



How can we improve our capacities to adapt to climate change?

Marta Múgica María Muñoz

marta.mugica@redeuroparc.org | maria.munnoz@fungobe.org

EUROPARC Conference 2023 – Tribute to our landscape
Where nature and people meet in harmony





RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

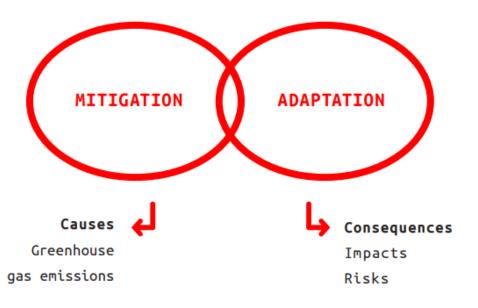


Figure 1. Responses to climate change: mitigation and adaptation

EUROPARC Conference 2023 – Tribute to our landscape Where nature and people meet in harmony



EUR PARC Conference 2023 TRIBUTE TO OUR LANDSCAPE Lecuwarden | The Netherlands | 3-6 October 2023 WHERE NATURE AND PEOPLE MEET IN HARMONY

Complementary strategies:

MITIGATION

Reduce the sources and emissions of greenhouse gases (reduction of emissions, improve efficiency, use of renewable energies) and increase the rates of atmospheric carbon capture and its fixation in carbon stores.

ADAPTATION

Reduce the **vulnerability** of ecological and social systems to the impact of climate change, increasing their resilience (or capacity to recover after a disturbance).



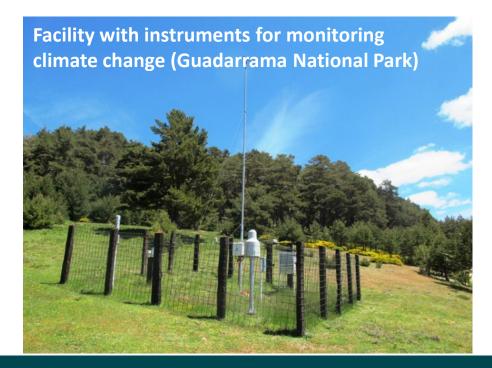






Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

Convention on Biological Diversity (2009)



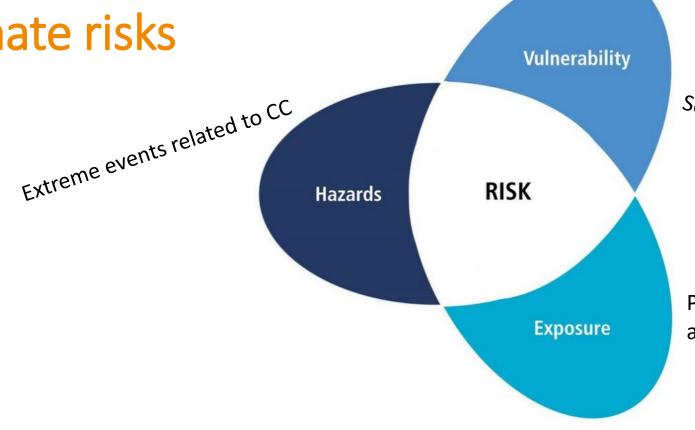


EUROPARC Conference 2023 – Tribute to our landscape
Where nature and people meet in harmony





Climate risks



Sensitivity+Adaptive Capacity

Presence of *assets* in places adversely affected by CC

Source: Derived from IPCC, 2018.





Asset/Conservation object	Climate-related hazards	Vulnerability (Sensitivity + Adaptive Capacity)	Level of risk

EUROPARC Conference 2023 – Tribute to our landscape

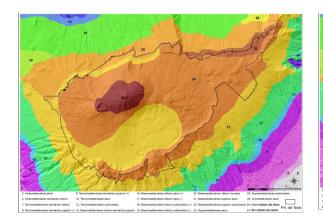
Where nature and people meet in harmony

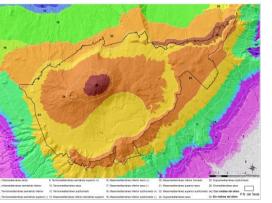


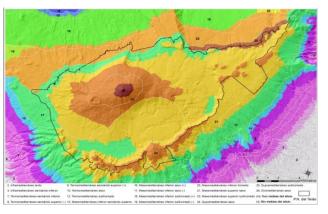


Climate scenarios, vulnerability, actions, social involvement

example















Endemic *Juniperus* spp. forests in Teide National Park (Tenerife Canary island, Spain





Climate related HAZARDS	VULNERABILITY (SENSITIVITY AND	ADAPTIVE CAPACITY	LEVEL OF RISK
Average temperature	Decrease of the population	Low ecological requirements, high	MEDIUM
increase	Changes in the area occupied by the	tolerance to environmental conditions	
Reduction of annual	population	Dependence of bird or lizard species	
precipitation	Reduction of the population's health status	for seed dispersal	
Alteration in precipitation	(vigor, recruitment rates, regeneration, etc.)	Low growth rate	
pattern	Increased fire risk		





	Possible adaptation measures	Limitations for implementation	Stakeholders needed
	rcise in subgroups		
Exe'	cisc		





Adaptation measures

example

Measures	Conservation object
Conserve duplicates of seed accessions in germoplasm banks of all populations of endangered endemic and protected flora species,	Species of endemic endangered flora
Development of germination and cultivation protocols and obtaining of plants in nursery	









