

CCP7 SM

Tropical Forests Supplementary Material

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SMCCP7.1 Details on the Table CCP7.2 Elaboration

- i) The data reported are based on information available in FRA 2020 (<https://fra-data.fao.org/WO/fra2020/home/>).
- ii) According to FRA 2020, the net loss rate was calculated as the difference in forest area between two points in time divided by the number of years (this is equivalent to the net change rate; all calculations made here were negative, indicating forest loss; to facilitate trend analysis, the negative sign was omitted and the column was called 'net loss rate' instead of 'net change rate'). Reforestation is the natural regeneration or restoration of the forest through planting or deliberate seeding on land that is already in forest use. Expansion refers to forest expansion on lands that, until that moment, were under another land use; it implies a transformation in land use from non-forest to forest.
- iii) For the estimation of tropical forests rates, the climatic domain classification by country used by FAO and summarized by Keenan (2015) was used.
- iv) From the set of available data, those tropical countries for which information was available were selected.
- v) A total of 141 tropical countries were selected: Africa: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania (United Republic of), Togo, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe; Asia and Oceania: American Samoa, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Pitcairn,

Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Yemen; Central America and Caribbean: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands (USA); South America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

SMCCP7.2 Countries by Continent and References Included in the Figure Box CCP7.1.1

Countries included by continent:

Africa: Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya.

Asia: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Vietnam, Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Philippines.

Latin America: Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil and Guyana.

References: Ahmed and Atiqul Haq (2017); Akhter et al. (2013); Alamgir et al. (2014); Buffle et al. (2011); Diamond and Ansharyani (2018); Ellis et al. (2015); Galacgac and Balisacan (2009); Gyampoh et al. (2009); Hiwasaki et al. (2015); Kodirekkala (2018); Mistry et al. (2016); Pandey et al. (2016); Pulhin et al. (2017); Pulhin et al. (2017); Rahman and Alam (2016); Simane and Zaitchik (2014); Speranza et al. (2010); Torres et al. (2015); Uddin et al. (2019); Van Vleet et al. (2016); Zavaleta et al. (2018); FAO (2020).

Table SMCCP7.1 | The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Global Ecological Zone for 2010.

EZ Level 1 – Domain		EZ Level 2 – Global Ecological Zone		
Name	Criteria	Name	Code	Criteria
	<i>(Equivalent to Köppen-Trewartha Climatic groups)</i>	<i>(Reflecting dominant zonal vegetation)</i>		<i>(Approximate equivalent of Köppen-Trewartha Climatic types, in combination with vegetation physiognomy and one orographic zone within each domain)</i>
Tropical	All months without frost: in marine areas over 18 °C	Tropical rain forest	TAr	Wet: 0–3 months dry ^a . When dry period, during winter
		Tropical moist forest	TAwa	Wet/dry: 3–5 months dry, during winter
		Tropical dry forest	TAwb	Dry/wet: 5–8 months dry, during winter
		Tropical shrubland	TBSh	Semi-arid: Evaporation > Precipitation
		Tropical desert	TBWh	Arid: All months dry
		Tropical mountain systems	TM	Approximate > 1000 m altitude (local variations)

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