

Counting on forests and accounting for forest contributions in national climate change actions

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Center for International Forestry Research

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Summary

This paper constitutes a meta-analysis of the first national communications submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in which important climate risks and opportunities for using forest to alleviate these risks were identified. Gap analyses were carried out in seven case study countries in central America (Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua), west Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali) and southeast Asia (Indonesia), which form part of the Tropical Forests and Climate Change Adaptation (TroFCCA) project of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE).

In addition, the outline for the second national communication to the UNFCCC was reviewed on how forest information could be used to address and overcome some of the gaps identified in the first national communications. As a case study, similar analysis on the use of forest was conducted on the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for Burkina Faso.

Although forest is a common theme, there are distinct similarities and differences in the role of forest in the seven countries. In all the countries, forests play an important role in national inventories of greenhouse gases by absorbing carbon dioxide throughout the growth stages. Additionally, forests are globally important as regulating mechanisms in the hydrological cycle. Regional similarities are evident in central American countries in the roles forests play in

contributing to hydroelectric activity and in regulating the supply of potable water. There are distinct regional differences between central America, Indonesia and west Africa in both the climate risks and the use of forest. west African countries, for example, are less vulnerable to storms and the resulting deluge-induced inland floods experienced in central America and Indonesia. Land stability as a function of forest management is therefore emphasised in central America and Indonesia. The main message is that forest is important to all seven countries for climate change adaptation. However, each country has unique forms of vulnerability that shape its use of forest goods and services. Thus, the unique context of each country must be considered when formulating climate-change adaptation policies.

The analysis of the NAPA in Burkina Faso highlights the significant and diverse roles that forests play in climate change adaptation. The majority of the NAPA priority projects identified in Burkina Faso are forest based. Thus, forest constitutes an important entry point for NAPA implementation, and success will require measures that enhance forest adaptive capacity. Overall, the full potentials of the use of forest are not strongly emphasised in the national documents on climate change.

An overall conclusion is that climate change adaptation in tropical countries requires substantial information on forests, which must be timely and accurate, and that needs to be integrated into an adaptive management policy framework.

1. Introduction

Climate change is the biggest risk to stable functioning of the Earth system, and ecosystems play critical roles in mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. Ocean and forest ecosystems absorb roughly half of global anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (Schimel *et al.* 1996). Changes in temperature affect the rate of ecosystem processes, and elevated levels of carbon dioxide increase the rate of photosynthesis and reduce transpiration (Field *et al.* 1995; Sellers *et al.* 1996). Ecosystems are thus an integral part of global climatic processes. There is a dynamic series of feedback relationships that must be considered from an ecosystem perspective when crafting climate-change mitigation or adaptation policies.

Society relies on ecosystems for various goods such as food and timber, regulating services such as water purification, and cultural/aesthetic value (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). Climate change and greater climate variability—as well as associated disturbances such as floods, droughts and wildfires—will affect the capability of ecosystems to provide necessary goods and services (IPCC 2007). The effects of climate change on ecosystem service provision will differ across regions; for example, there have been high impacts on tropical grasslands and savannahs and low impacts on temperate grasslands (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). Forest systems globally are responsible for 57% of water runoff and about 4.6 billion people rely on forests for all or part of their water supply. Biodiversity in tropical forest systems is affected by many different drivers like land use change, pollution and overexploitation, all of which are increasing (in most cases rapidly). Deforestation in the tropics has occurred at an average rate in excess of 12 million hectares per year since the late 1980s. The various changes and drivers of change are affecting the ecosystems services provided by tropical forests (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005).

There is a compelling financial reason for addressing climate change using methods that simultaneously sequester CO₂, the principal greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, safeguard other carbon pools from emitting CO₂ and also contribute to the adaptation of society to the impacts.¹ Tropical forests fulfil these roles and are therefore invaluable in global efforts to address climate change. Yet the representation of tropical forests in global climate-change discussions falls short of

their full potential contributions. Although mitigation currently dominates the global discussions on climate change, tropical forests remain inseparable from tropical livelihoods and national development—thus, they have a fundamental role in adaptation in tropical regions. Unfortunately, climate change impacts are already affecting the integrity, functioning and provision of forest ecosystem goods and services (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005; IPCC 2007), which in turn affect the majority of rural households who derive their livelihoods from forests. This creates a double challenge of responding to climate change impacts on society and on their sources of livelihood. How these different roles and uses of forest are integrated into national planning and accounted for in global actions requires accurate reporting.

Under the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), countries have a responsibility to show their progress in response to climate change. Unfortunately, the nature and scope of reporting in some developing countries could pose major constraints to assessing global gains made in climate change response, and how best to integrate the roles of tropical forest into national planning strategies. This paper presents an analysis of the first national communications submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by selected tropical countries of west Africa, central America and southeast Asia. The countries were selected on the basis of their participation in the Tropical Forests and Climate Change Adaptation (TroFCCA) project undertaken by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE). These ‘first communications’ serve as a review of the use of forests in national climate change reporting. The paper also uses Burkina Faso as a case study to examine the representation of forests in National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) as mandated for least developed countries. This study demonstrates ways of using TroFCCA research and other sources of forest-based research findings to supplement the information and materials that need to be incorporated into national communications and other climate change reports of participating countries (e.g., NAPA). TroFCCA research findings are normally shared with international institutions such as the UNFCCC and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

1 Climate change response involves adaptation and mitigation—both of which are costly endeavours.

2. Study approach

The TroFCCA framework (Figure 1) was consistently used as the standard approach in each country for connecting biophysical processes to the ecosystem level, to the landscape level and to the socioeconomic and policy levels. Country-based analyses, however, recognised the contextual differences that required specific adjustments in the application of the methodologies. For example, in Indonesia and Nicaragua, regional models and geospatial analysis were used at the national level to determine areas of vulnerability and risk to climate impacts. In Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali, regional studies with direct community involvement were more widely used.

The study commenced with a review of the first national communications submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat as mandated for every Party to the Kyoto Protocol. The risks of climate change as recognised by the different countries involved in the study were summarised. The roles of forests in the response to climate change (as stated in this summary document) were highlighted in order to analyse the strengths and

weaknesses in forest use in relation to the identified climate risks. An outline was made of the use of research information from the TroFCCA project in response to the climate risks identified. Following the situation analysis of each country, some recommendations were made for the integration of forest-ecosystem research information into the adaptation strategies (a) in the second national communications to the UNFCCC, (b) in national development policies, and (c) shared with other international institutions. There was also a probe into the NAPA process formulated by least developed countries, using the case of Burkina Faso to examine how forest ecosystem goods and services that contribute to sustaining community livelihoods are reflected in and integrated into the NAPA. Being landlocked in the centre of West Africa, where average annual rainfall rarely exceeding 1000 mm, and with more than 86% of its total population relying on forest ecosystems for their livelihoods, Burkina Faso presents an example for evaluating the contribution of forest ecosystem goods and services in national climate-change adaptation policies.

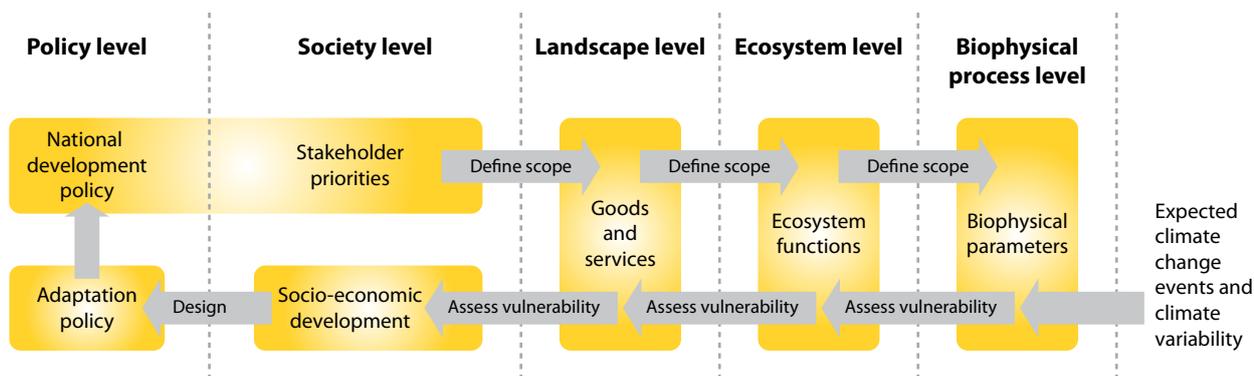


Figure 1. TroFCCA framework guiding the methodology in using ecosystem-based approach for adaptation in coupled human and environment system.

3. Climate risks and application of forest ecosystem research

3.1 Risks of climate change

Climate change risks as determined by each of the countries studied (summarised in Annexes 1 and 5) differed among the seven countries. The key areas in which the study nations are exposed to risks are through increased frequency of forest fires, negative impacts on human health due to respiratory problems, greater uncertainty in carbon stock estimates, negative impacts on agricultural productivity and related agro-industries, more droughts, impacts from higher frequency of high-energy storms, and reduced hydroelectric outputs. Most of the countries directly draw attention to a wide range of climate risks on the forest ecosystem. For example, Honduras and Indonesia are particularly concerned with the risk of more fires, Nicaragua on the potential shifts in ecosystems under environmental change drivers, while Burkina Faso and Costa Rica worry about the state and resilience of the forest ecosystem. The risk to agricultural productivity is strongly emphasised by all the west African countries. Climate risk to water resources is commonly listed by most of the countries irrespective of their geographical location and annual precipitation; for example, Burkina Faso and Mali in the Sahel with average annual precipitation of less than 1000 mm share similar water-risk concerns to Costa Rica, Ghana and Nicaragua that have greater amounts of rainfall.

3.2 Applicability of TroFCCA research in response to national climate risks

The ecosystem research outputs from the TroFCCA project have direct implications for climate-change adaptation policy. The results show regionally specific characteristics and national priorities based on social, scientific and economic factors (Nkem *et al.* 2007). Indonesia is particularly vulnerable to land instability and fires. Africa's primary source of vulnerability is the periodic shortage of potable water, which is exacerbated by deforestation and land use change. central America is vulnerable to high-energy storms and their amplified impacts due to unstable land, as well as shortages of water for human consumption and provision of hydroelectric energy. The principle uses of ecosystem information for climate-change adaptation policy for each TroFCCA country are shown in Annex 2. Following the guidelines provided by UNFCCC for climate change reporting by Non-Annex 1 Parties in their second national communication (UNFCCC 2004), it is important to emphasise some aspects that are linked to forests and how they could be addressed using forest information. Annex 3 lists examples of some aspects that are linked to forest under the different categories of reporting.

4. Specific recommendations for the second national communication report to the UNFCCC

4.1 Using forest in addressing adaptation needs in second national communications

Forest information can be used to explain the linkages between activities and policies related to climate change and other United Nations initiatives such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals. TroFCCA ecosystem research can be used to explain synergies in adaptation and mitigation objectives, and to provide information on how forests fit into development priorities. Knowledge of ecosystem health and function is essential to clearly define how mitigation through programmes such as REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation plus co-benefits) may work and support adaptation. Adaptation is also dependent on understanding how forest ecosystems work and may respond to climatic or socioeconomic changes. In Indonesia, the major areas of impact of climate change are forest fires and landslides, which have severe implications on carbon stocks in standing forest and other carbon pools protected by forests. TroFCCA research on forest fire frequency and impacts, vulnerability to landslides, impacts on water resources, etc., can provide information for adaptation measures that benefit mitigation of climate change using forest ecosystems (Santoso 2006, 2007a, b).

Climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and poverty alleviation are all fundamentally connected and rely in part on valid and well-formulated ecosystem research. The vulnerability of forest therefore affects both mitigation and adaptation and, consequently, biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation actions. Accurate data for vulnerability assessment is crucial for climate change policy. This makes it useful and efficient in linking policies that relate to climate change adaptation as well as measures for poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation (Santoso 2007b).

Capacity to address climate change generally comprises technology and industrial development, education of the population, health, and well-constructed relationships with various stakeholders. Good relationships among the stakeholders are essential for communication and sharing of expertise

and perspectives on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The information from the TroFCCA project about how institutions and stakeholders have been brought together with government agencies serves as a good example of how such relationships could be created and used to formulate a common agenda. This demonstrates the need for information for the development of resilience in institutional relationships using a science–policy dialogue platform.

The work of TroFCCA on tropical forest ecosystem changes in response to climate change, and variability, can also be of use in conjunction with UN Conventions such as that on climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, MDG etc. Poverty relief is linked to social, economic and environmental vulnerability in Nicaragua. By focusing on community vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, TroFCCA activities are relevant to the Millennium Development Goals on poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability, while also contributing to national capacity building and climate policies (Both Ends 2007).

By estimating changes in carbon sinks and related uncertainties, and providing methodological approaches for evaluating the vulnerability of forest which may contribute to leaks in greenhouse gas emissions, TroFCCA and other forest research information can add value to the national climate-change response. For example, TroFCCA work on ecosystem monitoring, fire detection and prediction, climate risk, and vulnerability can be used to inform national climate-change response actions (Forner *et al.* 2006)—this is the cornerstone of research activities in Indonesia (Santoso 2006, 2007a).

Forest information—especially on fire and land movement in Indonesia—can be used to explain geographic areas of vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, thereby facilitating the implementation of adequate adaptation measures. Guidelines have been developed for the selection of climate scenarios and methodologies for vulnerability assessment in forest ecosystems (Locatelli *et al.* 2008; Santoso *et al.* 2008). Similarly, TroFCCA research on changes in forest ecosystem and hydrological function in response to climate change and provision of ecosystem services (Vignola 2005; Hernandez 2006) are crucial in providing adequate adaptation response measures.

REDD+ mitigation strategies can be described and supported by TroFCCA forest research. Knowledge of ecosystem function and response to climate change and disturbances is essential to REDD+ strategies in mitigating climate change. TroFCCA assessment of ecosystem vulnerability and risk to fire can inform response measures for mitigation. Ecosystem and hydrological functions are essential to carbon-fixation audit processes (Vignola 2005; Hernandez 2006).

TroFCCA's unique approach to bridging scientific research with policy frameworks for ecosystem goods and services in West Africa and Indonesia allows development priorities to be informed by ecosystem information. Integration of climate change into development planning can be augmented with forest-resource vulnerability assessment by TroFCCA (including socioeconomic adaptation strategy). Partnerships with local institutions can be explored to support the need for technology transfer, systemic observation, research, training and capacity building in relation to climate-change mitigation, adaptation and vulnerability analysis.

To overcome some of the constraints and gaps in capacity, technologies such as geographic information systems and remote sensing are required for conducting systematic observation of ecosystems and vulnerability metrics (e.g., fire activity). The work done by TroFCCA in analysing spatial patterns of vulnerability is an example of technological capacity being leveraged to inform development and adaptation policy (Murdiyarso and Adiningshi 2006). Ecosystem service evaluation and ecosystem function research can be used for REDD+ pilot projects and other payment for ecosystem services schemes (Gonzales *et al.* 2007; Leguía Hidalgo *et al.* 2007), especially given that there is inadequate national capacity.

4.2 The role of forests in NAPAs

The review of the NAPA for Burkina Faso provided data on: community dependency on forest ecosystem goods and services; livelihood sectors most vulnerable to climate change; and priority sectors for climate change adaptation (Annex 4). The use of forest ecosystem goods and services for food, medicines and many other vital commodities is of extreme importance in Burkina Faso. Forest ecosystems provide alternative sources of income, timber, non-timber forest products, recreational and spiritual values, and indirect benefits such as rainfall and temperature regulation. Climate change will have negative effects on the provisioning and functioning of forest ecosystem goods and services. The NAPA of Burkina Faso cites four sectors—water, agriculture, livestock and forestry/biodiversity—as the most vulnerable to climate variability and change. These four sectors are interlinked and directly or indirectly depend on goods and services provided by forest ecosystems. The role of forest ecosystem goods and services is well understood and has been clearly recognised in the NAPA. However, there are still knowledge gaps in the understanding of direct and indirect benefits that communities obtain from forest ecosystems. This lack of a common understanding distorts policy and programme design, and at times hinders the development of cross-sectoral institutional alliances. Most stakeholders outside the forestry sector have little knowledge of the benefits that forest stakeholders derive from forest ecosystem goods and services (Lange 2003). Subsequently, the lack of knowledge can influence programming and implementation of climate-change adaptation interventions that directly impact the sources of wellbeing for rural communities.

5. Discussion

The provision of multiple goods and services by an ecosystem such as forest provides diversity in the range of opportunities that could be used by different countries in addressing their peculiarities and priorities in climate change adaptation, mitigation and vulnerability. Understanding priorities in ecosystem goods and services desired by different communities is crucial in the efficient use of a common response strategy to climate change. Regionally focused ecosystem research can potentially inform development policy, with a view to reducing vulnerability to climate change and climate variability through adaptation strategies.

Forest information is important in formulating climate-change mitigation and adaptation policy for tropical countries, and is only going to be generated through rigorous research. The TroFCCA project addresses the needs of seven tropical countries in developing further capacity in forest research that can be used to develop national climate-change policies as well as to inform reporting to the UNFCCC. The multi-tiered, systematic framework implemented in this project—which starts with biophysical processes, then links to ecosystem goods and services, and then to policy frameworks that govern human use of forests—is effective in connecting base processes with policies.

West Africa is faced with pressing poverty challenges in addition to the current and future problems posed by climate change. Ecosystems of Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali are essential to the livelihoods of pastoral people, and climate-change mitigation and adaptation policies must consider this in the process of formulating development policy. The impacts of land use decisions, whether for mitigation or industrial development, can have cascading effects. Additionally, the impacts of climate change may have unforeseen consequences and thus adaptive policies are necessary.

Indonesia is the largest archipelago nation in the world and its geographic positioning exposes it to unique climate change risks compared to the other two regions studied. Extended coastlines are vulnerable to sea level rise as well as to impacts from tsunamis and high-energy storms. Monsoons and precipitation variability have negative impacts on terrain stability, posing risk to development. Conversely, periods of dryness contribute to a higher frequency of forest fires, resulting in destruction of property and risk to human health.

The findings of this report demonstrate that there are distinct regional characteristics that must inform climate-change adaptation policy in each TroFCCA country. In central America, vulnerability to high-energy storms is an acute risk resulting from climate change that, as shown with Hurricane Mitch in 1998, can have significant impacts on society. The role of forests in regulating water provision to society and the hydroelectric sector is a key issue in central America, and research focused on forests should address this.

Some countries in the TroFCCA project have special needs that are distinctive within their region and in some cases globally. Special effort on further developing and generalising vulnerability and adaptation analysis in Indonesia could result in similar applicable system frameworks for other countries in southeast Asia. Nicaragua has a very large amount of CO₂ fixed each year (72,429 Gg) due to large tracts of sparsely populated land in the east of the country. Special attention should be given to capitalising on this carbon sink by exploring REDD+ and related carbon-market-based projects applicable to Nicaragua. Costa Rica has both a special risk and opportunity related to climate change adaptation. The in-country expertise and experience in establishing conservation areas is an excellent basis for testing payment for environmental services programmes. A key risk in Costa Rica is the vulnerable coastline near Puntarenas. Although sea level rise will affect other countries in Central America and globally, the risk is heightened in the tropics because of the relatively high population density in coastal areas and large amount of resources at risk, but with limited capacity to respond. Burkina Faso faces similar challenges to other African countries in relation to climate change and adaptation. However, it has specific requirements for adaptive policy with respect to land use change. Burkina Faso's biogeographical divisions of Sahelian, Sub-Saharan, North Soudanian and South Soudanian are linked to the corresponding climate and land-use impacts. Conflicts between pastoralists and industrial interests provide the challenge of making relevant policy for a dynamic situation and the opportunity to demonstrate effective frameworks that may be applicable in other regions faced with similar land-use problems. TroFCCA work on forest information and climate change adaptation in Burkina Faso can be used as initial steps in systematic adaptive management in the tropics.

Systematic research and capacity to deal with climate change through adaptive policies are common to all three regions. Continuous monitoring using remote sensing technology and geographic information systems, modelling and ground-based research is fundamental for determining the functioning of ecosystems and the impacts of climate change. Innovative mitigation programmes such as REDD+ are important strategies for national climate-change adaptation and mitigation. REDD+ programmes have shown some signs of success in their early stages of implementation in regions such as Amazonia and Panama. The payment for environmental services initiatives in Amazonia for small-scale farmers, implemented as part of the Proambiente programme, have shown positive signs in creating methods of remuneration for carbon sequestration while concurrently promoting sustainable development and biodiversity conservation (Hall 2008). Challenges to the Proambiente programme, such as a lack of legal frameworks and underfunding, have limited their success (Hall 2008). In Panama, a study with an indigenous community showed potential for carbon sequestration with improved crop–fallow systems and secondary forest development; however, aspects of equitable distribution of wealth still remain (Tschakert 2007). The need for further development of methodologies and tools such as geographic information systems and remote sensing, as well as increased educational and technical capacity were key outcomes of recent UNFCCC meetings about REDD+ programmes (IISD 2008). The work done through the TroFCCA project provides a basis for further

regional development of REDD+ programmes with linkages to national climate-change adaptation policies and programmes.

Through the NAPA process, least developed countries have outlined urgent and immediate priorities for climate change adaptation. Burkina Faso prioritised 12 projects predominantly from the livelihood sector, such as agriculture, livestock management, forest ecosystem protection, and development of alternative sources of energy. The multifaceted nature of an ecosystem-based adaptation approach provides for cross-sectoral adaptation measures, which, in the NAPA process, strengthens local actions to increase environmental and community resilience to the changing climate.

NAPAs provide an important framework for integrating responses to climate change impacts in the least developed countries. As demonstrated by the case of Burkina Faso, however, the process used for the elaboration of NAPAs is restricted in its capability to adequately address the challenges of climate change. Stakeholder participation is still limited to selective consultations, rather than actual decision making and designing of adaptation measures. Such deficiencies compromise the implementation of NAPA priority projects, particularly because stakeholder collaboration is required across all sectors. The provision of a regular review of NAPA priorities, together with improved collaboration among stakeholders, provides the opportunities for least developed countries to effectively address the challenges of adaptation to climate change.

6. Conclusion

This meta-analysis highlights the important role that forests can play in formulating national climate-change adaptation policies. The outputs of the TroFCCA project demonstrate, for example, the importance of forests in the supply of water resources. Ecosystems are an integral part of the hydrological cycle at regional and global scales. Climate-change adaptation policies in all regions must consider the role of ecosystems in water provision for industrial applications and human consumption. The role of forests in national carbon budgets and mitigation plans is another factor that is common across the case study countries. Climate-change adaptation policies need to be linked with mitigation efforts that recognise the role that forests play as a potential sink or source of carbon. In all regions, the functions of forests should be continuously monitored with a view to understanding impacts of future change in climate and increased climate variability.

Regional similarities were observed throughout this analysis. Countries in southeast Asia are confronted with the geographical reality that they are exposed to ocean-related climate risks, such as higher sea surface levels and extreme storms with high energy

and precipitation. Landslides and instability resulting from heavy rainfall pose risks to social and economic wellbeing. Average reduction in precipitation resulting from climate change is predicted to cause a greater number of droughts and forest fires in this region. This will have profound effects on industrial activity in southeast Asian countries. Forest research can inform adaptation policies throughout southeast Asia to help address these common threats. central America is also vulnerable to high-energy storms. Hurricane Mitch was a clear example of how climate-related incidents can have amplified negative impacts due to terrain instability. Forests in central America are important to adaptation by providing land stability as well as by regulating water provision to the hydroelectric industry and to communities. central American adaptation policies are already being supported by TroFCCA outputs. west Africa has challenges with extreme poverty. The key regional commonality in west Africa is the need to understand the dynamics of land use in relation to livelihoods and how this links with climate change impacts. The TroFCCA methodology of linking ecosystem processes, provision of ecosystem goods and services, and development policies, proved to be useful in this respect.

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Annex 1. Climate risks listed by each country in their first national communications to UNFCCC

Country	Climate change risks	Information source
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high uncertainty in carbon source and sink data from forest inventory higher incidence of fires as a result of warmer temperatures and careless land-use practices 	State Ministry of Environment, Indonesia (1999)
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> risk of drought reduced productivity of cotton industry higher rates of respiratory illness reduced forest resilience potentially reduced levels of biodiversity 	Burkina Faso (2001)
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ground and surface water levels reduced irrigation demand increased agricultural productivity diminished human population health negatively affected coastal zones at risk from sea level rise 	Republic of Ghana Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology (2000)
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production of sorghum/millet, maize and cotton agricultural products may be negatively affected availability of potable water resources vitality and abundance of fish may be negatively affected health of population may be negatively affected 	République du Mali Ministère de l'Équipement de l'Amenagement du Territoire de l'Environnement et de l'Urbanisme & Ministère de l'Éducation (2000)
Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stress to supply of potable water hydroelectric output may be reduced by land degradation, leading to siltation as well as reduced water supply ecosystem states at risk due to climate variability and change 	República de Costa Rica Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (2001)
Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exposure of populations in dry areas to extreme hunger and disease higher frequency of forest fires high-impact precipitation events reduced agricultural output sea level rise in coastal communities uncertainty in carbon stock estimates 	República de Honduras Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (2000)
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> risk of drought in the north uncertainty in carbon source and sink estimates growing population susceptible to water shortages and malaria ecosystems that may experience state shifts due to environmental change drivers 	República de Nicaragua (2001)

Annex 2. TroFFCA and other research relevant to national adaptation activities

Region	Country	Ecosystems adaptation response
Southeast Asia	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate–environment knowledge from tools created to forecast vulnerability in climate-sensitive regions improving decision-support systems (IRI for Climate and Society 2008) • TroFFCA focus on fire management and sustainable forest management will help inform adaptation strategy and goals expressed in 1st National Communication • Land movement data will assist in charting areas of vulnerability, potentially linking ecosystem pattern with climate change drivers
West Africa	Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso’s different biogeographical regions (Sahelian, Sub-Saharan, North Soudanian and South Soudanian) must be understood from a scientific standpoint to see how climate change will affect ecosystems and societies in these regions. TroFFCA research supports these efforts • Conversion of land for industrial cotton production in central south Burkina Faso has resulted in deforestation and displacement of farmers and pastoralists (CIFOR 2007). Adaptive management policies are necessary in these cases to respond to the cascading effects of land-use decisions. Forest information and land-use studies from TroFFCA inform these policies
	Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water scarcity and its relation to resource use and adaptation is a key aspect of development policy for Ghana, and TroFFCA work on forests will help to inform decision making related to development policy (Gyampoh <i>et al.</i> 2008) • TroFFCA work supports distributive and adaptive policy making linked to ecosystem research, which is an underlying requirement in west Africa. In Ghana, the connections between ecosystem function, climate-change impacts and land-use conflicts are examined through field research programmes. The results of these studies can inform adaptation and mitigation initiatives for climate change (CIFOR 2007)
	Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The synergies between degradation of forests and desertification augmented by climate change, as well as ecosystem resilience, must be understood. TroFFCA ecosystem research can support this (AMCE 2008) • TroFFCA work on the social use of ecosystems can inform forest policies that are adaptive to shocks of climate change (Forner <i>et al.</i> 2006) • Ecosystem function in Mali in relation to changing parameters such as water availability must be clearly understood in order to respond to climate change. The TroFFCA research forms a foundation for capacity for systematic monitoring of the environment and social factors
Central America	Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests are integral in mitigating and adapting to climate-imposed risks to hydrological cycles. Research and understanding of how forests interact within water basins is critical to understanding how the effects of climate change on water systems will be observed. Additionally, impacts on hydroelectric supply can be understood by TroFFCA research on ecosystems (Leguía <i>et al.</i> 2008) • TroFFCA research on ecosystems, agroforestry and vulnerability to drought can help to create adaptive capacity with respect to climate variability and extreme weather events (Pérez <i>et al.</i> 2007b) Ecosystem change and adaptation to climate change is important to understanding how forests may change, as well as how different environmental parameters may contribute to ecosystem changes in various contexts. TroFFCA research on forest species change will inform this area (Cervi <i>et al.</i> 2007)
	Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TroFFCA work on assessing the role of ecosystems in providing potable water in the drought-vulnerable western region will help deal with climate change risk (Najarro 2007) • TroFFCA work on analysing the contribution of ecosystems in the supply of hydroelectric power will help manage social and economic risks to climate change and variability (Coto 2006; Najarro 2007) • TroFFCA research on including ecosystems in adaptation policy will help conceptually link on-the-ground research with national sustainable-development policy (Pérez 2006)
	Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests are integral in mitigating and adapting to climate-imposed risks to the hydroelectric industry. Research and understanding of how forests interact with the hydrological cycle, particularly in relation to watersheds, will inform adaptation policy (Leguía <i>et al.</i> 2007) • TroFFCA research on ecosystems, agroforestry and vulnerability to drought can help to create adaptive capacity with respect to climate variability and extreme weather events (Pérez <i>et al.</i> 2007a) • The supply of potable water is noted as an acute source of risk to regions such as San Pedro del Norte (Gonzales <i>et al.</i> 2007; Pérez <i>et al.</i> 2007a). TroFFCA-provided knowledge of forest function with respect to provision of ecosystem services such as water regulation and supply will assist with adaptive-management policy development (Locatelli 2006)

Annex 3. Specifications for the second national communication report to the UNFCCC

National circumstances

The guidelines state that the

information on national circumstances provides the opportunity for detailing the national or, as relevant, regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances that serve as the basis for addressing issues relating to climate change. Information provided on national circumstances is critical for understanding a country's vulnerability, its capacity and its options for adapting to the adverse effects of climate change, as well as its options for addressing its GHG [greenhouse gas] emissions within the broader context of sustainable development.

National greenhouse gas inventories

The guidelines state that

a national greenhouse gas inventory is a key element of the national communication. As an introduction, this section should include information on how inventory work is organized and carried out.

General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the convention

Paragraph 25 of the guidelines states that:

Each non-Annex I Party shall, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1 (b), communicate to the conference of the Parties a general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention, taking into account its common but differentiated responsibilities and specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances.

Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change

Following the guidelines for the second national communication,

The information in this section should include a description of activities, measures and programmes that are being undertaken or planned in the country to adapt to climate change. These activities, measures, and programmes should be regularly updated as financial, technical and data resources become available.

Measures to mitigate climate change

Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention commit Parties to

develop national and, where appropriate, regional programmes and measures that will result in the mitigation of human-induced climate change. Such measures may either reduce the increase in greenhouse gas emissions (abatement) or increase terrestrial storage of carbon (sequestration).

Other information

This section of the guidelines request for

the provision of other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention. This information could include relevant national, social, economic, and environmental policies and activities geared towards the implementation of the Convention.

Constraints and gaps, and related financial technical and capacity needs

The second national communication requires,

Taking into account Article 4, paragraph 7, and Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 5, of the Convention, the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitment to communicate information will depend on the implementation by developed country Parties of their commitment under the Convention relating to financial resources and the transfer of technology. Accordingly it is important to include information on the constraints and gaps and the related financial, technical and capacity needs.

Annex 4. List of Burkina Faso NAPA priority projects in order of importance

Project number	Project title
1	Reducing vulnerability to climate changes through the strengthening of a prevention and food-crisis management system
2	Securing cereal production through the promotion of supplemental irrigation in: North Region (Oudalan Province) and Centre-North region (Namentenga Province)
3	Restoration and management of Oursi pond
4	Fodder production and development of fodder for livestock in the Sahelian region of Burkina Faso
5	Rehabilitation, sustainable management of natural vegetation, and economic development of non-timber forest products in the Eastern Region of Burkina Faso
6	Control of sand encroachment/mud silting in the river basins of Mouhoun, Nakanbé and Comoé
7	Implementation of irrigated crops in Gourma, Namentenga, Tapoa and Sanmatnga regions
8	Protection of pastoral-suited regions in the Sahelian and Eastern regions
9	Securing agricultural production through the use of appropriate technological packages in the South East and East regions
10	Promoting community-based fauna management in the Mouhoun Region
11	Implementation of safety zones and backup devices to control pollution of underground and surface water catchment infrastructures (lakes, wells, boreholes) in the cotton belts of Burkina (Mouhoun, South West, Comoé and the eastern part of Nakanbé)
12	Promoting the use of energy saving equipment (improved stoves, M'Bora stew pan) and renewable energy-based technologies (pressure cooker, water heater and solar dryers, etc.)

Source: Adapted from SP/CONEDD (2007)

Annex 5. Analyses of country reports—first national communication to UNFCCC

Indonesia

Country assessment (Source: State Ministry of Environment—Indonesia 1999)

Climate-change risks linked to forest indicated in the report

- High uncertainty in forest source/sink amount poses risk to future capability of meeting regulatory guidelines
- Increased frequency of fires as a result of climate change and careless use of fire in land clearing

Role of forests in the report in responding to national climate-change risks

- The report describes forests as a large sink with annual growth accounting for 686,790 Gg CO₂ and that forest health is therefore important for mitigation
- Land use change and forestry account for 42.5% of total baseline emissions and the report indicates that accurate assessment of emissions from land use is critical to responding to climate risks
- National climate risks can be mitigated by better forest policy and enforcement of stronger regulations in forest management as stated in the report
- The report emphasises that research and development of sustainable forest practices will assist in reducing climate risk and will also build capacity to deal with future vulnerability

Potential use of TroFCCA research and other sources of forest information in addressing the national climate risks

- Climate–environment knowledge from tools created to forecast vulnerability in climate-sensitive regions for improving decision-support systems (IRI for Climate and Society 2008)
- TroFCCA-southeast Asia focus on fire management and sustainable forest management will help to inform adaptation strategy and goals expressed in the 1st National Communication
- Land-movement data will assist in charting areas of vulnerability potentially linking ecosystem pattern with climate change drivers, both of which will help with introducing scientific analysis into adaptation strategies for national development

Burkina Faso

Country assessment (Source: Burkina Faso 2001)

Climate-change risks linked to forest indicated in the report

- The productivity of the cotton industry and agriculture in general is vulnerable to climate change and climate variability. Specifically, the risk of droughts, floods, increased variability and reduction in available water over the long term will affect the productivity in this important industry
- Water resources for human consumption and irrigation are at risk due to changes in climate. Variability of precipitation, prolonged droughts and potential degradation of ecosystems (which help to regulate terrestrial water supply) will impact the availability of water resources
- Human health and wellbeing are at risk because of a higher proportion of respiratory illnesses related to the effects on air quality caused by climate change
- Forests in Burkina Faso are at risk from droughts, floods and greater variability in temperature and precipitation caused by climate change
- Biodiversity is at risk due to pressure on ecosystems imposed by climate change and variability

Role of forests in the report in responding to national climate-change risks

- Burkina Faso's national inventory of greenhouse gases shows that 1482 Gg of CO₂ is fixed by agriculture and land-use and land-cover change. Forest information is essential to understanding the mechanisms of re-growth, carbon fixation, and climate-change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, information pertaining to human use of ecosystems such as pastoralism and the social use of carbon is important to having credible greenhouse-gas inventory data
- Ecosystem function with respect to water availability is important for understanding potential effects of climate-change induced droughts. Understanding the spatial distribution of forest and the requirements of these ecosystems for water is important for understanding and reducing climate risks
- Information pertaining to the function and status of forests, and vegetation in general, will assist with adaptation programmes such as sustainable forest management, and land restoration. Sustainable forest management is a key adaptation strategy identified in the First National Communication

Country assessment (Source: Burkina Faso 2001)**Potential use of TroFCCA research and other sources of forest information in addressing the national climate risks**

- Maintenance of ecosystem goods and service provision to society, as well as maintenance of biodiversity, can only be achieved with quality scientific knowledge of how ecosystems operate. Burkina Faso's different biogeographical sectors (Sahelian, Sub-Saharan, North Soudanian and South Soudanian) must be understood from a scientific standpoint to see how climate change will affect ecosystems and societies in these regions
- Integrated land-use planning and the design of adaptive policies for forest use are important in making communities resilient to climate change. Conversion of land for industrial cotton production in central-south Burkina Faso has resulted in deforestation and displacement of farmers and pastoralists (CIFOR 2007). Adaptive management policies are necessary in these cases to respond to the cascading effects of land-use decisions. Forest information is also essential to know the underlying biophysical processes that provide goods and services for different actors. The effects of climate change on biophysical and social systems may be understood with a base of ecosystem information in conjunction with social and economic data

Ghana**Country assessment** (Source: Republic of Ghana Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology 2000)**Climate-change risks linked to forest indicated in the report**

- Ground water and surface water runoff will be affected by climate change. The recharge and runoff rates will change due to reduced precipitation and higher temperatures. These changes to hydrological functions will pose a risk to society and require adaptation
- Irrigation water demand will be impacted by climate change. It is predicted that in the humid part of Ghana the irrigation demand in 2020 and 2050 will increase by 40% and 150%, respectively, of the base-period water demand
- Human health and wellbeing are at risk due to changes to hydrological systems and air quality caused by climate change
- Hydroelectric supply is projected to be at risk from climate change, and models show a 60% reduction in capacity in some areas by 2020
- Agricultural productivity is threatened by increase in temperatures and reduction in precipitation in various agroclimatic zones. Models show that maize productivity will decrease by 6.9% by 2020
- Climate change is estimated to cause a 1 m sea level rise by 2100, which will impact populations in the coastal zone as well as affecting natural habitats in this area

Role of forests in the report in responding to national climate-change risks

- Ghana's national inventory of greenhouse gases shows that 22,324 Gg of CO₂ is fixed by changes in forest and other woody biomass stock. Forest information is essential to managing the contribution of forest to climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- Water availability for irrigation and human consumption is a key risk in Ghana. Forests play an integral role in the hydrological cycle by regulating the ground and surface water flow, as well as buffering atmospheric and biosphere exchanges. In order to understand and mitigate risks caused by the water supply, the inter-relations of hydrological and ecological systems must be understood
- Policies related to land-use and land-cover change are important for climate-change mitigation and adaptation measures. Continuous monitoring of land use related to forestry and land-cover change will inform climate-change risk mitigation programmes
- Human health risks resulting from climate change impacts may be influenced by ecosystem activity. The role of forests in regulating water quality and availability, as well as ecosystem contribution to the propagation of vector-borne diseases, must be understood to mitigate these risks

Potential use of TroFCCA research and other sources of forest information in addressing the national climate risks

- Water scarcity and its relation to resource use and adaptation is a key aspect of development policy for Ghana, and TroFCCA work on forests will help to inform decision making related to development policy (Kalame *et al.* 2008; Gyampoh *et al.* 2008)
- An underlying requirement for countries in west Africa is to have adaptive policies that are applicable to the uncertainties and vulnerability that climate change poses to societies. TroFCCA work supports distributive and adaptive policy making linked to ecosystem research. In Ghana, the connections between ecosystem function, climate-change impacts and land-use conflicts are examined through field research programmes. The results of these studies can inform adaptation and mitigation initiatives for climate change (CIFOR 2007)

Mali

Country assessment (Source: Republique du Mali Ministère d'Équipement de l'Amenagement du Territoire de l'Environnement et de l'Urbanisme & Ministère de l'Éducation 2000)

Climate-change risks linked to forest indicated in the report

- Agricultural productivity of crops such as sorghum/millet, maize and cotton is at risk
- Water resource availability for human consumption and irrigation is at risk
- Human health and wellbeing are potentially affected by climate change impacts on water quality, food provision, and through potentially increased exposure to disease
- Fish resources are at risk due to effects of climate change
- Changes to land use and forestry are at risk due to climate change and variability
- Biodiversity is at risk due to pressure on ecosystems imposed by climate change and variability

Role of forests in the report in responding to national climate-change risks

- Mali's national inventory of greenhouse gases shows that 10,828.88 Gg of CO₂ is fixed by agriculture and land-use and land-cover change. Forest information is essential to understanding the mechanisms of re-growth, carbon fixation, and climate-change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, information pertaining to human use of ecosystems such as pastoralism and the social use of carbon is important to having credible greenhouse-gas inventory data
- Ecosystem function with respect to water availability is important for understanding potential effects of climate-change induced droughts. The history of drought in Mali shows that periods of prolonged drying can have effects on the persistence and resilience of vegetation in locations where human use of these ecosystems is critical
- Forests cover 100 million ha in Mali. Within this domain there is a variety of land uses, including agroforestry, conserved areas and intensive forest-resources use. Information pertaining to the function and status of forests will assist with adaptation programmes, such as sustainable forest management, land restoration, and use of forests for alternative energy programmes such as biofuels

Potential use of TroFCCA research and other sources of forest information in addressing the national climate risks

- The synergies between degradation of forests and desertification exacerbated by climate change must be identified in Mali. The synergies between forest resilience and biodiversity must also be recognised. The degradation of forests exacerbates the negative effects of climate change and it also impacts desertification and biodiversity (AMCE 2008)
- Integrated land-use planning and the design of adaptive policies for forest use are important in creating communities that are resilient to climate change. In Mali, land-use dynamics include large-scale industrial agriculture as well as small-scale pastoral land use. Rigid, top-down forest management policies have failed to address the changing needs of people reliant on ecosystems for livelihood products. TroFCCA work on the social use of ecosystems can inform forest policies that are adaptive to shocks of climate change (Forner *et al.* 2006)
- Ecosystem function in Mali in relation to changing parameters such as water availability must be clearly understood in order to respond to climate change. Resilience of ecosystems to environmental and social forces is critical to establishing prudent climate-change adaptation policy. In order to achieve this, capacity for systematic monitoring of the environment and social factors is necessary

Costa Rica

Country assessment (Source: República de Costa Rica Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía 2001)

Climate-change risks linked to forest indicated in the report

- Water resources may be affected by climate variation and change within the three main water basins and will impact human populations. With an increase in precipitation of 10–15%, water runoff will increase by between 23.8 and 75.5%. Alternatively, a decrease in precipitation of 10–15% will result in 5–29% reduction in runoff. Changes to the water cycle will affect runoff, erosion, and sediment load, causing flooding
- Impacts on the hydrological cycle will affect the hydroelectric supply capacity
- Coastal zone of Costa Rica (1300 km of coastline) is vulnerable to sea level rise. The coastline, which is primarily beaches in front of alluvial plains and salt marshes, will be vulnerable to the change in water level and a new equilibrium level will be reached. Residential areas such as in Puntarenas will be flooded 150–500 m from the original border
- Agricultural productivity will be affected by climate change. Rice, bean, potato and coffee production will either be increased or decreased depending on changes in parameters and time of year with the changes in precipitation, temperature and atmospheric CO₂ concentration
- Ecosystem stability is threatened by climate change. Three different climate scenarios showed an increase in pre-montane, wet and lower montane forests, whereas there was a consistent decrease in montane, tropical and rain forests. The density of life in rainforests is threatened by climate change

Country assessment (Source: República de Costa Rica Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía 2001)**Role of forests in the report in responding to national climate-change risks**

- The national inventory of greenhouse gases shows that 4337.7 Gg of CO₂ is fixed by the combined effect of tree growth and regeneration of abandoned pastures. Forest information is essential to understanding the mechanisms of regrowth, carbon fixation, and climate-change mitigation and adaptation. Costa Rica has very diverse forest types and ecosystem research will be crucial
- Changes in the state of ecosystems in response to climate-change predictions demonstrate a significant risk, especially in the rain forest areas, as well as in tropical and montane forests. Knowledge of these ecosystems will assist in understanding and responding to risk and impacts of changes
- Changes to hydrological processes in the three main water basins are a key factor in climate change in Costa Rica. Forests play a part in regulating this risk, such as in the areas near rivers where instability or sedimentation may occur
- Conservation of forests through payment for environmental services is one way of responding to climate change in Costa Rica. Payment for environmental services programmes are already in place in Costa Rica.

Potential use of TroFCCA research and other sources of forest information in addressing the national climate risks

- Research on the understanding of how forests interact within water basins is critical to responding to the effects of climate change on water systems. Additionally, impacts on hydroelectric supply can be also be addressed by research on ecosystems (Leguia *et al.* 2008)
- Research on ecosystems, agroforestry and vulnerability to drought can help to develop adaptive capacity with respect to climate variability and extreme weather events (Pérez *et al.* 2007b)
- How ecosystems change and adapt to climate change is important in understanding how forests may change, as well as how different environmental parameters may contribute to ecosystem changes in various contexts. TroFCCA research on forest species change will inform this area (Cervi *et al.* 2007)

Honduras**Country assessment** (Source: República de Honduras Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente 2000)**Climate-change risks linked to forest indicated in the report**

- Climate-change induced droughts pose risk to the populations in dry areas in the form of extreme hunger, death, water-borne diseases, cardiovascular diseases and respiratory illnesses due to atmospheric contamination and extreme temperatures
- Higher frequencies of forest fires in drought episodes pose risk to society
- Precipitation events, such as those associated with Hurricane Mitch, pose risk to human populations and infrastructure
- Agricultural industries, such as maize cultivation, are vulnerable to climate variability and also water limitations from future higher atmospheric temperatures
- Communities on the Caribbean coast are threatened with the risk of sea level rise
- Greenhouse gas mitigation in Honduras is in part reliant on fixation of carbon by forests. Without accurate estimates of the amount of carbon sequestered, greater risk will be posed to Honduras in its efforts to meet the mitigation goals

Role of forests in the report in responding to national climate-change risks

- The inventory of CO₂ is in part influenced by the fixation of the gas by forests. In the land-use and land-change sector there are 54,111.16 Gg emitted and 52,763.11 Gg fixed. The balance is 1380.05 Gg. Forests play a major role in the fixation and balancing of carbon budgets
- Ecosystem resilience, structure and function influence the hydrological processes and are important to understanding the relationship with risk of forest fires. Forest knowledge can facilitate response to social and economic vulnerability
- Vulnerability to water shortage—a key risk factor—can be addressed with ecological and hydrological function. More intact ecosystems inhibit arid landscapes from forming in the face of climate change drivers
- Conservation of forests through protection and economic evaluation is a valid response for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Honduras

Potential use of TroFCCA research and other sources of forest information in addressing the national climate risks

- The assessment of the role of ecosystems in providing potable water in the drought-vulnerable western region will help with the response to climate-change risk (Najarro 2007)
- Analysing the contribution of ecosystems in the supply of hydroelectric power will help manage social and economic risks to climate change and variability (Coto 2006; Najarro 2007)
- Research on including ecosystems in adaptation policy will help conceptually link on-the-ground research with national sustainable-development policy (Pérez 2006)

Nicaragua

Country assessment (Source: República de Nicaragua 2001)

Climate-change risks linked to forest indicated in the report

- Reduced precipitation shown in climate models in the northern regions and municipalities of Chinandega and Leon pose risk to agriculture and cattle industries
- Uncertainty in land-use and land-cover change on CO₂ emissions impacts the validity of inventory and may pose problems with respect to meeting climate-change regulatory guidelines
- A growing population may be at risk of water supply shortages for human consumption, irrigation and electricity generation
- Ecosystems face the possibility of changing to more dry states through 2050 and 2100 due to reduced precipitation in certain regions. There is a chance of the Very Dry Forest (Holdridge Classification) to be dominant in North Pacific region (near Leon)
- Higher incidences of malaria may occur as a result of changing climate and the resulting better conditions for vector species to flourish

Role of forests in the report in responding to national climate-change risks

- The national inventory of greenhouse gases shows that 72,429 Gg of CO₂ is fixed by the combined effects of tree growth and regeneration of abandoned pastures. Forest information is essential to understanding the mechanisms of re-growth, carbon fixation, and climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Changes in the state of ecosystems (based on Holdridge system) in response to climate-change predictions is a significant risk, especially in the area of Leon and Chinandega. Forest water demands and ecological resilience are important to mitigate social and economic effects of climate change
- Water availability is cited as one of the most significant risks posed by climate change in Nicaragua. Forests play a part in the response to this risk by promoting their conservation and regeneration in areas of hydrological vulnerability—such as in areas of close proximity to rivers (riparian zones)
- Conservation of forests through protection and also economic evaluation is a valid response for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Nicaragua

Potential use of TroFCCA research and other sources of forest information in addressing the national climate risks

- Forests are integral in mitigating and adapting to climate-imposed risks to the hydroelectric industry. Research and understanding of how forests interact with the hydrological cycle, particularly in relation to watersheds, will inform adaptation policy (Leguía *et al.* 2007)
- TroFCCA research on ecosystems, agroforestry and vulnerability to drought can help to create adaptive capacity with respect to climate variability and extreme weather events (Pérez *et al.* 2007b)
- The supply of potable water is noted as an source of acute risk to some regions, such as San Pedro del Norte (Gonzales *et al.* 2007; Pérez *et al.* 2007a). TroFCCA-provided knowledge of forest function with respect to provision of ecosystem services such as water regulation and supply will assist with development of adaptive management policy (Locatelli 2006)



Center for International Forestry Research

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