



With IKI support (International Climate Initiative) IUCN and partners set up 6 EbA learning sites in Central America and Mexico that implement conservation or restoration of ecosystem services at the watershed level to help communities adapt to climate change. EbA action in the field is key to understand the enabling conditions for Scaling Up EbA at the national level.



THE CAHOACÁN RIVER BASIN MEXICO

Main climate change hazards:
Hurricanes and tropical storms

Objectives: Restore water recharge areas, diversify production, and restore mangroves as natural barriers

EbA measures:

- Protection, conservation and restoration of mesophile forest supported by Payment for Environmental Service schemes
- Protection of springs
- Soil conservation practices
- Diversification using agroforestry systems
- Mangrove restoration and rehabilitation of canals

THE COATÁN RIVER BASIN GUATEMALA

Main climate change hazards:
Drought, heavy storms and frost

Objectives: Restore water recharge areas and diversify production

EbA measures:

- Management and protection of communal forests (sanitation, surveillance, incentives)
- Soil conservation practices including infiltration trenches
- Microbasin agroforestry systems and tree nurseries (*Abies guatemalensis*)

THE PAZ RIVER BASIN EL SALVADOR

Main climate change hazards:
Drought

Objectives: Improved mangrove management and restoration of water flows

EbA measures:

- Mangrove reforestation
- Removal of silt in canals
- Community surveillance of activities in mangroves and promotion of sustainable fisheries

THE SUMPUL RIVER BASIN EL SALVADOR

Main climate change hazards:
Drought and frosts

Objectives: Restoration of the water recharge areas and diversification of production

EbA measures:

- Protection of springs
- Soil conservation practices
- Agroforestry systems and tree nurseries

EbA Measures

THE GOASCORÁN RIVER BASIN HONDURAS AND EL SALVADOR

Main climate change hazards:
Drought

Objective: Improve water retention and reduce soil erosion

EbA measures:

- Soil conservation practices
- Protection of springs
- Agroforestry systems in microbasins and tree nurseries

THE SIXAOLA RIVER BASIN COSTA RICA AND PANAMA

Main climate change hazards:
Drought and intense rainfall

Objective: Maximize the use of biodiversity through diversification of production

EbA measures:

- Restoration of riparian forest and soil conservation practices in the framework of binational governance of the basin
- Agroecological diversification and agroforestry
- Recovery of native seeds



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