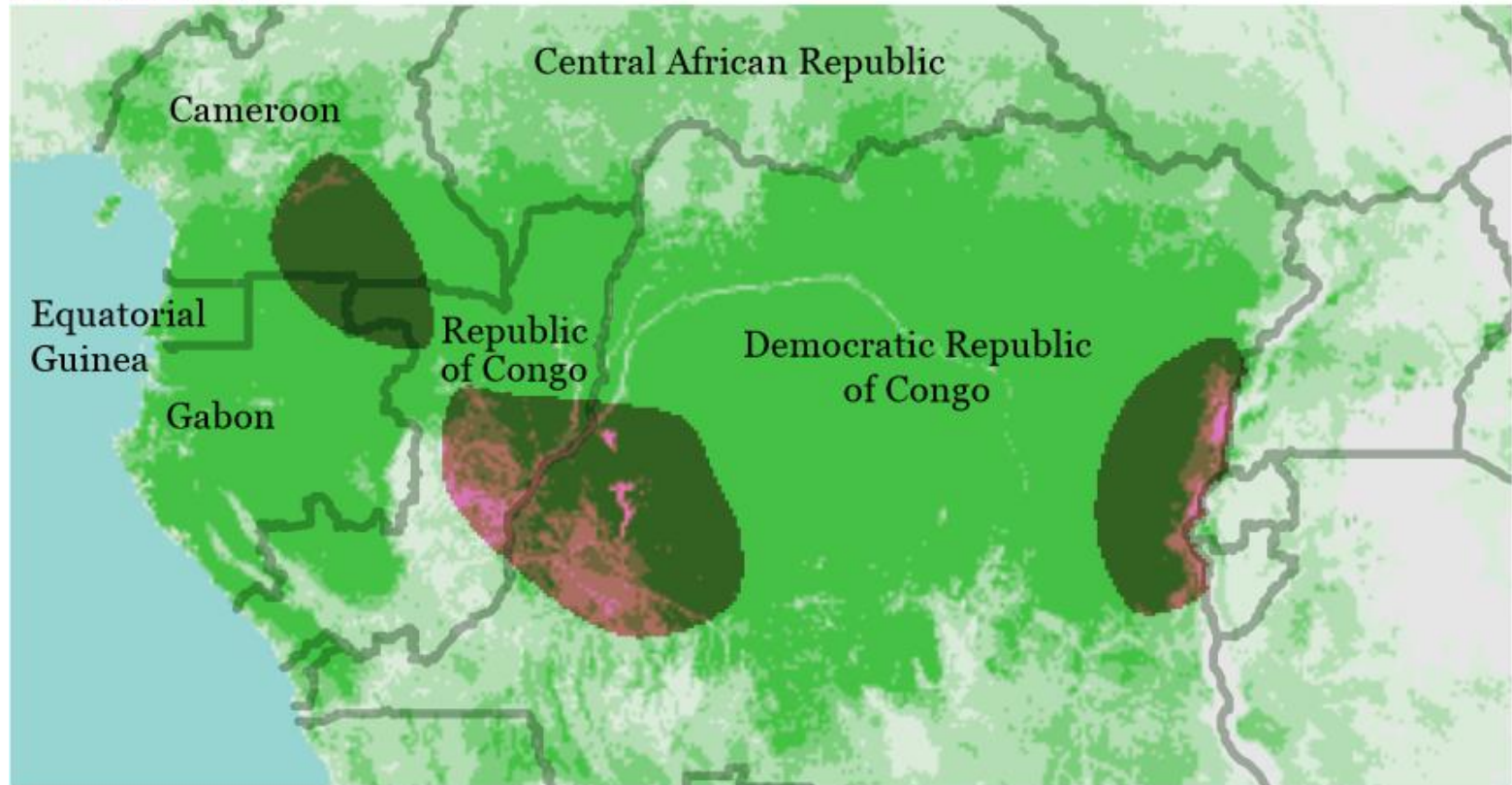
Conflicten Mekong

- Hevea
- Dammen op de Mekong!!!!
- Maniok
- Illegale houtkap naar Vietnam



Congo Basin front map

CONGO BASIN



Congo Basin deforestation pressures



This is the leading cause of deforestation in the region, caused mainly by **shifting cultivation**; some of the forest returns during fallow periods make overall deforestation estimates hard to calculate.¹⁸⁹



Fuelwood comprises an estimated 90 per cent of timber harvest¹⁹⁰ in the Congo Basin.



Large **agricultural plantation development** is likely to become more important, including for **palm oil**; 1.6 million ha of projects have been announced since 2009,¹⁹¹ with four companies currently trying to secure 180,000 ha for palm oil in southern Cameroon¹⁹² and large projects planned in DRC, including a Chinese company (ZTE) seeking 1 million ha for oil palm development.¹⁹³ **Rubber** and **soy** are also gaining importance.



Much of the **timber industry** is inefficient¹⁹⁴ and some probably unsustainable.¹⁹⁵ Illegal logging is suspected to be widespread,¹⁹⁶ accounting for up to half the timber extraction, mainly going to China¹⁹⁷ but some to the EU despite the existence of controls.¹⁹⁸ If the region experiences significant economic growth, the domestic market could also put pressure onto forest resources.



Large-scale mining, mainly by Chinese and Australian companies,¹⁹⁹ and **artisanal mining**²⁰⁰ are both important. The latter is often in protected areas.²⁰¹ Mining permits sometimes overlap with conservation areas.²⁰² For example, over 120 exploration permits have been issued in Cameroon in the last two years²⁰³ with overlapping conservation and mining permits,²⁰⁴ and the nature of operations in DRC has also caused concern.²⁰⁵



Population increase and **infrastructure development** are important secondary causes of deforestation. Rising population is leading to expansion of urban areas, and threatening forests close to large cities and in other development areas. Realization of currently planned and funded transport infrastructure in the region is projected to increase deforestation by up to three times.²⁰⁶



Cattle may become more significant if the climate becomes drier as projected, although ranching is currently constrained by tsetse fly.

Nood aan alternatieven voor op landbouw en dus op ontbossing gebaseerde ontwikkeling

- Community based Forestry
- Ecologiseren van de landbouw
- NTFP: non Timber Forest products
 - Amazonenoten, honing, paddestoelen, ratan, bamboe,...
- Duurzaam beheer van bossen (FSC,...)
- Herverdeling van middelen: PES
 - Case Vietnam: inkomsten via tax op gebruik van ecologische diensten: water, energie en toerisme
 - Case Ecuador: Socio Bosque inkomsten via algemene belastingen en klimaatgeld

At least 420 million hectares of global forests are legally owned or administered by communities, equating to 11% of global forests. 22% of forests in developing countries



Strategiën voor duurzaamheid

- Consumptie zonder ontbossing
- Bos in beheer van inwonende gemeenschappen
- (h)erkennen ecologische diensten
- Herverdelen en compensatie: tussen en binnen landen: bv systeem socio bosque in Ecuador; Pes in Vietnam
- Ontmarkting, decommodificatie: meer delen in plaats van hebben
- Eco-efficiëntie, dematerialisatie: factor 10; meer doen met minder hout
- Matiging en selectieve consumptie
- Tijd is winst: vleeshuis

NTFP: onderzoek Meise



Chocolade door Shuar (Ecuador) aangemaakt





Duurzaam bosbeheer



Tegen de stropers

Actieve participatie van lokale gemeenschappen





Comments ?
Thank you



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