Ecology Restoration:

A Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Protected Areas of the Northeast and Sierra Madre Region, Mexico.





























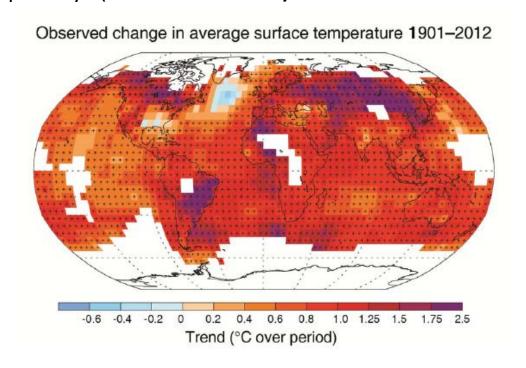






Conservation in a Complex Climate Context

"Take effective and urgent actions to contain the loss of biodiversity with the goal of mantain resilient ecosystems by 2020, and continue providing essential services, in order to secure the planet's variety of life, and to contribute to enhance human well-being, and reduce poverty" (SP2011-2020 CDB).

















LAS ÁREAS NATURALES PROTEGIDAS SON ESPACIOS ESENCIALES PARA MITIGAR Y ADAPTARNOS A LOS EFECTOS Y CONSECUENCIAS DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO...













Mexican System of Protected Areas (PA)

176 P A occuping 12.93 % of the Mexican territory

The Mexican Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) is encharged of conserving the natural heritage of Mexico and promoting a culture of sustainable development among the communities living in their own environment.





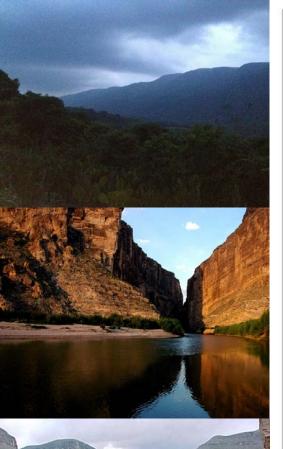


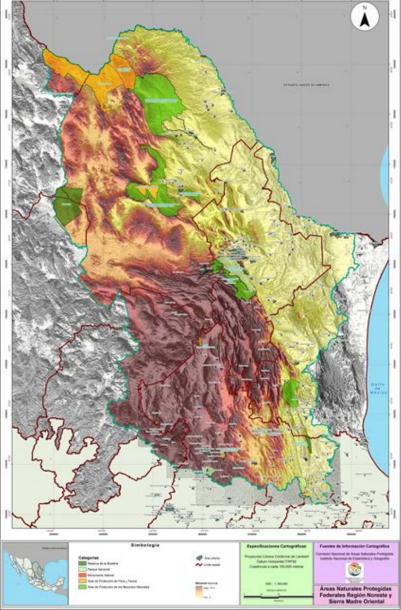
























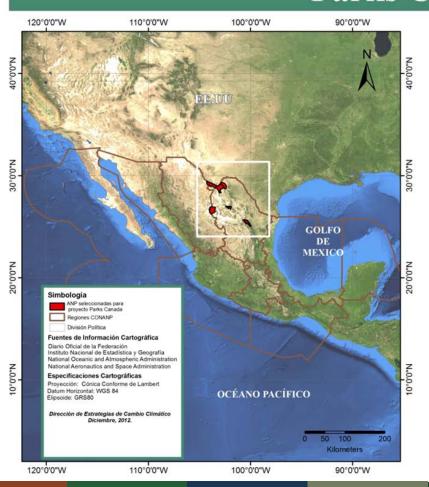


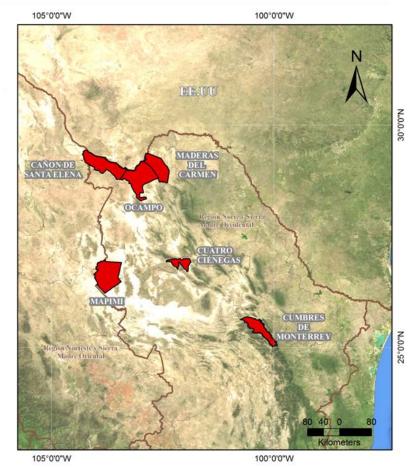




Mexican Protected Areas Clusters Frame Work

Parks Canada









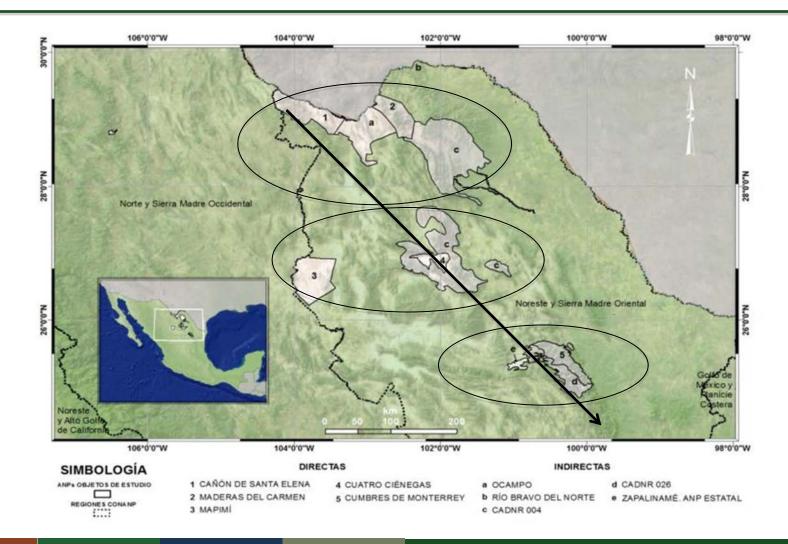








Clusters Involved in the Project















Objectives

1. Identify how climate change (based on climate projections) will affect the conservation targets and human activities of the region.



2. Design an adaptive management program with actions to support Protected Areas.







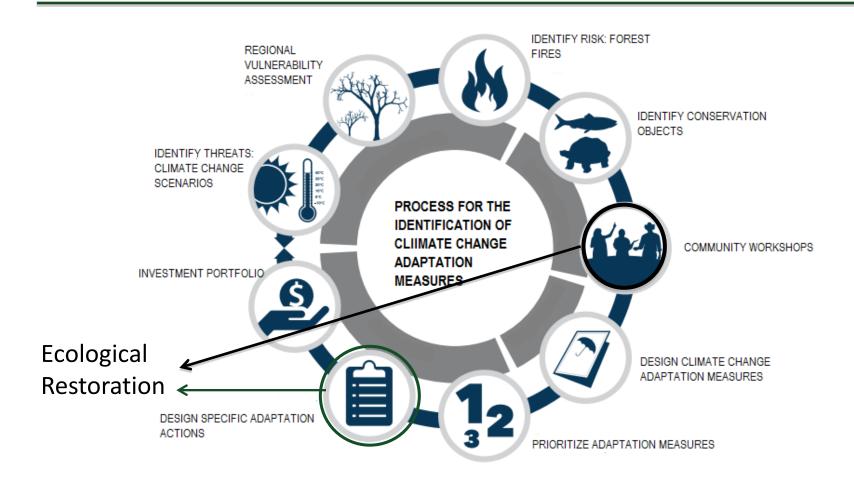








Steps in the Process of the identification of the adaptation measures















Community Workshops







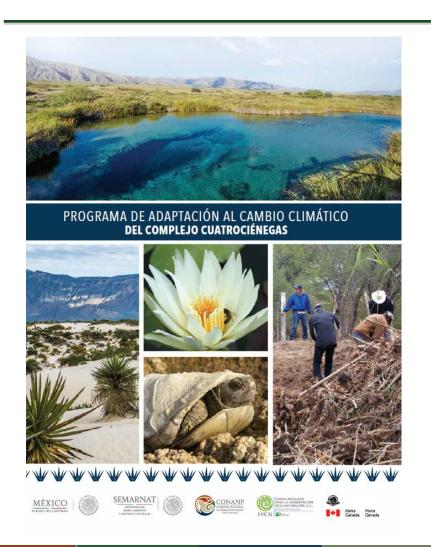




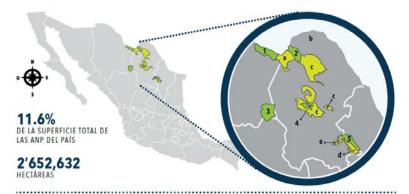




Adaptation Program of a P A



DESCRIPCIÓN GENERAL DE LA REGIÓN NORESTE Y SIERRA MADRE ORIENTAL (RNEYSMO)



ANP's OBJETO DE ESTUDIOS

DIRECTAS

4 Cuatro Ciénegas

Maderas del Carmen

5 Cumbres de Monterrey

INDIRECTAS

- Cañon de Santa Elena
 - Ocampo Rio Bravo del Norte
 - CADNR 004 CADNR 026 e Zapalinamé ANP Estatal

AGRICULTURA



GANADERÍA



EXTRACCIONES FORESTALES



ECOSISTEMAS





MATORRALES





PASTIZALES

BOSQUES DE MONTAÑA











Alberga un conjunto significativo de especies de flora y fauna silvestre, entre las que sobresalen el águila real, halcón peregrino, cotorra serrana, puma, oso negro, venados cola blanca y bura, así como tortugas terrestres, insectos y aves residentes y migratorias de importancia internacional. De igual manera, existe una gran variedad de grupos florísticos como coníferas, latifoliadas, cactáceas, agaves, gramíneas y vegetación de dunas.

Figura 2. Áreas Naturales Protegidas en la RNEySMO















Restoration Actions as an Adaptation Measures in P A of the Region

Several Workshops were conducted with local communities in order to identify the importance of restoration as part of an adaptation process.

Best practice principles call for restoration to be EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT, and ENGAGING.















Climate Exaservated Events vs Environmental Impacts

- Droughts
- Extreme cold fronts
- Extreme hot temepratures up to 120° F
- Hurricanes
- Hail

- Erosion
- Invasive species encrouchment
- Wildland Forest
 Fires
- Loss of EcosystemicServices
- Deforestation
- Loss of Biodiversity













Restoration Actions: Soil Conservation



· 250 ha. with conservation and soil restoration activities













Restoration Actions: Soil Conservation



Design and implement a water runoff management program in order to recover pasturelands in the area. Construction of water collection for native fauna, to reduce its vulnerability to droughts and desertification.















Restoration actions: invasive species control



Carp (Ciprinum carpio) and Pez Joya (Hemichromis gutattus) erradication Program













Restoration Actions: exotic species control



Giagant Cane (Arundo donax) Control















Restoration Actions: exotic species control



200 ha of control and eradication for invasive species

Salt Cedar (Tamarix ramosissima) Control















Restoration Actions: Grassland Management

· 9500 ha excluded for conservation objectives from livestock activities













Restoration Actions: Grassland Management



3,600 ha grassland management













Restoration Actions: Fuel Load Management

40 ha of forest fuel management















Conclusions and learned lessons

- · Restoration is a cost- effective adaptation measure to reduce climate change vulnerability.
- · Communities participation is a important processes in order to identify adaptation actions and engage stakeholders in the process to build resilience efforts.
- · Local communities recognize the importance of restoration actions.
- · Actions are focused to reduce biodiversity and local communities vulnerability to climate change.



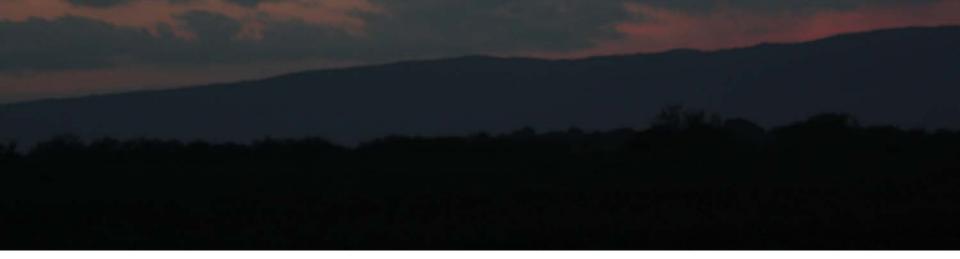












Thank you! ¡Gracias!

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