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The WWF Forest Practice has identified which have both a concentration of deforestation hotspots and large remaining areas under threat. Over 43 million hectares were lost in the fronts between 2004 and 2017, about the area of Morocco. Losses are greatest in the tropics and sub-tropics, which also have the most severe forest fragmentation. *Expansion of commercial agriculture and plantations* is by far the largest driver of loss, which in some cases can be powered by land speculation. Smallholder farming and extractive activities, particularly mining, are also increasingly important. Along with catastrophic impacts on biodiversity, losses undermines ecosystem services and *nature-based solutions*, such as carbon capture and storage, disaster risk reduction, water and food security.

### Deforestation Fronts

LATIN AMERICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	S
1 Amazon – Brazil	10 West Africa – Liberia/Ivory Coast/Ghana	18
2 Amazon – Colombia	11 Central Africa – Cameroon	19
3 Amazon – Peru	12 Central Africa – Gabon/Cameroon/ Republic of Congo	20
4 Amazon – Bolivia	13 Central Africa – DRC/CAR	21
5 Amazon – Venezuela/Guyana	14 Central Africa – Angola	22
6 Gran Chaco – Paraguay/Argentina	15 East Africa – Zambia	23
7 Cerrado Brazil	16 East Africa – Mozambique	24
8 Chocó-Darién Colombia/Ecuador	17 East Africa – Madagascar	
9 Maya Forests – Mexico/Guatemala		

This study focuses on deforestation in forest landscapes in the tropics and sub-tropics. Conversion of other ecosystems, especially for agricultural expansion, is also advancing at an alarming rate, especially in grasslands and savannahs, in the Great Plains of North America, Brazilian Cerrado, African savannah and miombo, and elsewhere.

<sup>1</sup> See Pacheco, P., Mo, K., Dudley, N., Shapiro, A., Aguilar-Amuchastegui, N., Ling, P.Y., Anderson, C., and Marx, A. 2021. Deforestation Fronts: Drivers and responses in a changing world. WWF, Gland, Switzerland.