

Economía de la adaptación

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JORNADA DE PRESENTACIÓN

Cambio Climático 2014: Impactos, Adaptación y Vulnerabilidad
Volumen II del Quinto Informe de Evaluación del Grupo
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Salón de Actos del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio
Ambiente

Plaza San Juan de la Cruz, s/n, Nuevos Ministerios (Madrid)

Contenido

- Los puntos clave: cuales son y que significan
- Lo que es importante conocer
- Mi punto de vista como revisor del proceso y del informe
- Como creo que este informe va a cambiar el status quo

- Compared to past WGII reports, the WGII AR5 assesses a substantially larger knowledge base of relevant scientific, technical, and socioeconomic literature.
- Increased literature has facilitated comprehensive assessment across a broader set of topics and sectors, with expanded coverage of human systems, adaptation, and the ocean.
- (SPM)

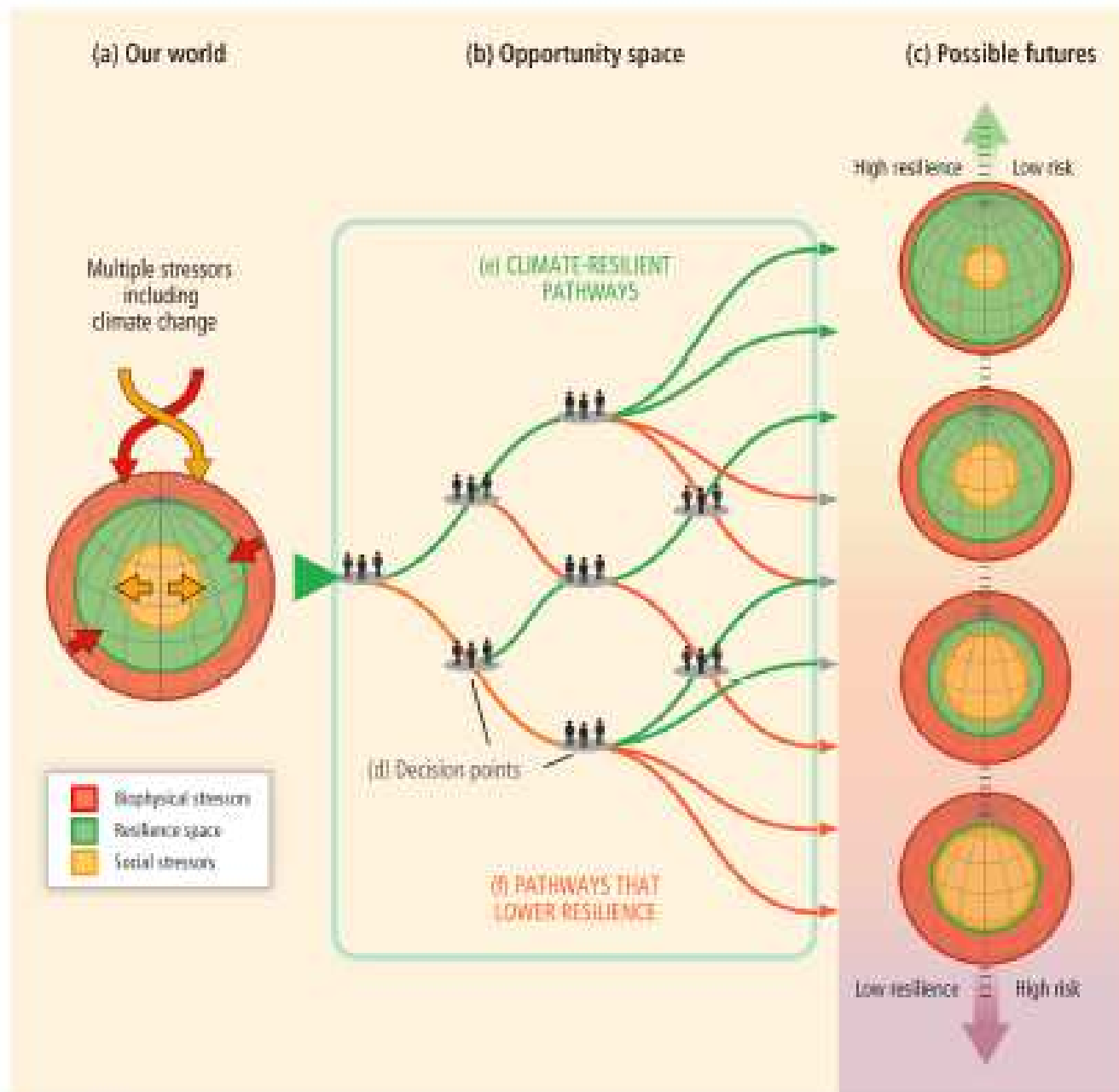


Figure SPML9:

- Adaptation is becoming **embedded** in some planning processes, with more limited implementation of responses (high confidence)
- Adaptation is place and context specific, with no single approach for reducing risks appropriate across all settings (high confidence).
- Adaptation planning and implementation at all levels of governance are contingent on societal values, objectives, and risk perceptions (high confidence).
- Recognition of diverse interests, circumstances, social-cultural contexts, and expectations can benefit decision-making processes.
- (SPM)

- Existing and emerging economic instruments can foster adaptation by **providing incentives** for anticipating and reducing impacts (medium confidence).
- Instruments include public-private finance partnerships, loans, payments for environmental services, improved resource pricing, charges and subsidies, norms and regulations, and risk sharing and transfer mechanisms.
- Risk financing mechanisms in the public and private sector, such as insurance and risk pools, can contribute to increasing resilience, but without attention to major design challenges, they can also provide disincentives, cause market failure, and decrease equity. Governments often play key roles as regulators, providers, or insurers of last resort.
- (SPM)

- In the presence of limited resources and a range of objectives, adaptation strategy choices involve **trade-offs** among multiple policy goals (high confidence).
- The alternative policy goals include development and climate change mitigation.
- Economics offers valuable insights into these trade-offs and into the wider consequences of adaptation.
- It also helps to explain the differences between the potential of adaptation and its achievement as a function of costs, barriers, behavioral biases, and resources available.
- (SPM)

Importance of good planning (vs poor planning)

APPROVED SPM – Copyedit Pending

IPCC WGII AR5 Summary for Policymakers

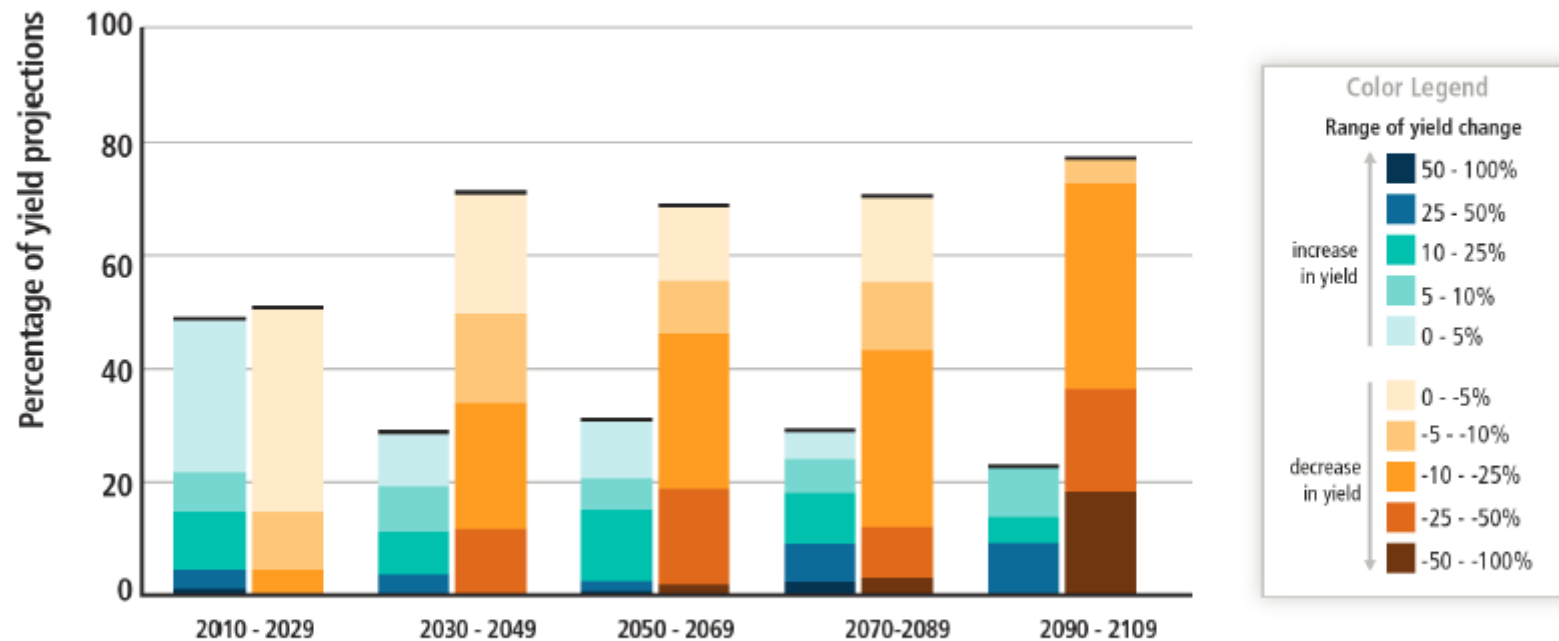


Figure SPM.7.



Cobenefits

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