

Using Global Nature Watch tools and data to address forest environmental crimes

30 September 2026 11:45 am

Frascati, Italy

Environmental Crimes Joint Workshop with ESA-JRC-UNODC

Session 4 - Forests

**GLOBAL
NATURE
WATCH**



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

mapped annually at 30-meter resolution since 2001

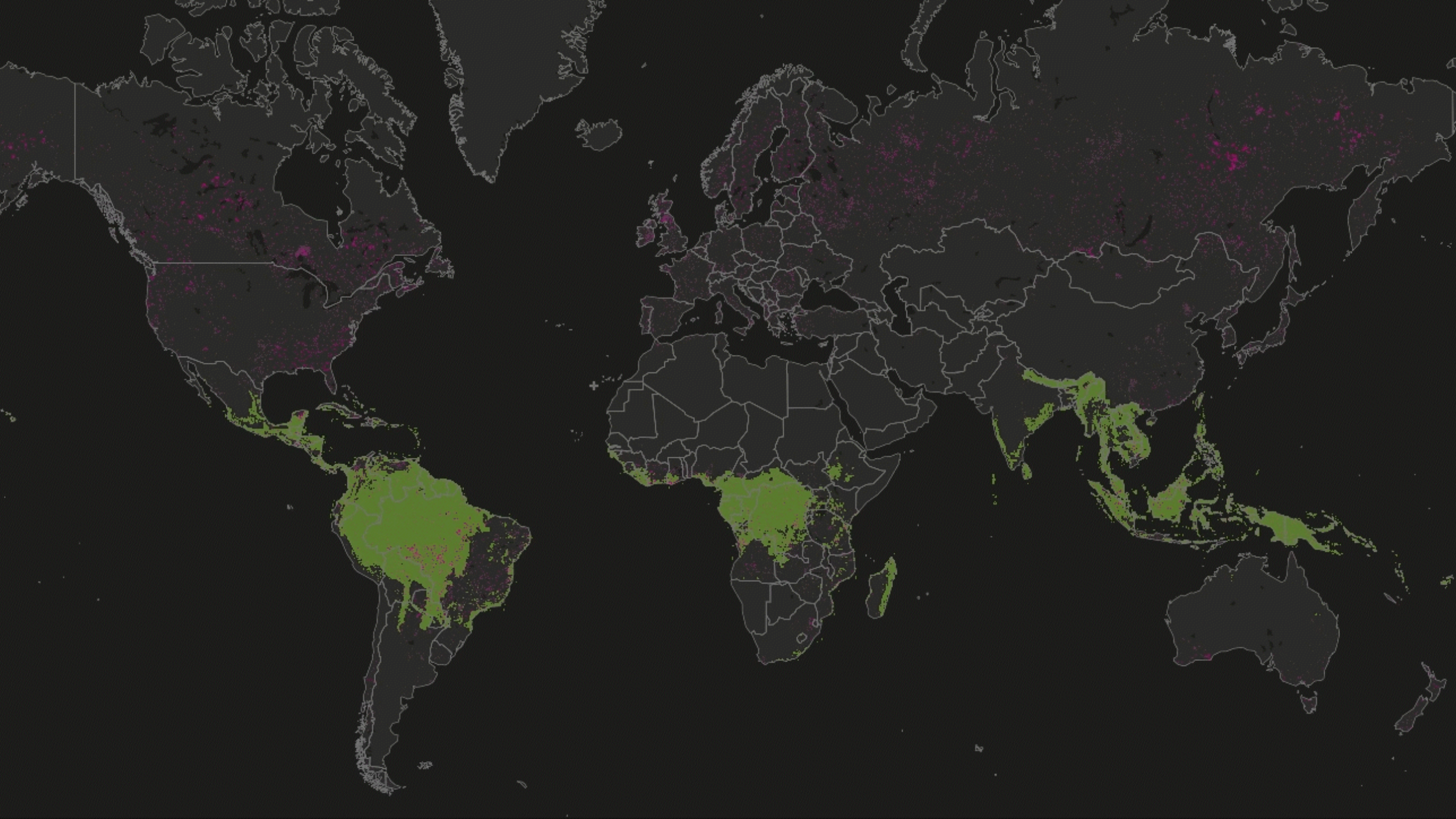
mapped annually at 30-meter resolution since 2001

● Tree Cover Loss

www.globalforestwatch.org



Global Land Analysis & Discovery



GNW vs FAO forest definition

What is Considered a “Forest?”

Where is the data from?

FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (FRA)



Countries submit their own data obtained through a variety of methods, including forest inventories, satellite monitoring, or extrapolation based on past data.

GLOBAL FOREST WATCH (GFW)



Other data, such as maps of land use and stories from the ground, may be submitted by governments, businesses, NGOs or users on the ground.

GLOBAL
FOREST
WATCH

FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (FRA) adopts the FAO's definition of "forest" to provide global forest area and area change information based on biophysical and land use criteria.



GLOBAL FOREST WATCH (GFW) provides core data sets on tree cover, gain and loss based on biophysical criteria, and uses the term "tree cover" instead of "forest." Contextual data sets available on GFW such as planted forests can be used to align tree cover with the forest definition used in the FRA.



GNW vs EUDR forest degradation definition

FOREST TYPE 2020	FOREST TYPE POST-2020	WOOD REMOVAL AND RESULTING LAND COVER OBSERVED AT POINT OF DUE DILIGENCE	EUDR DEGRADATION OR DEFORESTATION STATUS
 PRIMARY FOREST	 PRIMARY FOREST	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	CONVERSION FREE
	 NATURALLY REGENERATING FOREST	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	CONVERSION FREE
	 PLANTED FOREST	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	DEGRADATION
	 PLANTATION FOREST	 E.G. CLEARCUT	DEGRADATION
	 OTHER WOODED LAND	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	DEGRADATION
	 AGRICULTURE E.G. SILVOPASTORAL LAND	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	DEFORESTATION
 NATURALLY REGENERATING FOREST	 NATURALLY REGENERATING FOREST	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	CONVERSION FREE
	 PLANTED FOREST	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	CONVERSION FREE
	 PLANTATION FOREST	 E.G. CLEARCUT	DEGRADATION
	 OTHER WOODED LAND	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	DEGRADATION
	 AGRICULTURE E.G. SILVOPASTORAL LAND	 E.G. CLEARCUT OR SELECTIVE LOGGING	DEFORESTATION

[Monitoring Forest Degradation for the EUDR | GFW Blog](#)

[3 Ways GFW Can Support EU Law on Deforestation-free Supply Chains | GFW Blog](#)

Mapping forest, forest types and changes

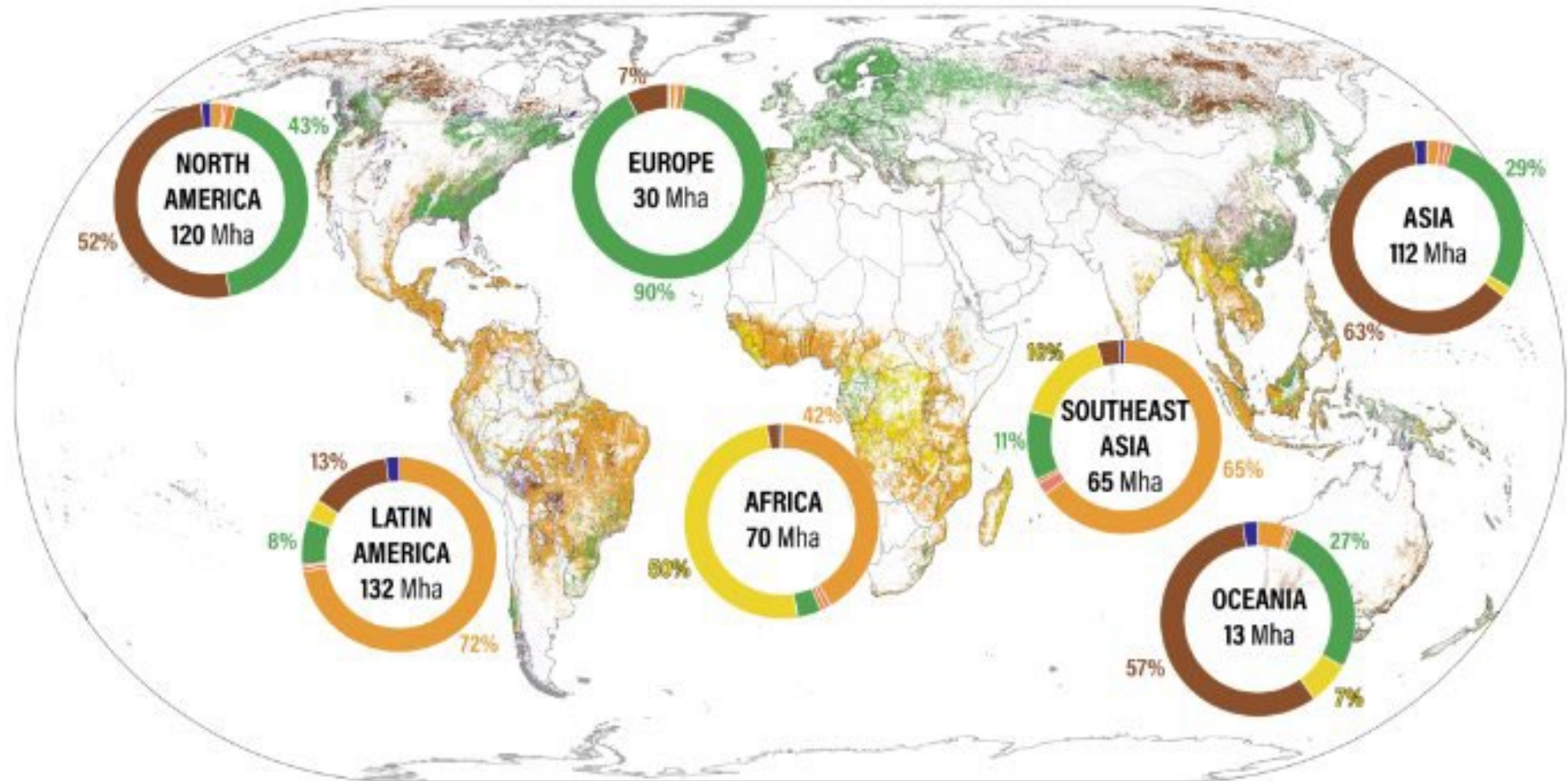


Drivers of tree cover loss

Dominant drivers of tree cover loss across the globe, 2001-2025

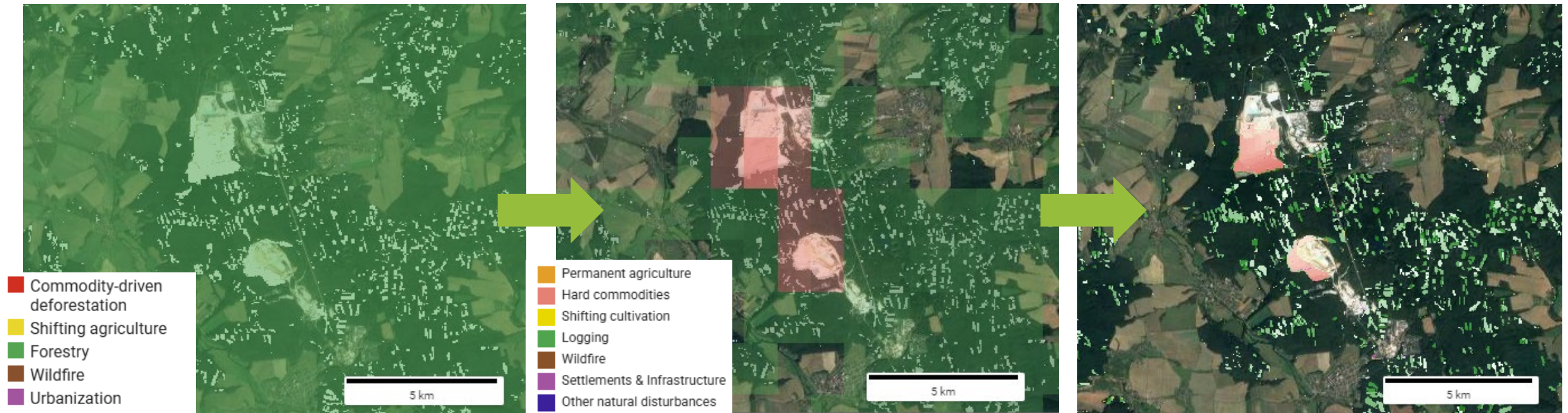
Drivers of deforestation: Permanent agriculture Hard commodities Settlements and infrastructure

Drivers of disturbance with potential for recovery: Logging Shifting cultivation Wildfires Other natural disturbances



Next generation drivers of forest disturbances

Mining and logging in Czechia: Better insights from improved data



Dominant driver of tree cover loss at 10 km (Curtis et al. 2018)

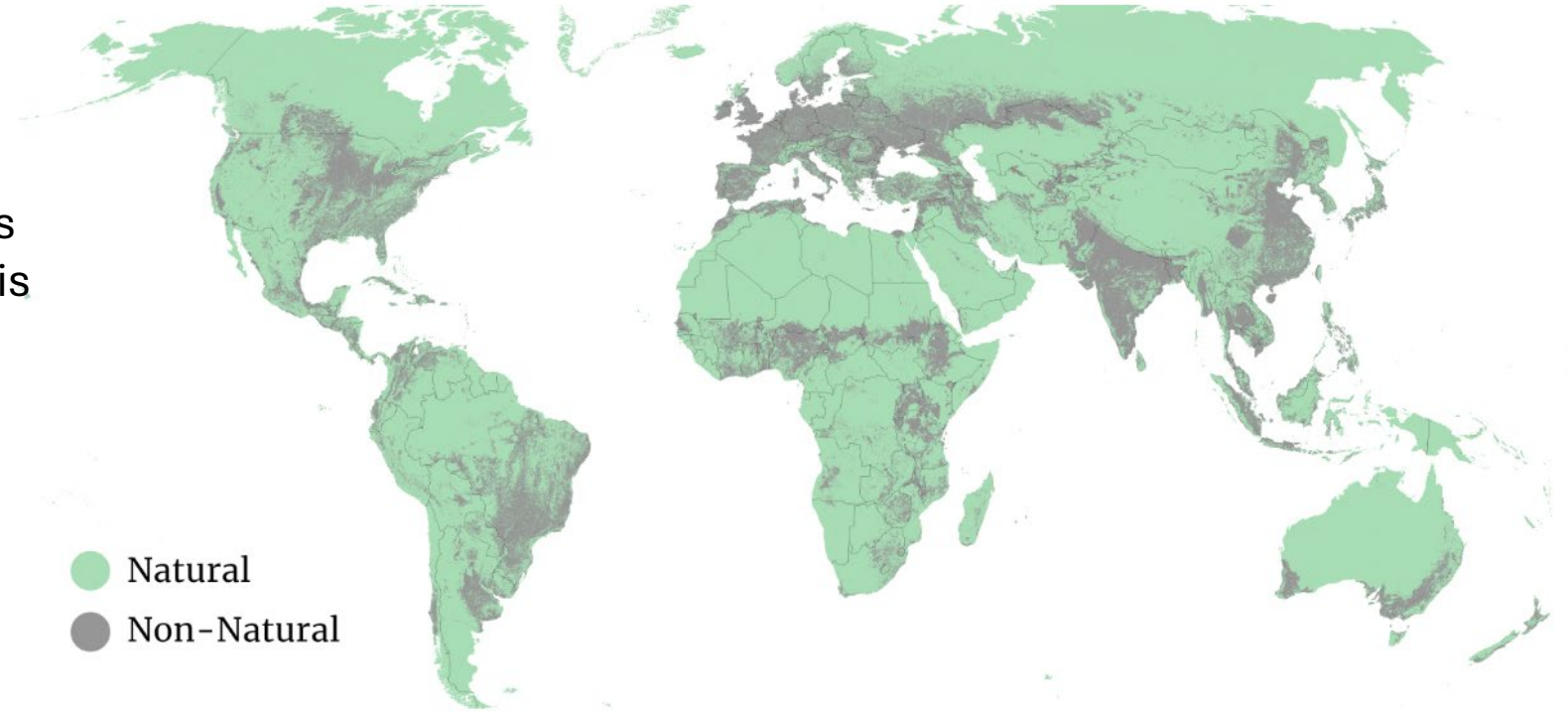
Dominant driver of tree cover loss at 1 km (Sims et al. 2025)

Annual drivers of tree cover loss and forest structure change at 30 m (in development)

Ongoing efforts to improve thematic, spatial and temporal resolution of the data to enable better insights. Next phase of work will map annual drivers at 30 m spatial resolution to provide important contextual information on forest disturbances.

SBTN Natural lands

- The natural lands map aligns with AFI definitions in order to facilitate target setting under SBTN
- Its primary focus is mapping natural lands (including natural forest), as it is only conversion of natural forest that is considered deforestation under AFI.
- In the natural lands map, tree plantations are included with tree crops and other tree cover found in predominantly urban or agricultural land uses in the 'Non-natural tree cover' class.



sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Technical-Guidance-2024-Step3-Land-v1-Natural-Lands-Map.pdf

Global spatial database of planted forests and tree crops (SDPT)

Created by harmonizing national and regional sources

Reaches near-global coverage

90% of total planted forest area reported by FAO FRA

- SDPT v2.0 264 million ha

- FAO FRA 2020 293 million ha

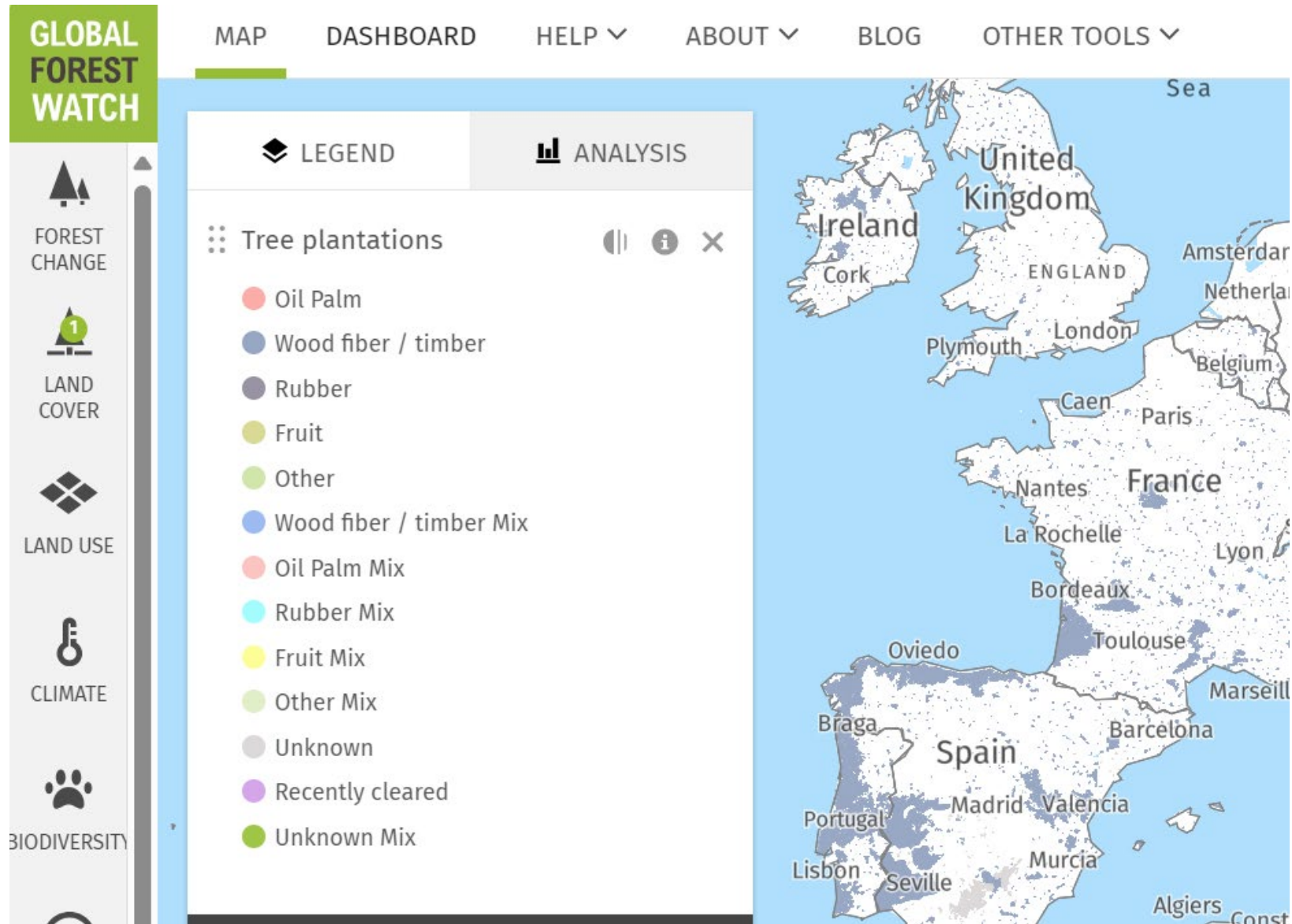
New planting year information

Carbon removal factors for newly added data

[Spatial Database of Planted Trees \(SDPT Version 2.0\) | World Resources Institute](#)

Improvements	V1.0	V2.0	V2.1	V3 (in development)
Mode year	2015	2020	2020	2020
Coverage	82 countries	158 countries	incorporating new data in Brazil, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana	
# countries with species info	43 countries	52 countries		

SDPT



IIASA forest management

Lesiv et al. (2022). Global forest management data for 2015 at a 100 m resolution. Scientific Data, 9(1), 199.



Past work	Current work
Global Forest management map at 100m 2015 Legend (main FAO forest categories) Input RS: Proba-V 100m Training and validation data collected by experts and in the crowdsourcing campaign (Geo-Wiki tools) Methodology: per biome, random forest	Global Forest management map at 100m 2020 More classes: rubber and fruit tree plantations (in compliance with EUDR) Input RS: Sentinel 1 and Sentinel 2 Revised training data set for 2020 with additional classes collected mainly by experts Methodology: testing various models, including Cat Boost

Forest Management Map: Examples

Woody plantations



Rubber plantations



Fruit plantation

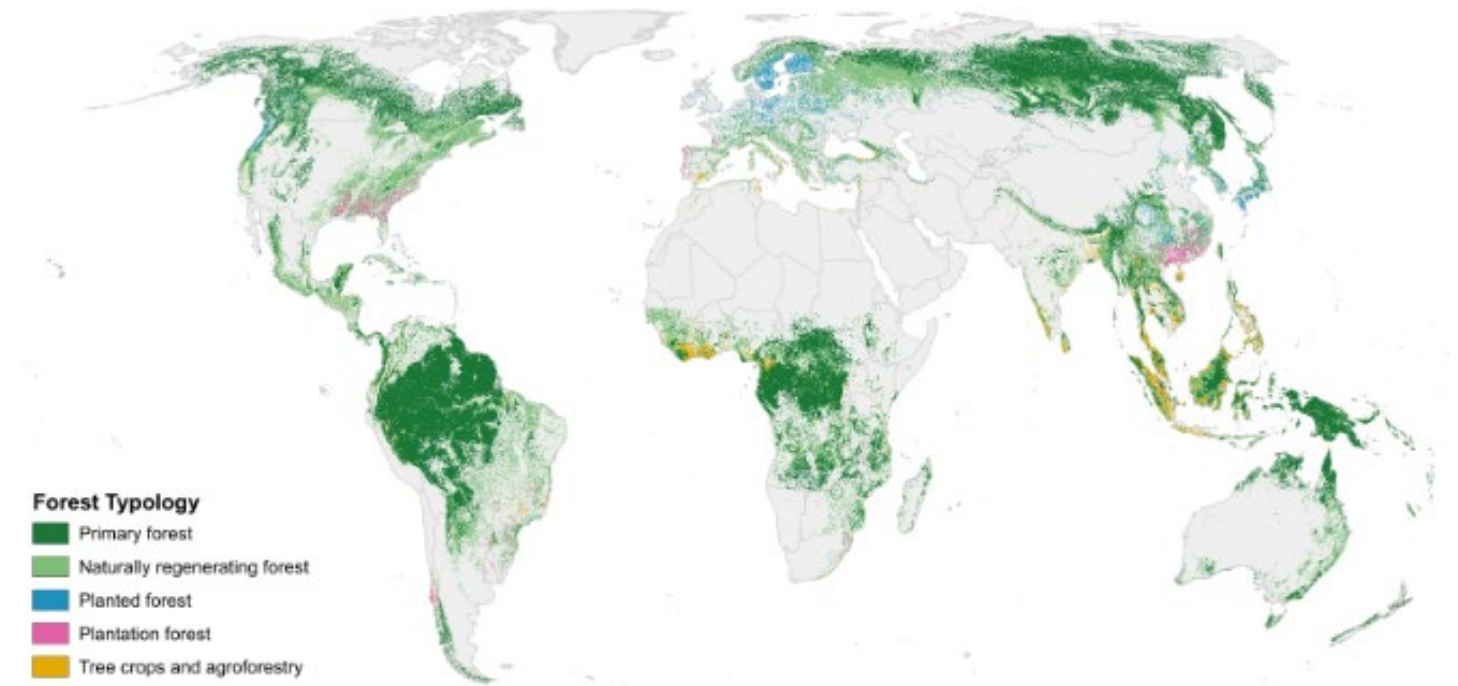


Agroforestry



Forest types of the world

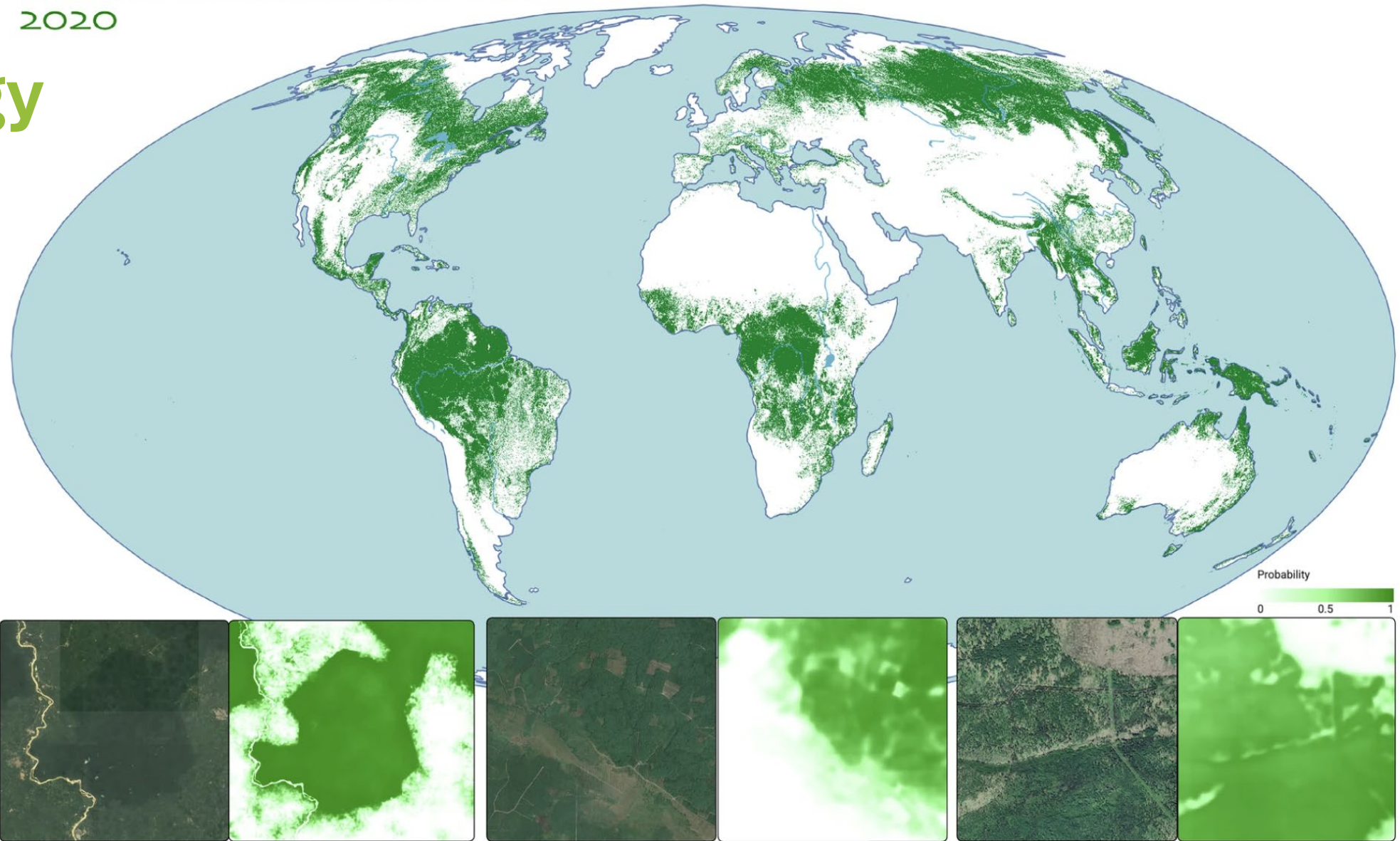
- Wall to wall forest types
2020, 10 m
- [Separating natural forests from other tree cover with AI for deforestation-free supply chains](#)
- Preprint: [Global forest typology at 10-meter resolution for forest and land-use monitoring](#)
- Classes: Primary, naturally regenerating, planted, plantation, tree crops, agroforestry



Forest typology

Natural forests of the world
2020

Builds on
Natural
forests of
the world.



Google DeepMind

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

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WATCH



The global extent of natural forests in 2020 (according to our model, and based on the probability threshold of 0.52) with zoom-in examples (from left to right: Amazon Basin in Brazil, deforestation frontier in Indonesia, and boreal forest in Western Canada).

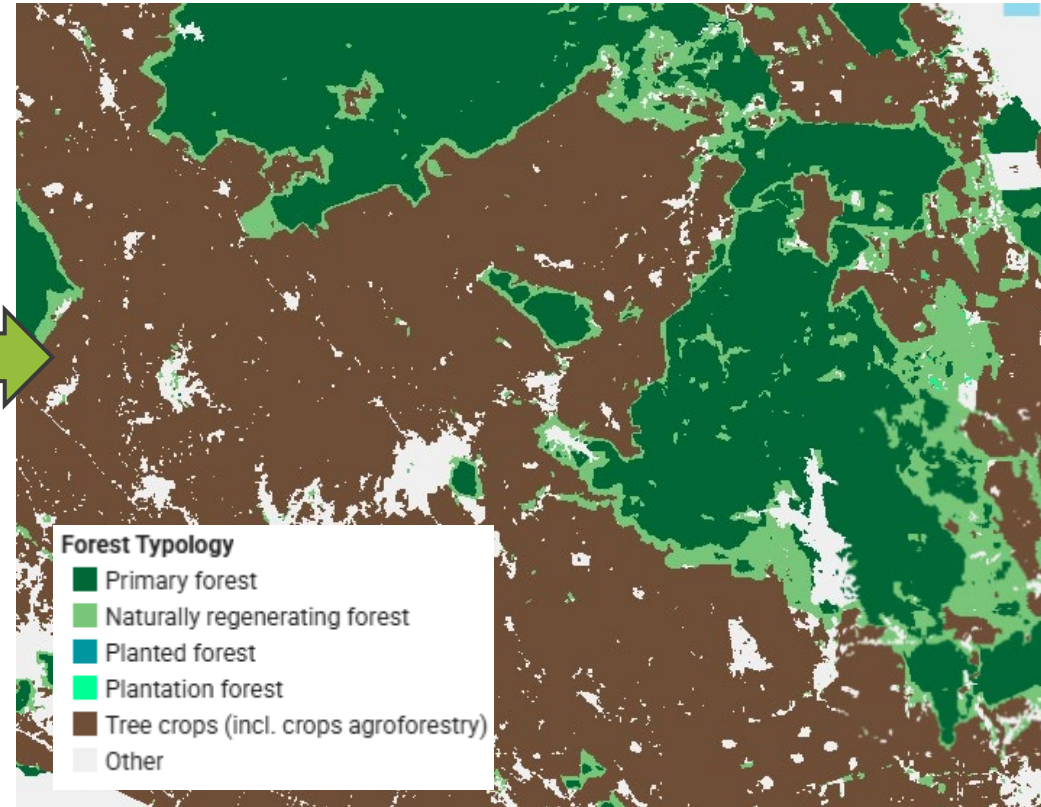
Neumann et al. 2025

Forest typology

Natural forests and oil palm plantations in Johor, Malaysia



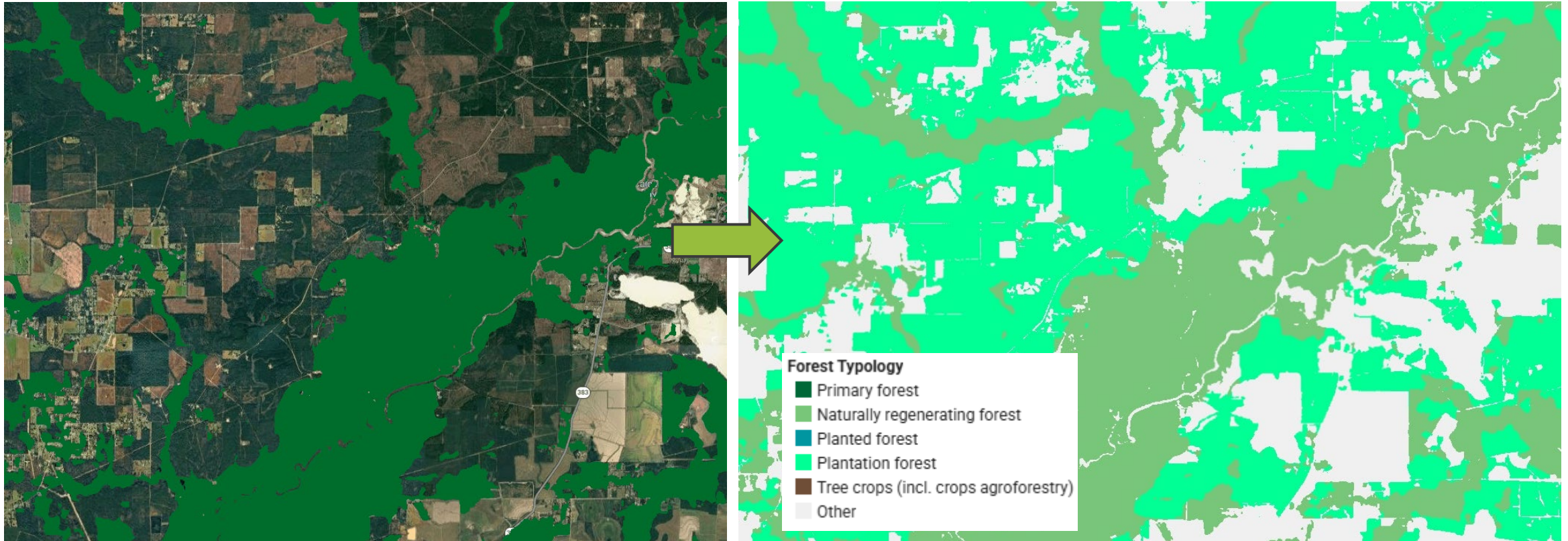
Binary natural forests (Neumann et al. 2025)



Forest Typology (accepted publication)

Forest typology

Natural forests and plantation forest in Louisiana, USA



Binary natural forests (Neumann et al. 2025)

Forest Typology (accepted publication)

Near-real-time 'deforestation' alerting



Taking action on deforestation



bit.ly/EWsystems



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE





3000ft 1km

Dataset	Function	Resolution	Geographic Coverage	Frequency of Updates
DIST-ALERT	Monitors global vegetation disturbance in near-real-time using harmonized Landsat-Sentinel-2 (HLS) imagery	30 X 30 meters	Global	Updated weekly, image revisit time every 2-3 days
GLAD-L (Global Land Analysis and Discovery – Landsat)	Identifies areas of likely tree cover loss in near real-time.	30 x 30 meters	30°N to 30°S	Updated daily, revisit time every 8 days
GLAD-S2 (Global Land Analysis and Discovery- Sentinel 2)	Identifies areas of primary forest loss in near real-time using Sentinel-2 imagery.	10 x 10 meters	Amazon basin	Updated daily, image revisit time every 5 days
RADD (Radar for Detecting Deforestation)	Identifies near-real-time forest disturbance alerts in primary humid tropical forests using Sentinel-1’s cloud-penetrating radar sensors.	10 x 10 meters, with a minimum mapping unit of 0.1 hectare	Humid tropical forest in South America, Central America, sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia – Europe coming soon	Updated weekly, image revisit time 6-12 days
Integrated disturbance alerts	Monitors vegetation disturbance in near real-time using integrated alerts from four alerting systems.	10 X 10 meters	Global	Daily

Integrated Alerts

- Prevents loss of data from satellite outages or data chain misfunctions
- Users only have to integrate one data type into their systems
- Easy to add/ replace data sources
- Faster and more confident alerting than individual systems
- New systems can allow new functionality e.g. repeat alerts



Drivers of deforestation alerts

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DATA

+ Add country ▾

DISTURBANCE ALERTS

☐ Global integrated disturbance alerts

Integrated layer of GLAD-L/GLAD-S2/RADD/DIST-ALERT. Data from UMD and WUR. GLAD-L and DIST-ALERT resampled from 30 m to 10 m.

☒ Drivers of deforestation alerts

2022-2024, tropics, 10 m, WUR

☐ Places to watch

Recent high-priority alerts

FIRES

☐ Fire Alerts (VIIRS)

daily, 375 m, global, NASA

☐ Tree cover loss due to fires

annual, 30 m, global, UMD/GLAD

☐ Global Fire Weather Index

NASA/GFWED

☐ Global Air Quality Index

World Air Quality Index Project

MAP

DASHBOARD

HELP ▾

ABOUT ▾

BLOG

OTHER TOOLS ▾

LEGEND

ANALYSIS

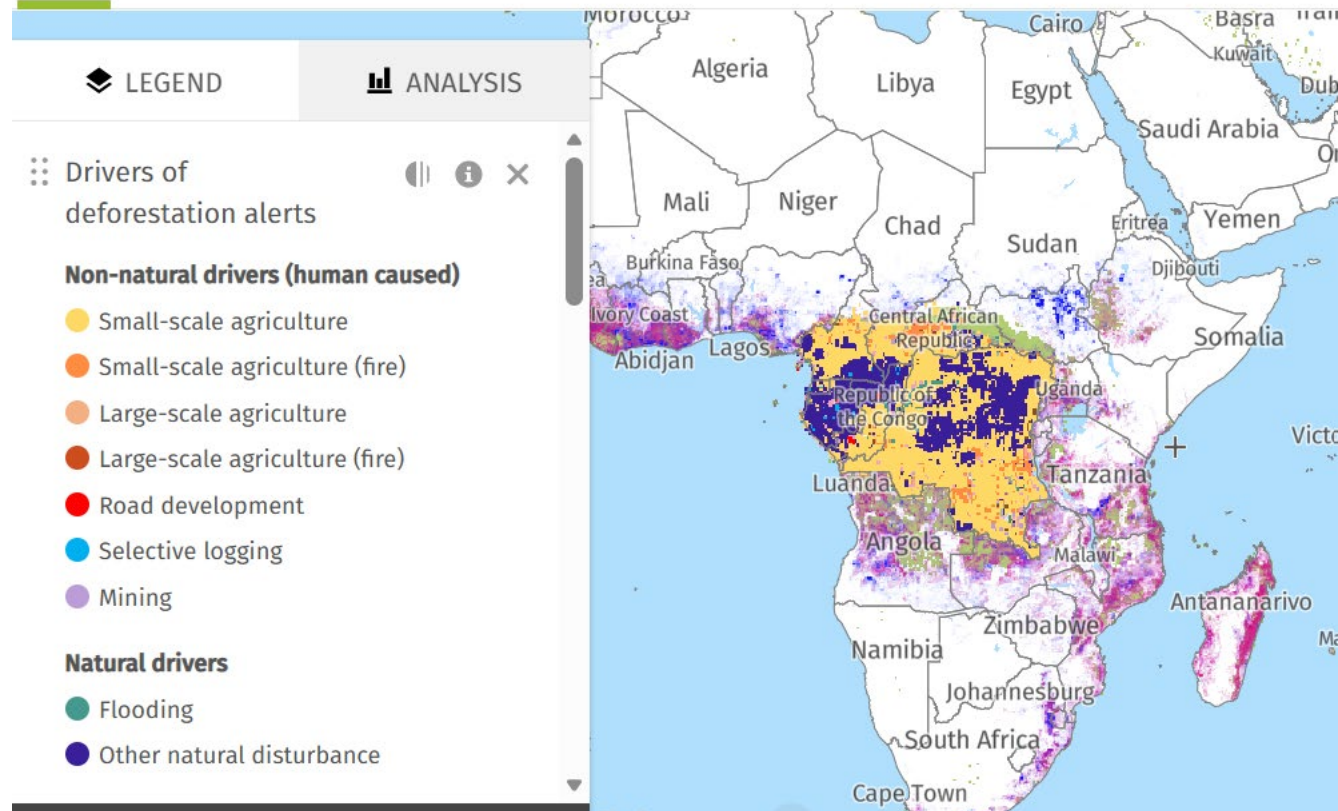
Drivers of deforestation alerts

Non-natural drivers (human caused)

- Small-scale agriculture
- Small-scale agriculture (fire)
- Large-scale agriculture
- Large-scale agriculture (fire)
- Road development
- Selective logging
- Mining

Natural drivers

- Flooding
- Other natural disturbance



Contextual data



www.globalnaturewatch.org - Contextual Data

The screenshot displays the Global Forest Watch (GFW) website interface. The top navigation bar includes links for MAP, DASHBOARD, HELP, ABOUT, BLOG, and OTHER TOOLS. The left sidebar contains icons for FOREST CHANGE, LAND COVER, LAND USE, CLIMATE, and BIODIVERSITY. The main content area is divided into several panels, each with a title and a list of data layers. The panels are: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DATA, DISTURBANCE ALERTS, FIRES, TREE COVER CHANGE, LAND COVER, COMMODITIES, CONSERVATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, PEOPLE, BIODIVERSITY, CARBON FLUX, and POTENTIAL CARBON GAINS. Several data layers are highlighted with red circles: Fire Alerts (VIIRS), Protected areas, Mining concessions, Oil palm concessions, Mapped cocoa plots per square kilometer, Palm oil mills, RSPO oil palm concessions, Oil and gas concessions, Wood fiber concessions, Indigenous and Community Lands, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, Primary forests, Tree cover gain, Tree cover loss, Emerging hot spots, Net change in tree cover, Tree cover loss by dominant driver, Natural forests, Forest landscape integrity index, Intact Forest Landscapes, Land cover, Mangrove forests, Soy planted area, Tree Plantations, Global Peatlands, and Google Satellite Imagery. The bottom of the page shows a map of the world with a zoom level of 2.00 and coordinates of 27.00000, 12.00000.

GLOBAL FOREST WATCH

MAP DASHBOARD HELP ▾ ABOUT ▾ BLOG OTHER TOOLS ▾

ENGLISH ▾

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DATA

+ Add country ▾

DISTURBANCE ALERTS

- ☐ Global integrated disturbance alerts
Integrated layer of GLAD-L/GLAD-S2/RADD/DIST-ALERT. Data from UMD and WUR. GLAD-L and DIST-ALERT resampled from 30 m to 10 m.
- ☐ Drivers of deforestation alerts
2022-2024, tropics, 10 m, WUR
- ☐ Places to watch
Recent high-priority alerts

FIRES

- ☐ Fire Alerts (VIIRS)
daily, 375 m, global, NASA
- ☐ Tree cover loss due to fires
annual, 30 m, global, UMD/GLAD
- ☐ Global Fire Weather Index
NASA/GFWED
- ☐ Global Air Quality Index
World Air Quality Index Project

TREE COVER CHANGE

- ☒ Tree cover gain
20 years, 30 m, global, UMD
- ☐ Tree cover loss
annual, 30 m, global, UMD
- ☐ Emerging hot spots
2002-2025, tropics, WRI
- ☐ Net change in tree cover
20 years, global, UMD/NASA GEDI
- ☐ Tree cover loss by dominant driver
2001-2025, 1 km, global, WRI/Google DeepMind

LAND COVER

- ☐ Tree cover
2000/2010, UMD
- ☐ Tropical tree cover
2020, 10 m/0.5 ha, tropical, WRI
- ☐ Primary forests
2001, 30 m, Pan-Tropical, UMD
- ☐ Tree cover height
2000/2020, 30 m, global, UMD/NASA GEDI
- ☐ Natural forests
2020, 30 m, global, SBTN
- ☐ Forest landscape integrity index
2019, 300 m, global, WCS
- ☐ Intact Forest Landscapes
2000/2013/2016/2020/2025, global, IFL Mapping Team
- ☐ Land cover
ESA/UCLouvain, 2015
- ☐ Mangrove forests
2020, 25 m, global, GMW
- ☐ Soy planted area
annual, 30 m, South America, Song et al. 2024
- ☐ Tree Plantations
2020, 30 m, near-global, GFW
- ☐ Global Peatlands
30 m, global, multiple sources

COMMODITIES

- ☐ Logging concessions
2010-2025, vector, select countries, sources vary
- ☐ Mining concessions
2014-2025, vector, select countries, sources vary
- ☐ Oil palm concessions
2010-2025, vector, select countries, sources vary
- ☐ Mapped cocoa plots per square kilometer
select countries
- ☐ Palm oil mills
- ☐ RSPO oil palm concessions
2025, vector, select countries, RSPO
- ☐ Oil and gas concessions
2015-2025, vector, select countries, sources vary
- ☐ Wood fiber concessions
2016-2025, vector, select countries, sources vary

CONSERVATION

- ☐ Protected areas

INFRASTRUCTURE

- ☐ Major dams
- ☐ Congo Basin forest roads
2024, vector, Congo Basin, various sources

PEOPLE

- ☐ Indigenous and Community Lands
LandMark

BIODIVERSITY

- ☐ Global biodiversity intactness
2018, 1 km, global, UNEP-WCMC/NHM
- ☐ Global biodiversity significance
2018, 1 km, global, IUCN/BirdLife International/UNEP-WCMC
- ☐ Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
2020, global, AZE
- ☐ Key Biodiversity Areas
BirdLife International
- ☐ Biodiversity Hotspots
2016, global, Conservation International
- ☐ Endemic Bird Areas
2014, global, BirdLife International

CARBON FLUX

- ☐ Forest greenhouse gas emissions
30 m, global, 2001-2025, Harris et al. 2021
- ☐ Forest greenhouse gas net flux
30 m, global, 2001-2025, Harris et al. 2021
- ☐ Forest carbon removals
30 m, global, 2001-2025, Harris et al. 2021

CARBON DENSITY

- ☐ Tree biomass density
30 m, global, Harris et al. 2021

POTENTIAL CARBON GAINS

- ☐ Potential carbon sequestration rate
reforestable areas, 1 km, Cook-Patton et al. 2020

GOOGLE SATELLITE IMAGERY
Highest resolution imagery 1-3 years old (global)

LANDSAT SATELLITE IMAGERY
Coarse resolution imagery (global)

LANDSAT 8 / SENTINEL 2
Latest satellite imagery available from Sentinel-2 and Landsat 8

mapbox Google Earth Engine CARTO planet. Map data ©2025 Google © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map Terms of Service Privacy policy zoom: 2.00 lat: 27.00000, 12.00000

GLOBAL NATURE WATCH HORIZON

horizon.globalnaturewatch.org

Global Nature Watch horizon is an experimental, open, AI-powered system combining data from Land & Carbon Lab and Global Forest Watch in **a simple chat-style interface**.

Users can ask questions in plain language and get authoritative answers with maps, statistics and context. Integrating near-real-time and annual satellite data, it reveals change across ecosystems — from forests to grasslands, croplands and other natural lands.

It makes monitoring **more comprehensive, faster and easier** — helping people protect and restore ecosystems, support livelihoods and address climate challenges.



Global Nature Watch Horizon

Turning intelligent monitoring into impact

- Ask the agent a question
- Processing your intent to deliver relevant answers
- Retrieving quality data from WRI and research partners around the world
- Tuning the model's response with real documentation
- Returning a response which can summarize spatial data, and provide an answer in 170 languages

www.globalnaturewatch.org

Where are the most disturbances to nature happening now?



GLOBAL
NATURE
WATCH

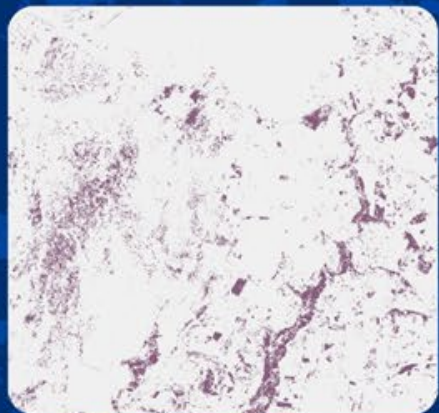


Currently the most disturbances to nature are occurring in Brazil, with over 500,000 alerts of disturbances.



**GLOBAL
LAND COVER**

GLOBAL 30m ANNUAL 2015, 2024



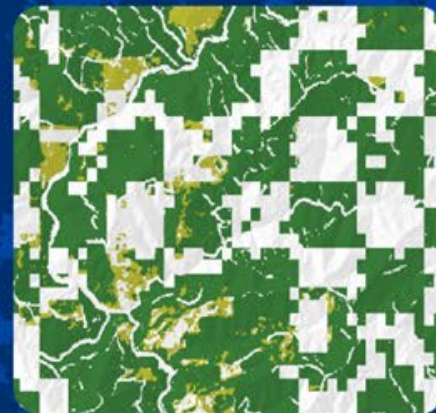
**GLOBAL ALL-ECOSYSTEM
DISTURBANCE ALERTS**

GLOBAL 30m ~4days 2023-PRESENT



**GLOBAL NATURAL/SEMI-
NATURAL GRASSLAND
EXTENT**

GLOBAL 30m ANNUAL 2000-2022



**SBTN NATURAL
LANDS MAP**

GLOBAL 30m 2020



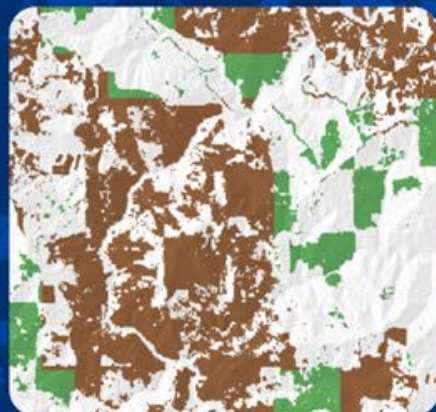
**FOREST GREENHOUSE
GAS NET FLUX**

GLOBAL 30m 2001-2024



**TREE COVER
LOSS**

GLOBAL 30m ANNUAL 2001-2024



**TREE COVER LOSS BY
DOMINANT DRIVER**

GLOBAL 1000m 2001-2024



**TREE COVER
GAIN**

GLOBAL 30m 2000-2012



**TREE
COVER**

GLOBAL 30m 2000

This is an experimental preview of Global Nature Watch Horizon. Results are grounded in trusted datasets, but AI summaries can be incomplete or incorrect. Verify important findings with source data.

Feedback and queries for support can be submitted [here](#). Visit the [Help Center](#) to learn more about the preview.

[FAQs](#) [Capabilities](#) [Accuracy](#) [Known Issues](#)

AI ASSISTANT

Welcome to Global Nature Watch Horizon!

Hi, I'm your nature monitoring assistant, powered by AI and open data from [Global Nature Watch](#) and [Land & Carbon Lab](#).

You can ask me about land cover change, forest loss, or biodiversity risks in places you care about. For more details on how to get started, check out the [Help Center](#).

Tree cover loss

Or describe what you want to explore...

Datasets

Areas

Analyses

AI makes mistakes. Verify outputs and do not share sensitive or personal information.

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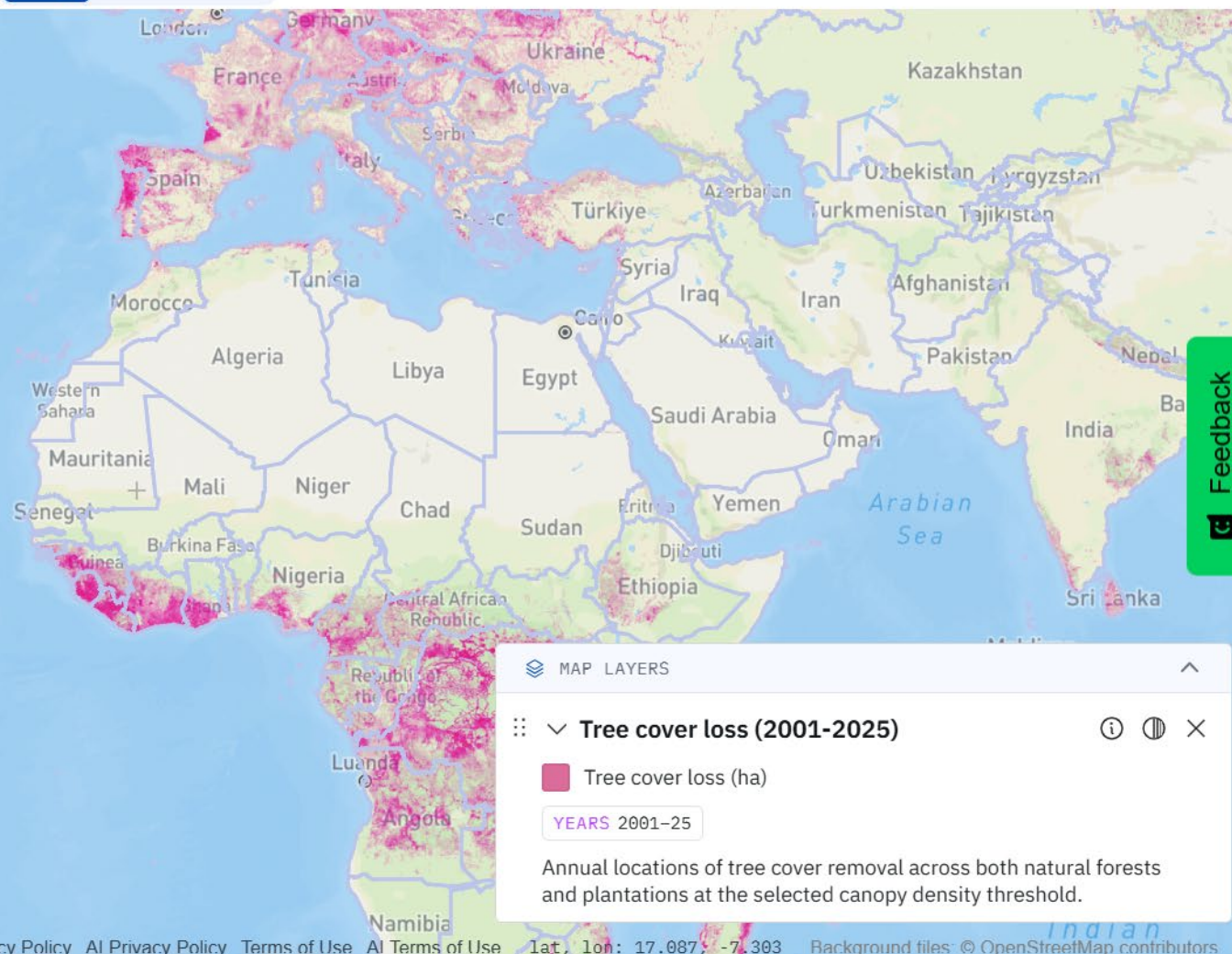
[AI Privacy Policy](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[AI Terms of Use](#)

lat: 17.087, lon: -7.303

Background files: © OpenStreetMap contributors



Feedback

Global Nature Watch - Horizon

- “where has potential deforestation or illegal timber harvesting happened in Peru in the last couple of months”

To analyze potential deforestation or illegal timber harvesting in Peru over the last few months, I've used the **Integrated Alerts** dataset. This dataset combines several alert systems (DIST-ALERT, GLAD-L, GLAD-S2, and RADD) to detect vegetation and forest disturbances in near-real-time.

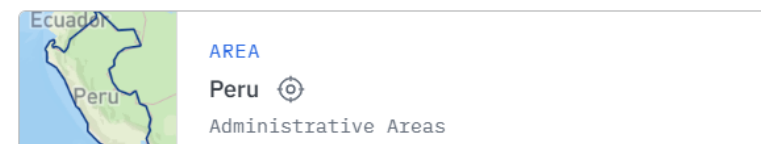
Key Findings for Peru (June 1 – September 1, 2026)

Between June and August 2026, Peru recorded approximately **203,144 hectares (ha)** of integrated forest disturbance alerts.

- **Peak Activity:** Potential disturbances peaked in **July 2026**, with **70,965 ha** of high-confidence alerts and **10,885 ha** of highest-confidence alerts.
- **Confidence Tiers:** The majority of detections (151,696 ha) fall under the **high-confidence** tier, meaning they were detected multiple times by a single system. **Highest-confidence** alerts, which are detected by two or more independent systems and effectively eliminate false positives, totaled **20,142 ha** over this period.
- **Recent Trend:** There was a notable decrease in high and highest-confidence detections in August, though low-confidence alerts remained present.

Suggested Follow-ups:

1. Would you like to **see the specific departments or districts** in Peru where these highest-confidence alerts are most concentrated?
2. Shall I **show satellite imagery** for the areas with the most recent highest-confidence alerts to visually inspect the nature of the disturbance?



GNW self hosted monitoring

Open assets that allow organizations to continue running **Post-2020 deforestation risk assessment and recent alert analyses** without dependency on the GFW Pro user interface or API.

<https://datasets.wri.org/datasets/gnw-self-hosted-monitoring>

Brings together five global geospatial datasets

- Science Based Targets Network's (SBTN) Natural Lands Map,
- JRC Global Forest Cover map,
- University of Maryland GLAD lab's annual Tree Cover Loss (TCL) data,
- Integrated Disturbance Alerts (which combine detections from GLAD-L, GLAD-S2, RADD, and DIST-ALERT)
- Global Drivers of Forest Loss dataset - each produced and maintained by its originating institution and re-ingested as new versions are released (annually for most layers, monthly for disturbance alerts)

Use cases

Photo: WRI

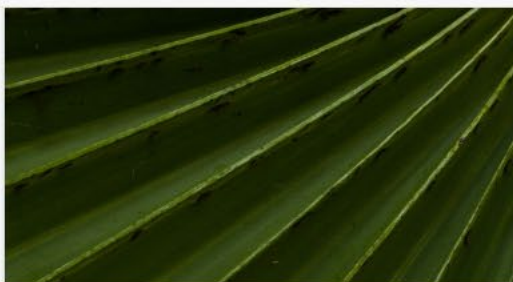




Deforestation Alerts

Information on making the most from deforestation alerts identified through the interpretation of satellite imagery for forest policy experts, decision-makers and forest-management and conservation practitioners.

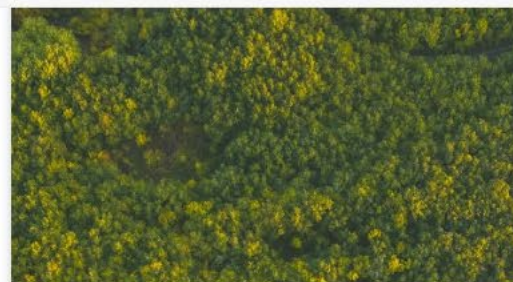
Download 



Accounting and Estimation

Information on the rules and modalities to guide and maintain integrity of estimates within National GHG inventories and accounting for projects and programs in the context of REDD+ results based payments.

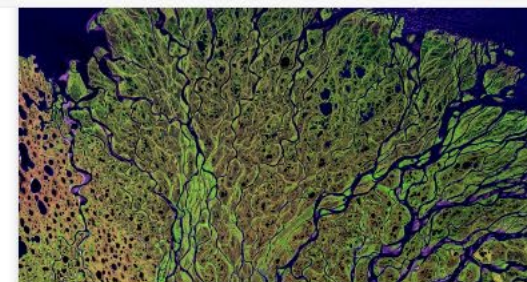
Download 



Biomass Maps

Information on the potential and limitations of global or regional biomass datasets in the context of National greenhouse gas inventories.

Download 



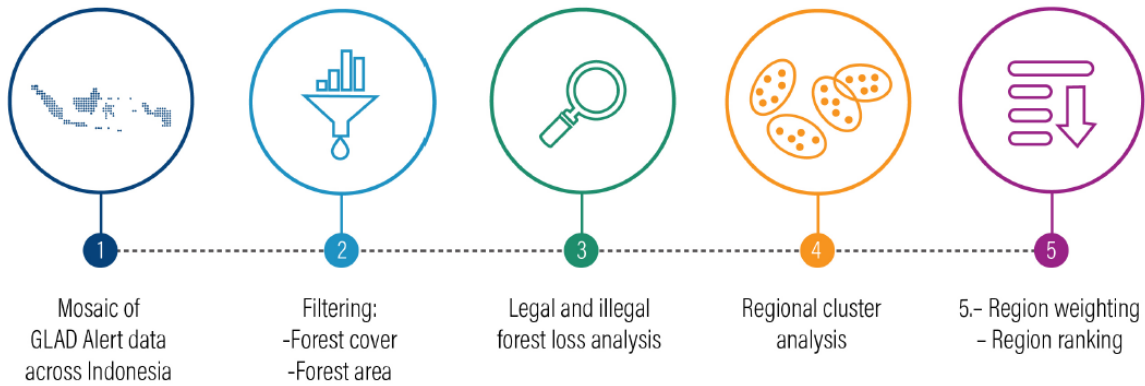
Blue Carbon

Methodological advice on reporting report emissions and removals from coastal wetlands in the context of REDD+ results based payments and Blue Carbon Initiatives.

Download 

How are deforestation alerts used

How are Deforestation Alerts Used in Indonesia?



How are Deforestation Alerts Used in Peru?



[GFOI-DeforestationAlertModule-20240909.pdf](#)

www.reddcompass.org/mgd

GNW use in the timber industry

- **Potential encroachment in protected areas from neighboring logging concessions.**
 - Alerts identified in buffer around logging concessions
- **Potential timber laundering**
 - No evidence of loss in timber sourcing areas
- **Sourcing from potentially controversial areas**
 - Loss in a contextual area like Intact Forest Landscape



GLAD for Forest Monitoring Options! Part 3

[GLAD for Forest Monitoring Options! Part 3 - Hardwood Floors Magazine](#)

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Magazine

Latin American banks hone socially responsible lending policies

Latin America's banks are stepping up to address environmental issues and other social matters in their lending policies. But financiers and investors say long-term profits are also at stake.

by Amy Guthrie March 7, 2018

X f e

An alert sounding at Sudameris Bank in Asunción, Paraguay warned that a client's cattle farm 250 kilometers away was on fire. The midsize bank, which had just begun using a satellite tool to keep closer tabs on its credit portfolio, notified the client, who was unaware of the fire until then.

A few days later, the client sent a note to say thanks. The 2016 fire cost him 100 hectares of pasture, but the rest of his 1,200-hectare property — and, importantly, his herd — was fine. Rather than viewing the bank's vigilance as an invasive overreach, the rancher was impressed that Sudameris was looking out for him.

Sudameris' use of Global Forest Watch, an online platform spearheaded by the nonprofit World Resources Institute (WRI) that pinpoints fires and fallen trees in real time, is an example of how banks in Latin America are getting creative to make financing more sustainable.

“A loan to support the exports of timber from endangered trees would turn the bank into an accomplice in the illicit activity. The potential reputational damage is just not worth it...”

[Latin American banks hone socially responsible lending policies – LatinFinance](https://latinfinance.com/magazine/2018/03/07/latin-american-banks-hone-socially-responsible-lending-policies/)
<https://latinfinance.com/magazine/2018/03/07/latin-american-banks-hone-socially-responsible-lending-policies/>

Monitoring wood pellet production in Indonesia



Kapal Berbendera Filipina Ditangkap di Perairan Gorontalo

kumparanNEWS

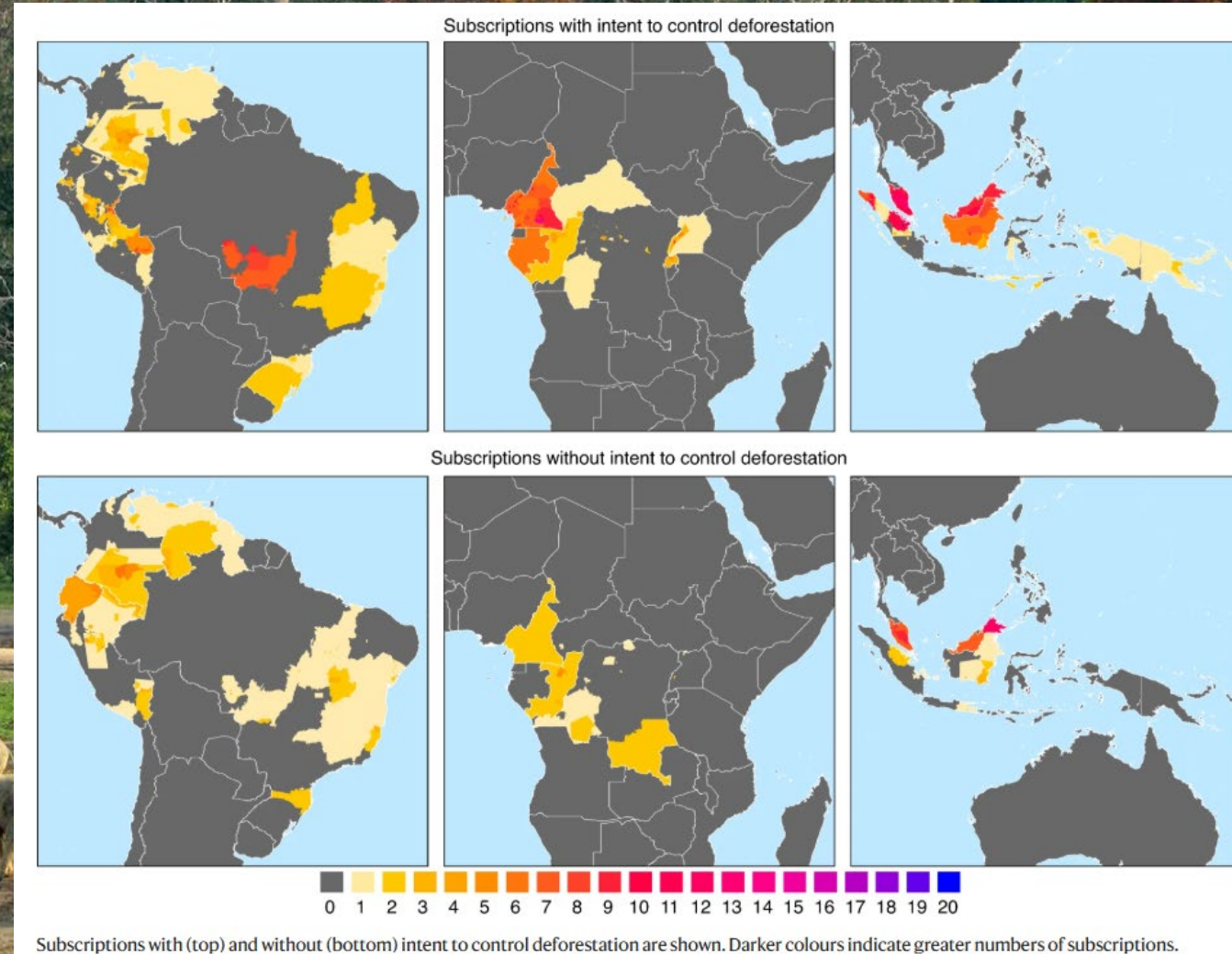
16 Agustus 2024 14:07 WIB · waktu baca 2 menit



Kapal Patroli Bakamla RI Kapal Negara (KN) Gajah Laut-404 yang dikomandani oleh Letkol Bakamla Agus Tri Haryanto, S.T., M.T., mengamankan kapal MV Lakas yang dicurigai membawa barang ilegal di perairan Gorontalo, Jumat (16/08/2024). Foto: Humas Bakamla RI

<https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7492777/bakamla-tangkap-kapal-berbendera-filipina-di-perairan-gorontalo#:~:text=Jakarta%20-%20Kapal%20Patroli%20Bakamla%20RI%20Kapal%20Negara,berbendera%20Filipina%20dengan%2017%20anak%20buah%20kapal%20%28ABK%29.>

Use of near real-time
deforestation alerts led to **18%
reduction in deforestation** in
monitored African forests



Dzanga-Sangha National Park, Central African Republic (Photo: WCS).

Citation: The impact of near-real-time deforestation alerts across the tropics <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-020-00956-w>

Thank you

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