

# Deforestation and injustice

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“Cases in the Southeast Asia, Africa, and South America”

Kwon, Heonyol

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# Presentation Outline

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- Introduction
- Views of deforestation
- Drivers and agents of deforestation
- What is injustice?
- International and national level injustice
- Conclusion

# Introduction (1)

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- Conflicts over marketable resources control  
- oil, diamonds and forest.
- The purpose of this paper is to examine the relation between deforestation and environmental justice. International and national level injustice issues will be discussed with its drivers and agents.

## Introduction (2)

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- Presentation will focus more on the interpretation of the simulation results.
- Models
- Political and technical conclusions while respecting cultural diversity.

## Views on Deforestation (Cons)

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- Environmental Degradation.
  - climate change, biodiversity, air pollution
- Loss of cultural diversity
- Injustice for forest people

## Views on Deforestation (Pros)

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- Rational utilization of renewable natural resources
- Land improvement for better productivity
- Natural process open to environment.
- Rationales : Food rather than fresh air. Men can not eat trees

# Drivers and Agents

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## International drivers- Market rationales

- International trade
- Revenue for developing countries
- Debt payments
- Agents : governments, multi-national corporations, and international organizations

# Drivers and Agents

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## National and local drivers - Population Growth

- Necessity for living : food and fuel (95%)
- Rural development- roads and buildings
- Corruption
- Agents : local governments, forest people, and local developers.

# Mechanism of Deforestation (1)

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## International level

- Commercially and centrally planned deforestation.
- Transnational corporations
- Export oriented large scale deforestation
- Property rights

## Mechanism of Deforestation (2)

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### National and local level

- Necessary logging for domestic uses
- Small scale
- Customary rules of sustainable managements

# What is Justice (1) ?

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World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) 1987 first coined the term sustainable development as “current development should not compromise future generation’s development.”

And WCED report also described that SD should include improved equity, i.e, giving special attention to increasing the well-being(quality of life) of less advantaged populations. So the quality of the life of the disadvantaged population is the major concern of the SD.

## What is Justice (2)?

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By Executive Order 12898, 1992 and EPA,  
“Environmental Justice is the fair treatment  
and meaningful involvement of all people  
regardless of race, color, national origin, or  
income with respect to the development,  
implementation, and enforcement of  
environmental laws, regulations, and  
policies.”

## What is Justice (3)?

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Simply, justice can be defined as a fair and just sharing among peoples of benefits, burdens and decision-making authority associated with their interests.

# International Injustice

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- Historical responsibility
- Perpetuation of poverty
- More debts for poor people
- Value of cultural diversity

## National and Local Level Injustice

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- Central control  $\leftrightarrow$  local control
- Marginalization from decision-making
- Negative externality
- Cultural diversity
- Modern law replaced customary law

## Examples- Sarawak, Malaysia

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- Historical exploitation
  - Dutch colony (19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century)
  - Malaysian ruling (1945~)
  - 85 % owned by Malaysian government
  - Limited access and use of the forest
  - Denial of customary laws

## Examples- Kalimantan, Indonesia

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- Marginalization
  - New mapping policy
  - Denial of residents customary laws
  - More than 85% owned by government
  - Non-representation to central politics

## Examples- Liberia

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- Corruption
  - Military dictatorship
  - Illegal timber trade for private interest
  - Forest for private military forces
  - Trans border attacks for tradable resources.

## Examples- Amazon, Brazil

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- Mixture
  - International Pressure.
  - Sole authority of Brazilian government.
  - Lacked infra structure and education for the survival of Amazonian.
  - Under-representation in central politics

# Methodology

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- Simple Static model of Chomitz and Gray
  - Propensity to clear land depend on the potential profit per Ha from conversion.
- Land-rent model
- Simple regression models

## Conclusions

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- Common but differentiated responsibilities
  - Transfer of technology and fund
- “Community Based Management”- employment, income, and education
- Labeling system : proof of sound management
- Cultural diversity

## Discussion

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- Is there any relation between deforestation and GNP per capita?
- Is there any relation between democracy and reforestation