



# SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF ENFORCEMENT FOR REDUCING DEFORESTATION IN BRAZILIAN AMAZON

## AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN PARÁ STATE

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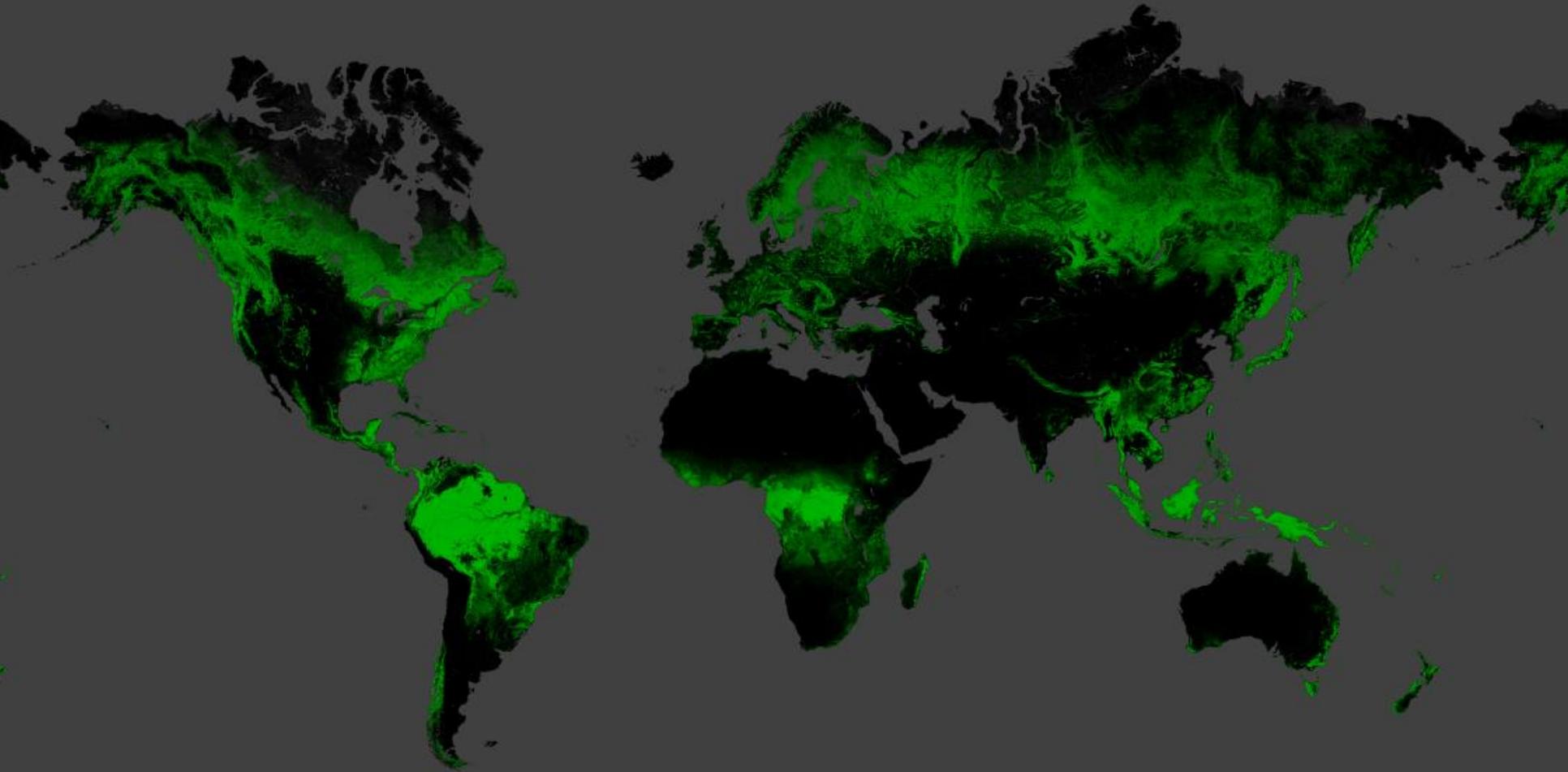
Torfinn **Harding**

Liana O. **Anderson**

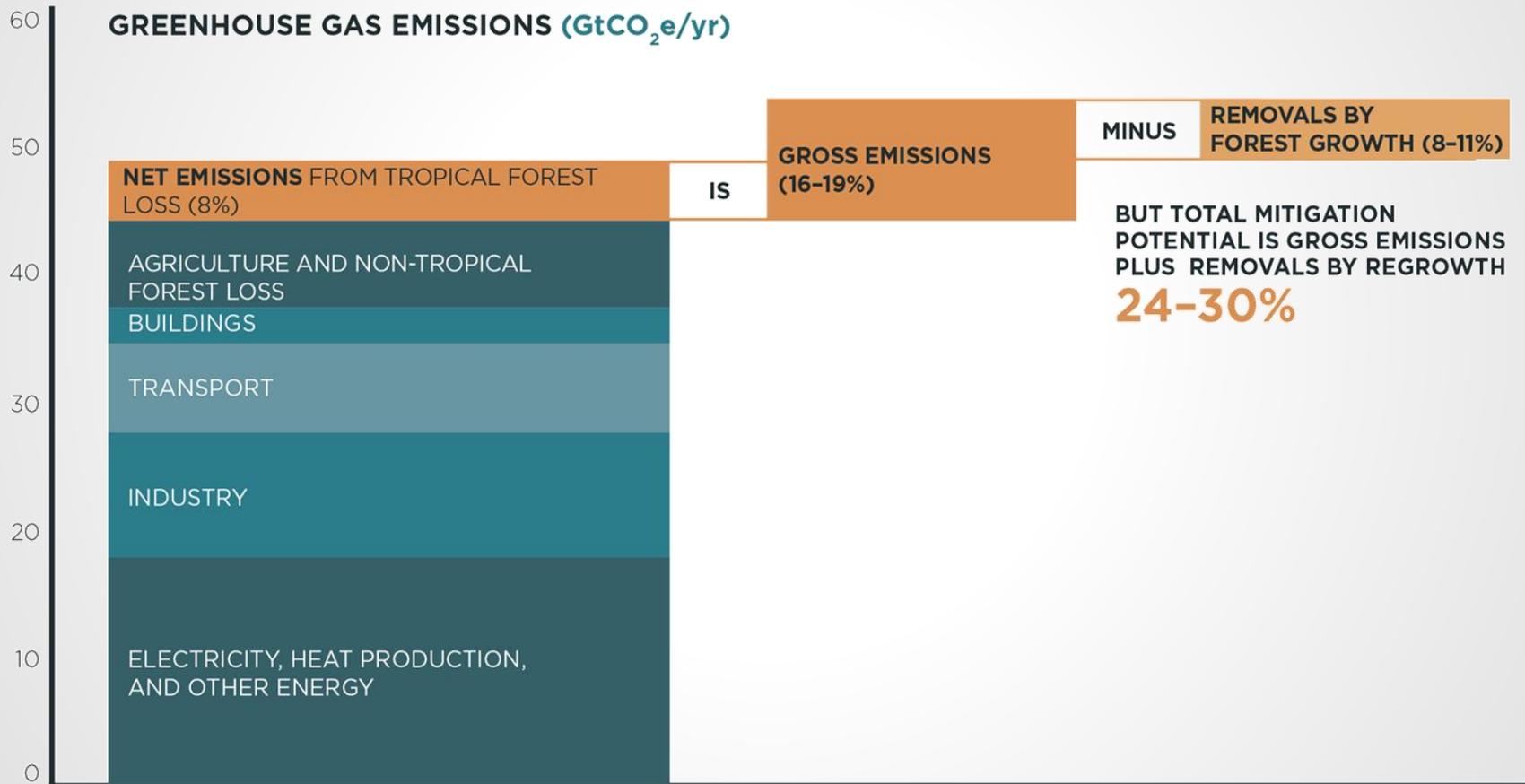
BEEERS, Bergen 

May 2017

# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION



Source: Pan *et al.*, (2009); Baccini *et al.*, (2012), IPCC WGIII

INTRODUCTION

5.3

mi km<sup>2</sup>

INTRODUCTION

40%  
of global forests

# INTRODUCTION



Income



Food



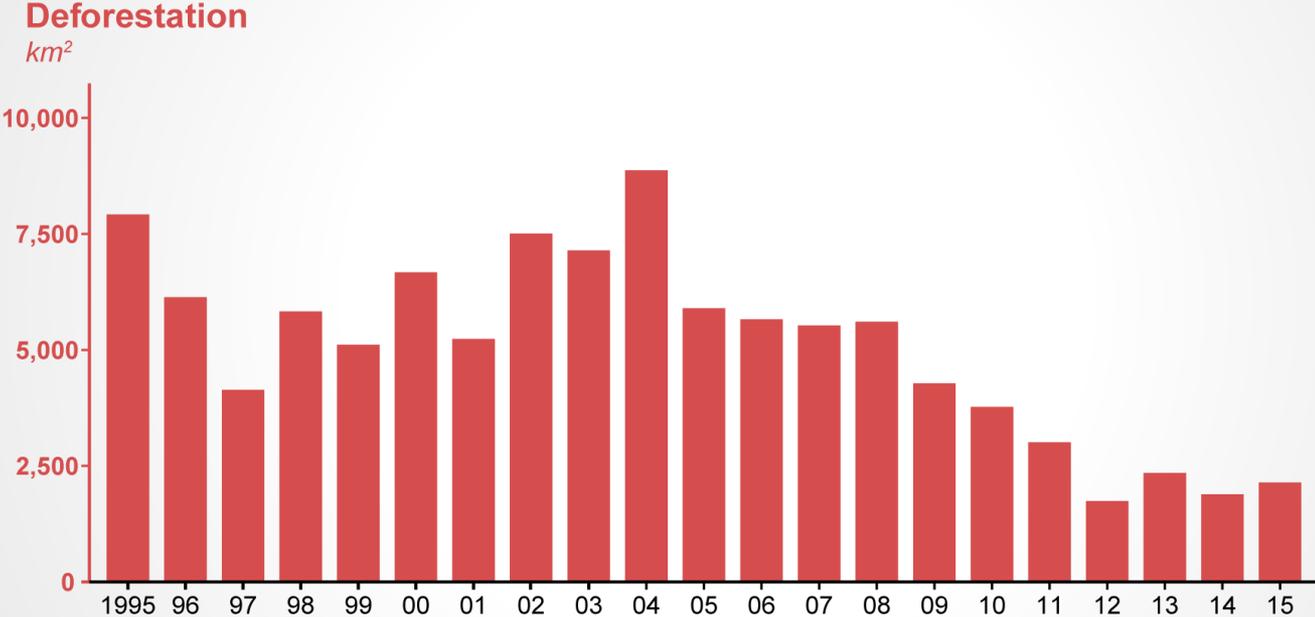
Health



# INTRODUCTION

## Deforestation and policies for its reduction

Pará state, from 1995 to 2015

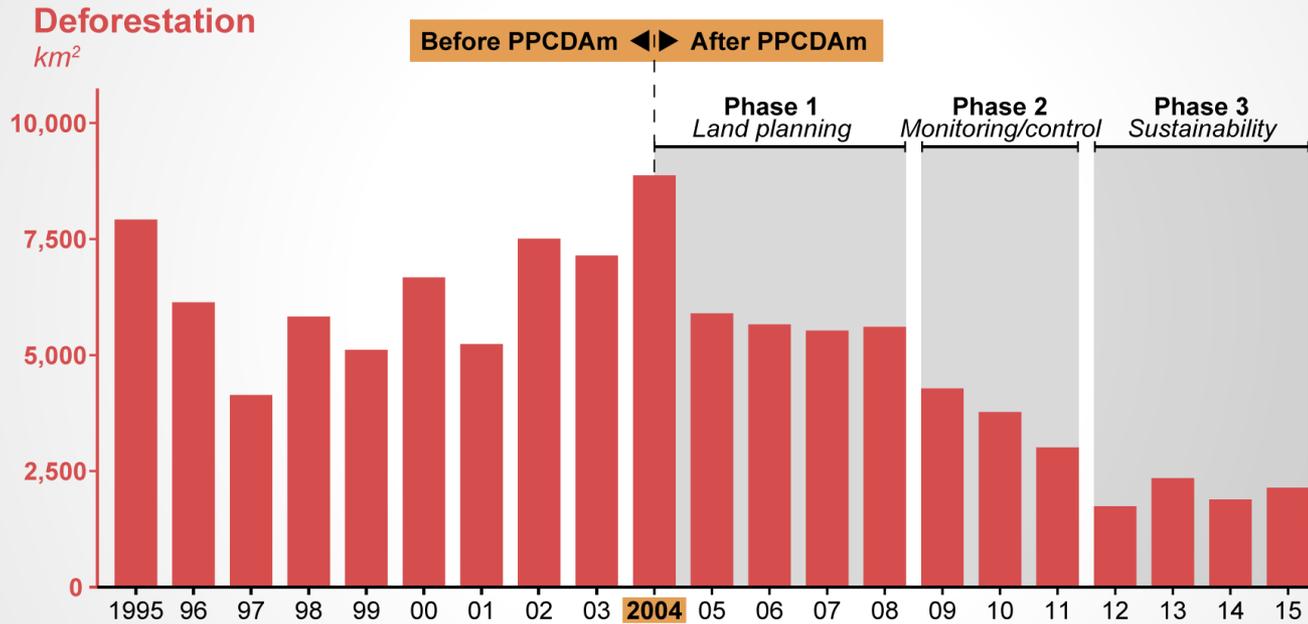


Sources: National Institute for Space Research, INPE (2016).

# INTRODUCTION

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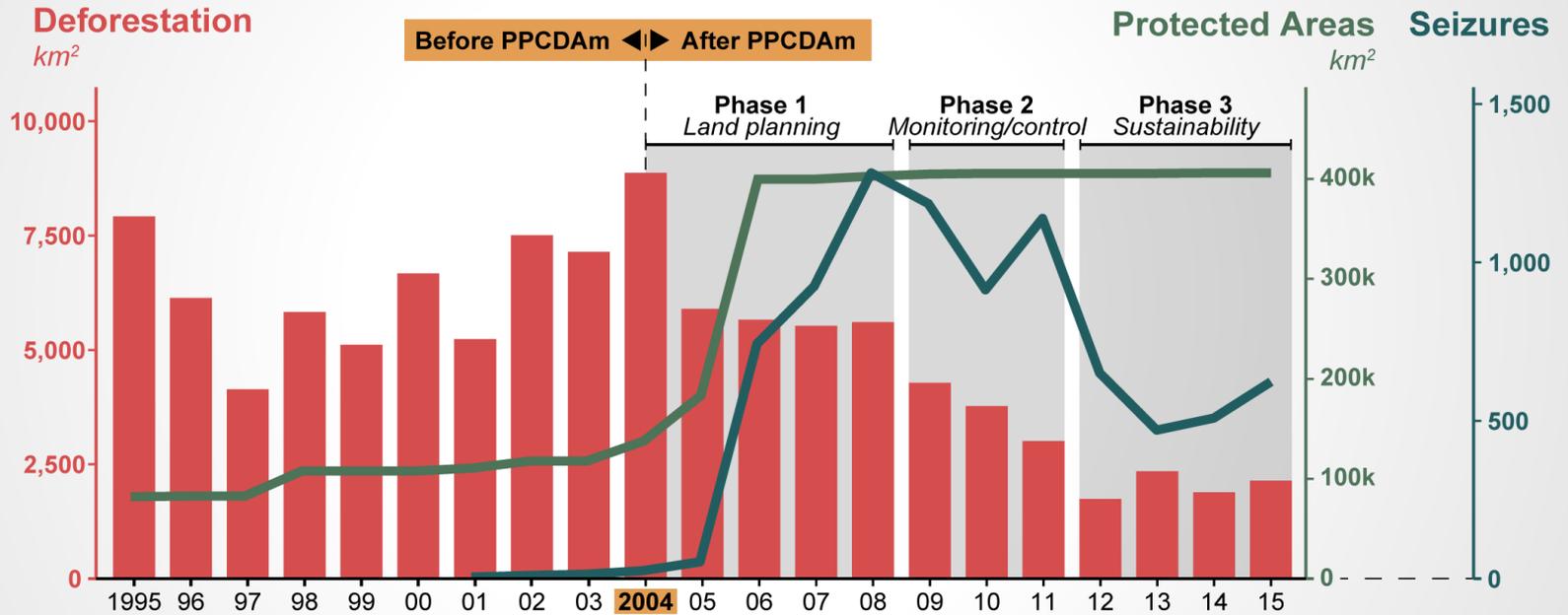


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# INTRODUCTION

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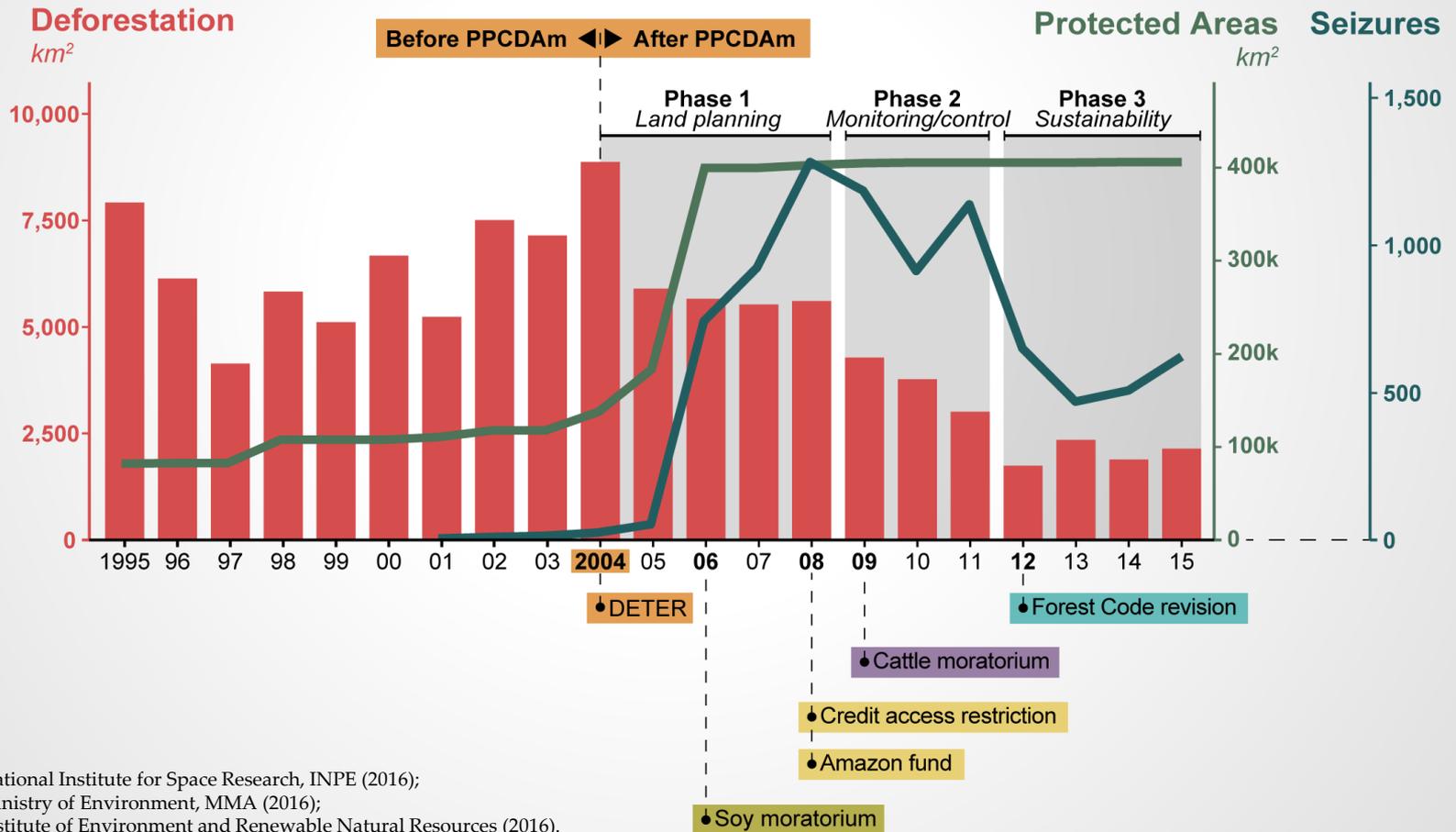


Sources: National Institute for Space Research, INPE (2016);  
Ministry of Environment, MMA (2016);  
Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (2016).

# INTRODUCTION

## Deforestation and policies for its reduction

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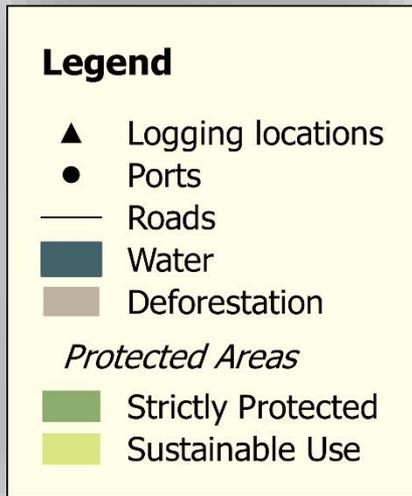
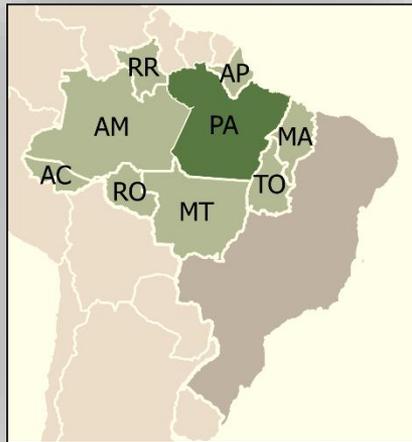
## QUESTIONS

1. Do the long-term dynamics of **law enforcement** spatially match the **deforestation hot spots**?
2. Are law enforcement actions driven by the presence of Protected Areas (APs)?

## OBJECTIVES

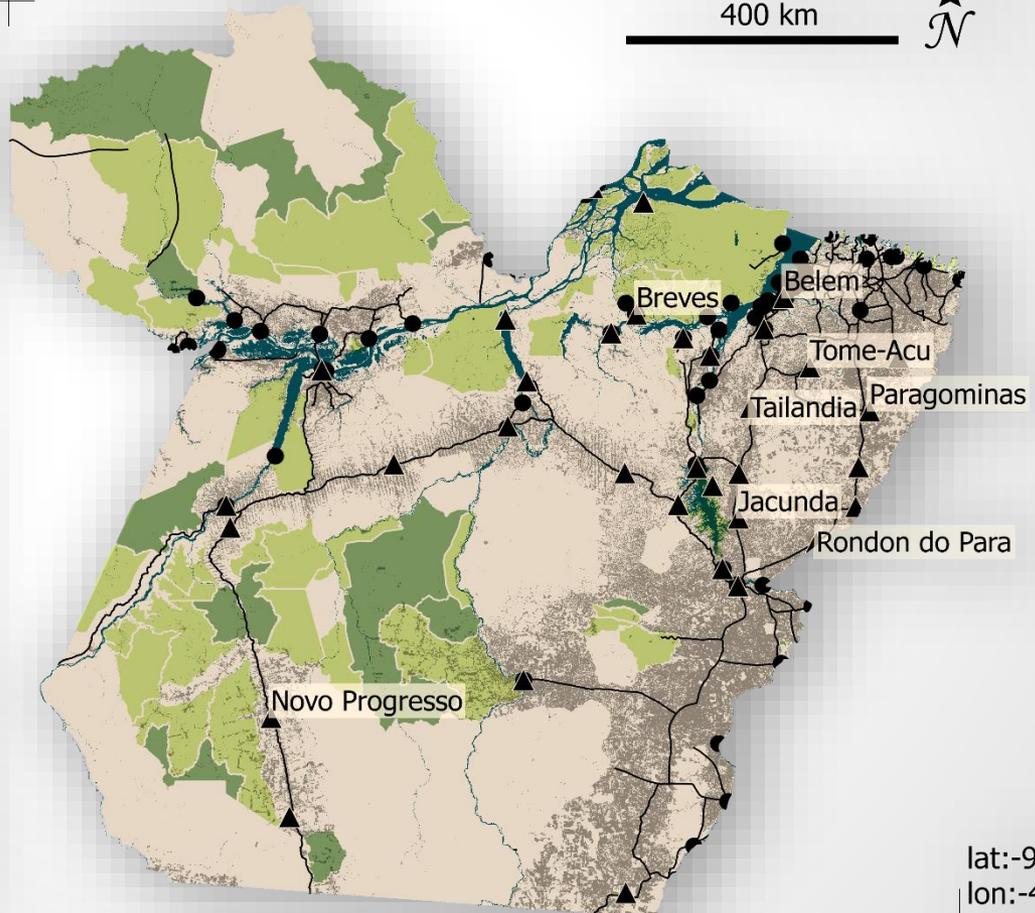
To develop an exploratory analysis of the **space-time patterns of seizures related to deforestation** from **2004 to 2015** for the **state of Pará**.

# STUDY AREA



GCS: SIRGAS 2000

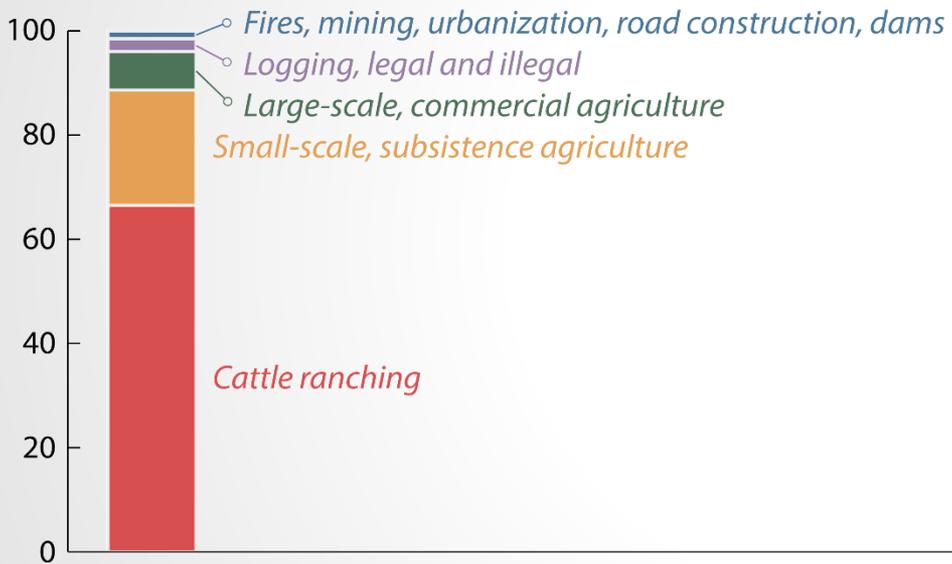
lat:2.5818  
lon:-58.8937



lat:-9.794  
lon:-46.158

# STUDY AREA

Causes of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005 (%)



Source: Gibbs (2009).



# METHODOLOGY



## Seizures



Brazilian Institute of Environment  
and Renewable Natural Resources

- Selection seizures related to illegal deforestation – wood, tools and transportation
- $n = 8,523$  seizures > but only 1,520 with consistent spatial information

## Period

2004  $\longrightarrow$  2015



# METHODOLOGY



## Deforestation



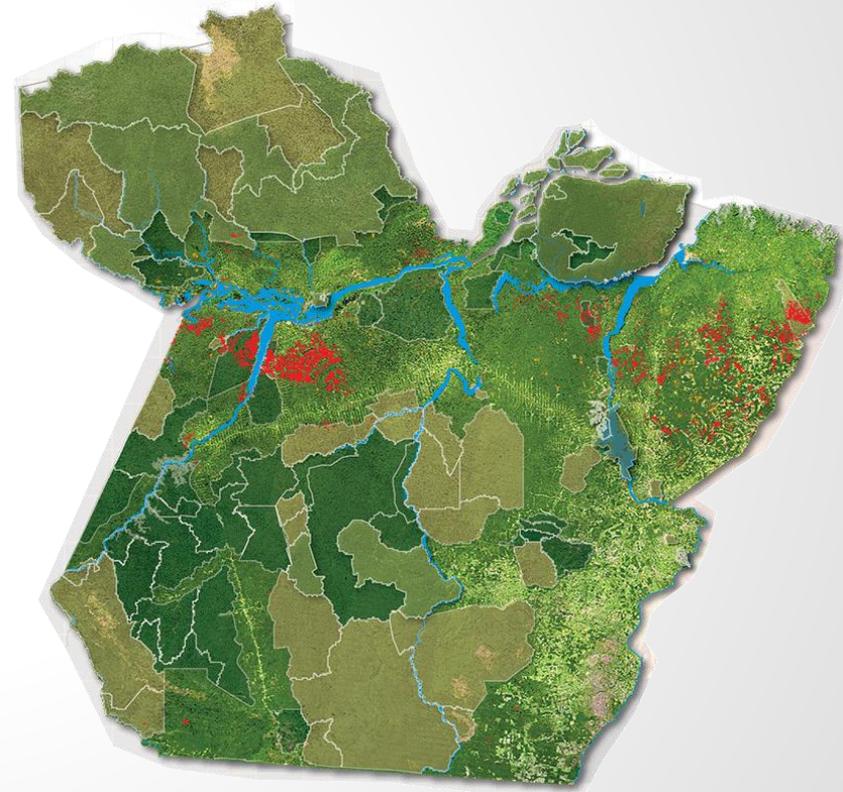
National Institute for Space  
Research

- Near Real Time Deforestation Detection project (**DETER**)
- Spatial resolution of **250 m**;
- Related to forest **clear-cutting**, forest degradation – preparatory to deforestation –, fire scars and logging

## Period

2004  2015

Deter



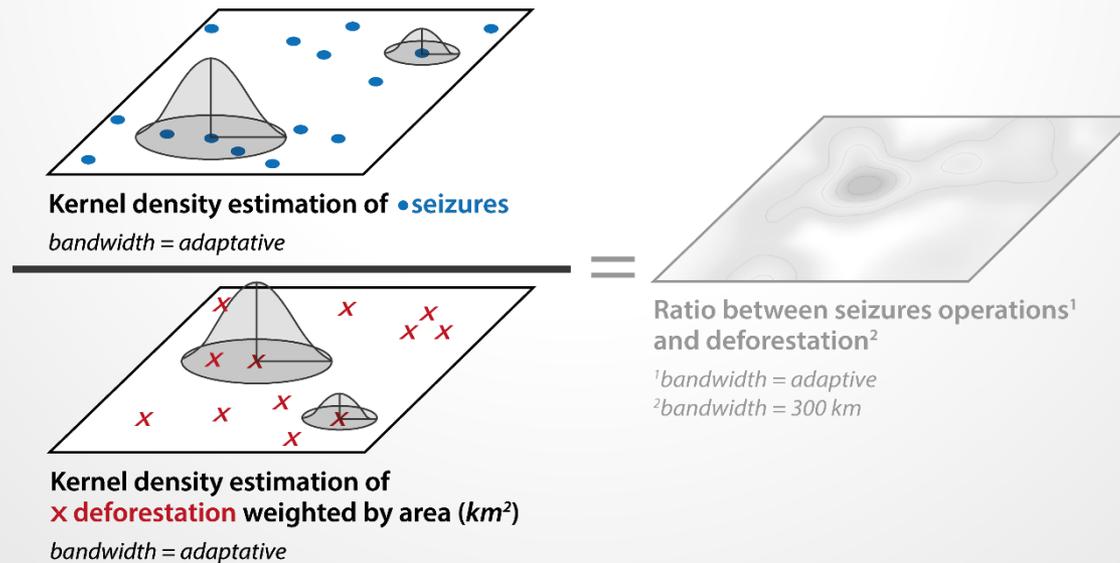
Source: INPE (2015)

# METHODOLOGY

## 1. KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATION

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{nh^2} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{d_{i,(x,y)}}{h}\right)$$

$\hat{f}(x, y)$  = density  
 $n$  = total number of event points  
 $h$  = bandwidth  
 $d_{i,(x,y)}$  = distance between event point  $i$  and location  $(x, y)$   
 $K$  = density function (quartic)



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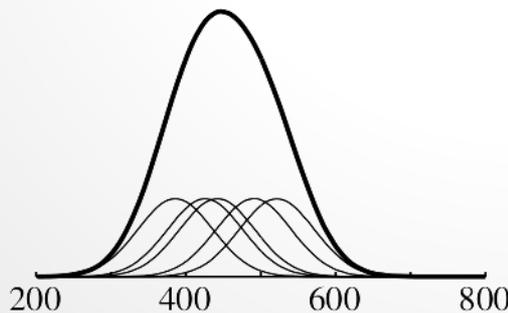
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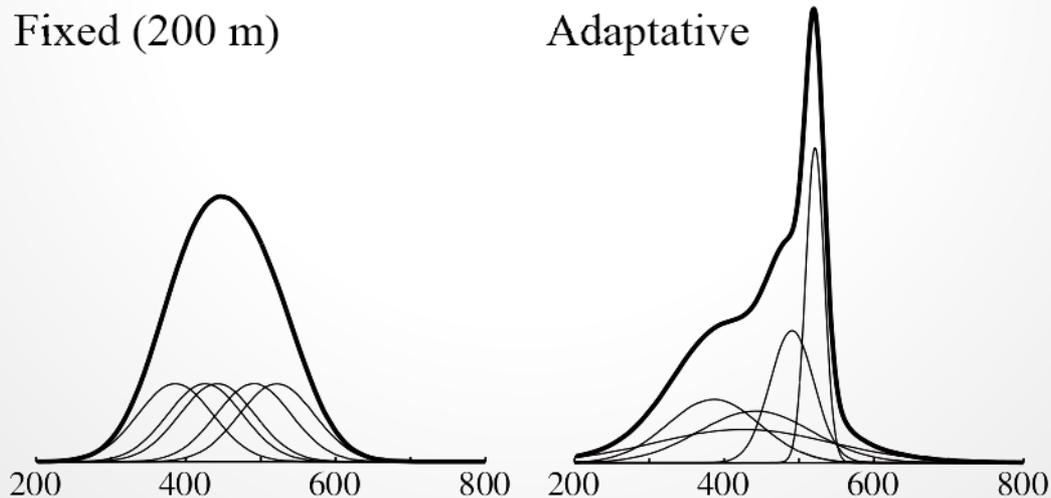
$d_{i,(x,y)}$  = distance between event point  $i$  and location  $(x, y)$

$K$  = density function (quartic)

Fixed (200 m)



Adaptative



Latitude (km)

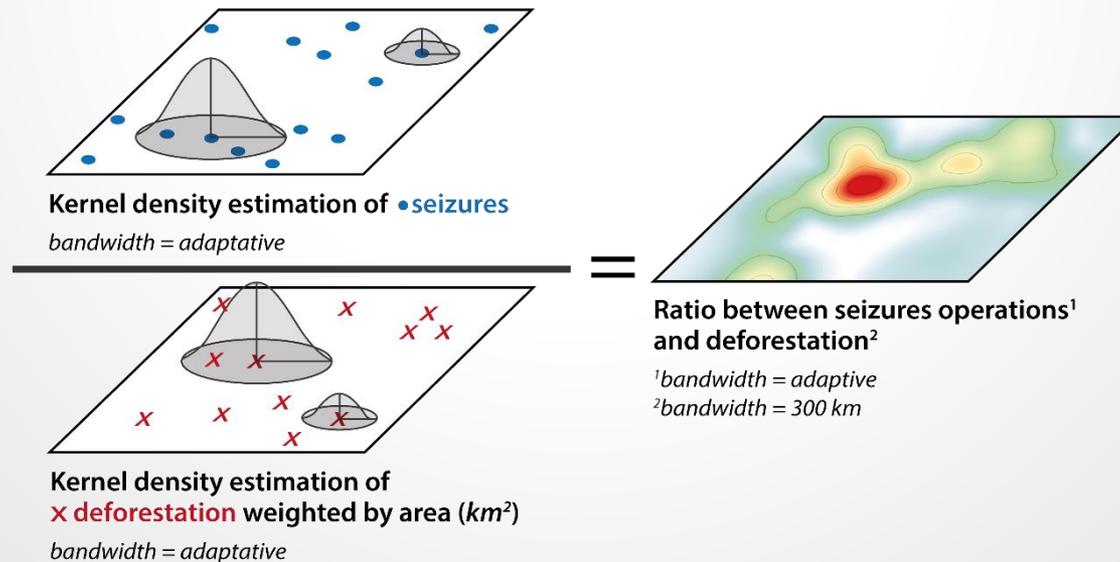
# METHODOLOGY

## 1. KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATION

$$\hat{r}(x, y) = \frac{c}{p} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{r}(x, y) = \text{indication of the enforcement risk} \\ c = \text{density of seizures} \\ p = \text{density of deforestation} \end{array} \right.$$

- We “over-smoothed” the density of the deforestation

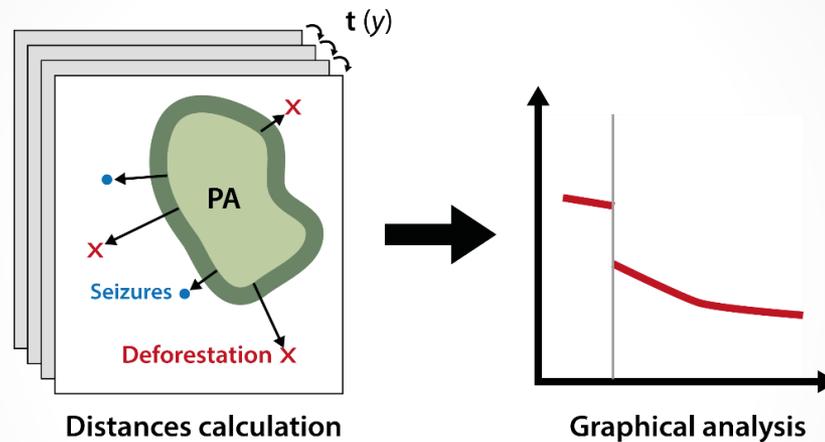
Gatrell et al. (1996)



# METHODOLOGY

## 2. DISTANCES ANALYSIS

- Analysis of the spatial patterns of law enforcement with the presence of Protected Areas



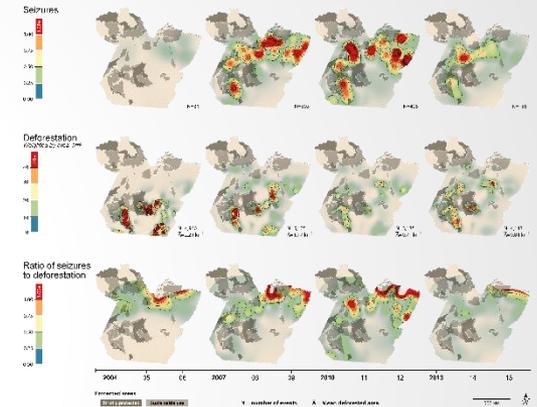
- Different institutional arrangements { jurisdiction: **federal** or **state**  
management group: **SP** or **SU**

- $$\hat{e}(d, j, g) = \frac{\textit{seizures}_{d,j,g}}{\textit{deforestation}_{d,j,g}}$$

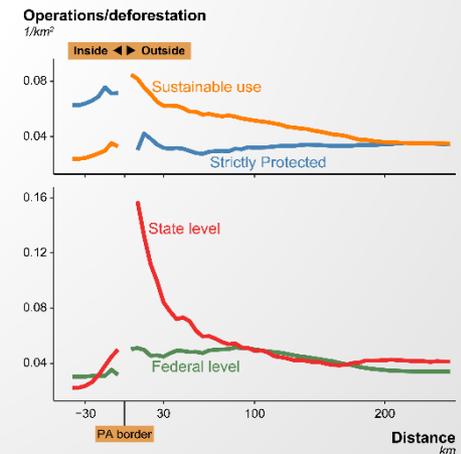
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{e}(d, j, g) = \text{density} \\ d = \text{distance to protected area} \\ h = \text{jurisdiction} \\ g = \text{group} \end{array} \right.$

# RESULTS

## 1. KERNEL DENSITY ESTIMATION MAPS: EXPLORATORY SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF SEIZURES

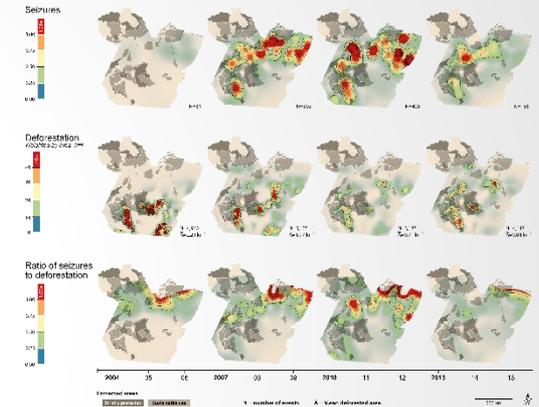


## 2. RELATING LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH THE PRESENCE OF PAs

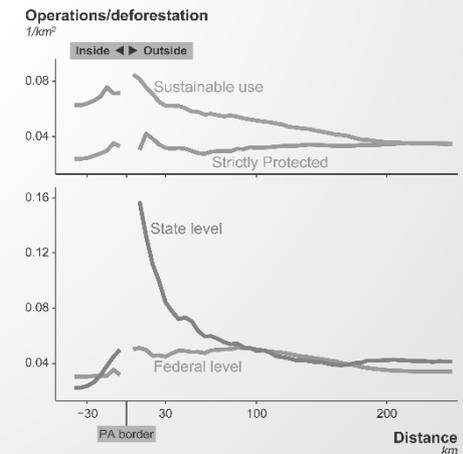


# RESULTS

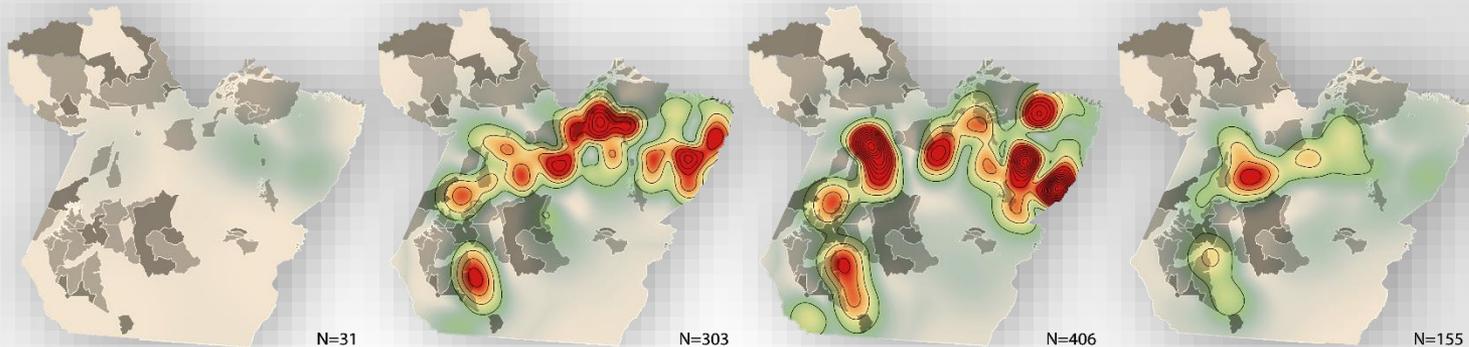
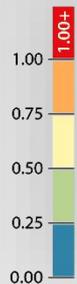
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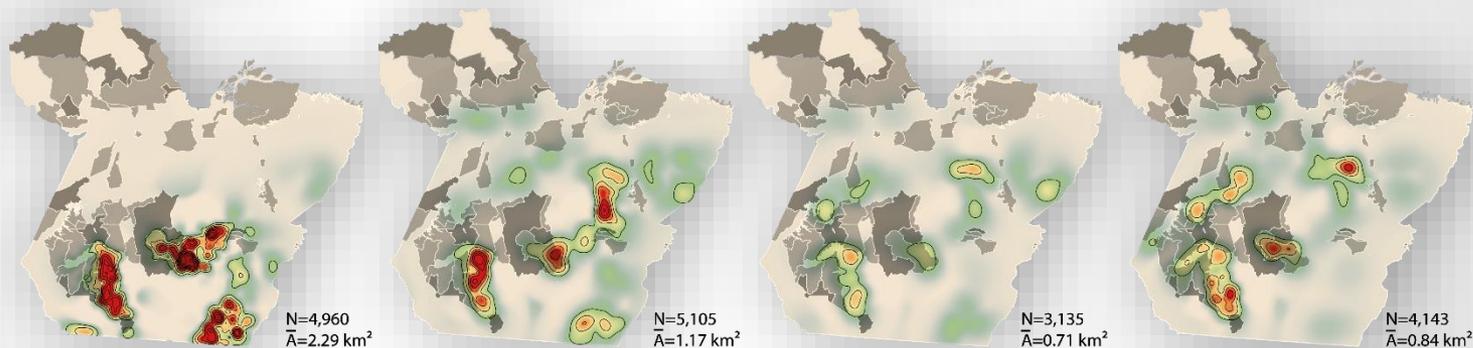
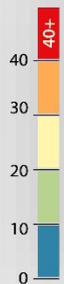


### Seizures

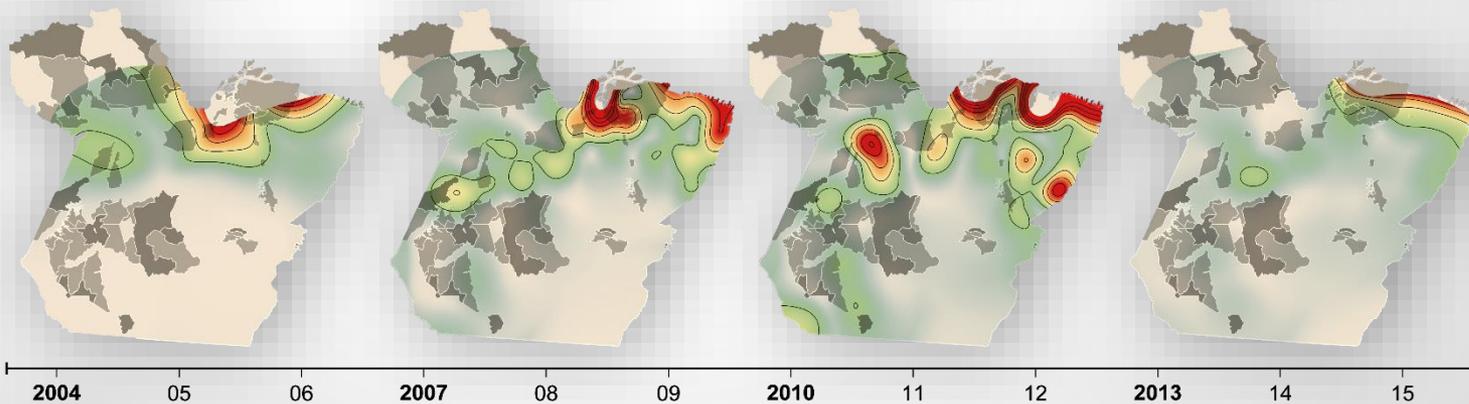
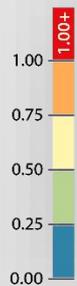


### Deforestation

Weighted by area, km<sup>2</sup>



### Ratio of seizures to deforestation



Protected areas

Strictly protected      Sustainable use

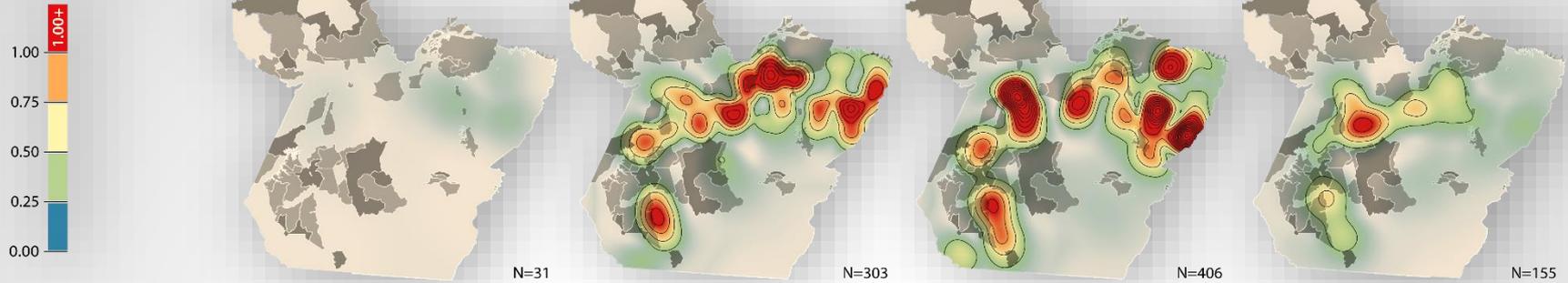
N = number of events

$\bar{A}$  = Mean deforested area

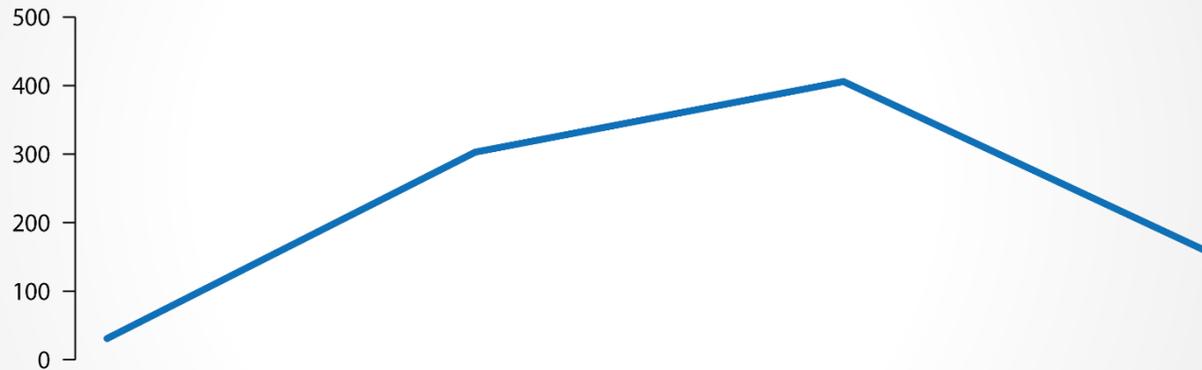
500 km



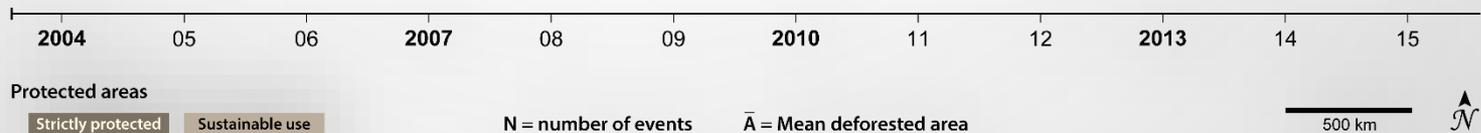
## Seizures



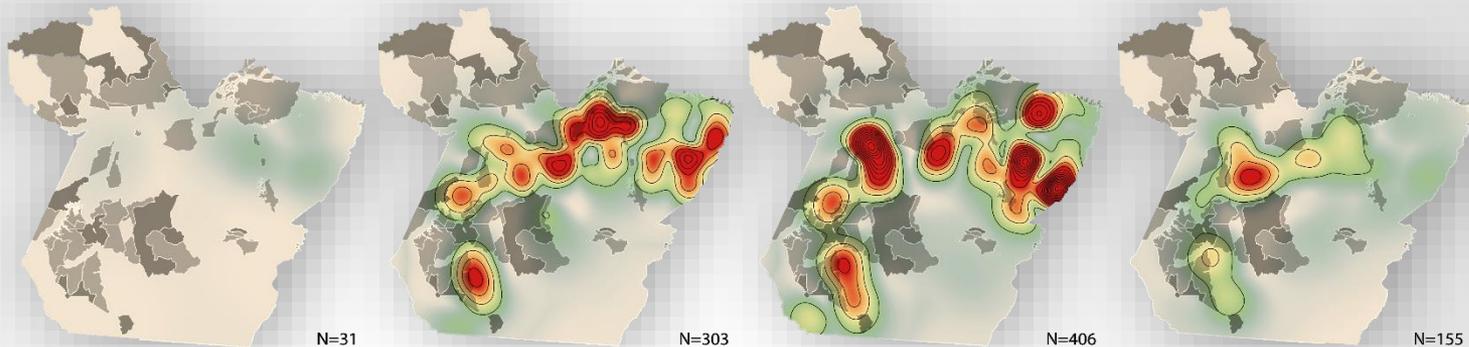
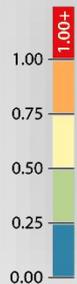
## Seizures



- Growth trend and then a slow down
- Evidences that accessibility can be a key factor

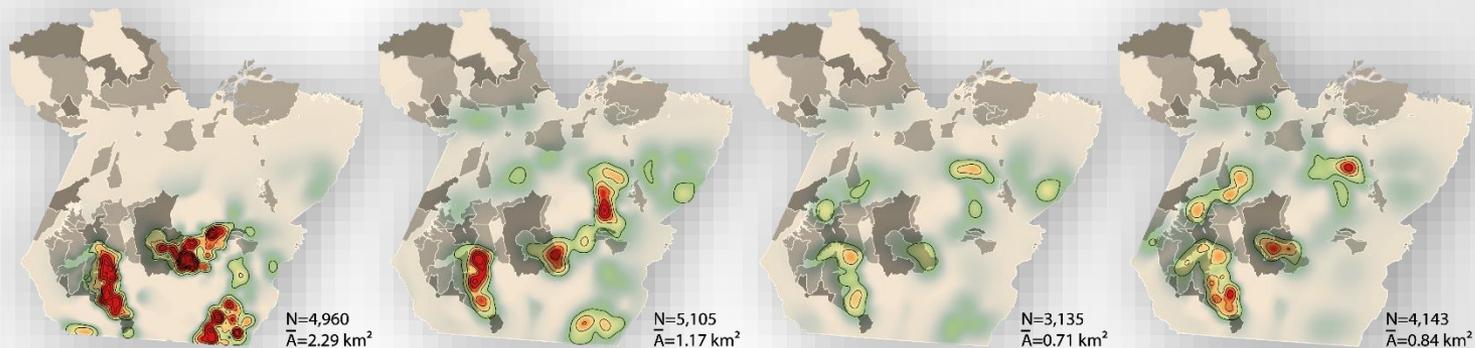
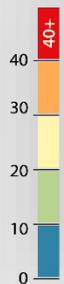


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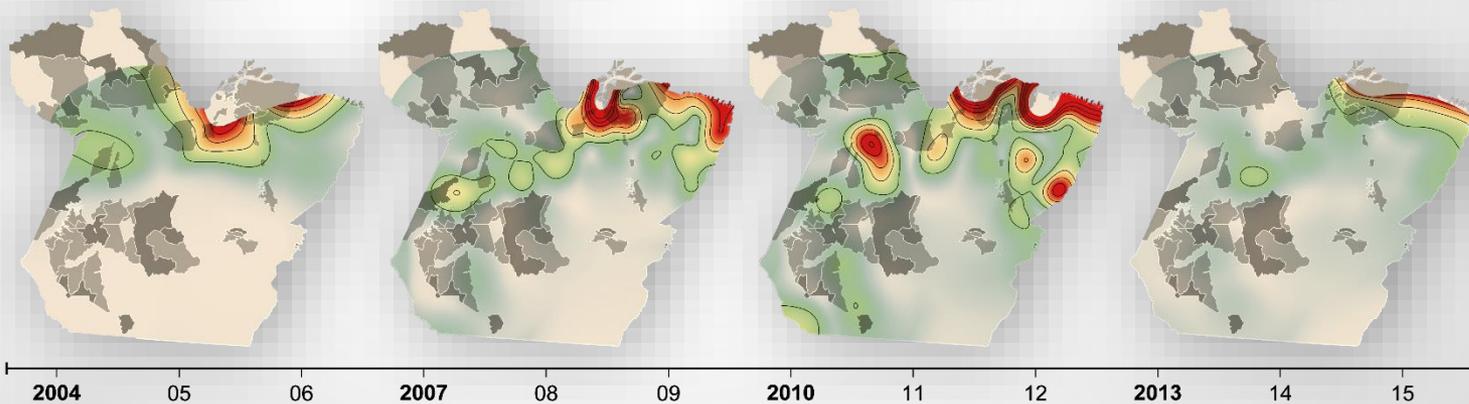


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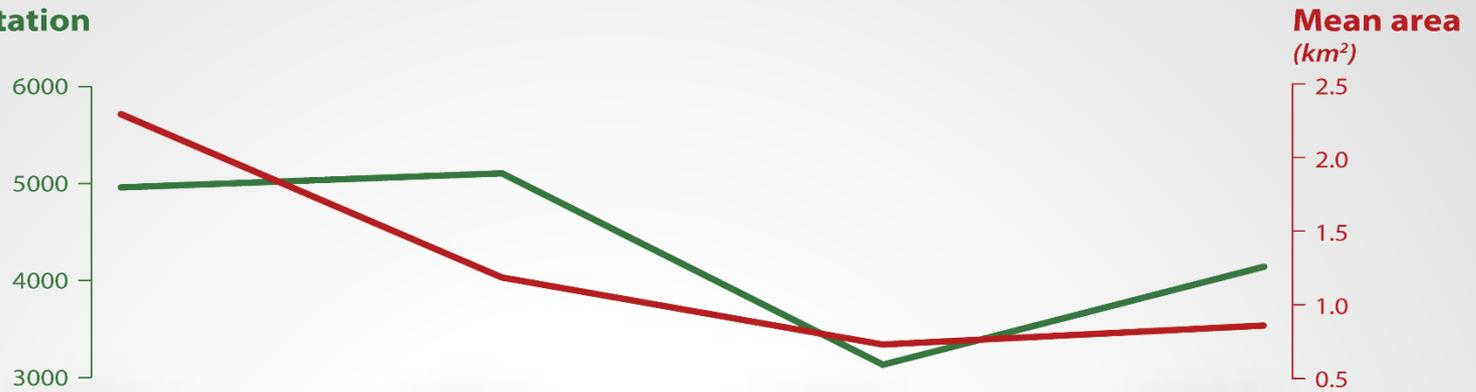
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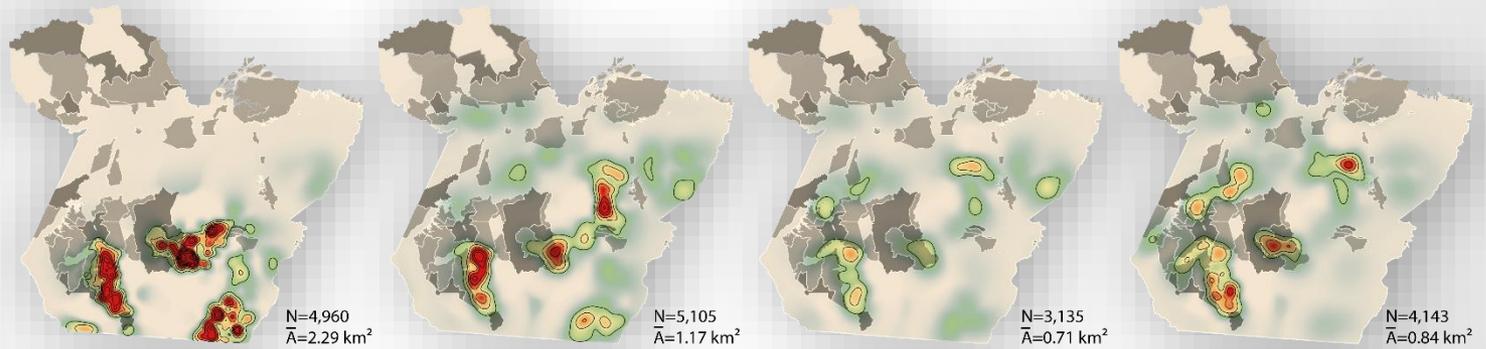
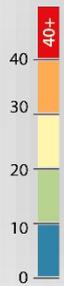
500 km



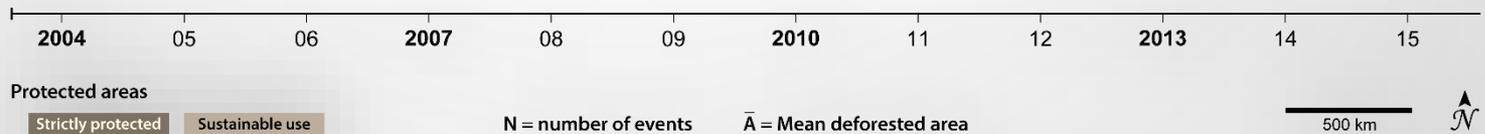
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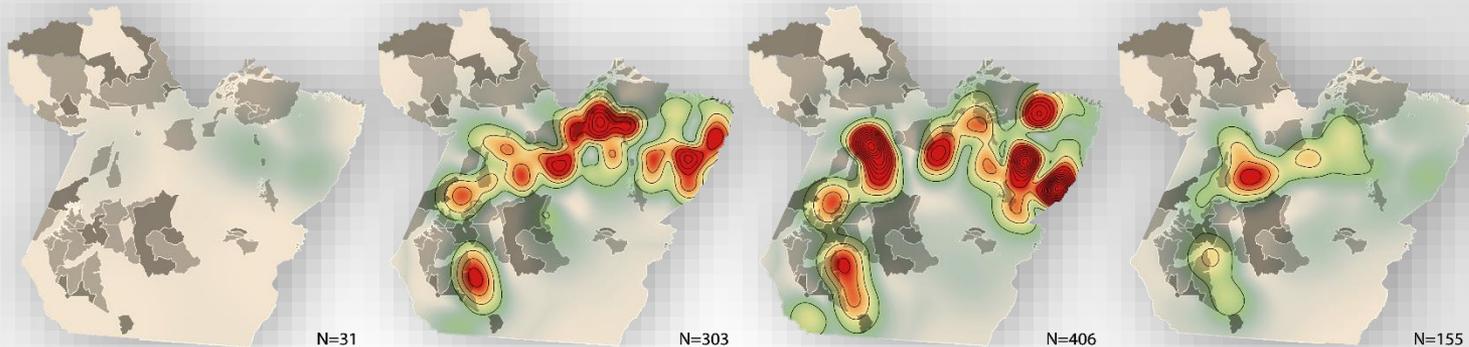
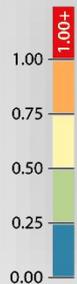
### Deforestation Weighted by area, km<sup>2</sup>



- Decreasing trend in the first three periods > small increasing in the last
- Spatial pattern is influenced by the presence of the logging locations

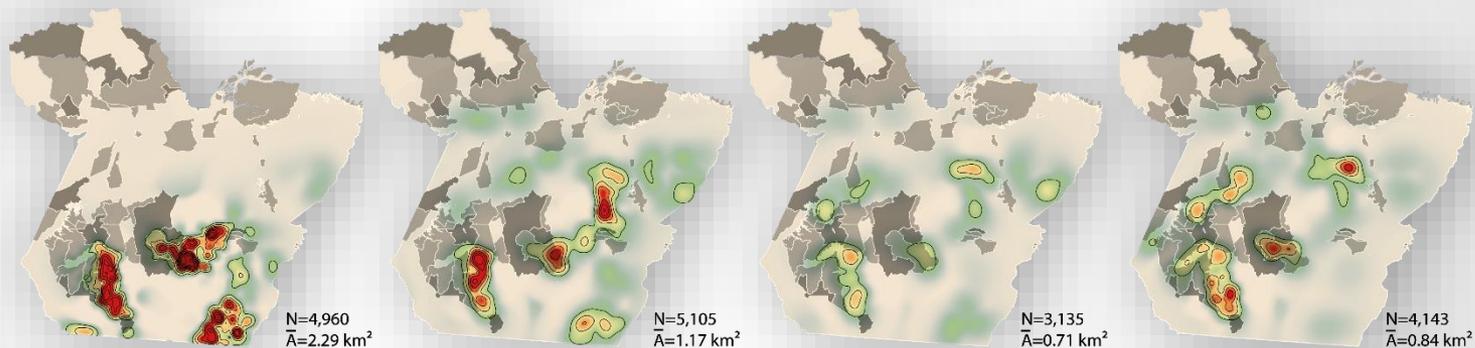
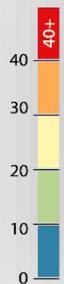


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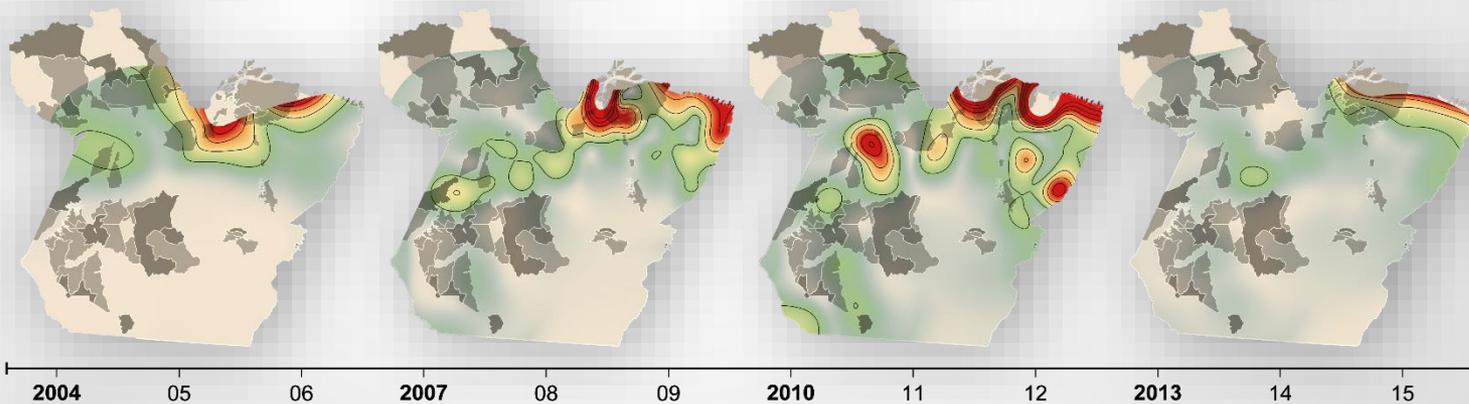


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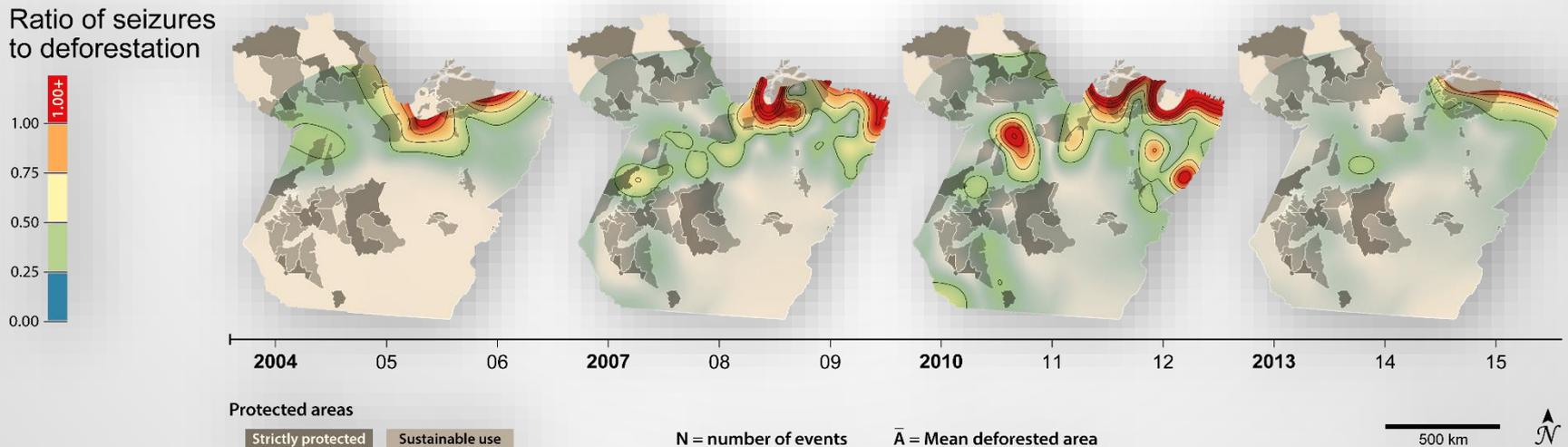
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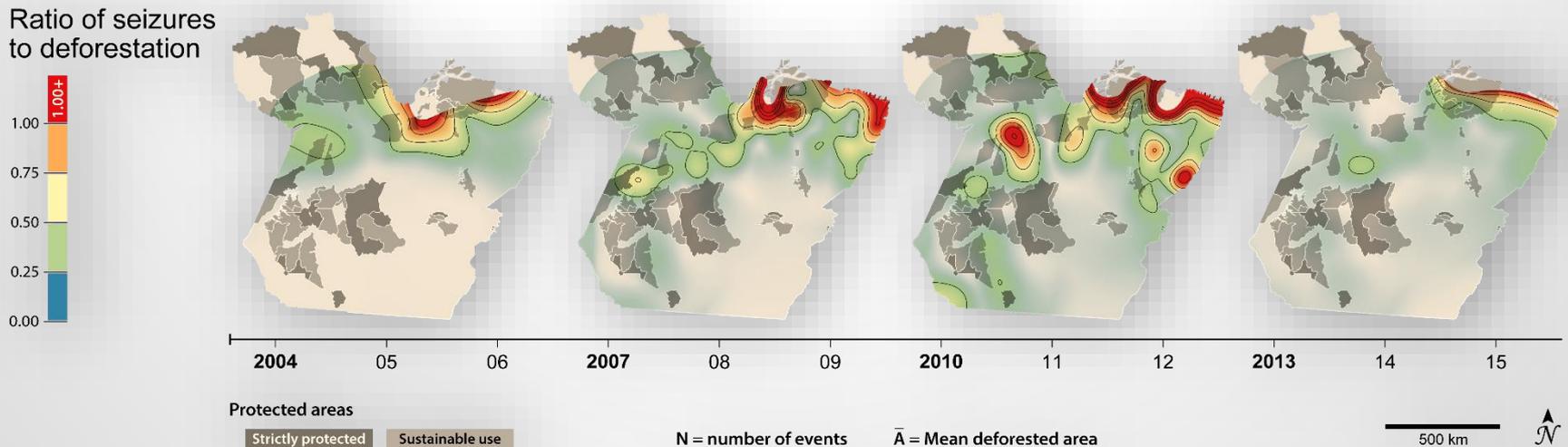
500 km



- Relative density of deforestation presented higher values in the **northeast region**, as well as in the **Transamazônica highway and Amazonas river axis**.
- Although **low concentrations of seizures** were observed in Terra do Meio, a **decrease in deforestation density** was observed as well as enforced regions.

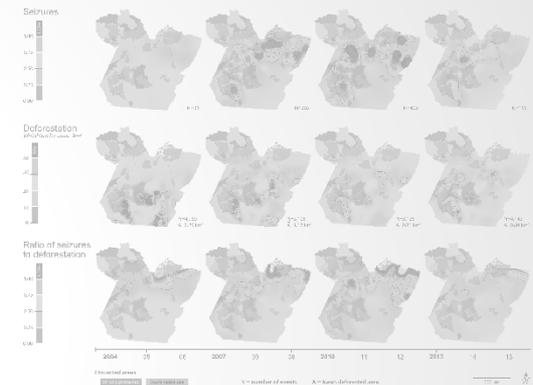


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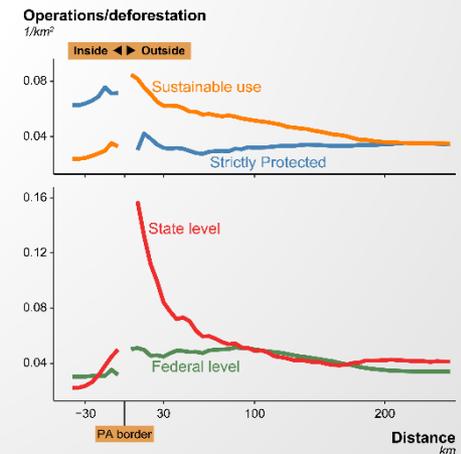


# RESULTS

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## 2. RELATING LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH THE PRESENCE OF PAs

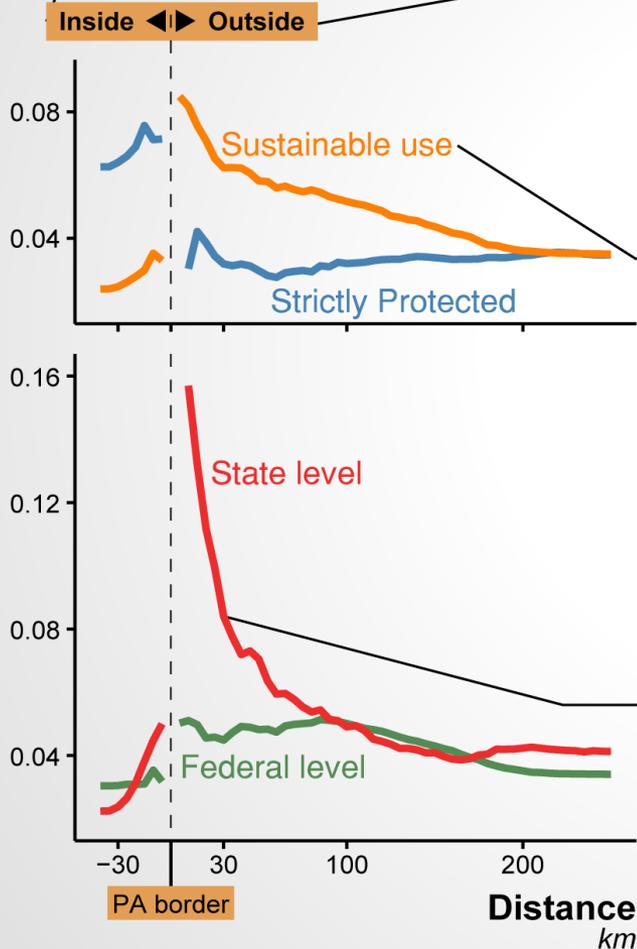


○ Inside PA's, the management group influences the enforcement efforts  
– SP areas have a higher enforcement inside than sustainable use areas;

○ Outside of PAs, the accessibility of the places, and consequently the costs of enforcement, influence more than the level of restriction of the PA;

○ The enforcement inside SU areas is lower than outside, suggesting that despite legally protected, this areas have no more efforts for enforcement than not PAs;

○ State PAs present higher values of enforcement than federal ones as the distance to the PA's border decreases;



# CONCLUDING REMARKS

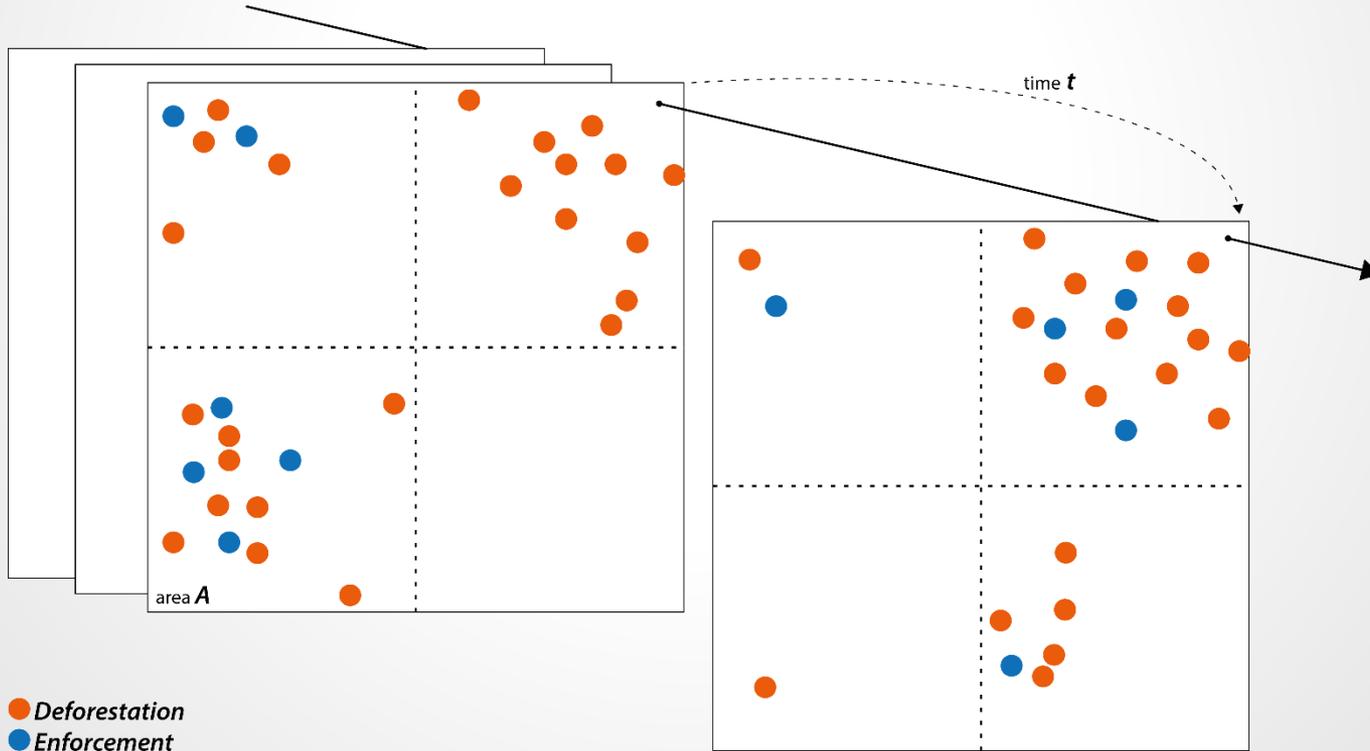
This study is a preliminary analysis that seeks to investigate spatial patterns over time of law enforcement, as well as to investigate its relationships with regulated areas.

- Seizures locations were more correlated to the **proximity to cities and mobility axes** than to deforestation hot spots
- It is not clear whether enforcement is driven by land regulation
- On the one hand, the **management group** influences the level of enforcement inside the PAs. On the other, despite legally protected, **Sustainable Use** areas have no more efforts for enforcement than outside them
- Outside of PAs, the **accessibility** and consequent **costs for enforcement** appears to influence more than the level of restriction of the PA

# WHAT COMES NEXT?

## QUESTIONS

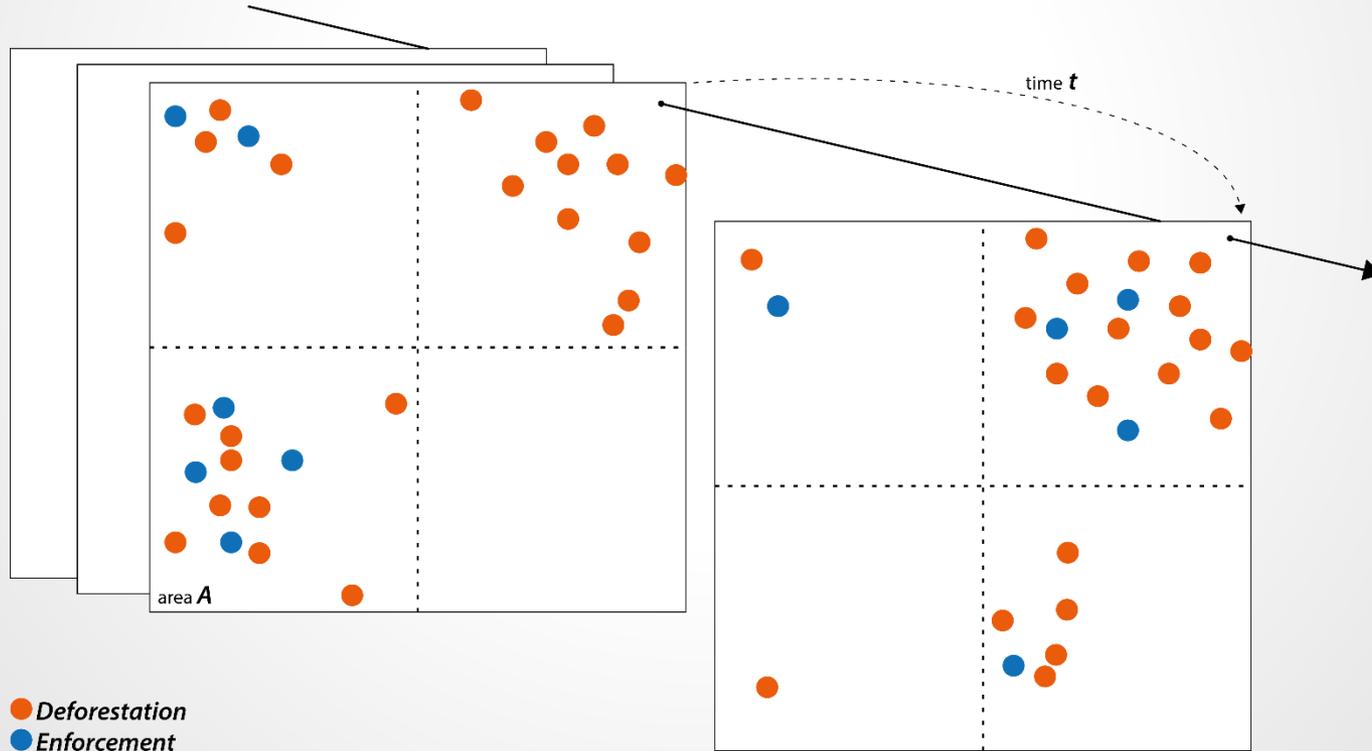
1. Are the location of **deforestation** impacted by **IBAMA enforcement**?



# WHAT COMES NEXT?

## QUESTIONS

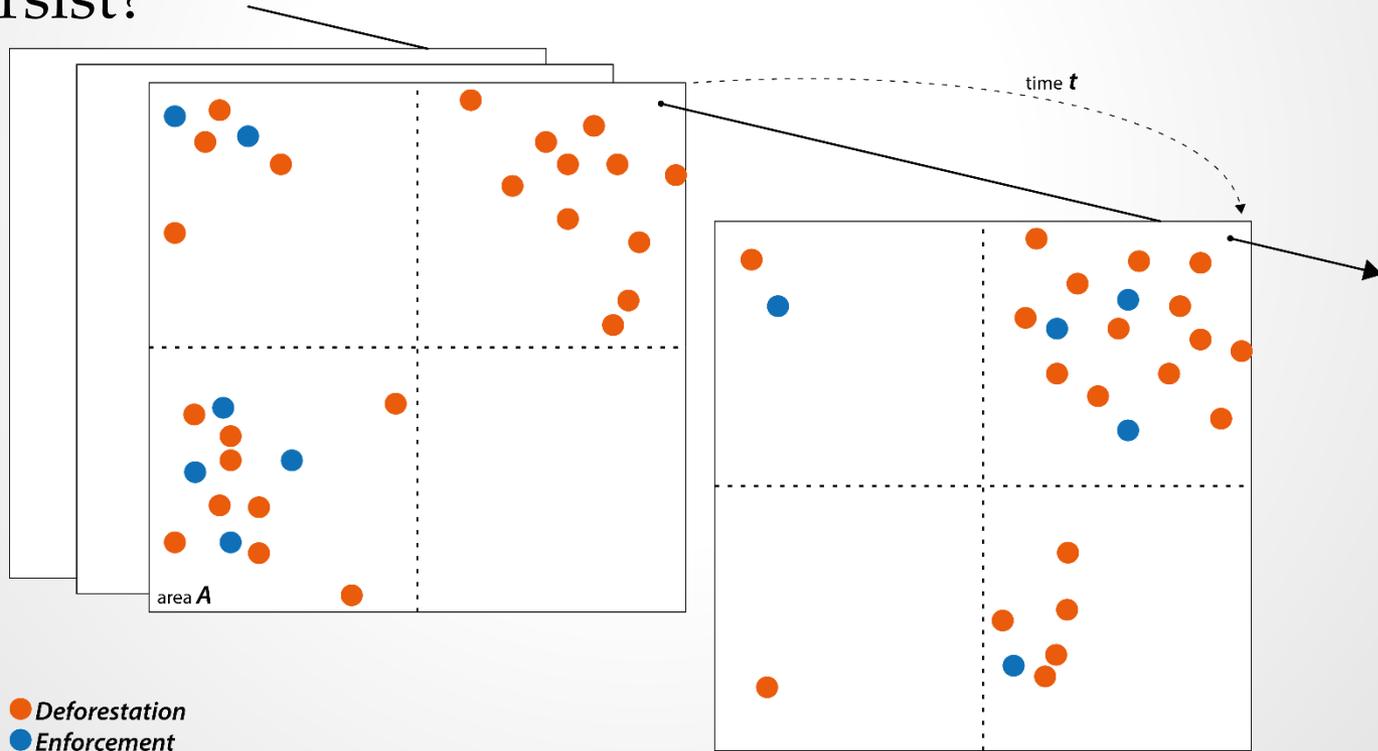
2. Has increased monitoring and control in one region **altered the dynamics** of deforestation elsewhere?



# WHAT COMES NEXT?

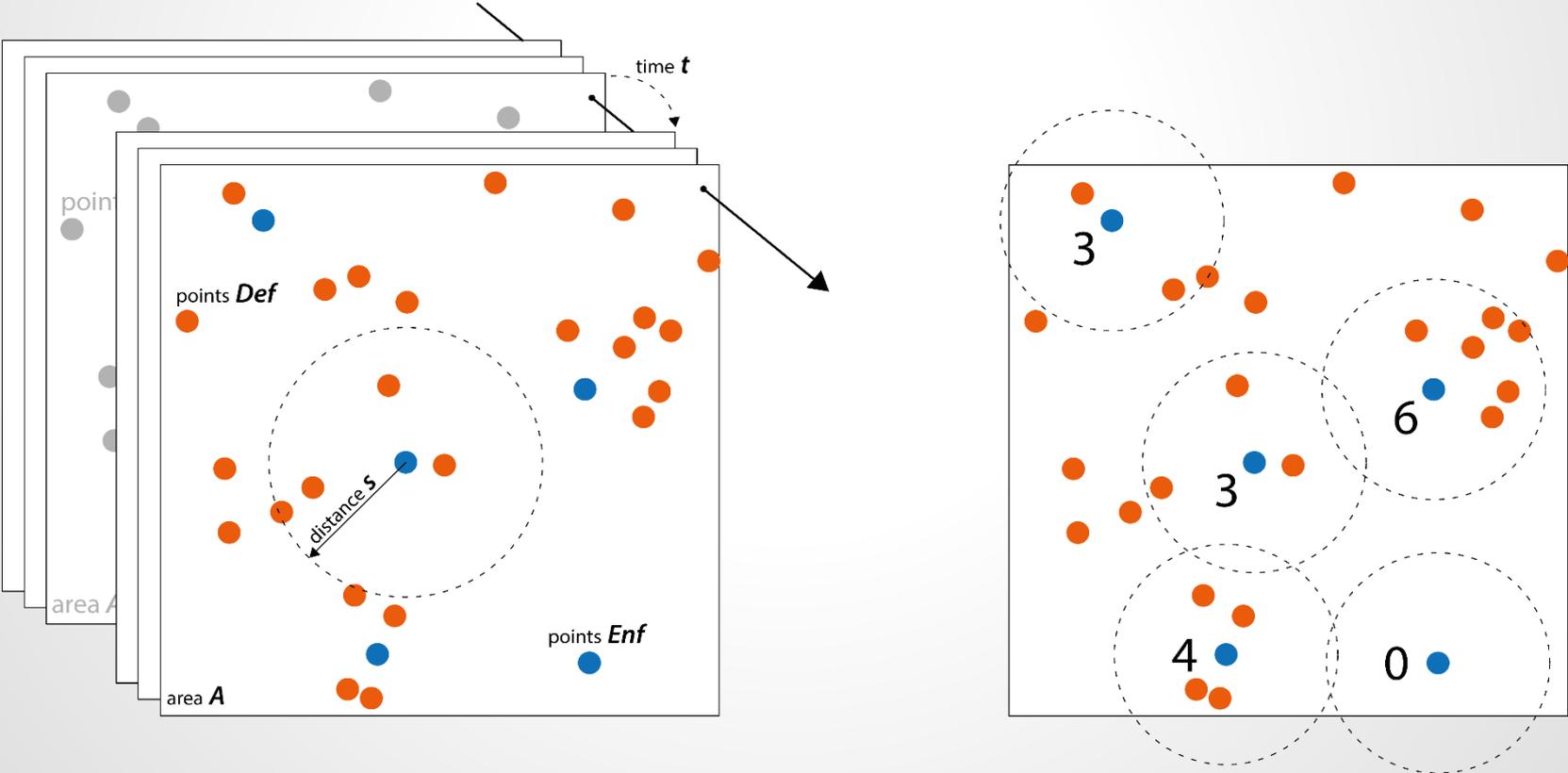
## QUESTIONS

3. What is the **extent** of deforestation inhibition caused by policing? And **how long** does the inhibition persist?



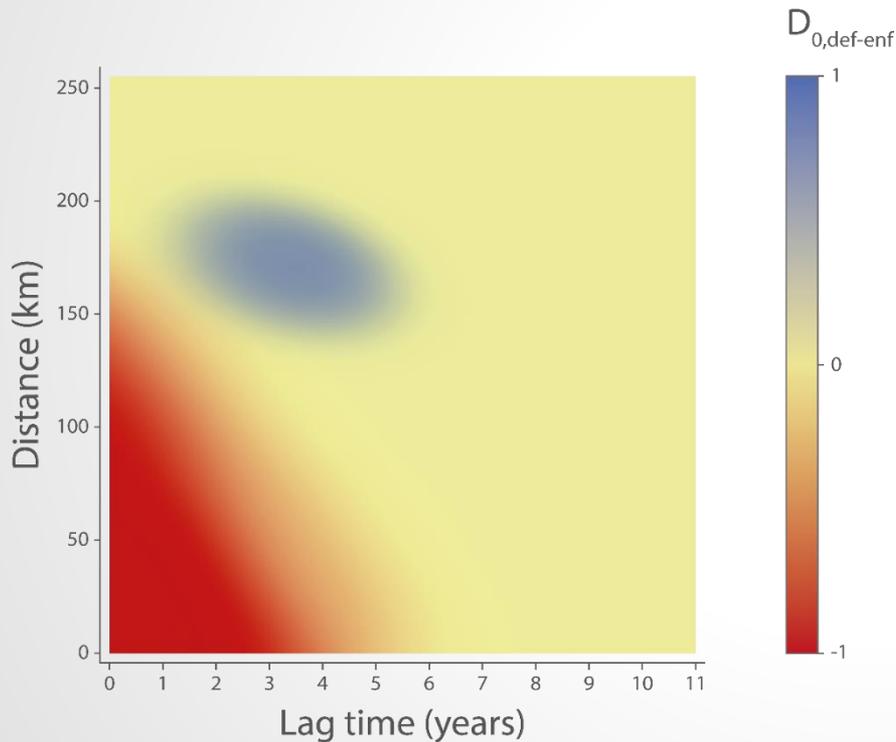
# METHODOLOGY

- Spatiotemporal cross K-function (Lynch *et al.*, 2008; Flaxman *et al.*, 2013; Wooditch *et al.*, 2016)



# EXPECTED RESULTS

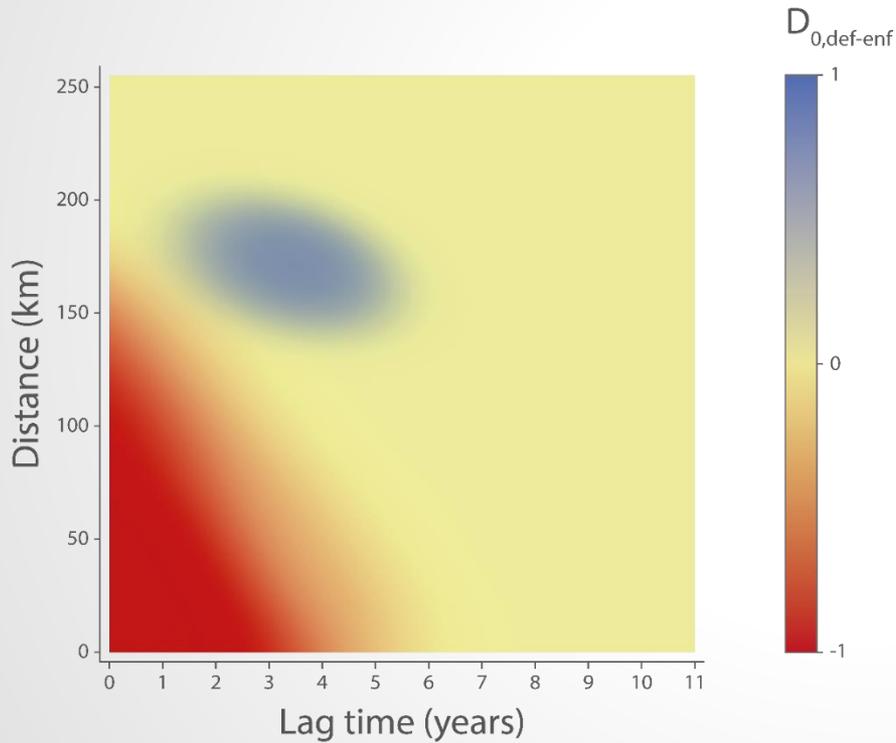
## Hypotetical result



Identify the **spatial and temporal relations** between the reduction of deforestation and the investments of governmental actions, specifically the IBAMA policing.

# EXPECTED RESULTS

## Hypotetical result



Contribute to **understanding**  
the "leakage" effects



# Takk!



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