Territorial strategic planning: Livelihoods and watershed management to climate change adaptation

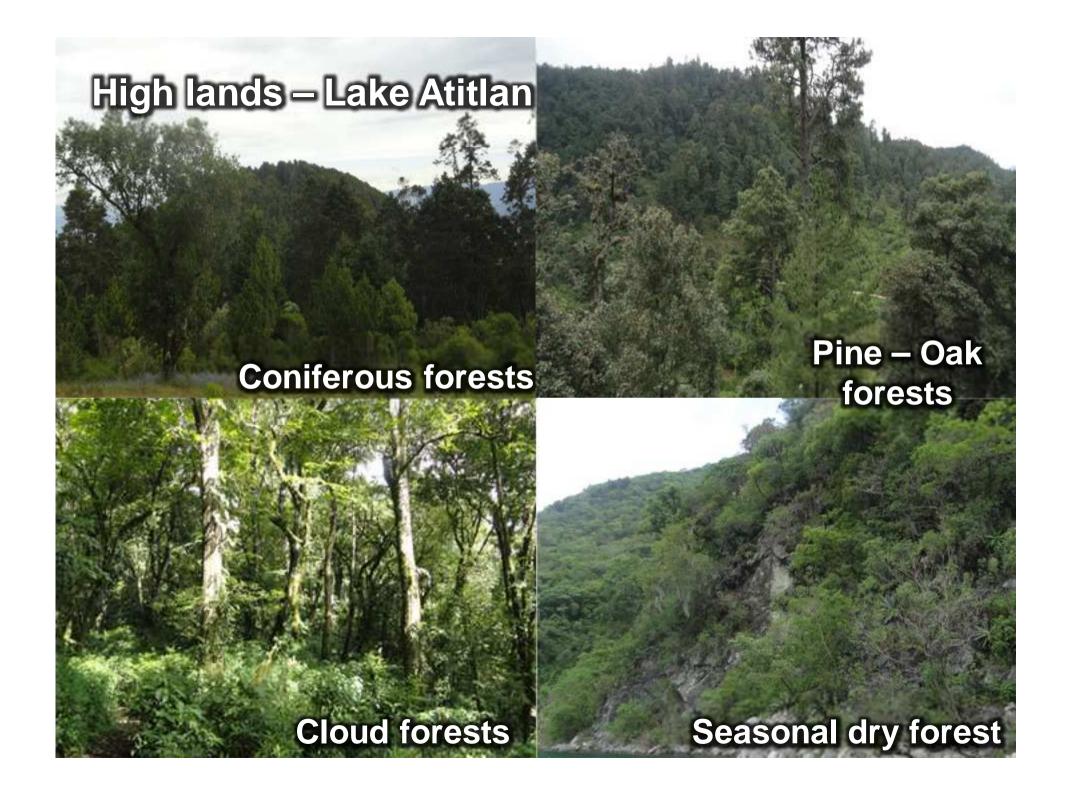


Estuardo Giron - egfuego@gmail.com

14 International Living Lakes Conference.
Nanchang, China 2014.

(Totografia de Logar de Leon)







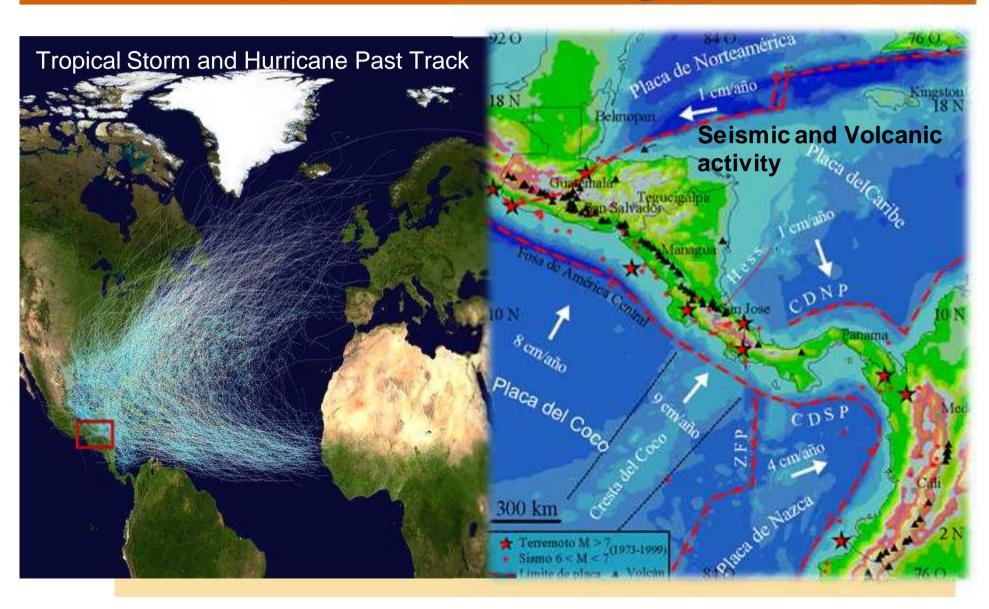






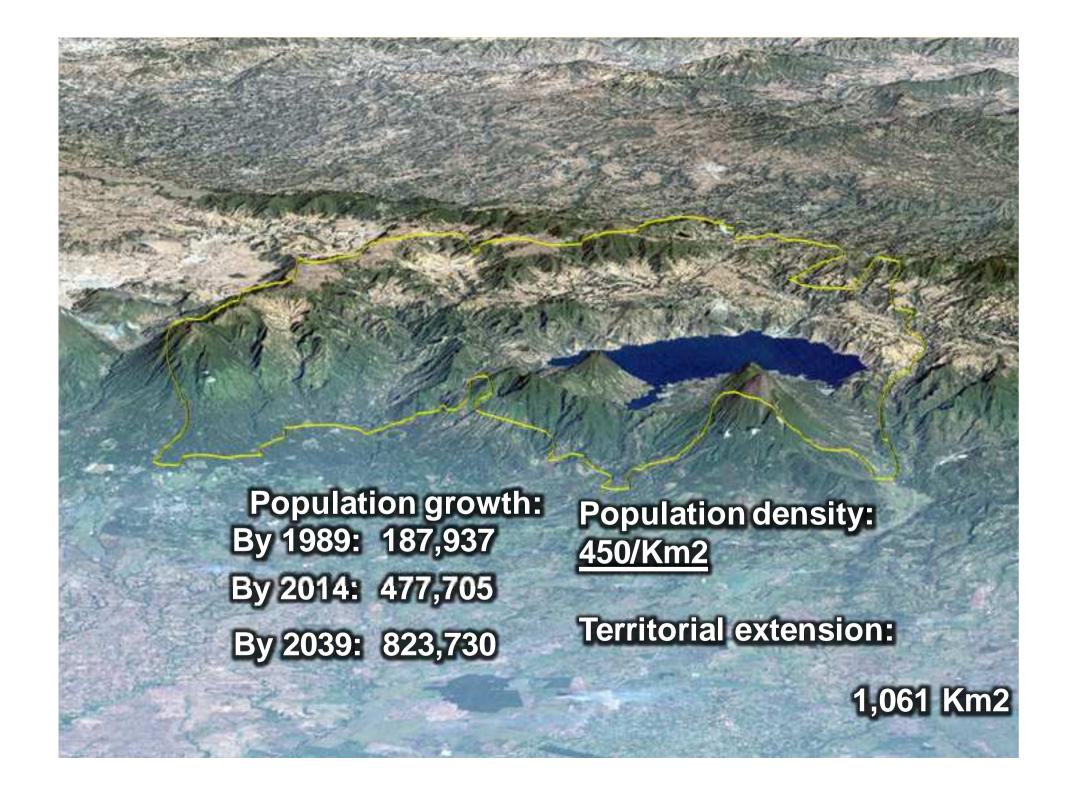


Guatemala: Ten most vulnerable country to climate change (Germanwatch, 2014)









Population vulnerability

- Poverty: 77.5%
- Extreme poverty: 18%
- Analphabetism: 21.3% Men23.6% Women
- High primary school abandonment: 28%
- High children chronic malnutrition: 72.3%
- High children mortality (< 1 year): 25 in 1,000 born alive
- High maternal mortality: 96 in 100,000 born alive



INTEGRATED CLIMATE-RISK RESILIENT WATERSHEI MANAGEMENT (2011)

Step 1: Watershed social and environmental characterization

- Demographic features
- Watershed limits
- Climate events and history
- Hydrogeological and soil features
- Land use and zoning

Volcanic chain

Step 2: Livelihood strategies and resources participatory assessment

- Rural communities key strategies
- Common interests (opportunities and weaknesses)
- Current state of communities resources (water, soil, forests)

Situation awareness:

- Small ownership and high demand on land for agriculture
- High dependence on annual crops (corn-beans)
- High soil erosion
- Low income

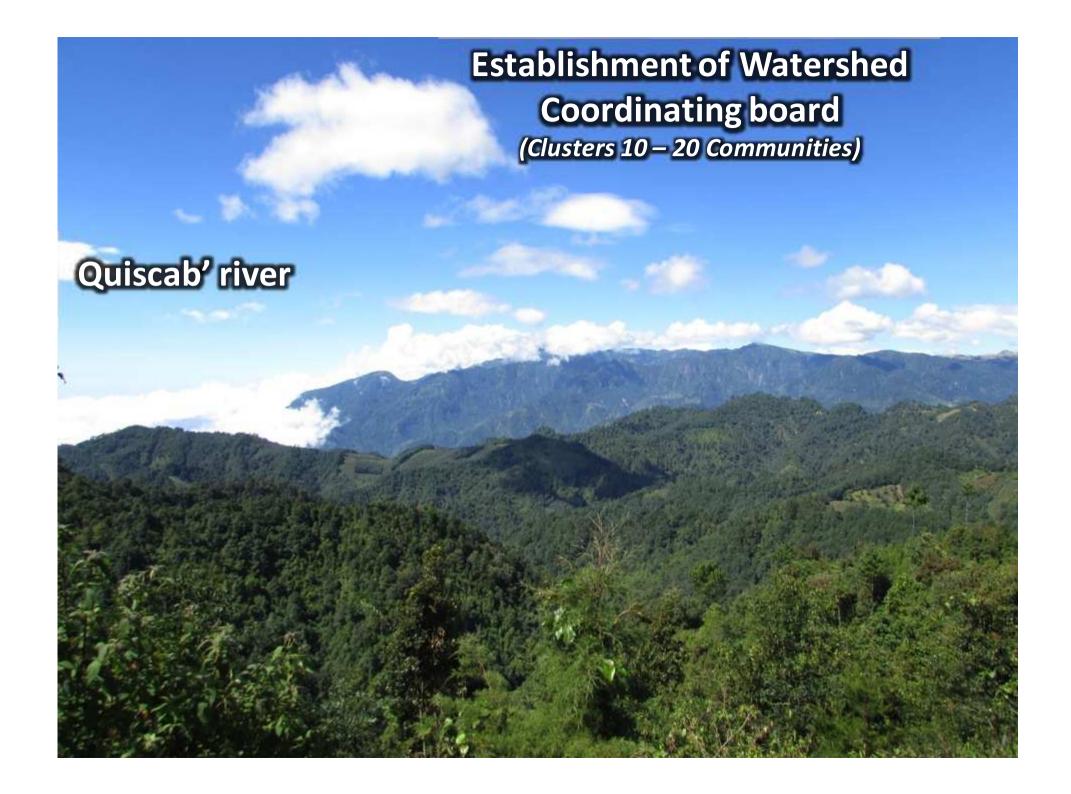


Participatory process Vivam





Principle of social and gender equity



Tzojomá River





