

PHOTO: Sumidero Canyon

Achievements of the Mexico Project

Introduction



Objective

Reduce the direct and indirect adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity of global and local significance.

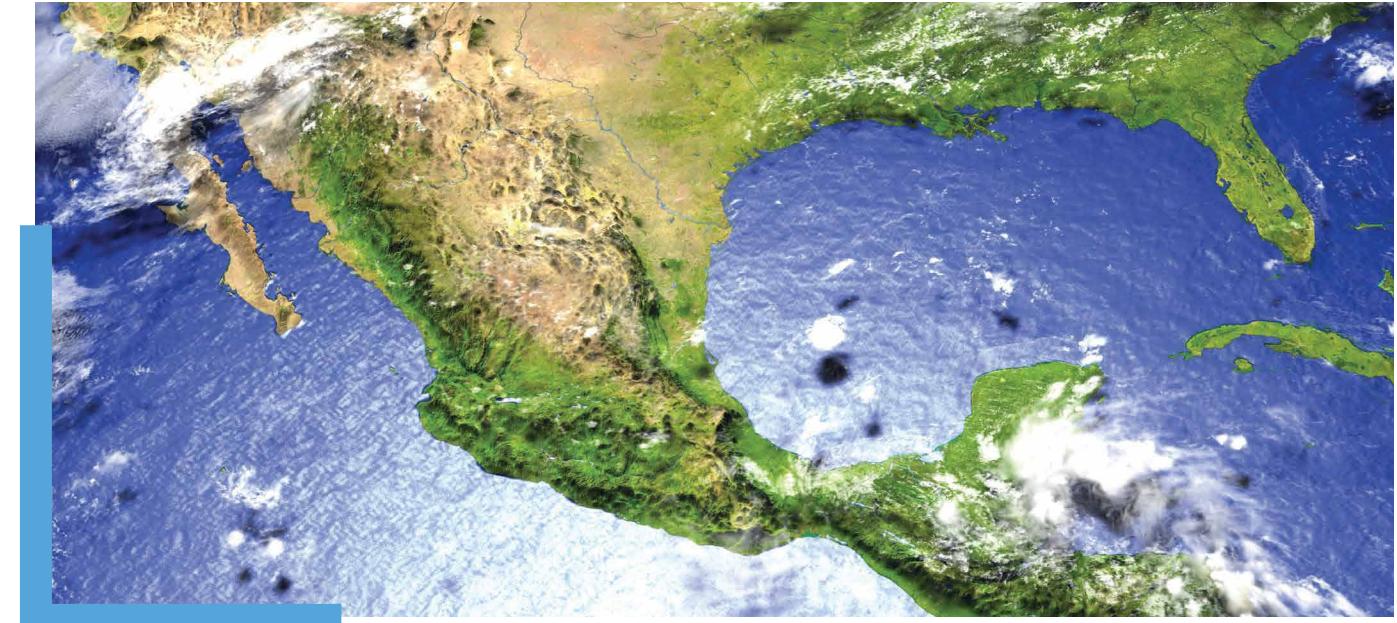
The climate crisis and the speed at which adverse effects are occurring have forced us to extend coordination to seek and implement multi-purpose, effective actions that will help us make progress in the race against climate change. Despite the efforts various countries have committed to, the effects of climate change are apparent and increasingly unpredictable, so immediate action is needed to consider adaptation processes that reduce vulnerabilities and promote resilience of socio-ecological systems.

Accordingly, the Mexican government is assuming a shared responsibility to address climate change, aligning its planning to national and international priorities. Amid the urgency of this issue, the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) promotes the value of protected natural areas (PNAs), as natural solutions for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change: PNAs provide key eco-systemic sources for the wellbeing of the population, and promote planning, management, protection, and sustainable use of PNAs. The importance of these ecosystemic services toward mitigation and adaptation is recognized in Mexico's General Law on Climate Change, the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) plan, and in the Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.

The GEF-supported RESILIENCIA project, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by CONANP, has emerged amid this context, and formally launched in July 2014. **The RESILIENCIA project's objective is to reduce the direct and indirect adverse impacts of climate change on biodiversity of global and local significance, through the effective management and spatial configuration of PNAs in Mexico.** RESILIENCIA works under a nested approach across three levels—local, regional, and national—and seeks to strengthen three interrelated axes: institutional, socio-economic, and ecosystemic.

1

Mexico: a mega-diverse country vulnerable to climate change



As a mega-diverse country, Mexico is in a privileged situation that also implies a greater responsibility to safeguard this wealth. In addition to Mexico's biological diversity, it is endowed with great cultural diversity.

Mexico is highly vulnerable to the problems of climate change: rising temperatures, reduction in rainfall levels, intense storms, increased severity of hurricanes, and rising sea levels.

According to the Global Forest Watch, from 2001 to 2018, Mexico lost 3.67 million hectares of tree cover¹, and in 2018 alone, 267,000 hectares were lost.

According to the Natural Disaster Fund, from 1999 to 2017, 91% of the resources allocated for disaster declarations were related to climate phenomena², and the most costly were the tropical cyclones Manuel and Ingrid in 2013 (US \$61.52 billion³). **The social and economic impacts of the effects of climate change are high, and projections are not encouraging.** In a scenario where the average temperature increases by only 1.0°C, Mexico's per capita GDP growth would decrease by between 0.77% and 1.76%⁴.

**67%
of Mexican forests are fragmented**

From 2001 to 2018, Mexico lost 3.67 million hectares of tree cover

In 2018 alone, 267,000 hectares were lost

¹ www.globalforestwatch.org/ / <http://bit.ly/2U274gk>

² http://www.proteccióncivil.gob.mx/es/ProtecciónCivil/Recursos_Autorizados_por_Declaratoria_de_Desastre

³ CENAPRED (2015). Impacts of disasters in Mexico and on public infrastructure. Mexico: National Disaster Prevention Center.

⁴ Sixth National Bulletin and Second Biennial Report to the CMNUCC, 018. https://www.gob.mx/inecc/articulos/sexta-comunicacion-nacionalante-la-cmnucc?idiom=es_



2 Protected natural areas and their importance in the fight against climate change

Strengthening the protected areas system with the aim of improving their capacity to face adverse climate phenomena

The conservation scheme of protected areas offers advantages that other instruments do not: defined borders, legal clarity, governance frameworks, and permanence, among others.

By fulfilling its goal of maintaining healthy ecosystems, **an adequate representation of biodiversity and its resilience over time—including the wide range of ecosystem support, supply, regulation, protection and even cultural services—are guaranteed.**

PNA are a natural solution to climate change: through their management, priority ecosystems are protected and maintained, such as mangroves, coral reefs, forests, etc. These protect populations against hurricanes, floods, landslides, and other hydrometeorological events (adaptation). Coastal wetlands contain large carbon deposits, the totality of which have yet to be quantified; even more, oceans have an immense capacity to capture and store carbon (mitigation)⁵.

Without a doubt, climate change is one of the greatest threats to biodiversity and ecosystemic services, and to life on this planet. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the protected areas system with the aim of improving

its capacity to face adverse climate phenomena and increasing its ability to recover natural resources and flora and fauna, all while helping fight climate change. Accordingly, the **Ecosystem-Based Adaptation approach proposes the use and management of bio-diversity and ecosystem services, as part of a broader adaptation strategy to help people face the adverse effects of climate change.** It integrates sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to maintain the provision of ecosystemic services that allow us to reduce the impacts of climate change.

3

A focus on resilience

Resilience is defined as “**the capacity of a social-ecological system to absorb or withstand perturbations and other stressors such that the system remains within the same regime, essentially maintaining its basic structure and functions, and the capacity of self-organization and to adapt to stress and change**”⁶. This, of course, includes the adverse effects of climate change. Accordingly, promoting ecosystemic resilience in general, and the context of the current climate crisis in particular, which implies analyzing and understanding the interaction between groups and communities with ecosystems so as to improve their capacity to resist and adapt as a socio-ecosystemic system.



4

Resiliencia Mexico



1. PN Revillagigedo
2. PN Arrecife de Puerto Morelos (Quintana Roo)
3. APRN Don Martín (Coahuila)
4. PN Cañón del Sumidero (Chiapas)
5. PN Constitución de 1857(Baja California)
6. RB Tehuacán-Cuicatlán (Oaxaca y Puebla)
7. RB El Vizcaíno (Baja California Sur)
8. RB Bahía de los Ángeles (Baja California)
9. APFF Islas del Golfo de California
10. RB Janos (Chihuahua y Sonora)
11. APFF Laguna de Términos(Campeche y Tabasco)
12. RB Mapimí(Durango, Chihuahua y Coahuila)
13. RB Mariposa Monarca(Estado de México y Michoacán)
14. RB Pantanos de Centla(Campeche y Tabasco)
15. RB Selva El Ocote(Chiapas)
16. PN Sierra de San Pedro Mártir(Baja California)
17. PN Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancún y Punta Nizuc; APFF Manglares de Nichupté (Quintana Roo)

⁵ Dudley, N., S. Stolton, A. Belokurov, L. Krueger, N. Lopoukhine, K. MacKinnon, T. Sandwith y N. Sekhrián, eds. 2010. Natural Solutions: Protected areas helping people overcome climate change. IUCN/WCPA, TNC, UNDP, WCS, the World Bank and WWF, Switzerland and the United States.

⁶ IPCC. 2007. Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007; (M.L. Parry, O.F. Canziani, J.P. Palutikof, P.J. van der Linden and C.E. Hanson, eds.). Cambridge University Press. RU.



4

Resilencia Mexico

With the aim of:

Transforming the management and coverage of terrestrial and marine PNAs in Mexico to mitigate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on biodiversity of global interest.

The project has three components that respond to the resilience needs of biodiversity and communities in protected natural areas at different scales:

1. Improvement of the Protected Natural Areas System

Revision and development of instruments and tools for the conservation, monitoring, financing, and decision-making with regards to climate change.

2. Expansion of the Protected Natural Areas System

Establishment of new conservation areas at environment scale, with the aim of incorporating major climate preserves and promoting connectivity between protected areas.

3. Improved effectiveness in the management of 17 PNAs for the reduction of climate change impacts and threats specific to biodiversity and populations

Development of capacities of personnel, local communities, CONANP, and other entities involved in creating and strengthening resilience.

5

Results

- **Mainstreaming climate change into programmatic and strategic documents** (E2040, ECCAP, National Program of Protected Natural Areas, Special Climate Change Program).
- Construction of 9 Climate Change Adaptation Programs (CCAP) that provide **adaptive responses in 25 PNAs, in which more than 2,000 people participated and contributed**. This participatory design task involved the development of 7 sector workshops, 18 community workshops, and 41 specialized working groups. By gender, 1,195 men and 605 women participated.
- **8 PNA Management Programs** incorporating the climate change component.
- **Tool for the creation of Climate Change Adaptation Programs** with gender approaches, ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR).
- Institutionalization of a Planning, Management and Information System for decision-making in climate change, for integrated land use planning and increasing the resilience of biodiversity **The platform has three components: terrestrial, marine and connectivity under climate change criteria.**
- **600,000 ha of expansion of conservation areas** through new decrees.
- **10,115 hectares certified as Voluntary Conservation Areas (ADVS)** and approximately 16,279 hectares in the process of certification, which strengthen connectivity between PNAs.



Climate Change Adaptation Plans provide adaptive responses in 25 Protected Areas (PA). More than 2,000 people participated in their creation.



Results

5

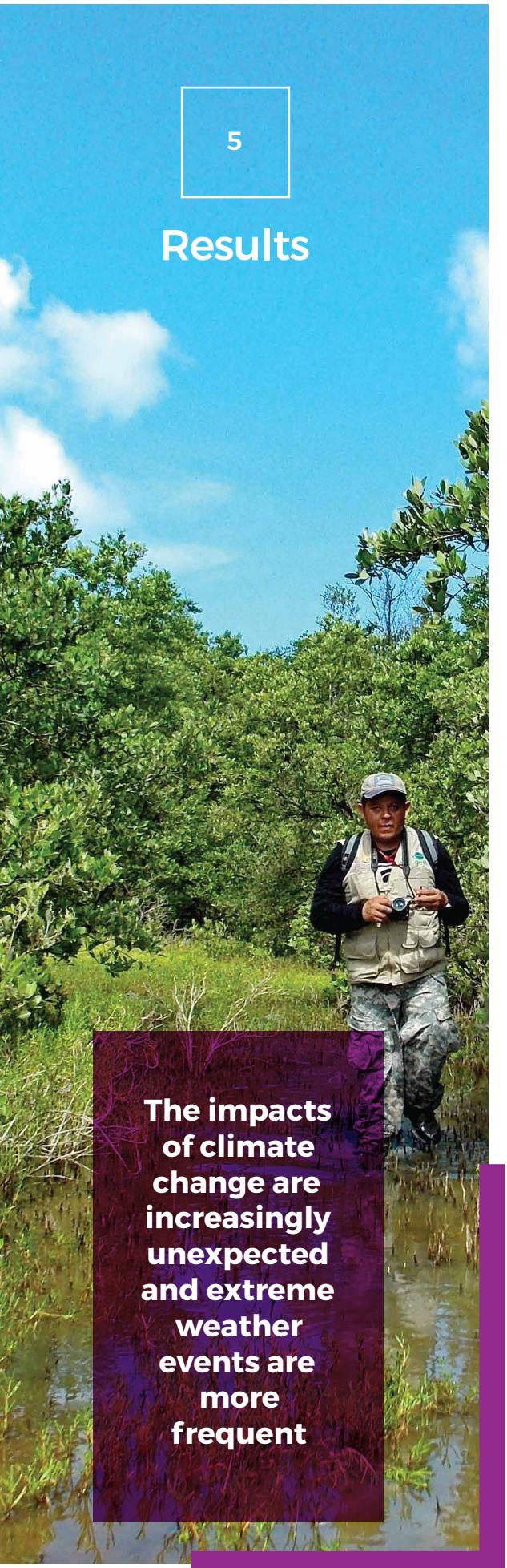
Governance and gender

- **Strengthening of the Advisory Councils in PNAs as participation mechanisms**, by installing and consolidating their internal structure. This is also supported in the formation of climate change sub-councils, which reduces the gender gap by promoting participation of women's groups in these spaces in the project's PAs.
- **Promotion of women's participation** in the design of programmatic instruments, such as the CCAP.
- **Empowerment of women through their participation as leaders and decision-makers**, directly intervening at a technical and management level in sustainable productive projects.
- **Capacity building in women groups** for the restoration of ecosystems and the protection of their livelihoods from the threats of climate change.
- **Design of the first gender-sensitive CCAP** in the Great Island Region Complex in the Gulf of California⁷.

Results of the participatory creation process of the CCAPs:

- 136 ha of fire management
- 26 km of firewall implementation
- 5,309 ha of strategic land restoration
- 5 km of gallery forest
- 147 ha of coastal implementation and restoration
- 166 ha of Implementation of sustainable land management actions
- 262 ha of implementation of actions for the prevention, control, and monitoring of exotic and invasive species
- 0.72 ha of coral reef restoration

Implementation of adaptation measures (6,021 ha)



Results

5

Main challenges

On the journey to resilience and sustainability, there are many challenges and obstacles that can make the process more complex..

Financial and political: changes in government structures are always a risk that must be constantly managed, as the continuity of projects can be affected. Similarly, the federal budget for environmental and sustainability issues is often insufficient, so it is necessary to strengthen institutional capacities to seek funding sources and to mainstream biodiversity and climate change in different sectors.

Environmental: the impacts of climate change are increasingly unexpected and extreme weather events are more frequent. This requires designing early warning systems and timely intervention and rapid reaction strategies. The continuity of implemented actions is essential to ensure the resilience of ecosystems, people and livelihoods.

Social and security: vulnerability to climate change is structural; poverty, inequality, and marginalization are problems that need to be addressed on a par with the environmental agenda. The collaborative and articulated work between agencies and sectors is key.

⁷ The priority micro-region Great Islands Region (RGI); all islands in this region are part of the Gulf of California Island Flora and Fauna Protection Area. In addition, there are three protected marine areas: San Lorenzo Archipelago National Park, Isla Angel de la Guarda Biosphere Reserve and Whale and Salsipuedes Channels, and San Pedro Martir Island. It includes four RAMSAR sites (Rasa and San Pedro Martir islands, Infierillo Channel and the Punta La Asamblea and Punta San Francisquito corridors).

Conclusions

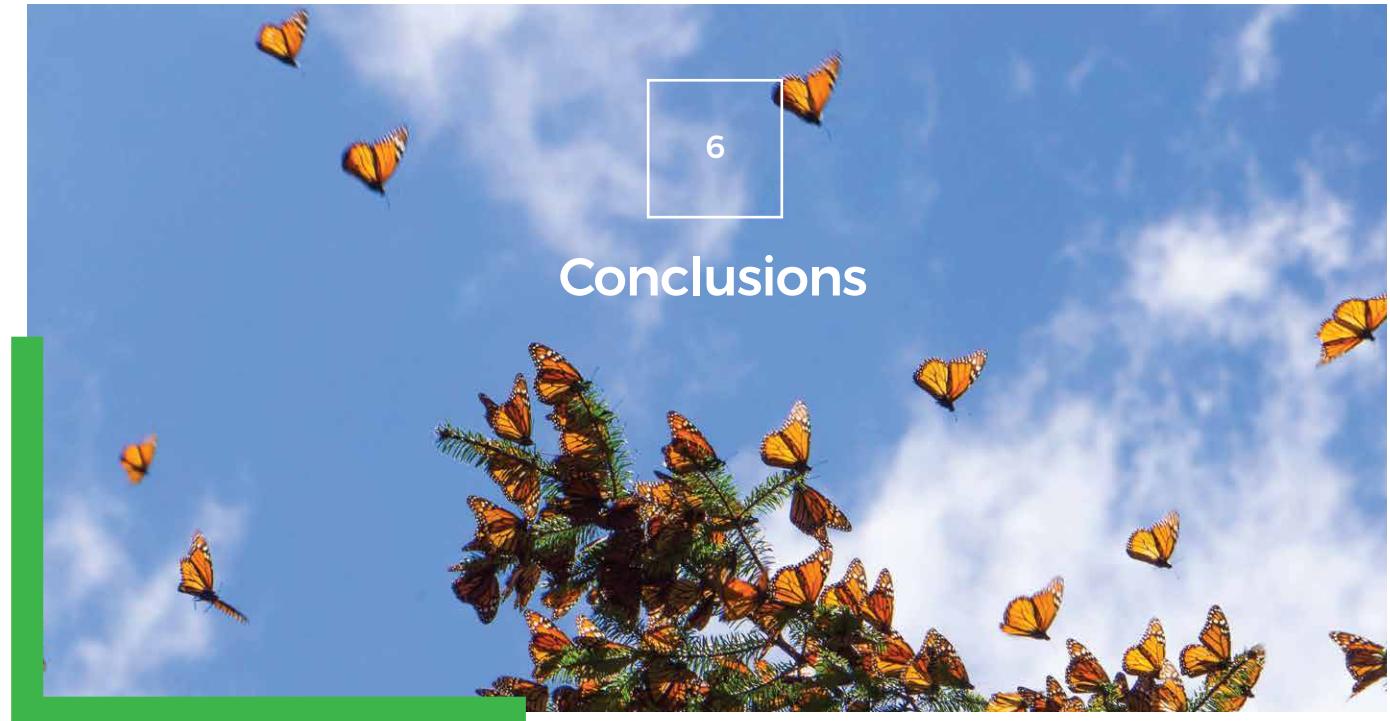


The process of creating CCAPs is an opportunity to horizontally and vertically involve different stakeholders and sectors in decision-making, which favors local governance.

During implementation of the Resiliencia project, the following best practices were identified in the management of PNAs in the face of climate change scenarios.

Regarding the strengthening of institutional instruments with climate change criteria

- The project has demonstrated that the inclusion of climate change as a cross-sectional issue in PNA management results in substantial improvements in communicating the importance of PNAs to the public, and encourages effective inter-institutional collaboration, involvement of local stakeholders, and facilitates funding for PNA protection.
- The process of creating CCAPs is not only a relevant contribution for PNA planning and management, but also serves as an opportunity to engage different stakeholders and sectors in decision-making, thus favoring local governance.



Conclusions

Expansion of conservation areas with connectivity criteria

■ The landscape approach and the complex model promoted by the project for integrated PNA management leads to resilience among ecosystems and species, and harmonize conservation with the productive activities on which local economies depend.

■ In order to strengthen connectivity, work with landowners in the PNAs' areas of influence has been essential. This has allowed for the certification of voluntary conservation areas as strategies for maintaining resources and for their sustainable use.

Effective management of PNAs to reduce climate threats to biodiversity

■ Strengthening governance through community engagement in participatory processes in the development of instruments such as CCAPs, as well as in the creation of knowledge for the design of adaptation measures, has been crucial to the success of the project.

■ Promoting participation mechanisms such as the Advisory Councils in the PNAs has led climate change to become a major issue for the council and also has as an ally to manage the implementation of adaptation measures in the face of climate change.

■ In the implementation of adaptation measures with a focus on nature-based solutions in the territory, one major success has been the search for strategic alliances and collaboration with partners at the local level. In addition to expanding the project's impacts, this has contributed to stronger local capacities, community development, and laying the groundwork for the sustainability of the adaptation measures implemented.

Knowledge products

Publications

Programas de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (PACC) (Climate Change Adaptation Programs (PACC))

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/documentos/programas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-areas-naturales-protegidas>

Book: Resiliencia. Áreas Naturales Protegidas: Soluciones (Resilience. Natural Protected Areas: Solutions)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/documentos/libro-resiliencia-areas-naturales-protegidas-soluciones-naturales-a-retos-globales>

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/prensa/soluciones-basadas-en-la-naturaleza-oportunidad-para-hacer-frente-al-cambio-climatico-desde-las-anp>

Guía de especies marinas del Parque Nacional Costa Occidental de Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancún y Punta Nizuc (Guide of marine species of the West Coast National Park of Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancún and Punta Nizuc)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/documentos/guia-de-especies-marinas-del-parque-nacional-costal-occidental-islas-mujeres-punta-cancun-y-punta-nizuc>

Estrategia de movilización de recursos del Complejo de Áreas Naturales Protegidas Cañón del Sumidero-Selva El Ocote (Resource mobilization strategy for the Sumidero Canyon El Ocote Natural Protected Areas Complex)

<https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/556989/EstrategiaMovilizacionRecursosPNCS-RBSO.pdf>

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/documentos/estrategia-de-movilizacion-de-recursos-del-complejo-de-areas-naturales-protegidas-canon-del-sumidero-selva-el-ocote>

Guía técnica/divulgativa para el control de pasto jaragua (Hyparrhenia rufa) (Technical guide for the control of Jaragua grass (Hyparrhenia rufa))

<https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/556945/GuiaPastoJaragua-PNCS.pdf>

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/documentos/guia-tecnica-divulgativa-para-el-control-de-pasto-jaragua-hyparrhenia-rufa?state=published>

Protocolos de monitoreo de la biodiversidad marina en áreas naturales protegidas del Caribe mexicano (Monitoring protocols for marine biodiversity in natural protected areas of the Mexican Caribbean)

<http://bioteca.biodiversidad.gob.mx/janium/Documentos/15240.pdf>

Faros de Esperanza (Beacons of Hope)

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLVhzybNPu0EhUd-H5yliNZGfBUNCIUzD>

Climate Change Adaptation Programs

Fortalece CONANP espacios de gobernanza climática (CONANP Strengthening Climate Governance Spaces)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/fortalece-conanp-espacios-de-gobernanza-climatica?idiom=es>

La CONANP trabaja para la adaptación al cambio climático (CONANP working for climate change adaptation)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/la-conanp-trabaja-para-la-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

Programa de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Complejo Mariposa Monarca (Monarch Butterfly Complex Climate Change Adaptation Program)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-del-complejo-mariposa-monarca?idiom=es>

Programa de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (Climate Change Adaptation Program)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/prensa/programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

Programa de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Laguna de Términos y Pantanos de Centla (Climate Change Adaptation Program in Laguna de Términos and Pantanos de Centla)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-el-area-de-proteccion-de-flora-y-fauna-laguna-de-terminos?idiom=es>

Adaptation Measures

La Conanp implementa medidas de adaptación al cambio climático (CONANP implementing climate change adaptation measures)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/la-conanp-implementa-medidas-de-adaptacion-ante-el-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>



Knowledge products

Manejo de fuego en el Parque Nacional Sierra de San Pedro Martir (Fire management in the Sierra de San Pedro Martir National Park)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/manejo-de-fuego-en-el-parque-nacional-sierra-de-san-pedro-martir?idiom=es>

Manejo integral del fuego en la Reserva de la Biosfera Pantanos de Centla (Integral Fire Management in Pantanos de Centla Biosphere Reserve)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/manejo-integral-del-fuego-en-la-reserva-de-la-biosfera-pantanados-de-centla?idiom=es>

Manejo del fuego para la adaptación al Cambio Climático en Janos (Fire management for adaptation to climate change in Janos)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/manejo-del-fuego-para-la-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-janos?idiom=es>

Fortalecen Resiliencia en el Complejo Cañón del Sumidero-Selva el Ocote (Resilience Strengthened in the Sumidero-Selva el Ocote Canyon Complex)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/fortalecen-resiliencia-en-el-complejo-canon-de-sumidero-selva-el-ocote?idiom=es>

Complejo Sumidero-Ocote: El Proyecto Resiliencia trabaja para mejorar la gestión de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas (Sumidero-Ocote Complex: The Resilience Project works to improve the management of Protected Natural Areas)

<https://pnudmx.exposure.co/complejo-sumideroocote>

El cañón del sumidero impulsa sistemas silvopastoriles para la recarga hídrica (Sumidero Canyon drives silvopastoral systems for water recharge)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/el-canon-del-sumidero-impulsa-sistemas-silvopastoriles-para-la-recarga-hidrica-245473?idiom=es>

CONANP y Regal Springs suman esfuerzos para proteger la Selva el Ocote (CONANP and Regal Springs join forces to protect Selva el Ocote)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/conanp-y-regal-springs-suman-esfuerzos-para-proteger-la-reserva-de-la-biosfera-selva-el-ocote?idiom=es>

Plantaciones forestales para disminuir la vulnerabilidad de las selvas secas (Forest plantations to reduce the vulnerability of dry forests)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/plantaciones-forestales-para-disminuir-la-vulnerabilidad-de-las-selvas-secas?idiom=es>

Mariposa monarca y murciélagos magueyero: aliados para la adaptación de comunidades vulnerables al cambio climático (Monarch butterfly and maguey bat: allies in the adaptation of vulnerable communities to climate change)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/mariposa-monarca-y-murcielago-magueyero-aliados-para-la-adaptacion-de-comunidades-vulnerables-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

Control del pez diablo, especie exótica de la Cuenca Don Martín (Control of the Devilfish, an exotic species from the Don Martín Basin)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/control-del-pez-diablo-especie-exotica-de-la-cuenca-don-martin?idiom=es>

La CONANP conserva los arrecifes de coral para enfrentar el cambio climático (CONANP preserving coral reefs to address climate change)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/la-conanp-conserva-los-arrecifes-de-coral-para-enfrentar-el-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

CONANP firma convenio con TNC para restaurar dunas en Puerto Morelos (CONANP signs agreement with TNC to restore dunes in Puerto Morelos)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/conanp-firma-convenio-con-tnc-para-restaurar-dunas-en-puerto-morelos?idiom=es>

Construyen refugios de peces para proteger arrecifes (Creating fish shelters to protect reefs)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/construyen-refugios-de-peces-para-proteger-arrecifes?idiom=es>

Restauración de Dunas Costeras: Una medida de adaptación ante el cambio climático (Coastal Dune Restoration: A Measure of Adaptation to Climate Change)

<https://pnudmx.exposure.co/restauracion-de-dunas-costeras>

Ecosistemas clave para reducir el riesgo severo frente a los impactos de cambio climático (Key Ecosystems to Reduce Severe Risk from Climate Change Impacts)

<https://pnudmx.medium.com/ecosistemas-clave-para-reducir-el-riesgo-severo-frente-a-los-impactos-de-cambio-climatico-62d013abd87>



7

Knowledge products

Control de erosión en isla socorro: una medida de adaptación al cambio climático (Erosion control on Socorro Island: a climate change adaptation measure)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/control-de-erosion-en-isla-socorro-una-medida-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

Isla socorro diseña estrategia de restauración de suelos para enfrentar el cambio climático (Socorro Island designs soil restoration strategy to address climate change)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/isla-socorro-disena-estrategia-de-restauracion-de-suelos-para-enfrentar-el-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

Restauración de manglares: una medida de adaptación al cambio climático (Mangrove restoration: a climate change adaptation measure)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/restauracion-de-manglares-una-medida-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>
<https://pnudmx.exposure.co/restauracion-de-manglares>

Tehuacán-Cuicatlán se prepara para hacer frente al cambio climático (Tehuacán-Cuicatlán prepares to face climate change)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/tehuacan-cuicatlan-se-prepara-para-hacer-frente-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

Gender

Adaptación al cambio climático con enfoque de género (Adaptation to climate change with a gender perspective)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-con-enfoque-de-genero?idiom=es>

Governance

Fortalecimiento de los Consejos Asesores como mecanismo de gobernanza climática (Strengthening Advisory Councils as a climate governance mechanism)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/el-fortalecimiento-de-los-consejos-asesores-como-mecanismo-de-gobernanza-climatica?idiom=es>

Platforms

Lanzamiento de plataformas digitales para la resiliencia en áreas naturales protegidas (Launch of digital platforms for resilience in protected natural areas)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/lanzamiento-de-plataformas-digitales-para-la-resiliencia-en-areas-naturales-protegidas?idiom=es>

Climate Change and Biodiversity Explorer (ECCBio)

<https://www.wegp.unam.mx/conabio2>

Protected Natural Areas Geoportal

https://monitoreo.conabio.gob.mx/areas_protegidas.html

Marine Information System

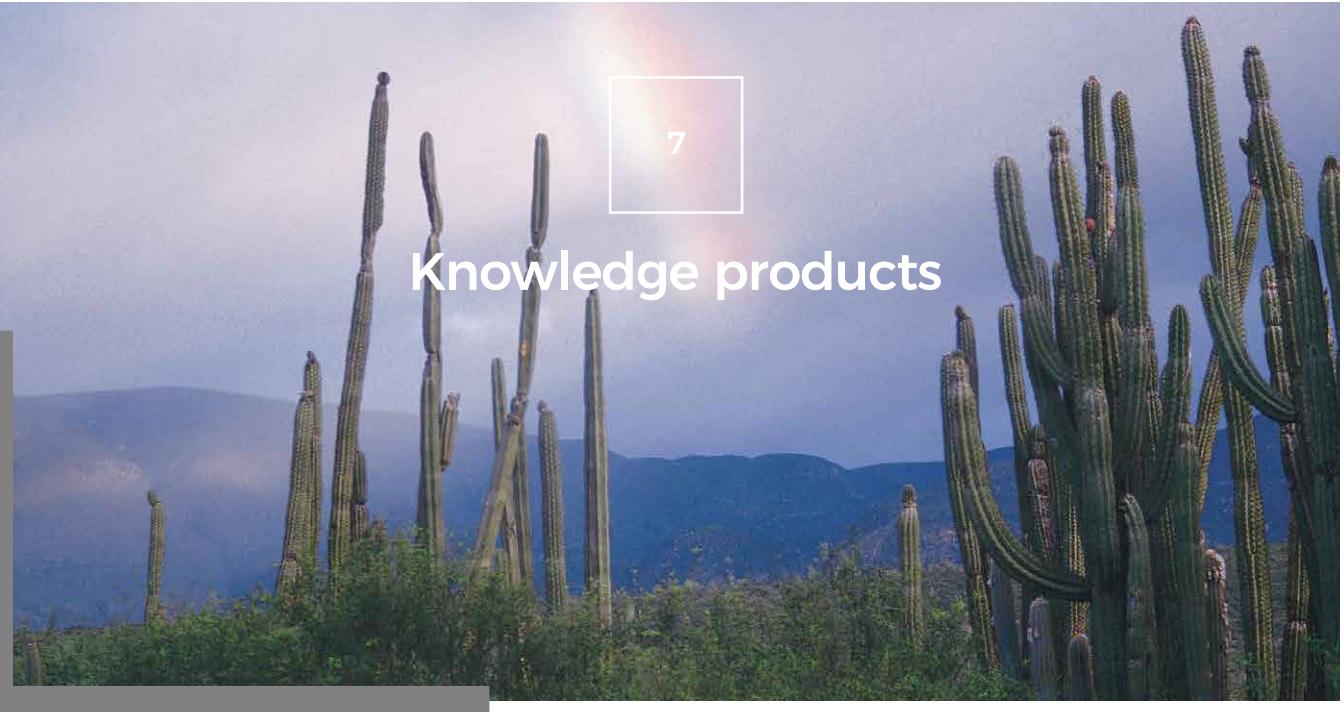
<https://simar.conabio.gob.mx/>

Connectivity and other conservation plans

El Quemado conecta ecosistemas: El Proyecto Resiliencia trabaja para expandir estratégicamente la cobertura de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas en México. (El Quemado connects ecosystems: The Resilience Project works to strategically expand coverage of Protected Natural Areas in Mexico.)

<https://pnudmx.exposure.co/el-quemado-conecta-ecosistemas>

La CONANP promueve la conectividad como herramienta de adaptación al cambio climático (CONANP promotes connectivity as a tool for adaptation to climate change)



7

Knowledge products

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/la-conanp-promueve-la-conectividad-como-herramienta-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

CONANP certifica primer ADVC en Chihuahua para enfrentar el cambio climático (CONANP certifies first ADVC in Chihuahua to address climate change)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/el-area-natural-protegida-janos-promueve-la-certificacion-de-la-primer-a-advc-en-chihuahua-para-enfrentar-el-cambio-climatico?state=published>

Laguna de Términos establece UMA de manglar para enfrentar el cambio climático (Laguna de Términos establishes mangrove UMA to address climate change)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/laguna-de-terminos-establece-uma-de-manglar-para-enfrentar-el-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

Monitoring

Lobos marinos de california: centinelas del mar de cortés (California Sea Lions: Sentinels of the Sea of Cortez)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/lobos-marinos-de-california-centinelas-del-mar-de-cortes?idiom=es>

Descubrimiento de un nuevo género y dos nuevas especies de caracoles de agua dulce en la Cuenca Don Martín (Discovery of a new genus and two new species of freshwater snails in the Don Martín Basin)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/descubrimiento-de-un-nuevo-genero-y-dos-nuevas-especies-de-caracoles-de-agua-dulce-en-el-aprn-004-don-martin?idiom=es>

La CONANP y sus socios suman esfuerzos para proteger a los corales del síndrome blanco (CONANP and partners join efforts to protect corals from white syndrome)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/la-conanp-y-sus-socios-suman-esfuerzos-para-proteger-a-los-corales-del-sindrome-blanco?idiom=es>

Arrecifes de coral de Isla Mujeres y Cancún: centinelas del Caribe mexicano (Isla Mujeres and Cancún coral reefs: sentinels of the Mexican Caribbean)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/arrecifes-de-coral-de-isla-mujeres-y-cancun-centinelas-del-caribe-mexicano?idiom=es#:~:text=Los%20arrecifes%20de%20coral%20de%20Canc%C3%AAn%20centinelas%20del%20Caribe%20mexicano.>

Communication of results

Esfuerzos de conservación en favor de la Biodiversidad (Conservation Efforts for Biodiversity)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/prensa/esfuerzos-de-conservacion-en-favor-de-la-biodiversidad?idiom=es>

Por más Áreas Protegidas resilientes que aseguren el desarrollo y bienestar (For more resilient Protected Areas to ensure development and well-being)

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp/es/articulos/por-mas-areas-protegidas-resilientes-que-aseguren-el-desarrollo-y-bienestar?idiom=es>

Guardianes del bosque: En México se trabaja para preservar y proteger los bosques, con un enfoque donde las comunidades locales son las protagonistas (Guardians of the forest: Efforts in Mexico to preserve and protect forests, with a focus on local communities)

<https://pnudmx.exposure.co/guardianes-del-bosque>