The North American Intergovernmental Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness and Protected Area Conservation El Comité Intergubernamental de Norteamérica de Cooperación para la Conservación de las Áreas Protegidas y Silvestres Comité Intergouvernemental NordAméricain pour la Coopération Sur la Conservation des Milieux Sauvages et des Aires Protégées

## NAWPA COMMITTEE CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP

## CASE STUDY OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND SOLUTIONS

## LAGUNA DEL MANTE, CONANP

#### SIERRA DEL ABRA TANCHIPA BIOSPHERE RESERVE









#### **KEY MESSAGE**

Livelihood strengthening for climate change adaption in Laguna del Mante, México

# Implications for protected area managers resulting from droughts and wildfires –

• Drought events have impacted cane cultivation, which is the main economic activity.

- Wild and intentional fires (for slash and burn cane agriculture) threaten productive activities and biodiversity.
- Health of community members affected by the increased gas emissions due to wildfires.
- Increasing plagues have effects on cane cultivation.
- Land use change has diminished the flow of rivers and streams severely.
- Extreme precipitation events impact flowering lime trees, reducing production.
- Community members perceive increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation. Meteorological records have confirmed these perceptions.

#### CRITICAL STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS TO MITIGATE OR ADAPT TO IMPACTS

- Implementation of rainwater catchment systems such as cisterns.
- Design and foster the creation of an artisanal irrigation system, while promoting watering efficiency.
- Community capacity building to reduce wild and induced fire risk.
- Diversification of productive systems and agricultural products to reduce land use change.
- Strengthening of ecotouristic schemes to promote conservation and reduce land use change.

#### LAGUNA DEL MANTE FACT SHEET

- The Laguna del Mante community is located within the Sierra del Abra Tanchipa Biosphere Reserve.
- The population of Laguna de Mante is 2,030 inhabitants.
- The main vegetation is tropical humid forest.
- 40% of the population is indigenous.
- Ecotourism is an important income to the community.
- Community organization is intermediate, thanks to different federal government programs.
- Community members are highly dependent on natural resources, agrobiodiversity in particular.
- Vulnerability analyses were developed by CONANP and academy members in a participatory way through community involvement.
- Community mapping, timeline, and farming calendar were created in a participatory way. Community members identified key issues and solutions.