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Tackling deforestation through EU due diligence webinar
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Mapping sub-national supply chain
Yet over the last decade the deforestation risk per tonne of Brazilian soy exports to the EU was double that of exports to China.
EU import risks are highly concentrated

EU sourced only 7% (915,600 t) of its soy imports from Matopiba while the region accounted for 61% (3,828 ha) of its soy deforestation risk exposure.
Risks also concentrated at farm level

Over half illegal deforestation on soy farms in Mato Grosso between 2012-2017 happened in 15 municipalities.

80% took place on 400 (2% of farms)
EU cattle import risks are low, but likely to rise

Volumes mainly sourced from the South and Central West in 2017
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Commodity deforestation risk is concentrated in the Cerrado (2778 ha)
Governments recognize the need for transparency.

Priority 5: Support the availability of, quality of, and access to information on forests and commodity supply chains. Support research and innovation

Effective forest policy needs reliable information on forest resources, their condition, and how they are managed and used. It also needs reliable information on land-use change. The EU has been supporting research and capacity building in this domain at the global, regional and national levels. It has also been supporting the monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation by using Earth Observation data from different sources.
Thank you!

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