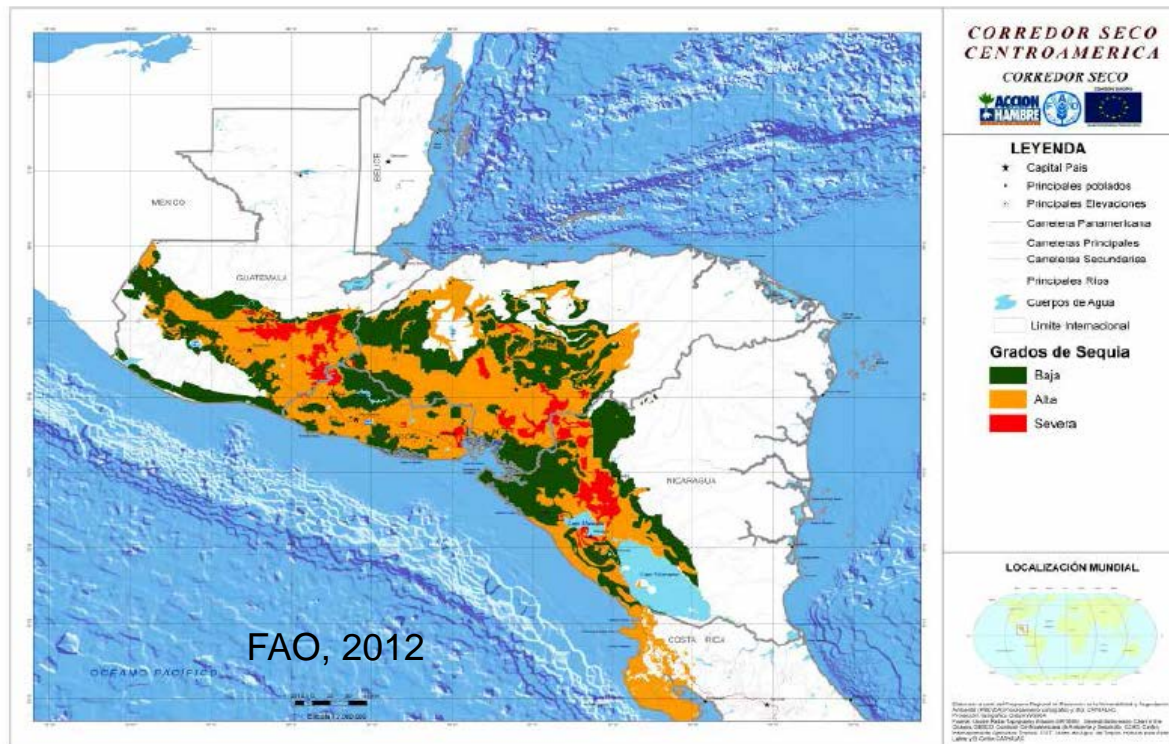


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“Challenges: Preventing and managing risks / adaptation to climate change in the Dry Central America Corridor”

- Climate Change => Droughts & floods more frequent and long lasting
- El Niño => big agricultural losses, water and food security affected (Higher levels of poverty and hunger)
- Natural resources degradation: soil, water and vegetation (poor agricultural practices)



“Corredor Seco Centroamericano” (CSC) A group of ecosystems located in the dry tropical forest of Central America

The drought occurrence is not associated to long periods without rain but mostly due to natural factors like: duration and appearance of “canicula” (extended periods of dry days during the rainy season) and others (Bonilla Vargas, GWP 2014)

Frecuencia de sequias
(Número promedio de sequias por año por pixel)



Drought vulnerability and resilience Agricultural pilot projects

Topics

Rainwater harvesting and use of alternative energies for efficient use of water in irrigation

Planning to boost agricultural productivity (TICs)

Soil and Water Conservation practices

Integrated Watershed Management

Risk Management

Watershed Management Plans

Demonstrative Modules with alternative technologies (productive – conservationist)

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