iocc



Canadá, México, USA:

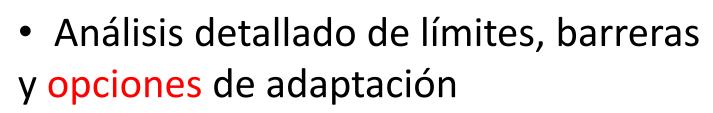
IMPACTOS, ADAPTACION, Y VULNERABILIDAD

Quinto Reporte del IPCC sobre Cambio Climático en Norteamérica y Centroamérica

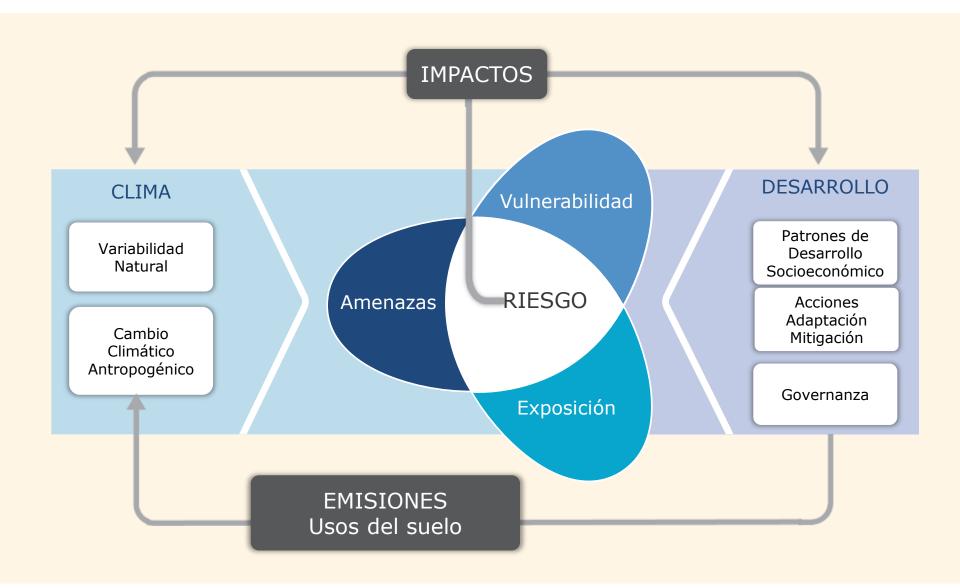


¿Qué es diferente y relevante para México y Centroamérica?

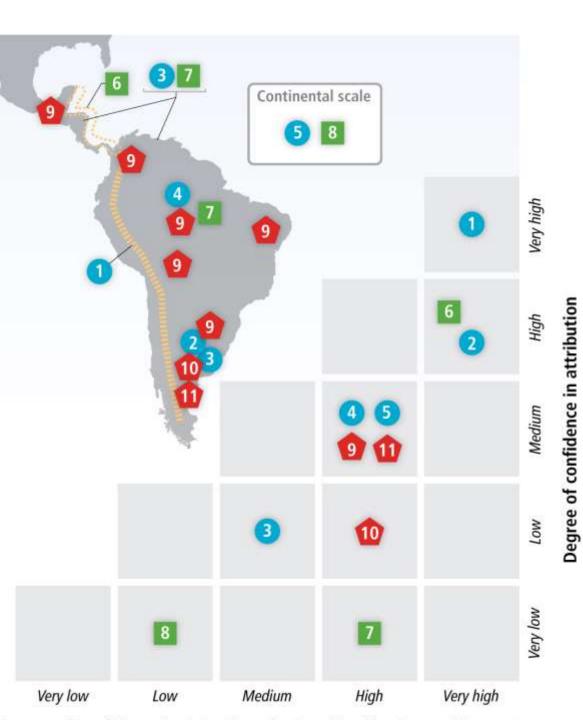
- Integración de adaptación y riesgo
- Amenazas, impactos, vulnerabilidad
- Abordaje regional
- Vínculos desarrollo y clima











Physical systems

- 1. Glacier retreat in the Andes in South Amer
- 2. Streamflow increase La Plata Basin (Section
- Increase in heavy precipitation and in risk flooding in southeastern South America, a and northern South America (Section 27.3
- Changes in extreme flows in Amazon Rive
- Coastal erosion and other physical sea lev 27.3.2.1)

Biological systems

- Bleaching of coral reefs in western Caribb America (Section 27.3.2.1)
- Degrading and receding rainforest in Ama America and northern South America (Sec
- Reduction in fisheries stock (Section 27.3.



- Increase in frequency and extension of der (Section 27.3.7.1)
- Increases in agricultural yield in southeast 27.3.4.1)
- 11. Shifting in agricultural zoning (Section 27.

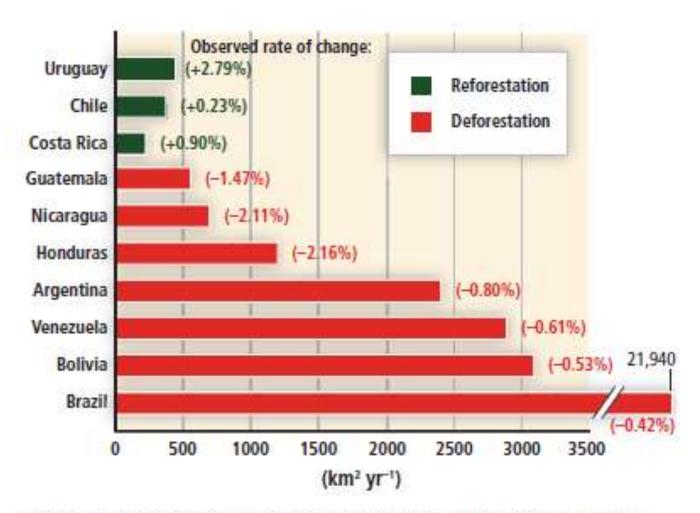


Figure 27-3 | Forest cover change per year for selected countries in Central and South America (2005–2010). Notice three countries listed with a positive change in forest cover (based on data from FAO, 2010).

COMUNIDADES, TERRITORIOS Y ECOSISTEMAS SON VULNERABLES POR DISTINTAS RAZONES

PEOPLE, SOCIETIES, AND ECOSYSTEMS AROUND THE WORLD

VULNERABLE AND EXPOSED

IN DIFFERENT WAYS



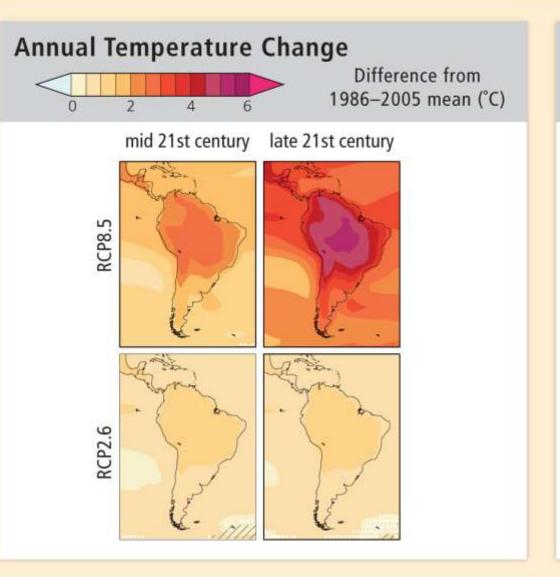
Agricultura

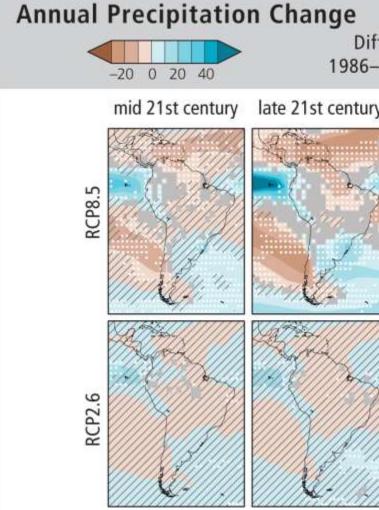
- Relativamente bajos niveles de desarrollo humano en
 - Pueden incrementar vulnerabilidad
 - Sus riesgos sociales son altos (acceso a crédito, seguros)

 Mercados y factibilidad técnica insuficientes para promover adaptación

Apoyo institucional es clave







Solid Color

Very strong agreement

White Dots

Strong agreement

Gray

Divergent changes

Diagonal Li



A MAYOR CALENTAMIENTO MAYOR PROBABILIDAD DE

IMPACTOS SEVEROS Y PROFUNDOS

INCREASING MAGNITUDES OF WARMING INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF

SEVERE AND PERVASIVE IMPACTS



Table 27-8 Key risks from climate change and the potential for risk reduction through mitigation and adaptation.

000 Carbon dioxide Warming Extreme Drying Extreme Snow Ocean. Precipitation trend temperature trend precipitation acidification fertilization cover Climatic Adaptation issues & prospects Key risk drivers Water availability in semi-arid and Integrated water resource management glacier-melt-dependent regions and Central Urban and rural flood management (including infrastructure), early warning America; flooding and landslides in urban systems, better weather and runoff forecasts, and infectious disease control and rural areas due to extreme precipitation (high confidence) [27.3]CA coral reef bleaching (high confidence) Limited evidence for autonomous genetic adaptation of corals; other adaptation options are limited to reducing other stresses, mainly enhancing water quality [27.3.3] and limiting pressures from tourism and fishing.

Carrier alberton and the colling to the colling to the colling of the colling to the colling of the colling of

Climate-related drivers of impacts

Decreased food production and food quality Development of new crop varieties more adapted to climate change (temperature and drought)

(medium confidence) · Offsetting of human and animal health impacts of reduced food quality [27.3] Offsetting of economic impacts of land-use change













Overlapping Approaches		Category	Examples
Vulnerability and exposure reduction through development, planning, & practices including many low-regrets measures	nd transformational adjustments	Human development	Improved access to education, nutrition, health facilities, energy, safe housing & settlem support structures; Reduced gender inequality & marginalization in other forms.
		Poverty alleviation	Improved access to & control of local resources; Land tenure; Disaster risk reduction; So protection; Insurance schemes.
		Livelihood security	Income, asset, & livelihood diversification; Improved infrastructure; Access to technology fora; Increased decision-making power; Changed cropping, livestock, & aquaculture pranetworks.
		Disaster risk management	Early warning systems; Hazard & vulnerability mapping; Diversifying water resources; In & cyclone shelters; Building codes & practices; Storm & wastewater management; Trans improvements.
		Ecosystem management	Maintaining wetlands & urban green spaces; Coastal afforestation; Watershed & reserve Reduction of other stressors on ecosystems & of habitat fragmentation; Maintenance of Manipulation of disturbance regimes; Community-based natural resource management.
		Spatial or land- use planning	Provisioning of adequate housing, infrastructure, & services; Managing development in risk areas; Urban planning & upgrading programs; Land zoning laws; Easements; Protection
		Structural/ physical	Engineered & built-environment options: See walls & coastal protection structures: storage; Improved drainage; Flood & cyclo management; Transport & road infrastruct adjustments.
			Technological options: New crop & anim methods; Efficient irrigation; Water-saving preservation facilities; Hazard & vulnerabil Mechanical & passive cooling; Technology
			Ecosystem-based options: Ecological reconservation & replanting; Green infrastru co-management; Assisted species migratio situ conservation; Community-based natur
			Services: Social safety nets & social prote including water & sanitation: Vaccination of the control of the con

NCAR



ADAPTATION IS ALREADY OCCURING



