

Bale Mountains, ETH

Forest Loss 2001–2025

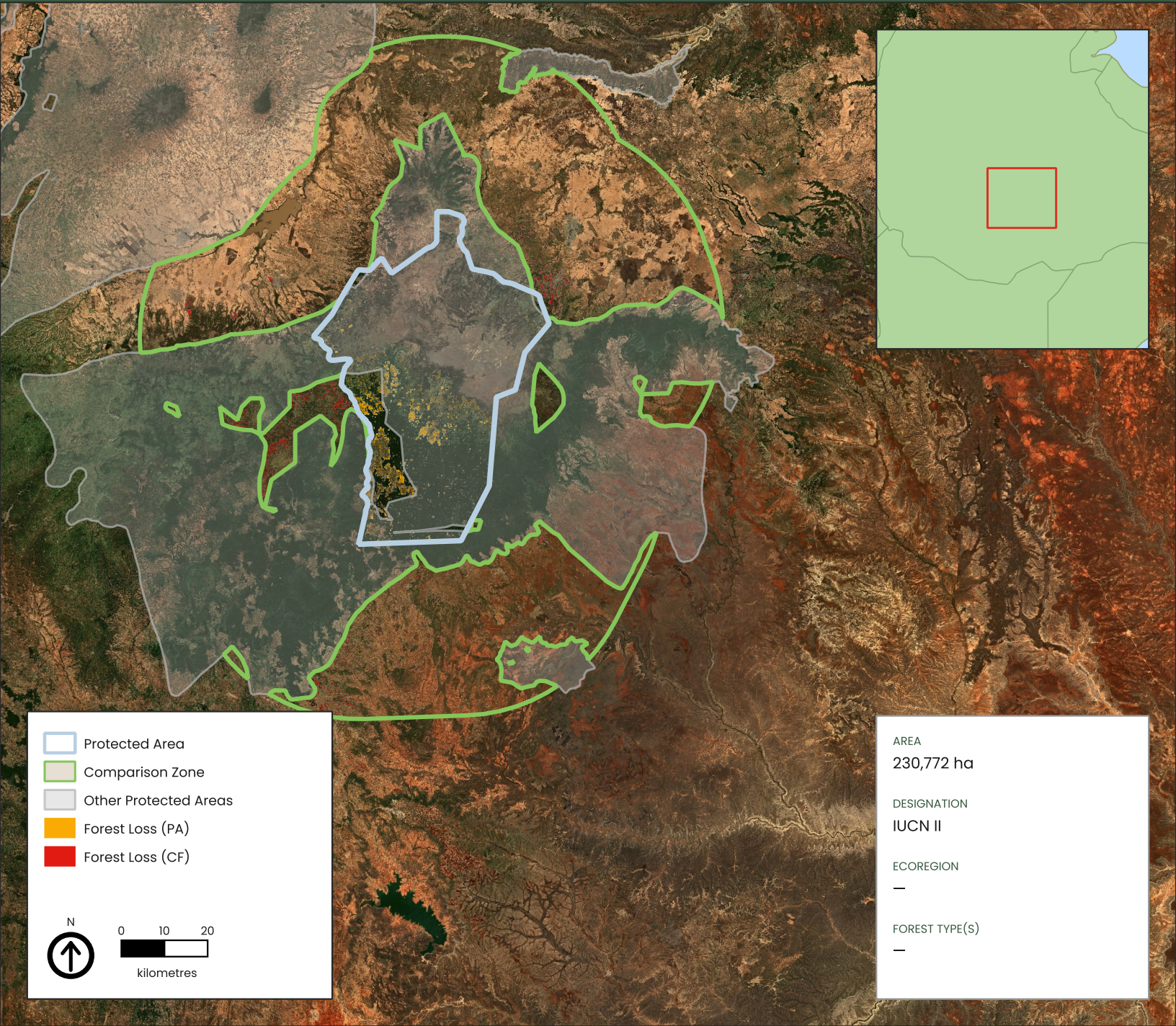
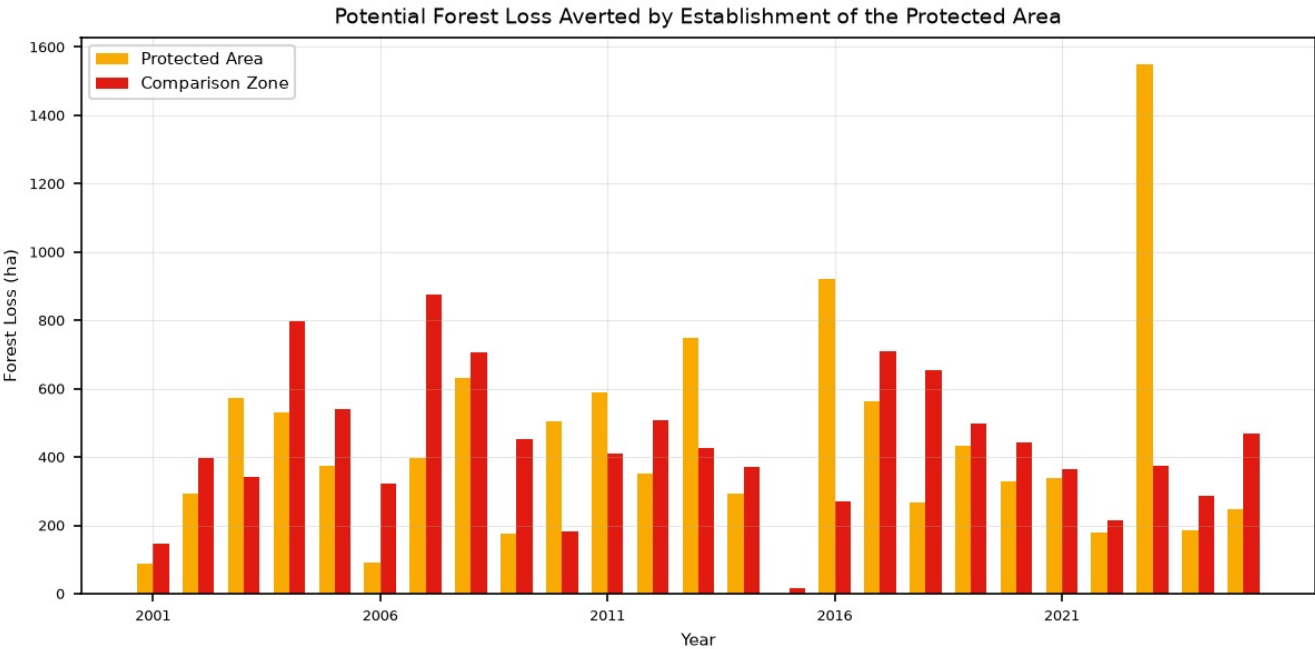


Image of protected area and/or unique wildlife

Overview of site (≈200 words)

Bale Mountains lies in Ethiopia, covering 230,772 hectares and designated IUCN II. The surrounding comparison area — a 40 km terrestrial buffer excluding other protected areas — spans 6,762 km².



Interpretation of Results (≈200 words)

Over the 2001–2025 study period, Bale Mountains lost 56.9% of its forest cover on a normalized mean-loss-year basis, compared to 51.1% for the 40 km comparison zone, yielding a treatment effect of roughly 5.9% reduced loss inside the protected area (equal to approximately 1.5 years of forest life saved). A canopy-height similarity of 33.6% indicates the comparison area is structurally well-matched to the protected forest.

Key Results

Protected Area Loss	56.9%
Comparison Zone Loss	51.1%
Treatment Effect	5.9%
Canopy Similarity	33.6%
Years Saved (est.)	1.5

Conclusion (≈100 words)

Protection status in Bale Mountains appears to have been largely effective at limiting deforestation within site boundaries. The protected area experienced 56.9% forest loss compared to 51.1% in the comparison area over the 2001–2025 study period.

Data Sources / Credits

- WDPA: World Database on Protected Areas — PA boundaries
- GFW/UMD: Hansen Global Forest Change v1.13 — tree cover loss (30 m)
- NASA FIRMS: MODIS TERRA/AQUA fire detections
- GSHHG v2.3.7: coastline mask for terrestrial clipping
- Natural Earth: basemap for geographic context