

**MEXICO**

**Hurricane Ingrid**

**Tropical Storm Manuel**

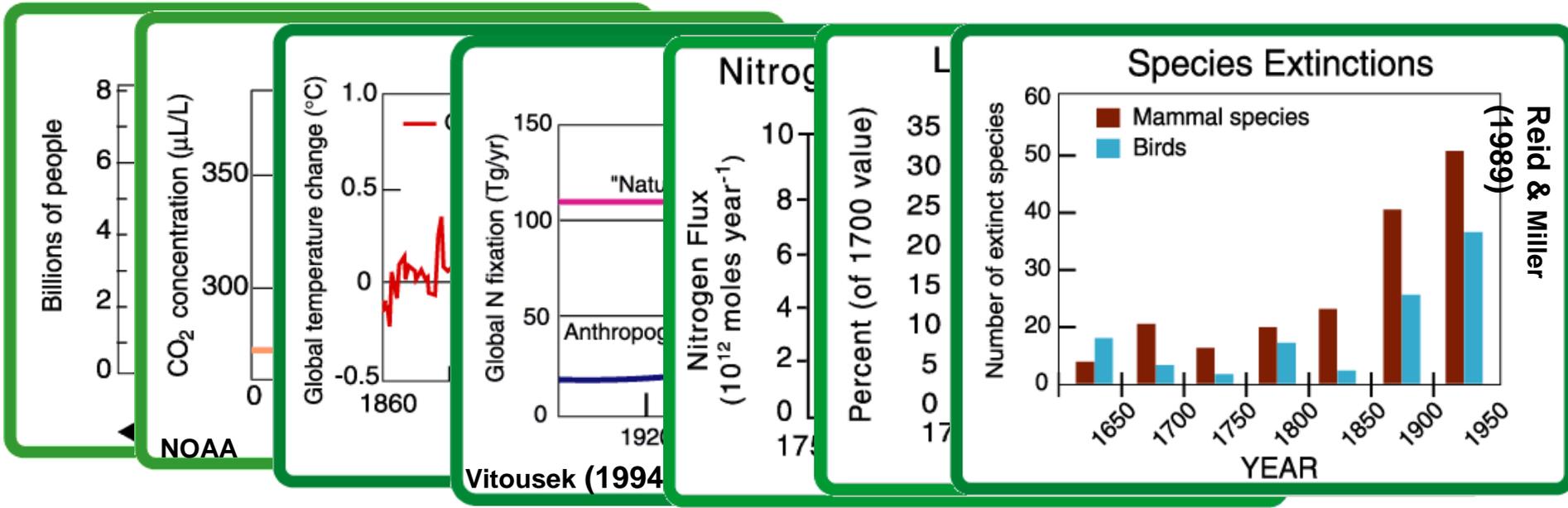
**Cambio climático y  
vulnerabilidad socio-ambiental**

**Eastern  
Pacific  
Ocean**

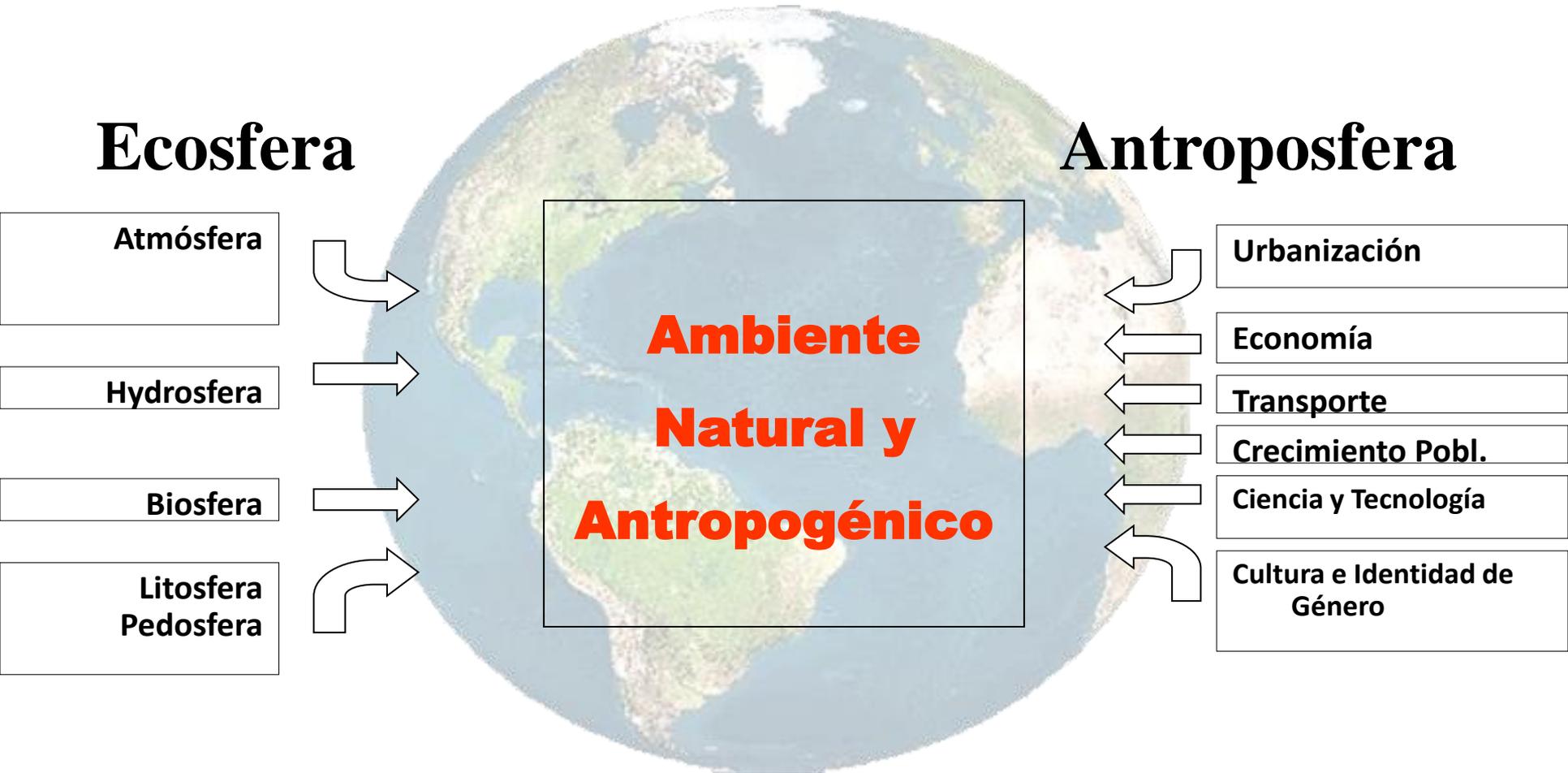
**Úrsula Oswald Spring  
CRIM-UNAM, México  
8-7-14**

# ¿Qué es el cambio global?

- Cambio global es más que cambio climático
- Cuenta con componentes naturales **más** humanos
- Es un constelación de cambios en muchos dominios como:



# El CAG aumenta peligros, vulnerabilidades, desafíos y riesgos para la supervivencia del planeta y la humanidad

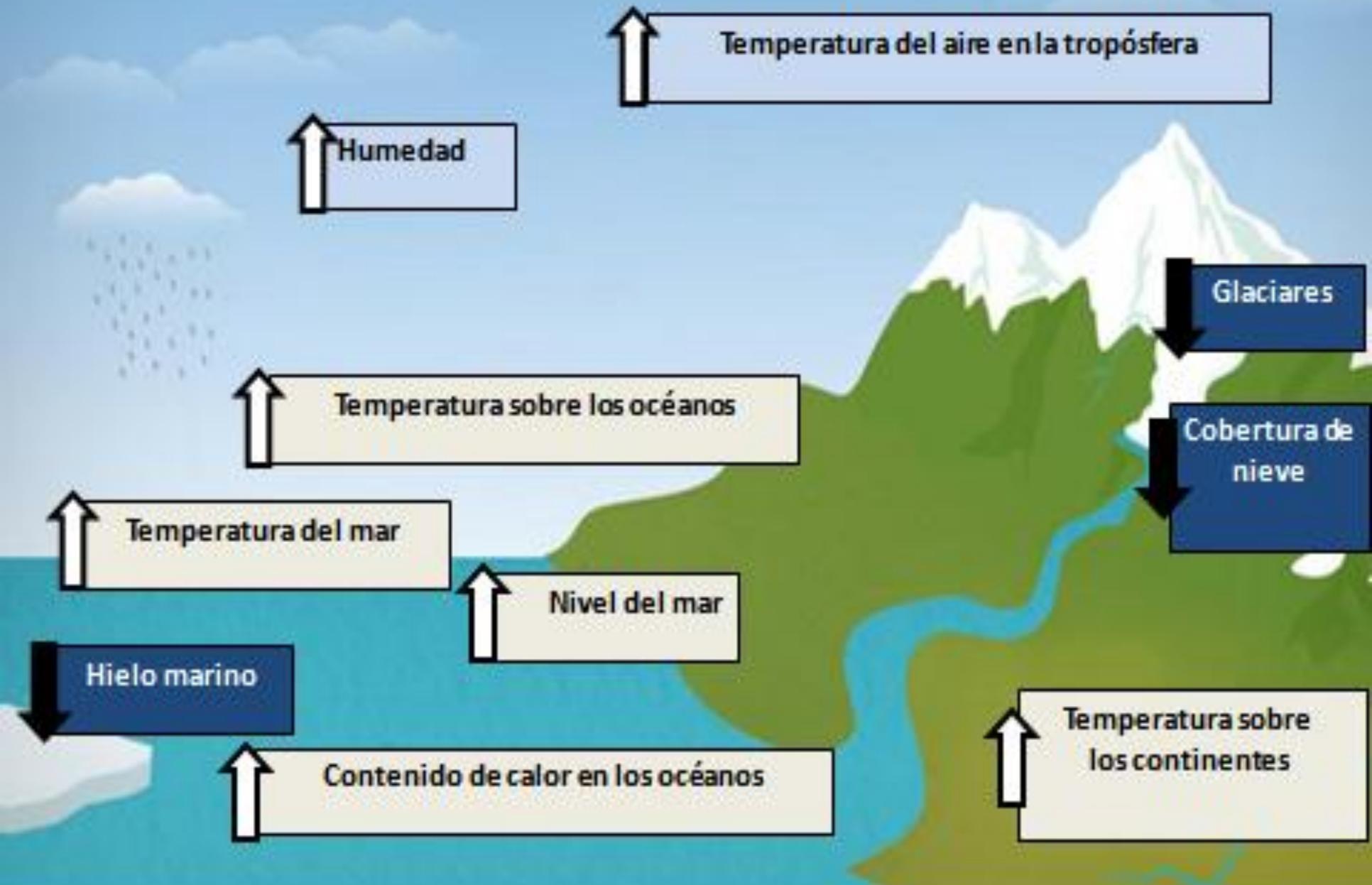


An aerial photograph of a vast, arid landscape. In the center, there is a large, circular, crater-like structure with a dark, possibly water-filled or wet center. The surrounding terrain is flat and light-colored, with some faint, winding paths or ridges. The sky is a clear, deep blue.

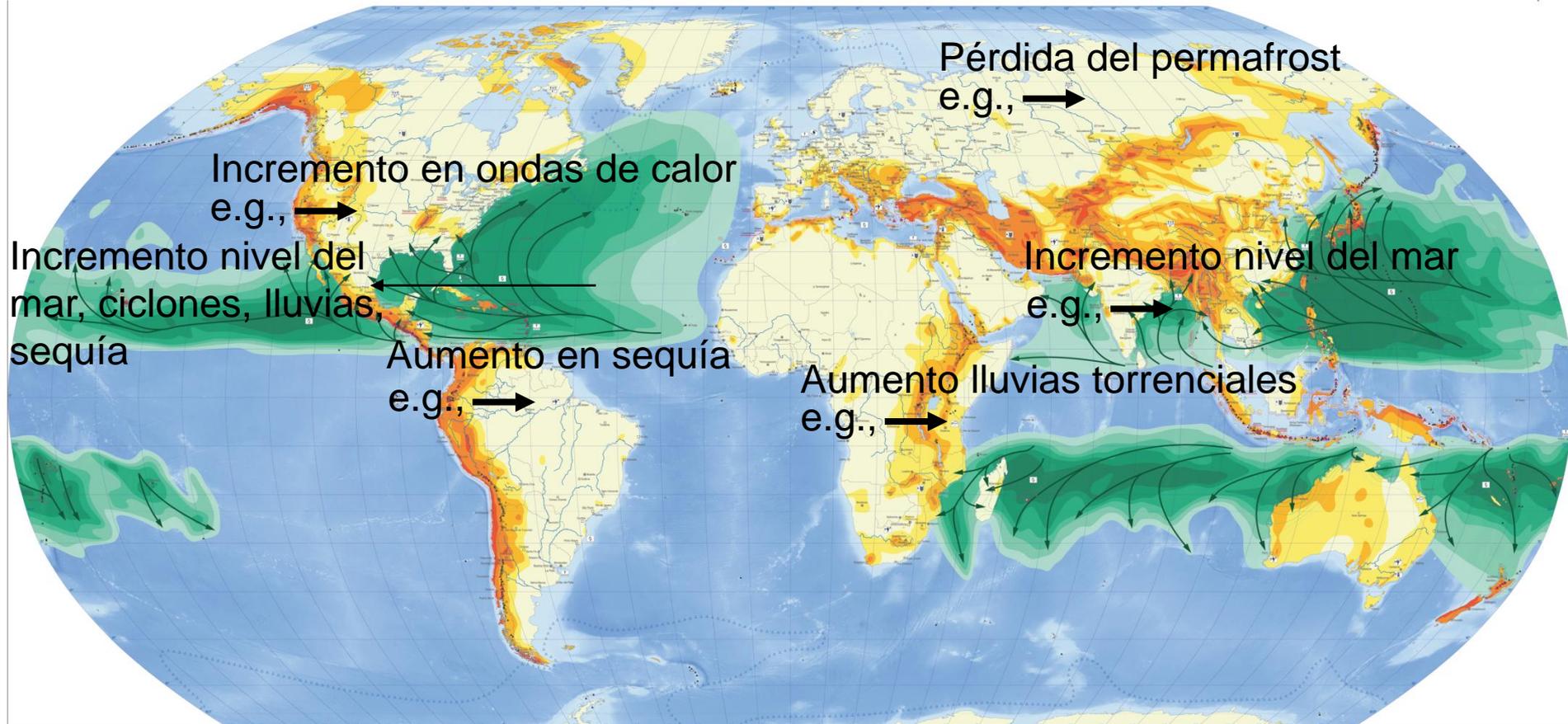
# **Cambio climático, sus efectos y potenciales puntos de ruptura**

**STAN, 2005**

# Cambio climático y su impacto en México



# México altamente expuesto ante el cambio climático: Seguridad ambiental



## Temblores

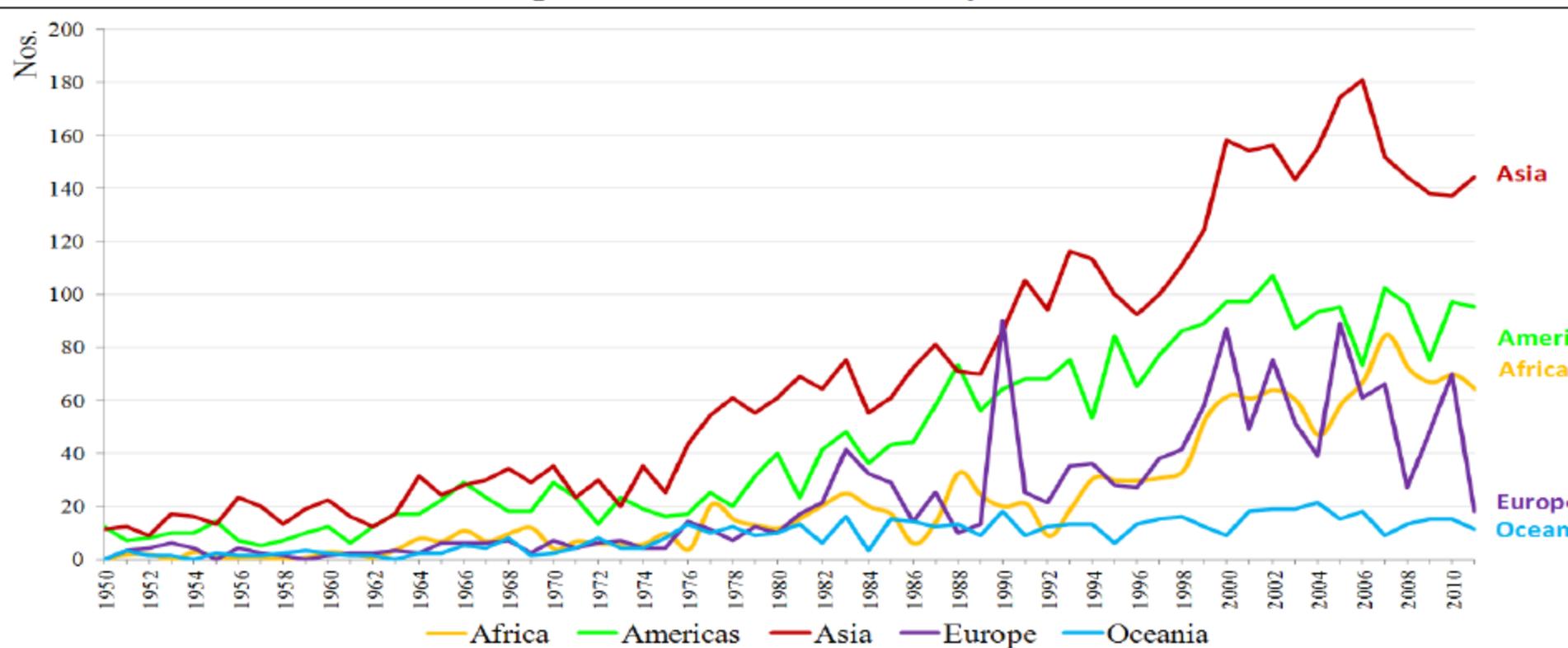
- Zone 0: MM V
- Zone 1: MM VI
- Zone 2: MM VII
- Zone 3: MM VIII
- Zone 4: MM IX

MM: modified Mercalli scale

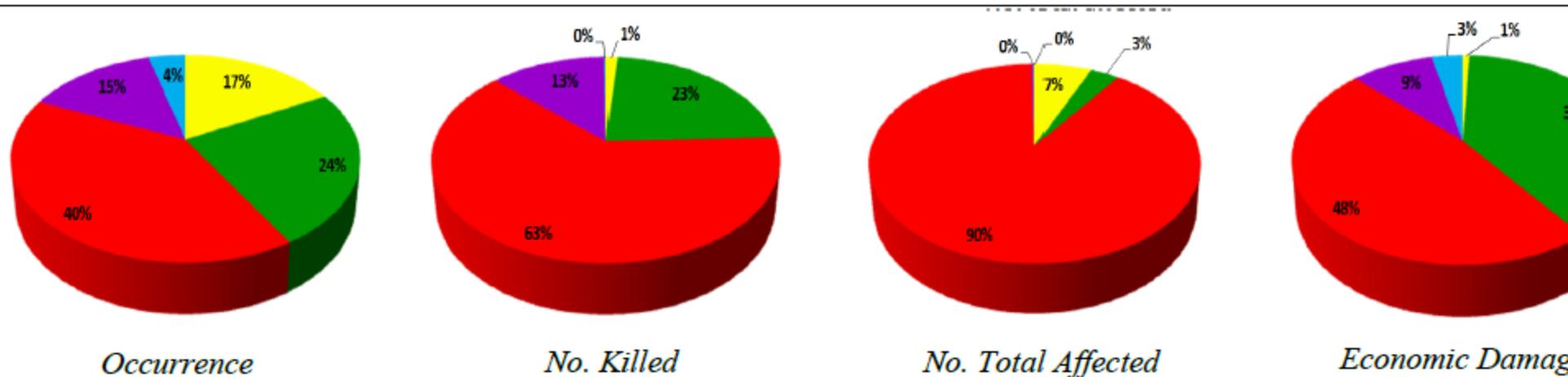
## Huracanes tropicales

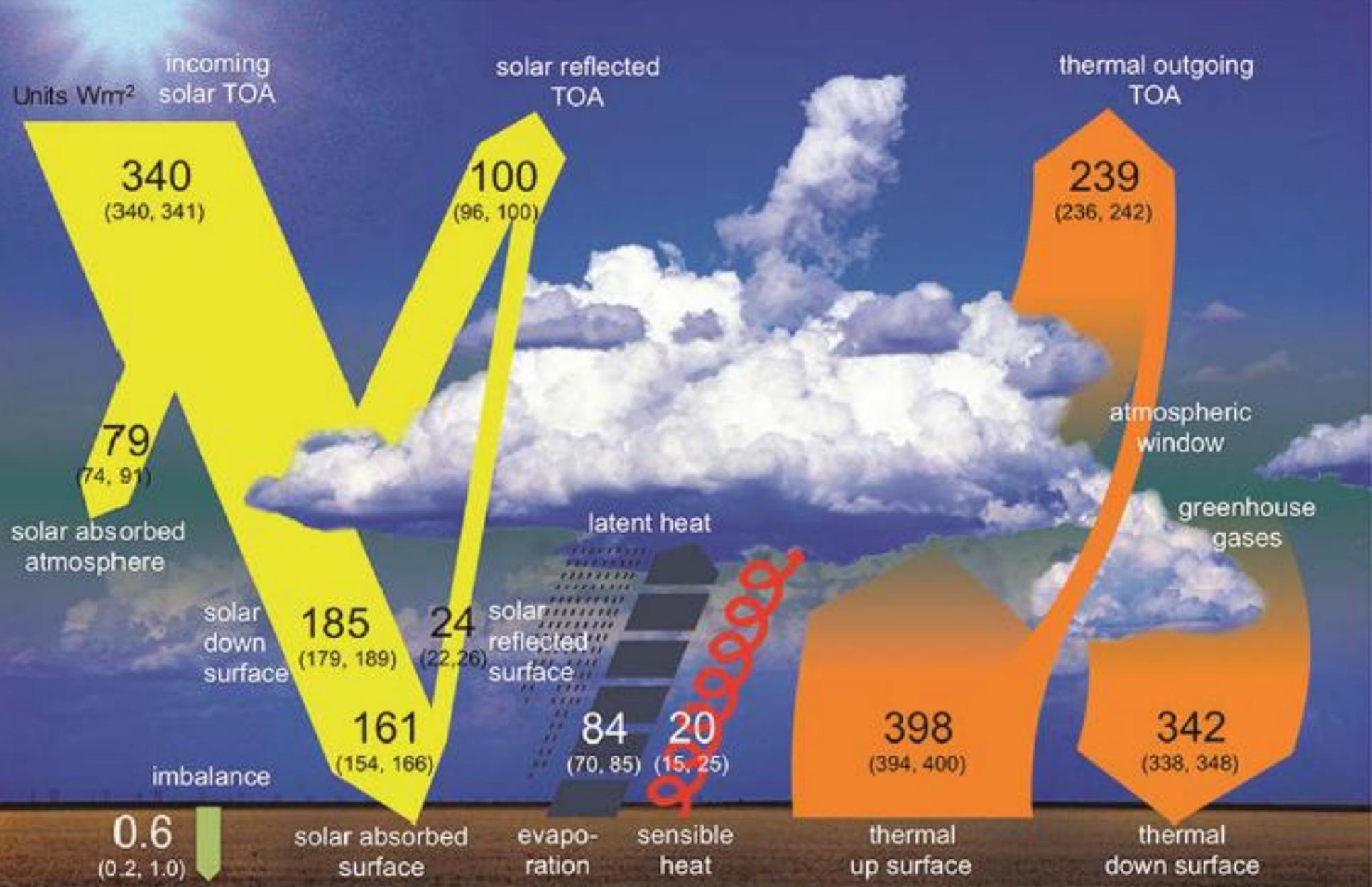
- Zone 0: 76–141 km/h
- Zone 1: 142–184 km/h
- Zone 2: 185–212 km/h
- Zone 3: 213–251 km/h
- Zone 4: 252–299 km/h
- Zone 5: ≥ 300 km/h

## Occurrence of reported natural disasters by continent: 1950 to 2011



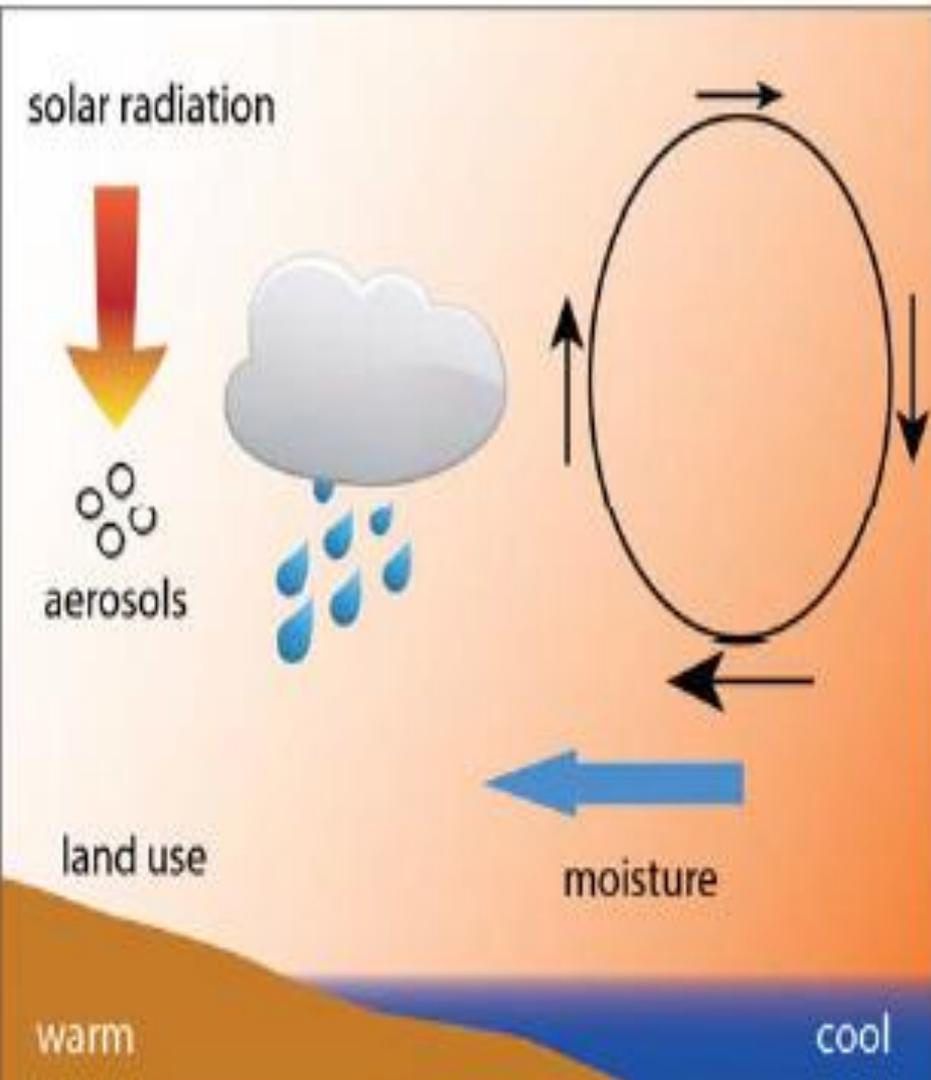
## Asia's share: 2002-2011



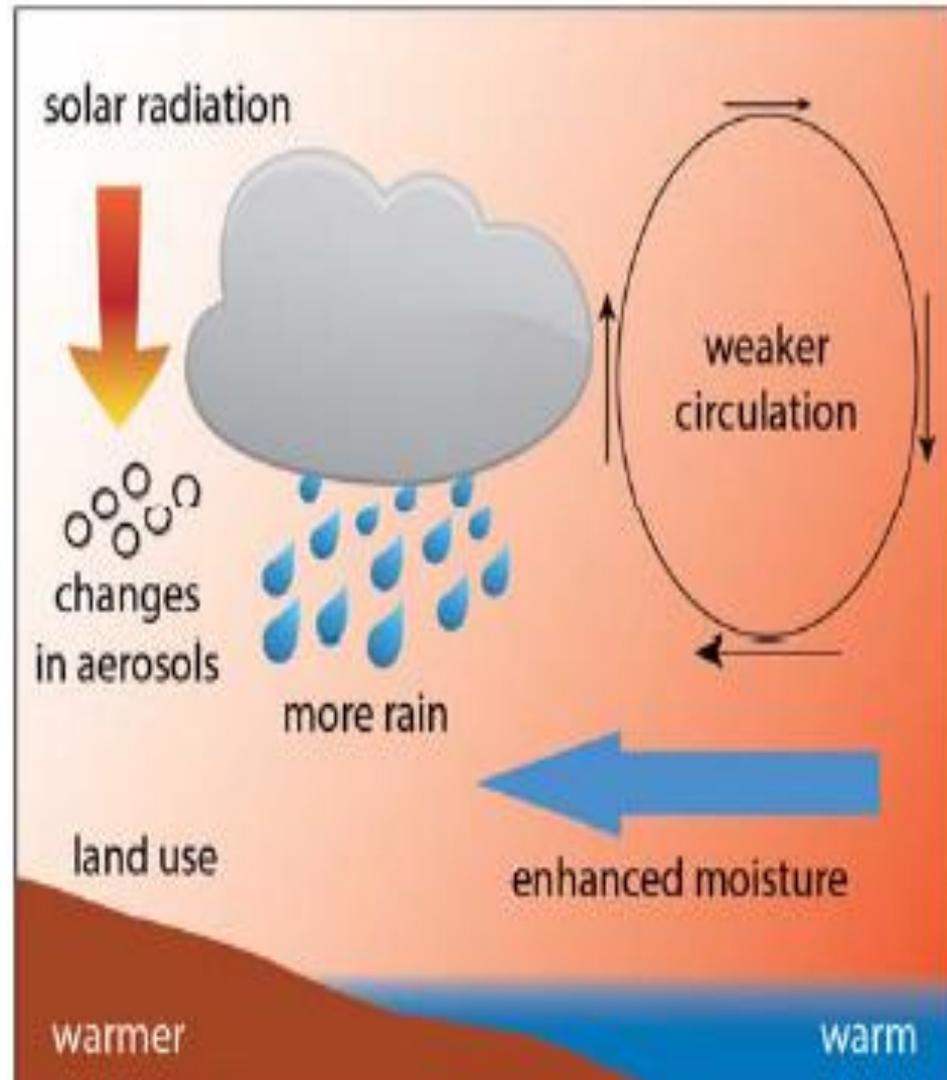


# Global energy budget

(a) present



(b) future

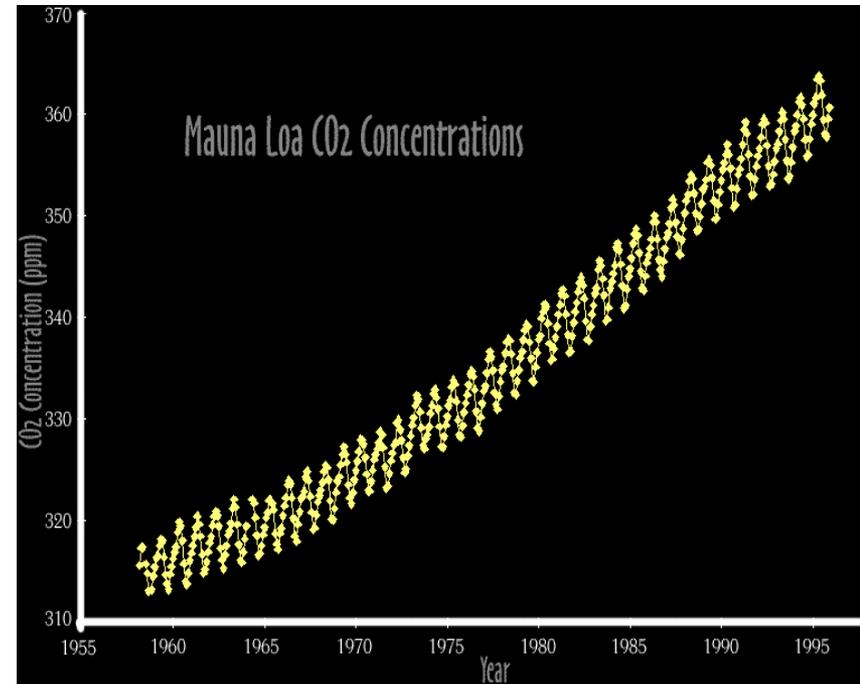
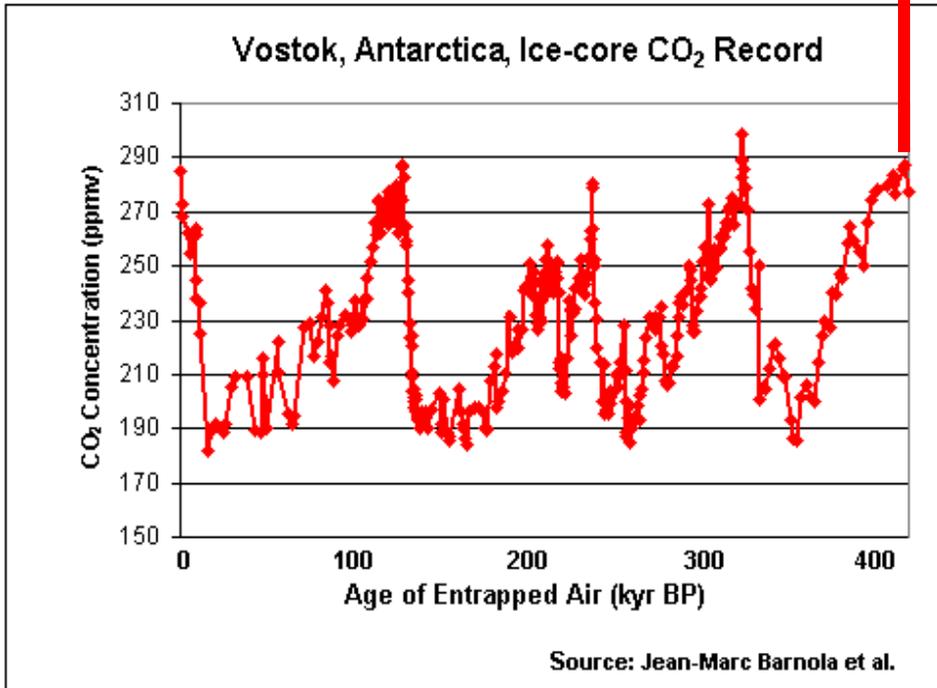
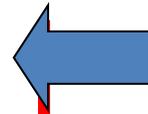


**What is changing?**

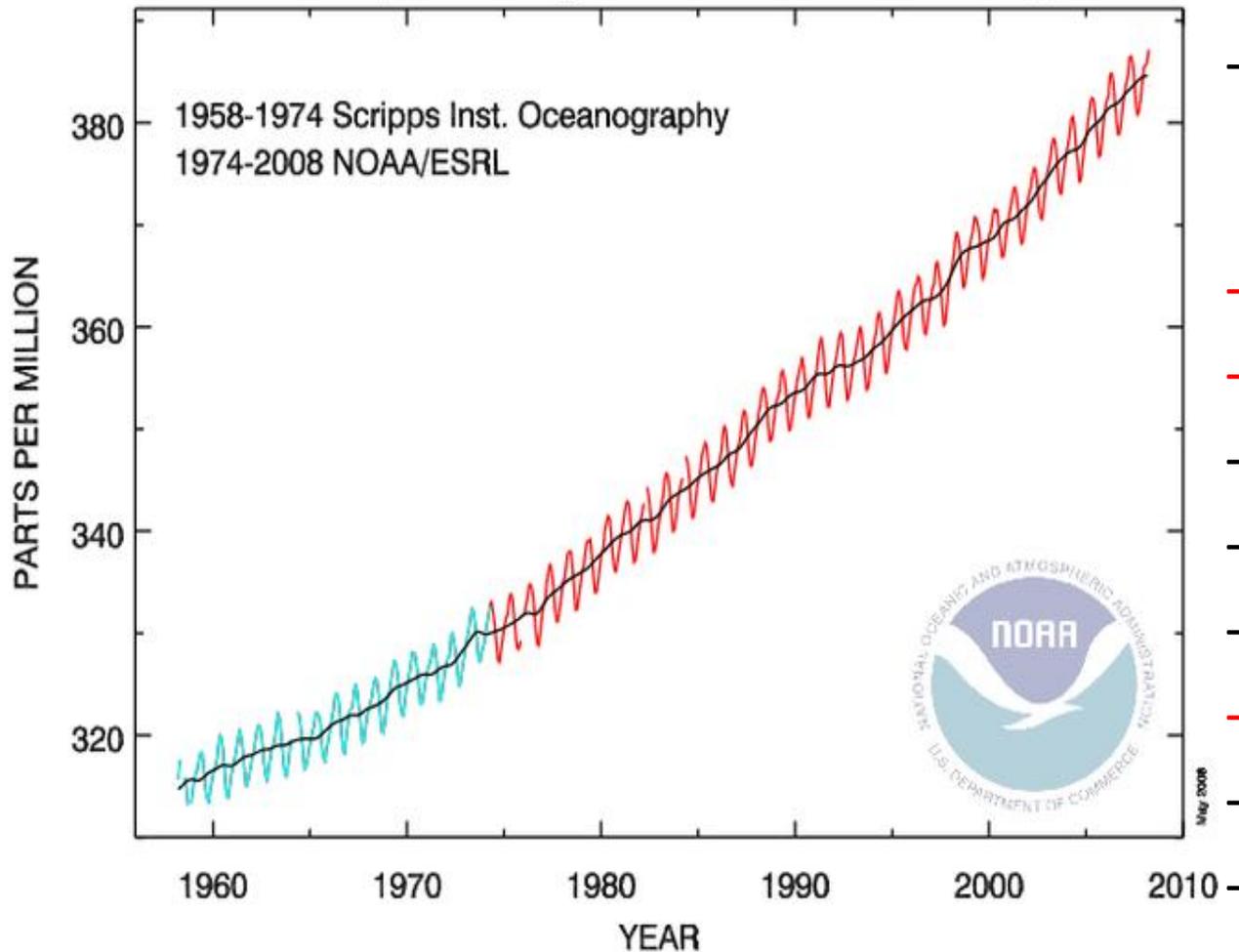
# Concentraciones atmosféricas de CO<sub>2</sub>

Con 99% de confianza el calentamiento global en el siglo XX se debió a los gases de efecto invernadero

2014=407 ppm

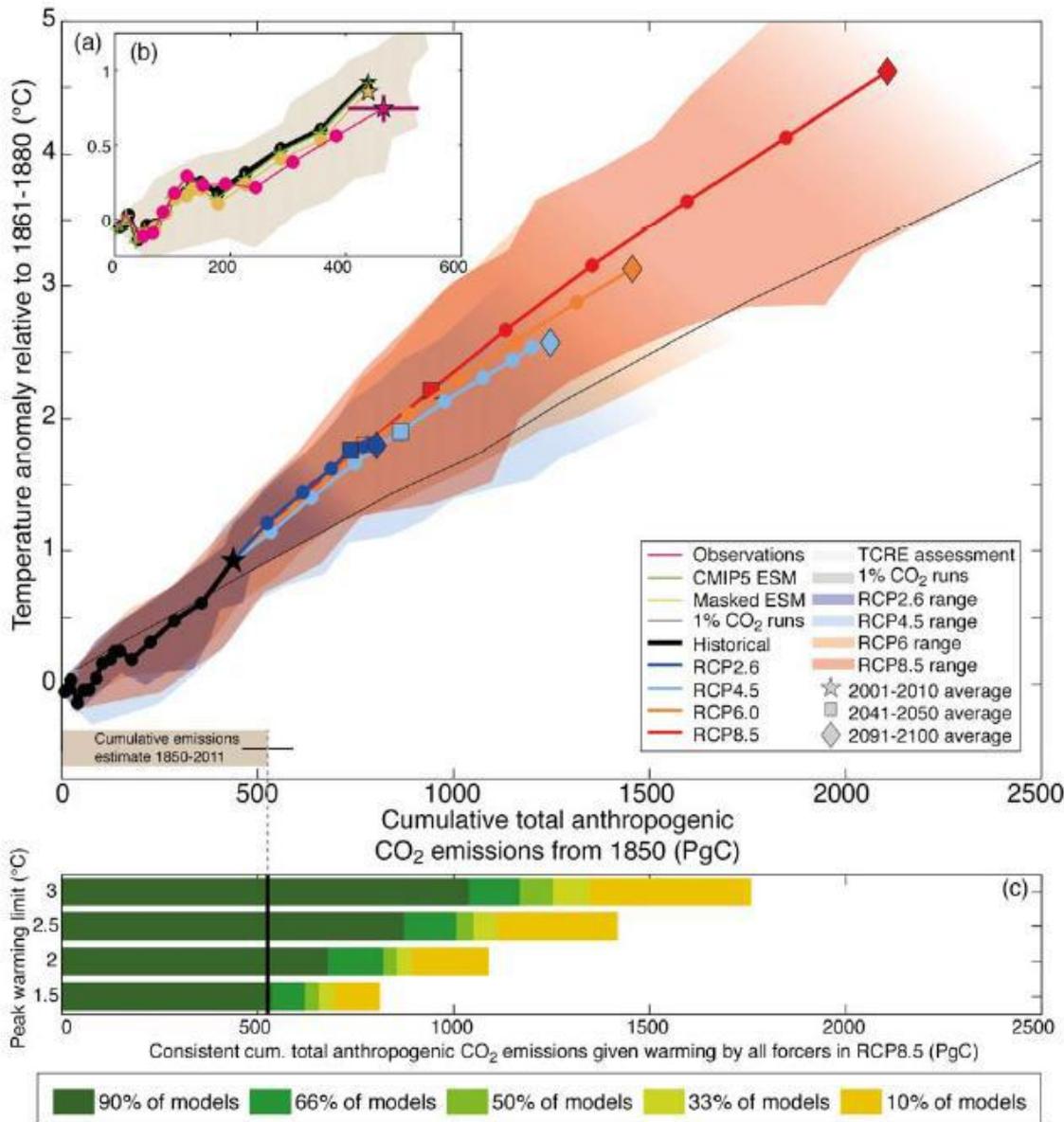


# Anthropogenic Climate Change in the Anthropocene



- GHG concentration in the atmosphere
- **1750: 279 ppm**
- **1958: 315 ppm**
- **1987: 387 ppm**
- **2011: 393 ppm**
- **2012: 396 ppm**
- **2013: 400 ppm**
- **1/3: 1750-1958:**
- **2/3: 1958-2013:**
- **315 to 400 ppm**

# IPCC, 5th Assessment Report, 2013



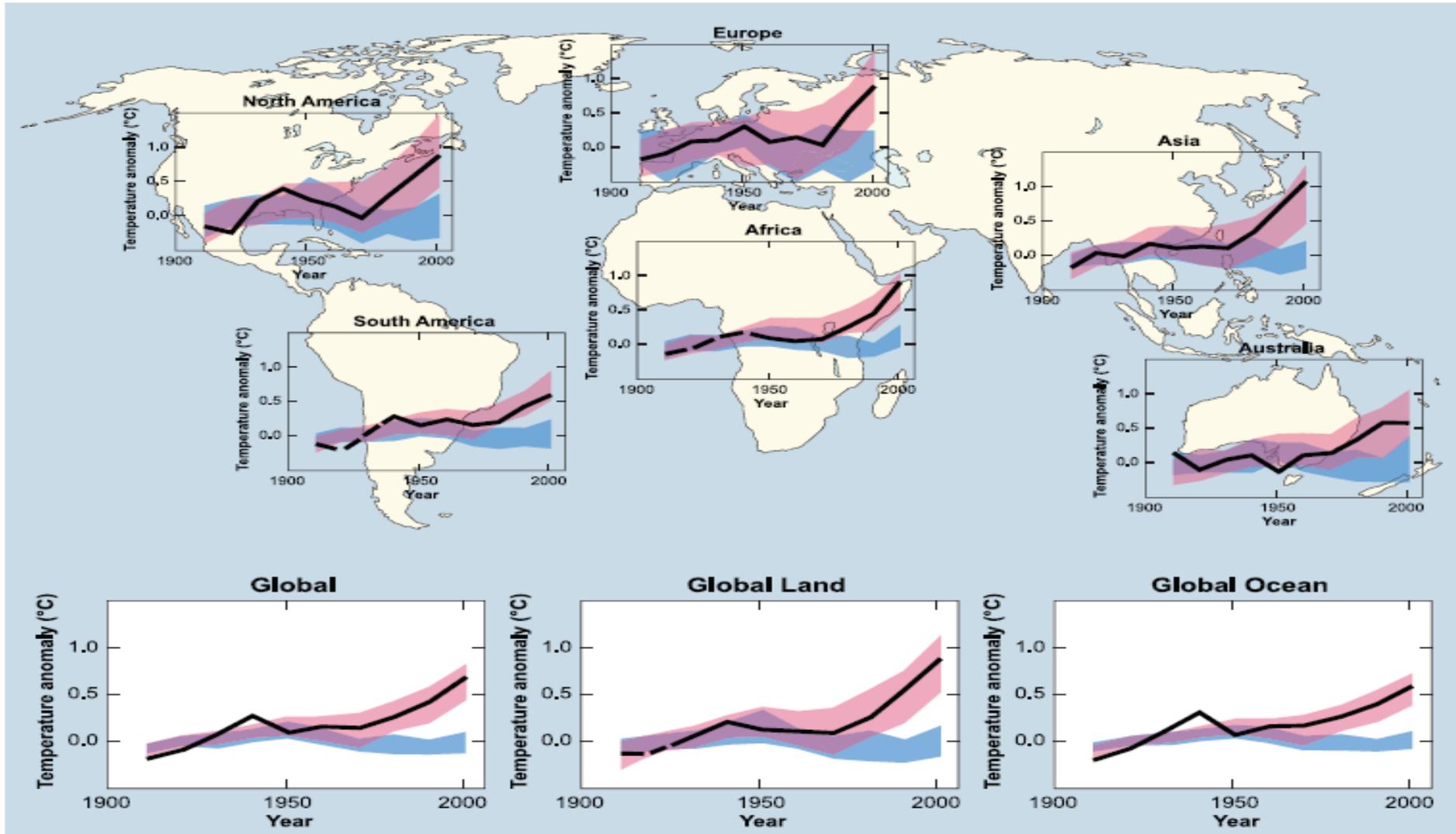
## Efectos físicos:

- Aumento de temperatura (CO<sub>2</sub> acumulado antropogénicamente desde 1870)
- Cambio en precipitación
- Aumento en el nivel del mar: arriba de 1 metro en 2100
- Eventos extremos
  - Tempestades tropicales (tifón, huracán, ciclón, depresión tropical)
  - Tempestades invernales
  - Inundaciones, avenidas
  - Deslizamiento de tierras
  - Sequía
  - Fundición de glaciares, polos

## Efectos sociales

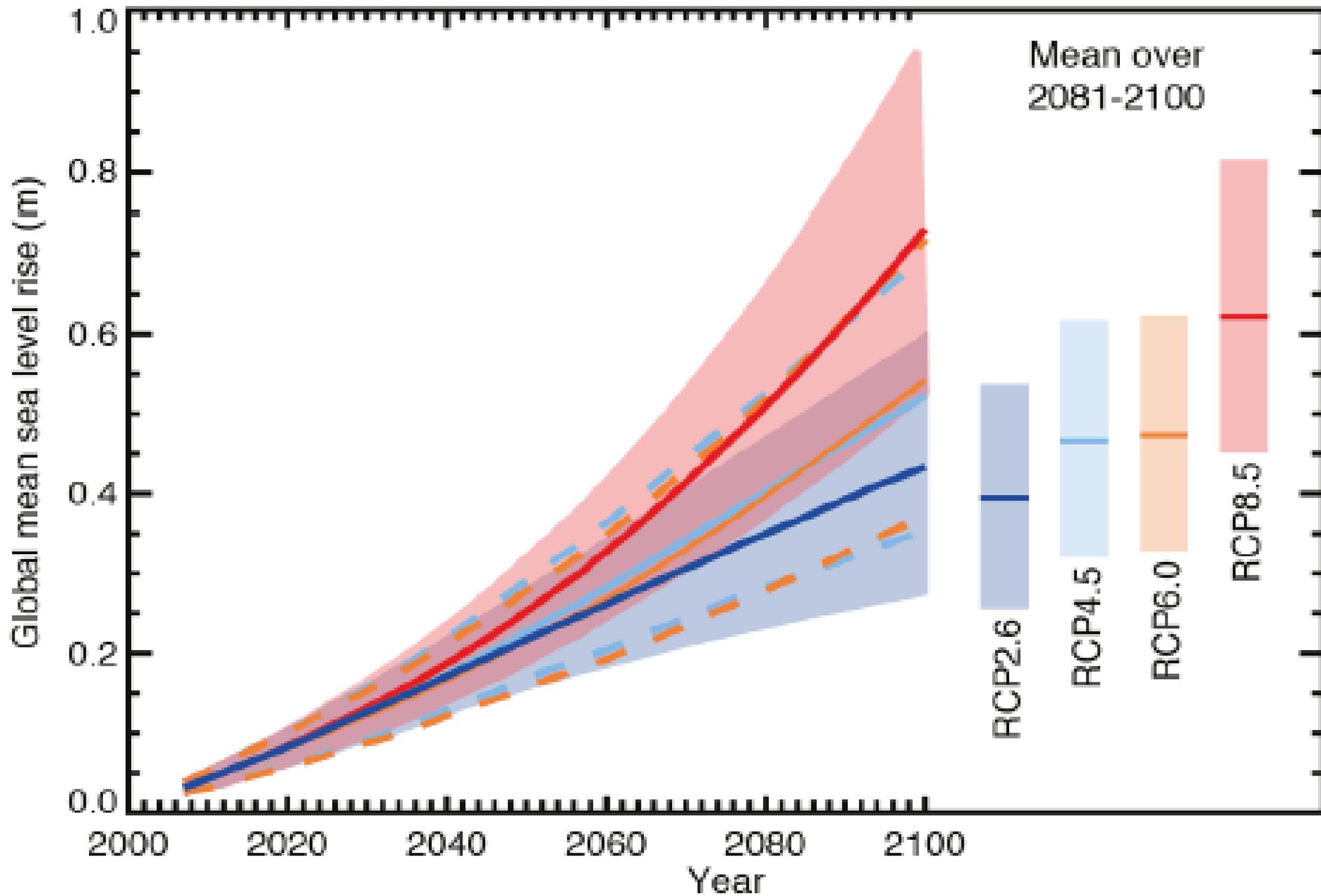
- Migración
- Conflictos
- Adaptación
- Resiliencia
- Pérdida del hogar y bienestar

# Cambios globales y regionales de temperatura (IPCC 2007, WG 1, AR4: 11)

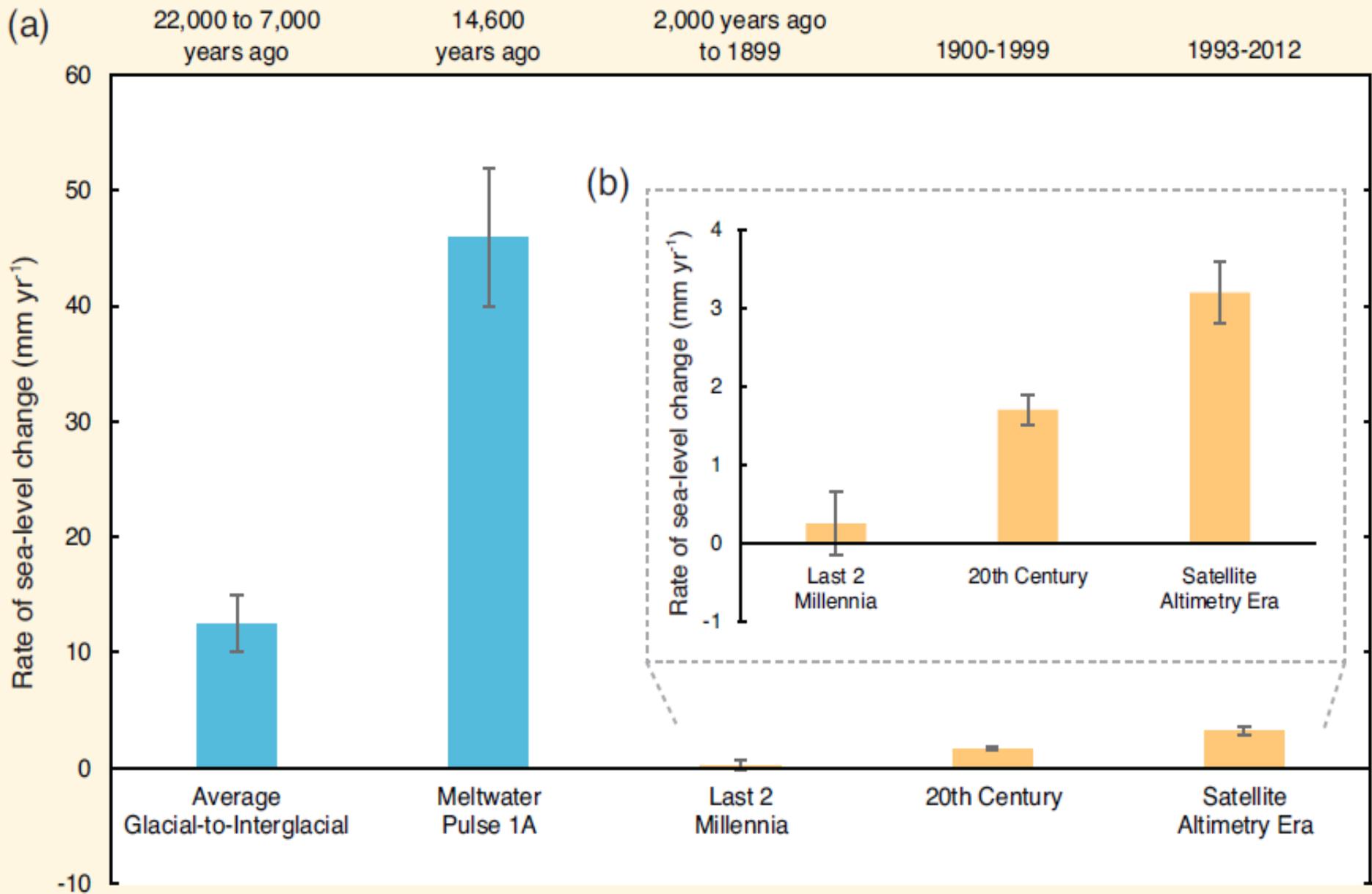


models using only natural forcings  
models using both natural and anthropogenic forcings

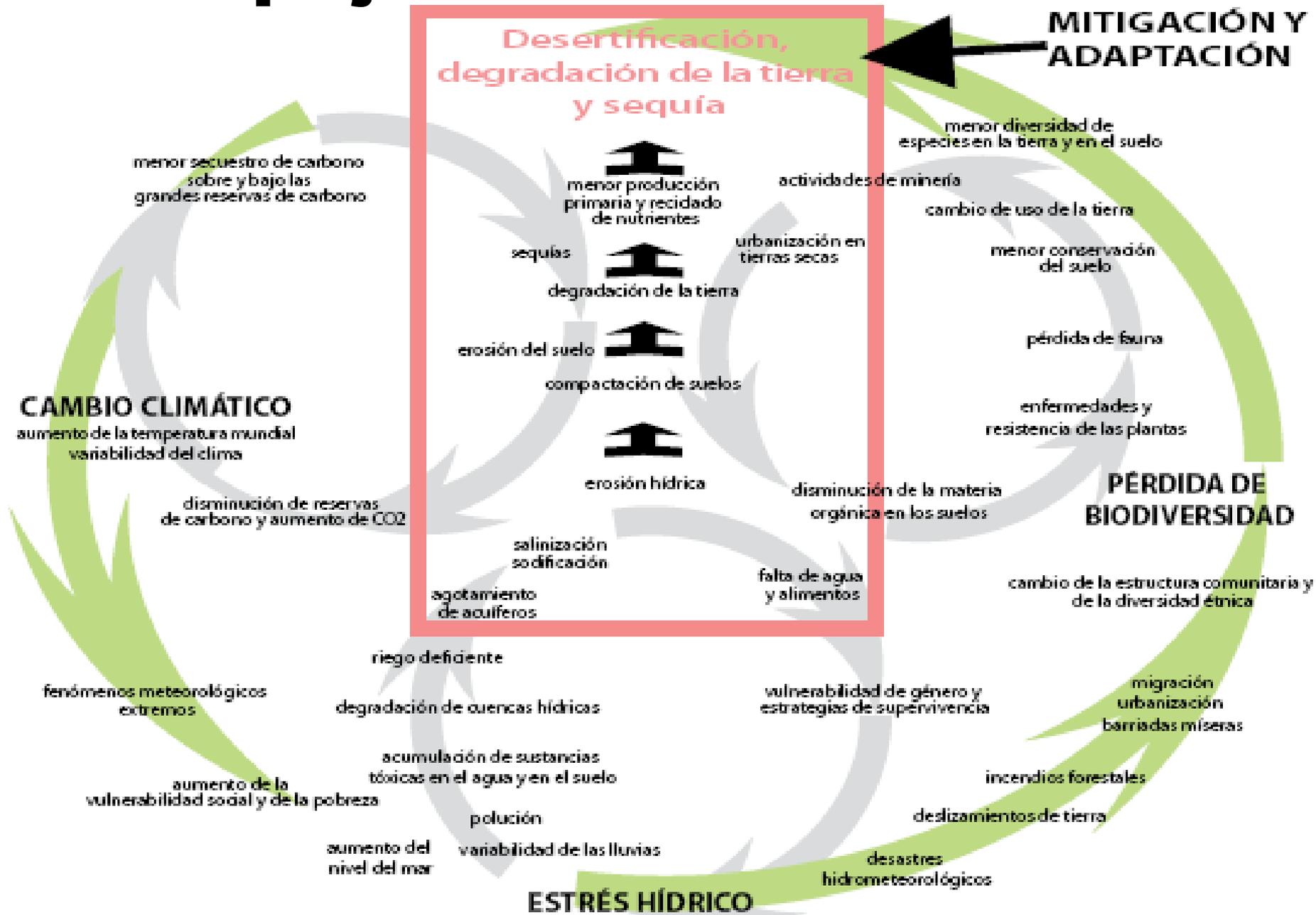
observations



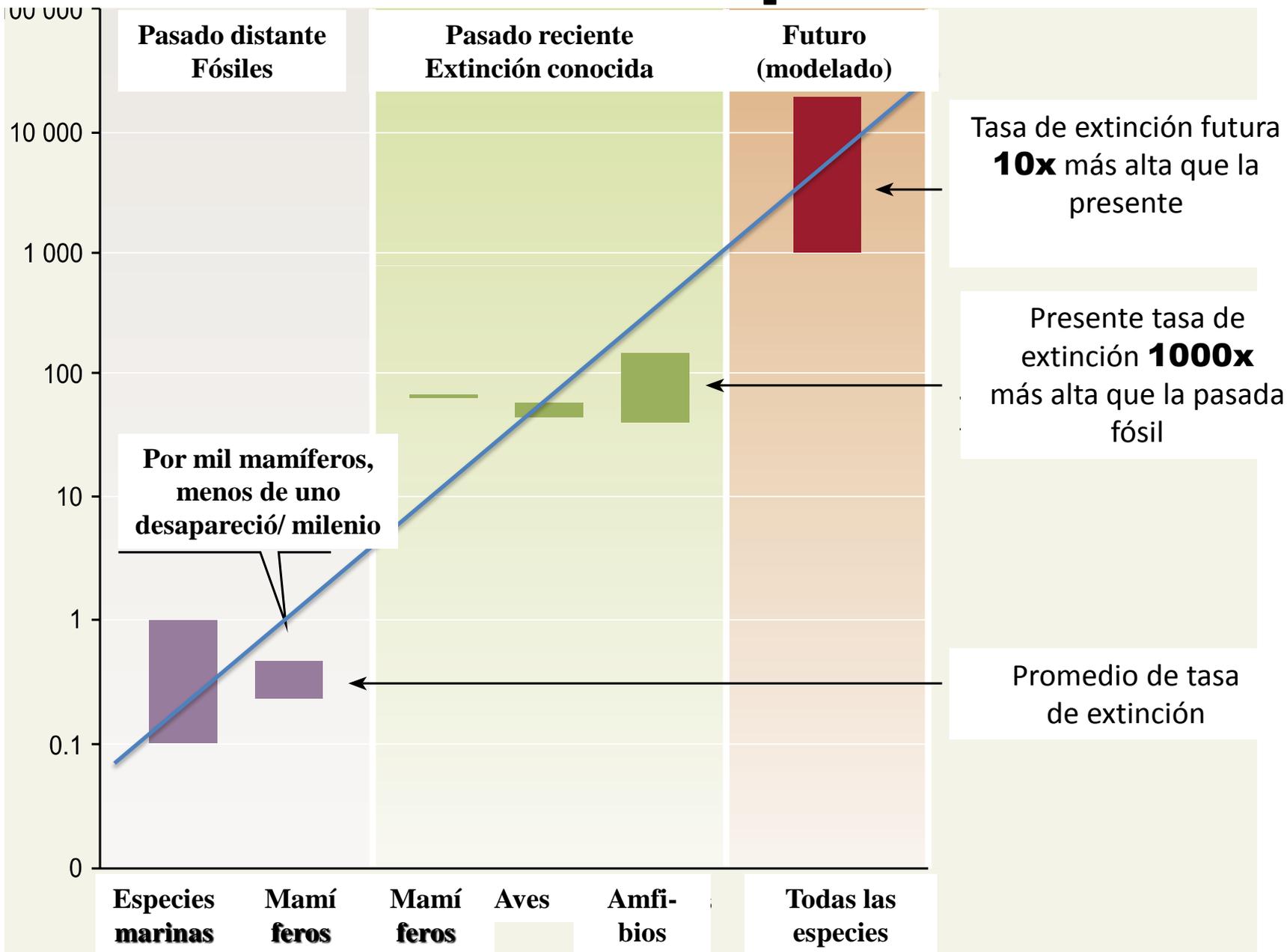
# Aumento en el nivel del mar



# Complejas interacciones del CAG

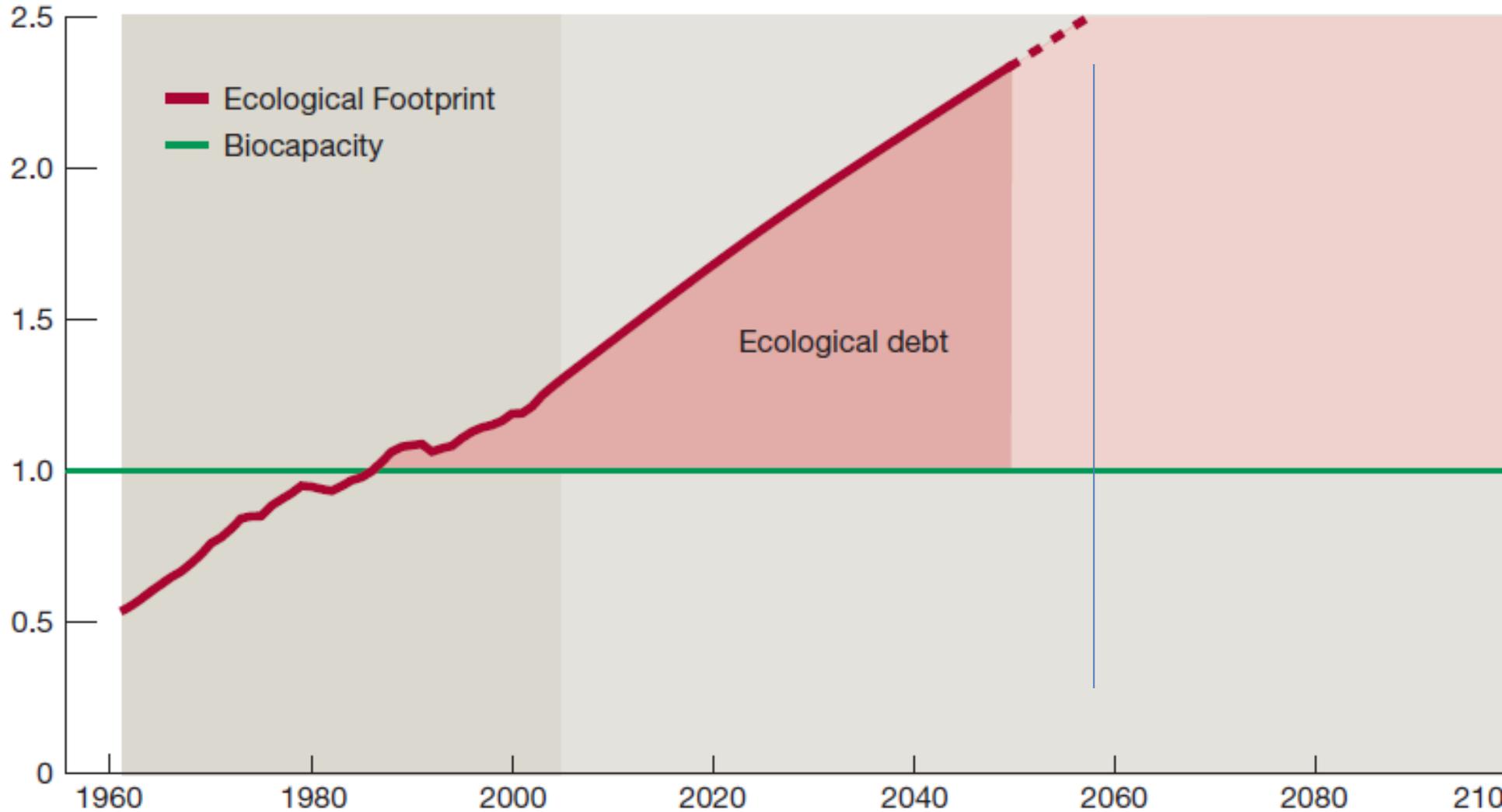


# Extinción de especies

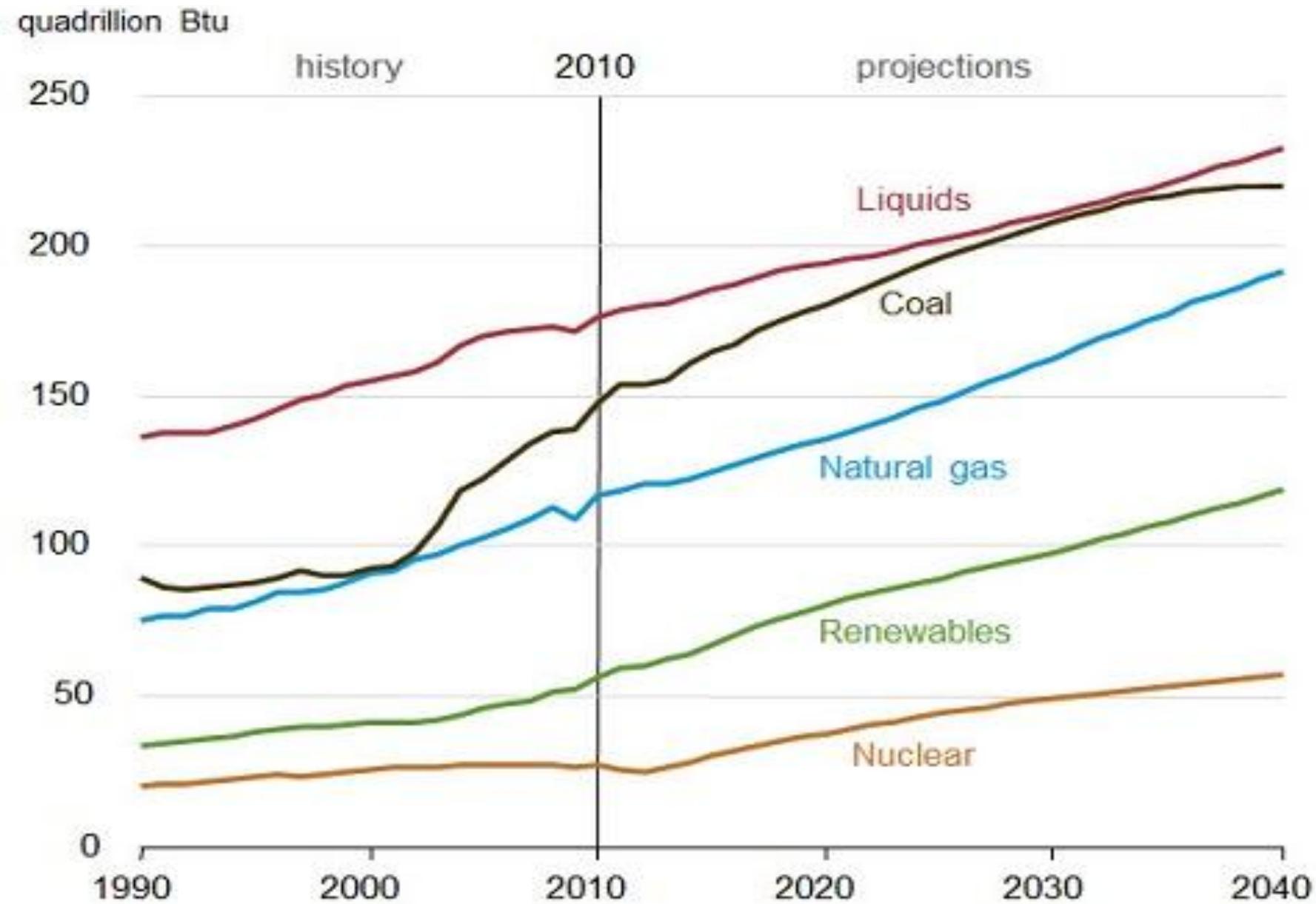


Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

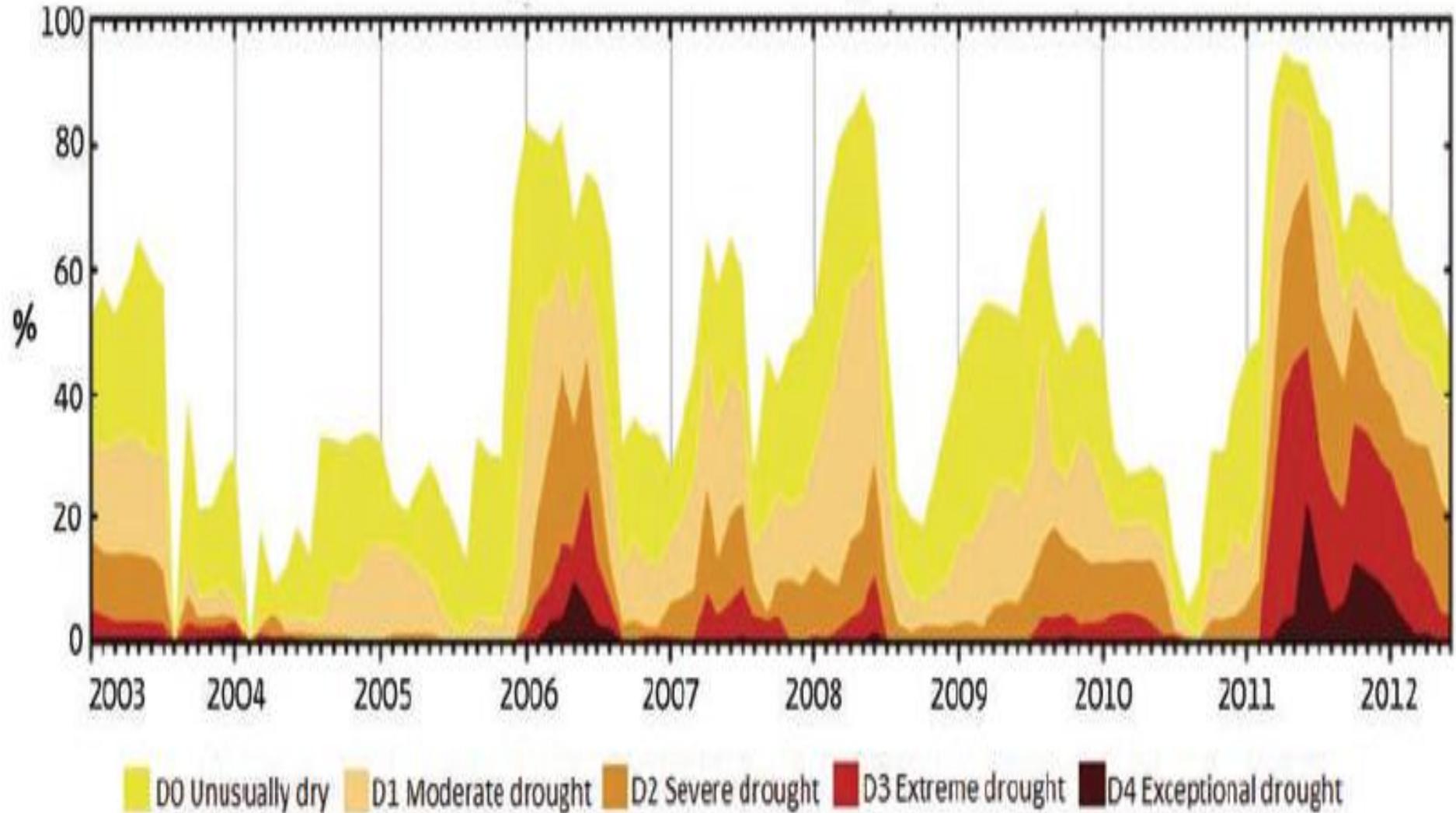
# Huella ecológica: con el consumismo presente necesitamos en 2050 2.5 planetas



# Consumo mundial 1990-2040 por tipos de energía

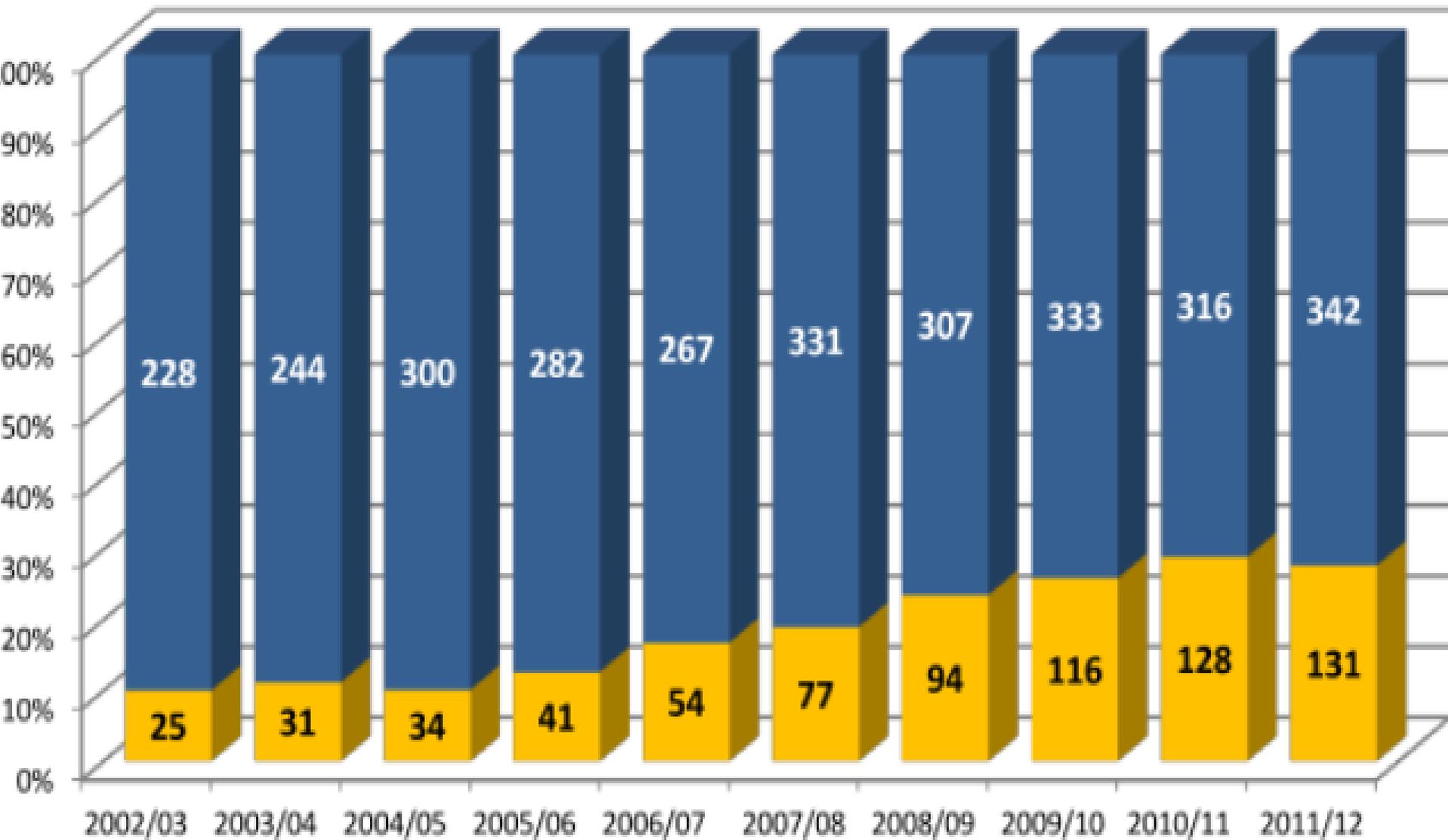


# Sequías en México



*Affected surface (%) in Mexico due to the drought from 2003 to 2012*

# Producción de maíz para bioenergéticos en EUA



# ← Potencial de crisis alimentaria (1901-1995)

© Alcamo/Endejan 2002: 143

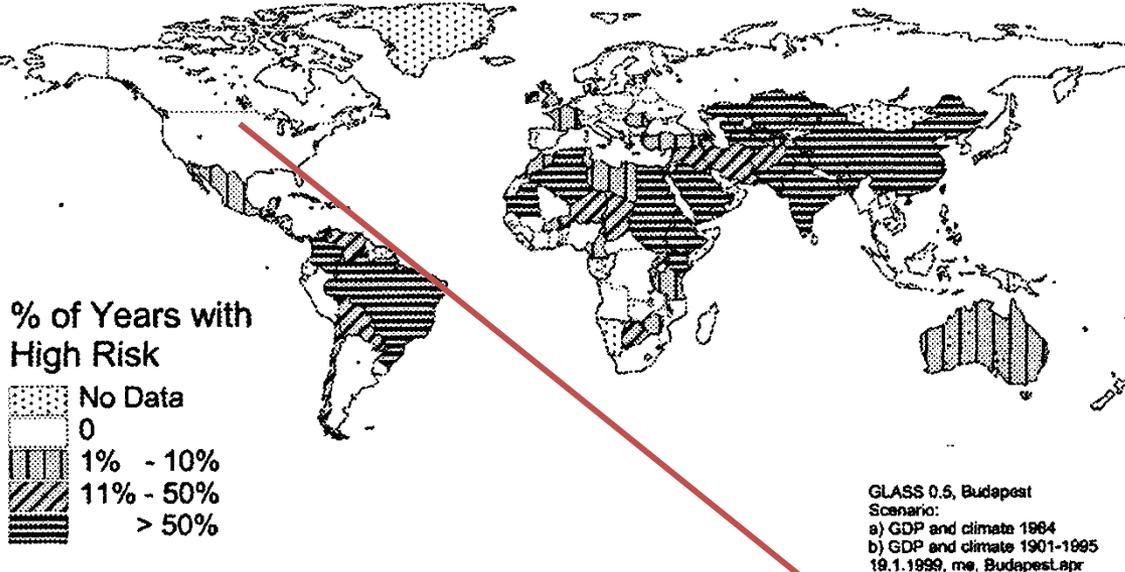


Figure 4. High Potential for Food Crisis 1901-1995.

# Alto potencial de crisis alimentaria con PIB y CC (2001-2050) →

© Alcamo/Endejan 2002-143

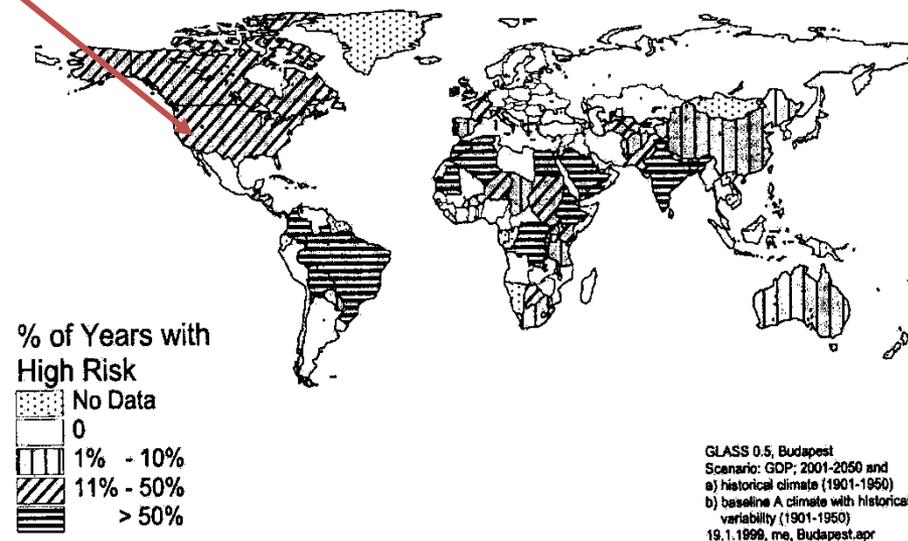
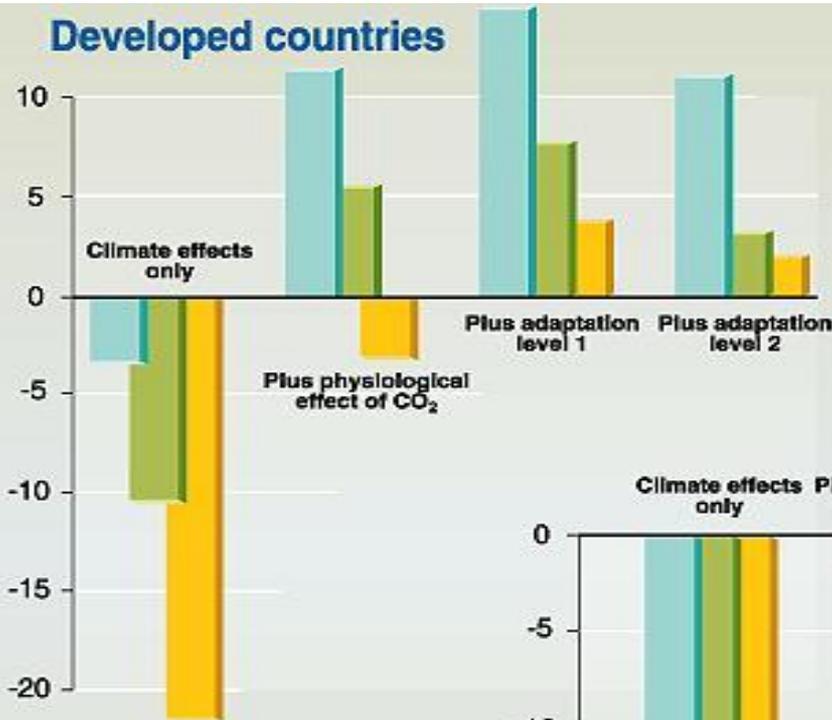


Figure 6. High Potential for Food Crisis 2001-2050 – with GDP Increase and Climate Change.

# CC e impactos en la agricultura

Source: © UNEP; GRID Arendal

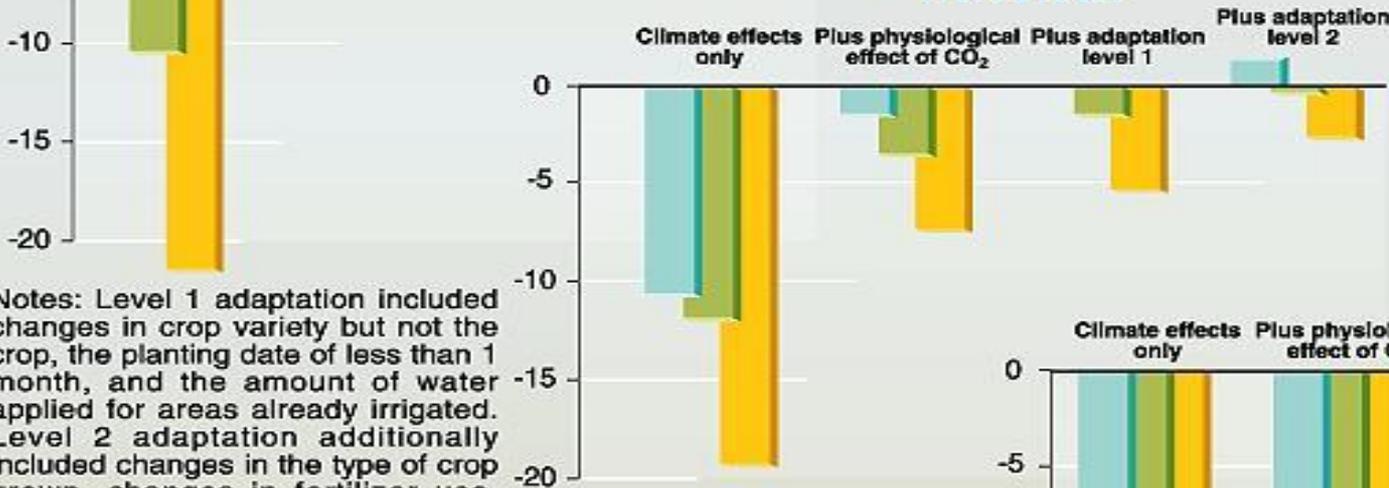
## Developed countries



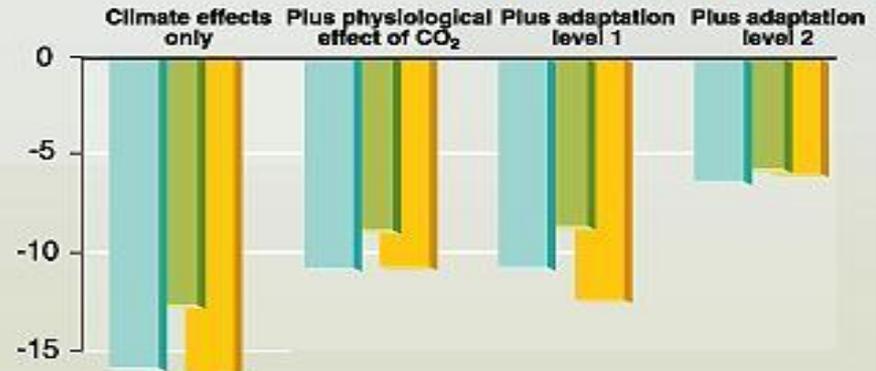
Change in cereal production under three different GCM equilibrium scenarios in percent from base estimated in 2060



## World total



## Developing countries



Notes: Level 1 adaptation included changes in crop variety but not the crop, the planting date of less than 1 month, and the amount of water applied for areas already irrigated. Level 2 adaptation additionally included changes in the type of crop grown, changes in fertilizer use, changes in the planting of more than 1 month, and extension of irrigation to previously unirrigated areas.



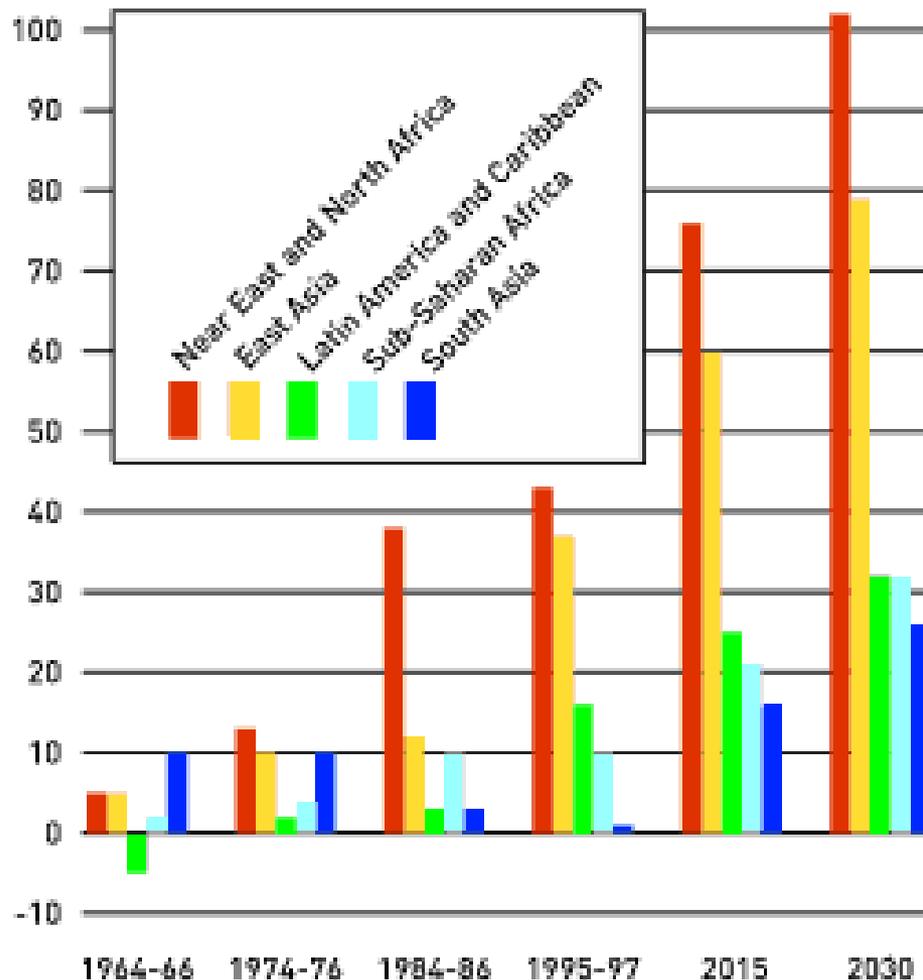
GRAPHIC DESIGN: PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ

# Aumento en importación de cereales

FAO (2000)

## Net cereal imports in developing countries

millions of tonnes



- **FAO: 4 Marzo, 2003**
- **Población mundial requiere de mejor alimentación en 2030, pero cientos de miles de millones tienen hambre.**
- Estimaciones de hambrientos hoy entre 1 billón a 800 millones tienen hambre y 440 millones en 2030.
- **La meta de la Cumbre de Alimentación (1996) era reducir las personas con hambre a la mitad en 2015, pero ni siquiera se va lograr en 2030.**

# Cambio climático y sus efectos

1. Aumento en la temperatura; ondas de calor y frío
2. Aumento en el nivel del mar
3. Tempestades e inundaciones
4. Sequías, desertificación, pérdida de fertilidad de suelos y erosión
5. Incendios forestales por sequías e inducidos
6. Cambios irreversibles ambientales y destrucción de ecosistemas
7. Pérdida y erosión de la biodiversidad
8. Urbanización caótica con crecimiento poblacional
9. Afectación del bienestar, alimentación, producción, seguridad del agua y calidad de vida
10. Aumento de migración interna y externa
11. Conflictos en zonas delicadas
12. Posible cambios de gran dimensión (Amazonas, Corriente del Golfo, monzón en Asia, etc.)
13. nuevas plagas y enfermedades (gripe aviar, ébola, chikungunya)

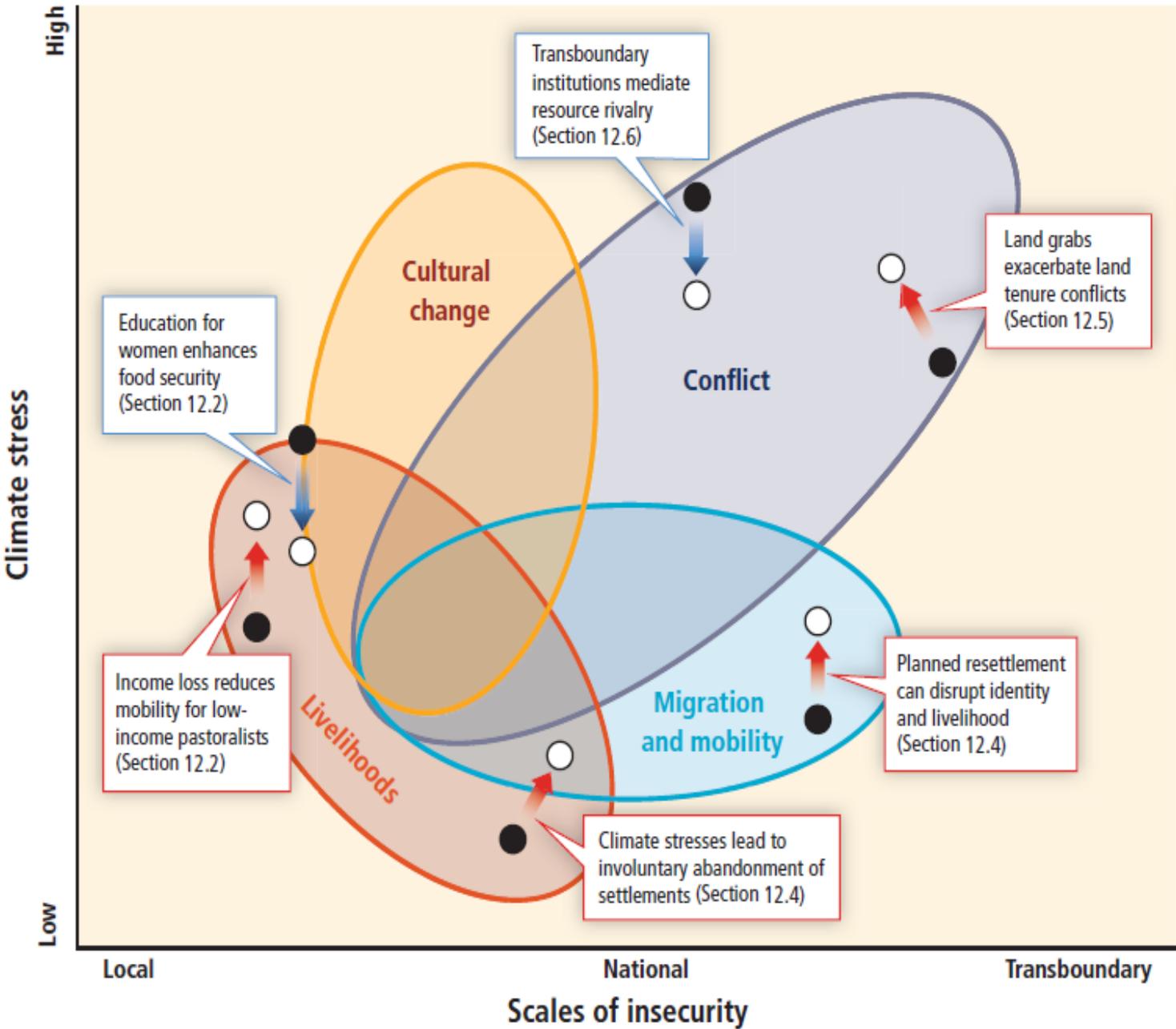
Example risks	Adaptation issues and prospects	Climatic risks	Supporting ch. sections	Time frame	Risk for current and high adaptation																			
Displacement associated with extreme events (high confidence)	Adaptation to extreme events is well understood but poorly implemented even under present climate conditions. Displacement and involuntary migration are often temporary. With increasing climate risks, displacement is more likely to involve permanent migration.		12.4.1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near term (2030 – 2040)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Near term (2030 – 2040)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			4°C	[Bar chart showing risk level]		
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Loss of land, cultural and natural heritage disrupting cultural practices embedded in livelihoods and expressed in narratives, world views, identity, community cohesion, and sense of place (high confidence)	Cultural values and expressions are dynamic and inherently adaptable and hence adaptation is possible to avoid losses of cultural assets and expressions. Nevertheless cultural integrity will be compromised in these circumstances.		12.3.2, 12.3.4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near term (2030 – 2040)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Near term (2030 – 2040)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			4°C	[Bar chart showing risk level]		
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4°C	[Bar chart showing risk level]																							
Violent conflict arising from deterioration in resource-dependent livelihoods such as agriculture and pastoralism (high confidence)	Adaptation options: Buffering rural incomes against climate shocks, e.g., through livelihood diversification, income transfers, and social safety net provision; Early warning mechanisms to promote effective risk reduction; Well-established strategies for managing violent conflict that are effective but require significant resources, investment, and political will.		12.5.1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near term (2030 – 2040)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Near term (2030 – 2040)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			4°C	[Bar chart showing risk level]		
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Geopolitical competition over access to Arctic resources that escalates into dangerous tensions and crises (high confidence)	There are international organizations and elements of international law that regulate competition and access and provide mechanisms for resolving disputes. There are strong transnational networks that are relevant for joint problem solving. Hence adaptation action has significant potential to reduce risks associated with geopolitical rivalry.		12.6.2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near term (2030 – 2040)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Near term (2030 – 2040)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			4°C	[Bar chart showing risk level]		
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New or exacerbated conflict through land acquisition for climate change mitigation and adaptation (medium confidence)	Climate change mitigation (e.g., expansion of biofuel production area) and adaptation action (e.g., set-back of coastal land) can exacerbate conflicts when they are already manifest around land and water availability and scarcity. The extent of insecurity and instability from such mitigation and adaptation activities depends on the displacement of populations and the inclusiveness of the planning processes. Careful planning processes can therefore be used to ameliorate the risk of conflict.		12.5.2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very low</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Present</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Near term (2030 – 2040)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td> <td colspan="3">[Bar chart showing risk level]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Near term (2030 – 2040)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			Long term 2°C (2080 – 2100)	[Bar chart showing risk level]			4°C	[Bar chart showing risk level]		
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### Climatic drivers of impacts

Warming trend	Extreme temperature	Drying trend	Extreme precipitation	Sea level
Storm surge	Carbon dioxide concentration	Extreme wind episodes	Ocean acidification	

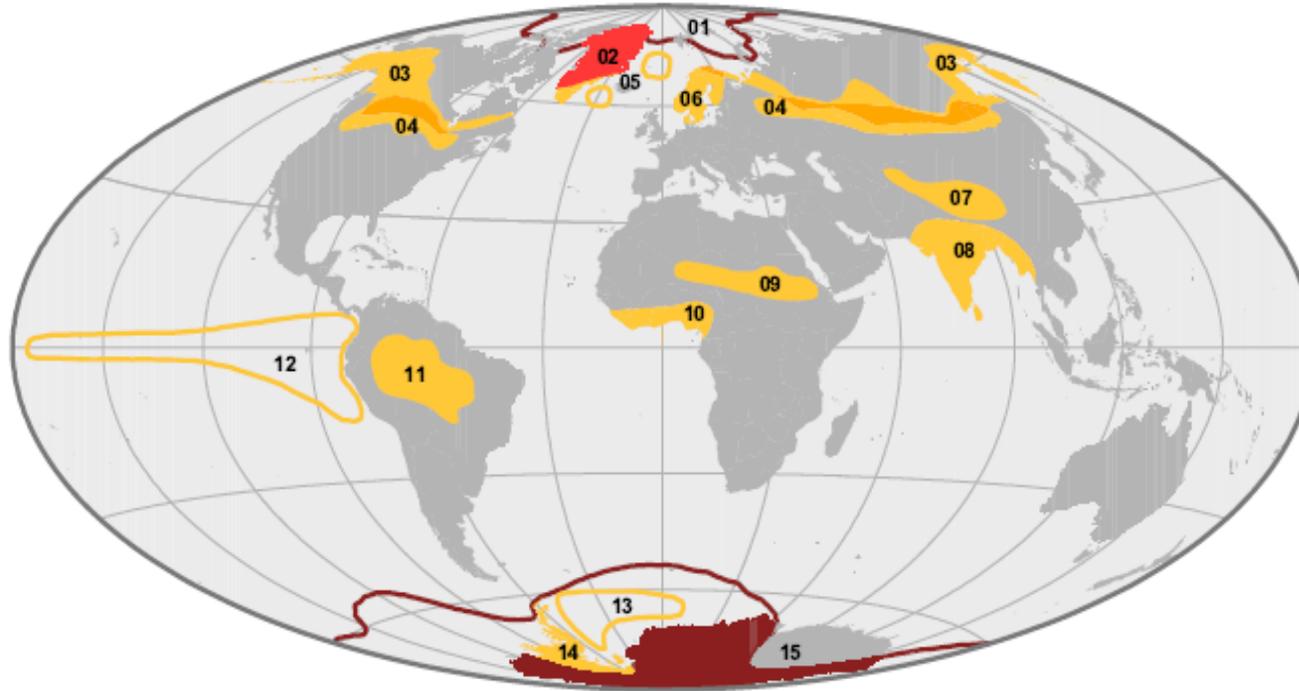
### Risk & potential for adaptation





- Initial conditions
- Outcome of intervention
- ← Intervention with net increase in human security
- ← Intervention with net decrease in human security

# Potenciales puntos de ruptura en el sistema tierra por CC



Fuente: H.J. Schellnhuber (2008)

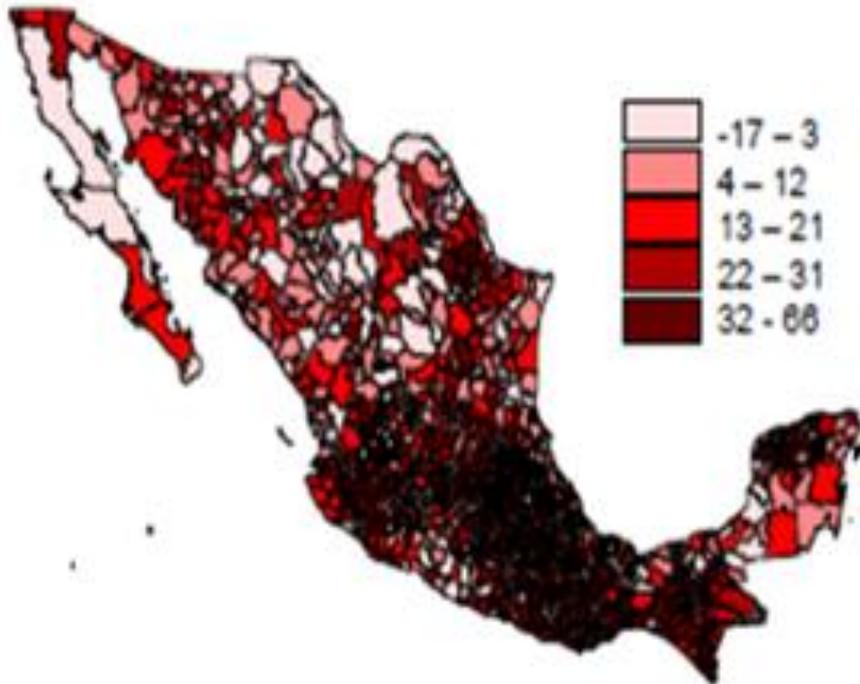
tipped already
  in limbo
  still stable

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 01 Arctic Sea Ice Loss                             | 06 Climatic Change-Induced<br>Ozon Hole over Northern Europe | 11 Dieback of Amazon Rainforest                            |
| 02 Greenland Ice Sheet                             | 07 Albedo Tibetan Plateau                                    | 12 Southern Pacific Climate Oscillation                    |
| 03 Thawing Permafrost /<br>Methan Escape           | 08 Indian Monsoon  | 13 Antarctic Deep Water Formation /<br>Nutrients Upwelling |
| 04 Boreal Forest Dieback                           | 09 Re-Greening Sahara /<br>Sealing of Dust Sources           | 14 Westantarctic Ice Sheet                                 |
| 05 Suppression of Atlantic<br>Deep Water Formation | 10 West African Monsoon                                      | 15 Antarctic Ozone Hole                                    |



**¿Qué hacer ante  
el CAG?**

**Doble vulnerabilidad: pobre y  
expuesta a eventos extremos  
Izq: con menos de 2 US\$/día; der.  
Desastres con costos mayores de  
500,000US\$**



**40% de las tierras y bosques fueron destruidos**



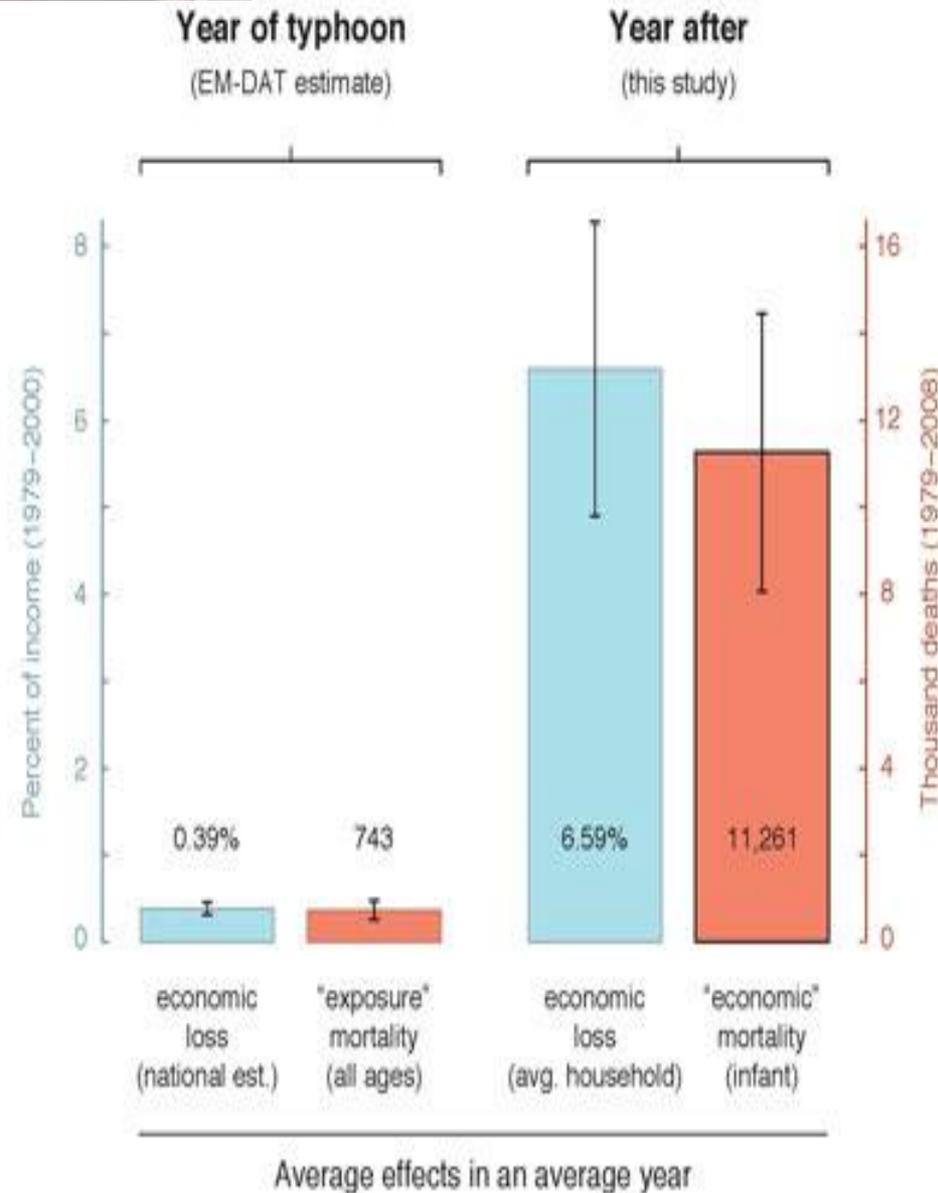
**Poco sobrevivió**



**Una niña encargada de sus dos hermanos**



# 15x más alta mortalidad de bebés niñas después de 2 años (Anttila-Hughes & Hsiang, 2013)

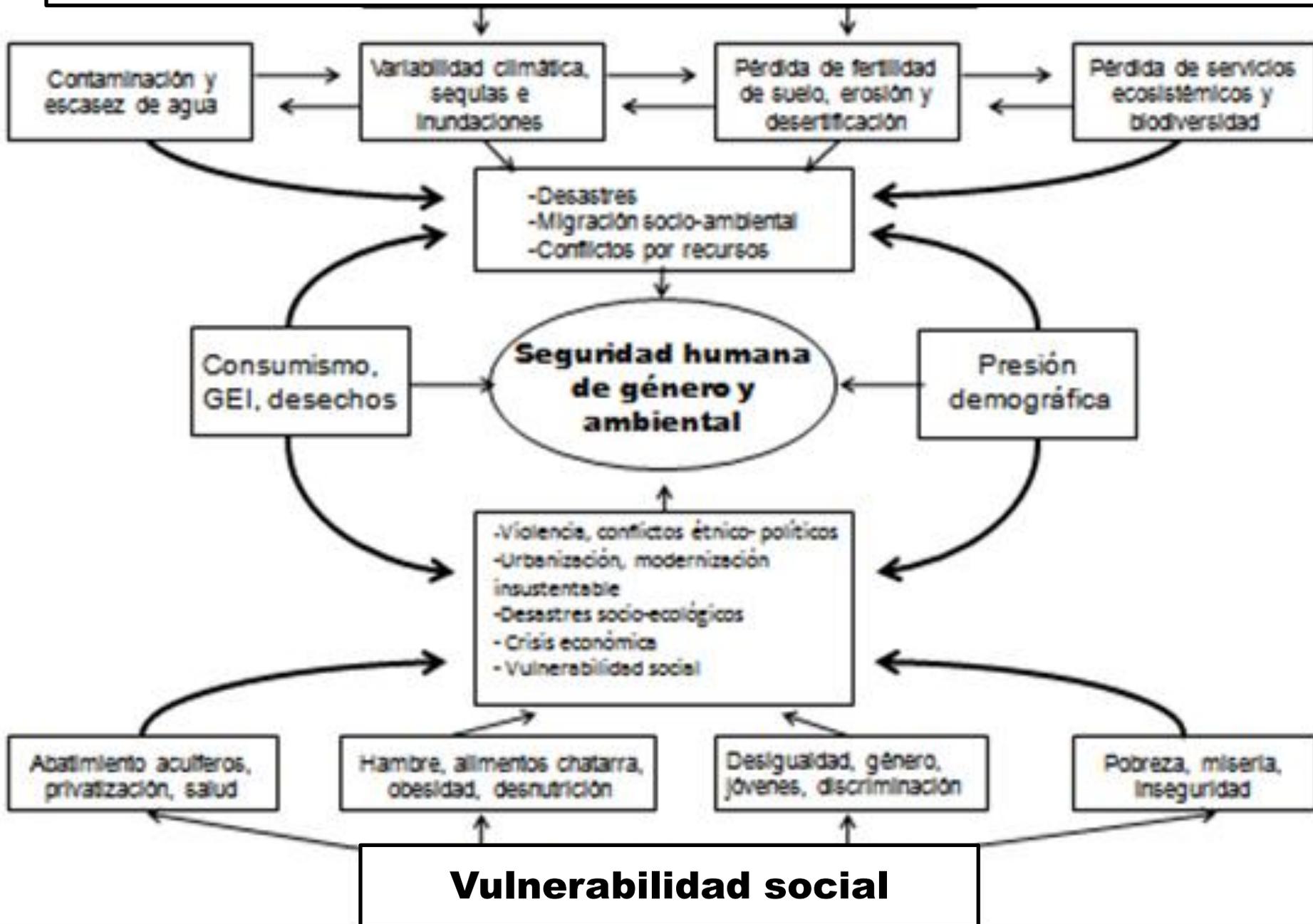


- En las áreas impactadas por tifones se perdió 6.6% del ingreso, reduciendo 7.1 % el promedio del gasto en el hogar y en las bienes duraderos.
- Fuertes ciclones redujeron 15 % el gasto el año siguiente (alimentos, medicina)
- Efectos indirectos a la pobreza por el ciclón
- Post-tifón muertes representan 13 % de la tasa de mortalidad infantil nacional
- Niños son más frágiles que otros miembros de familia
- No hay aumento en tasas de mortalidad de bebés hombres
- El riesgo es doble para una bebé mujer si tiene una hermana mayor y 4 veces si es un hermano mayor
- No es intencional: padres consideran que la bebé puede sobrevivir con mayores niveles de abandono
- Padres dan diferentes alimentos inconscientes a bebés hombres que bebés mujeres

# **Bienestar truncado o destruido**

- **Comunidades indígenas bajo control de mestizos**
- **Pobreza extrema**
- **Elevada violencia y crimen organizado**
- **Condiciones precarias de vivienda**
- **Condiciones precarios de salud y sin seguridad social**
- **Alta mortalidad infantil y materna,**
- **Falta de trabajo, tierras y alimentos**
- **Falta de transporte público y carreteras**
- **Carencia de escuela y educación socialmente indeseada**
- **Apoyo gubernamental precario y políticamente condicionado**
- **Discriminación cultural: indígena, mujeres, niñas y migrantes**
- **Niñas vendido a los 12 años para matrimonio**
- **Control político y religioso en manos de caciques, sacerdotes, autoridades y crimen organizado**

# Doble vulnerabilidad: vulnerabilidad ambiental

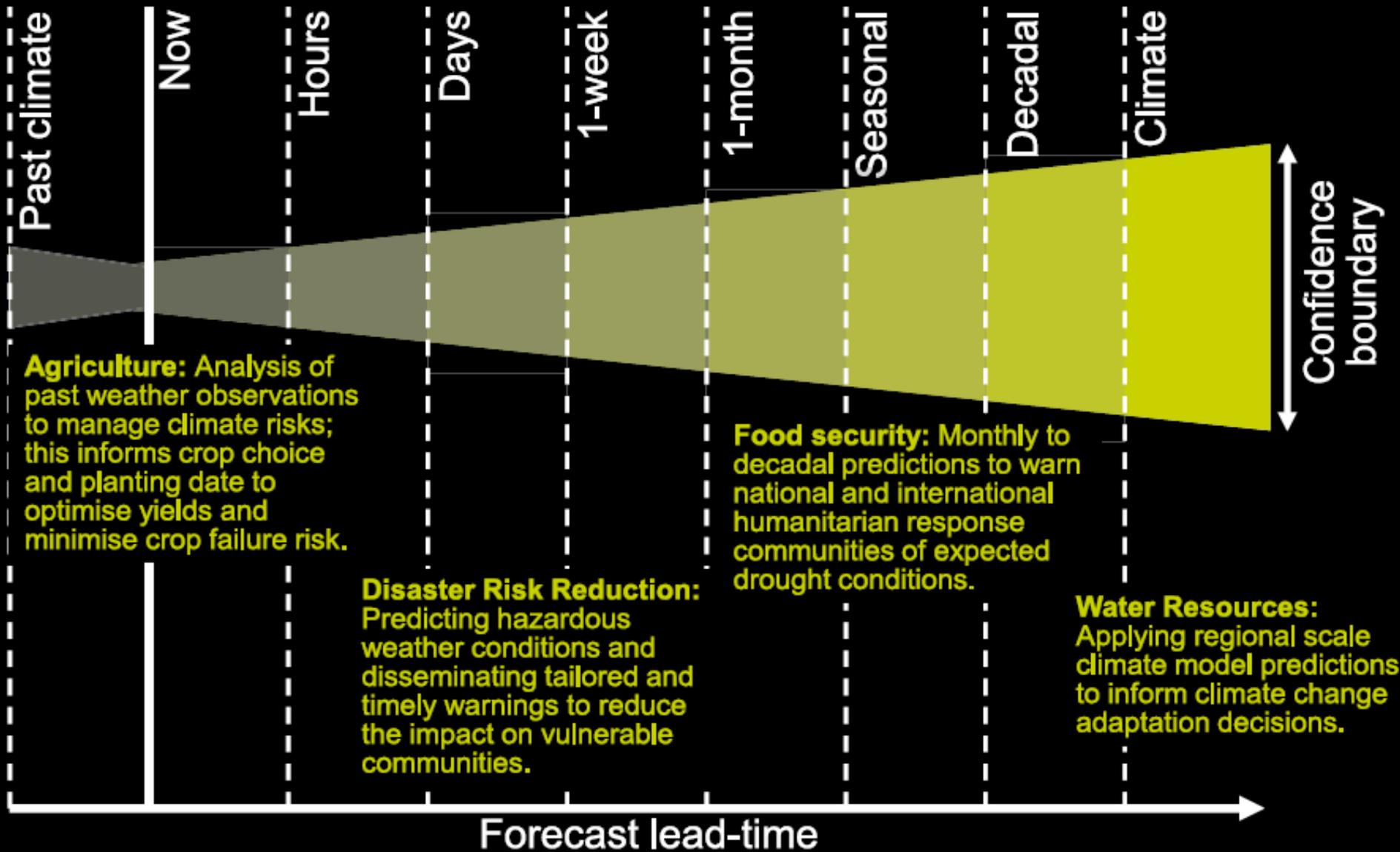




Met Office

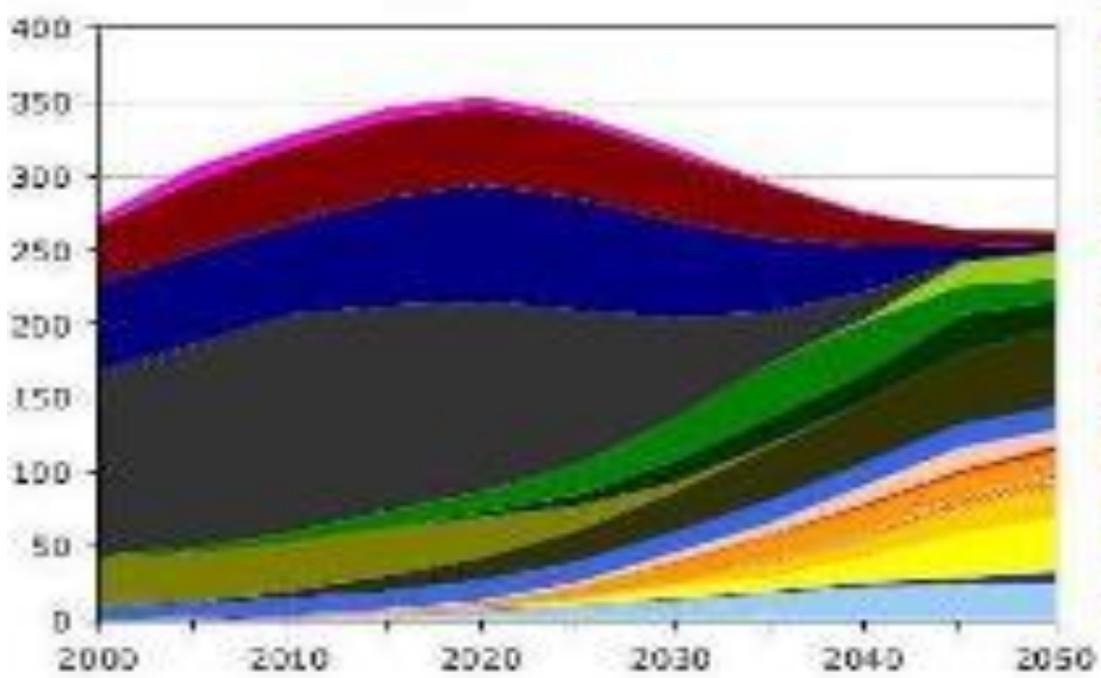
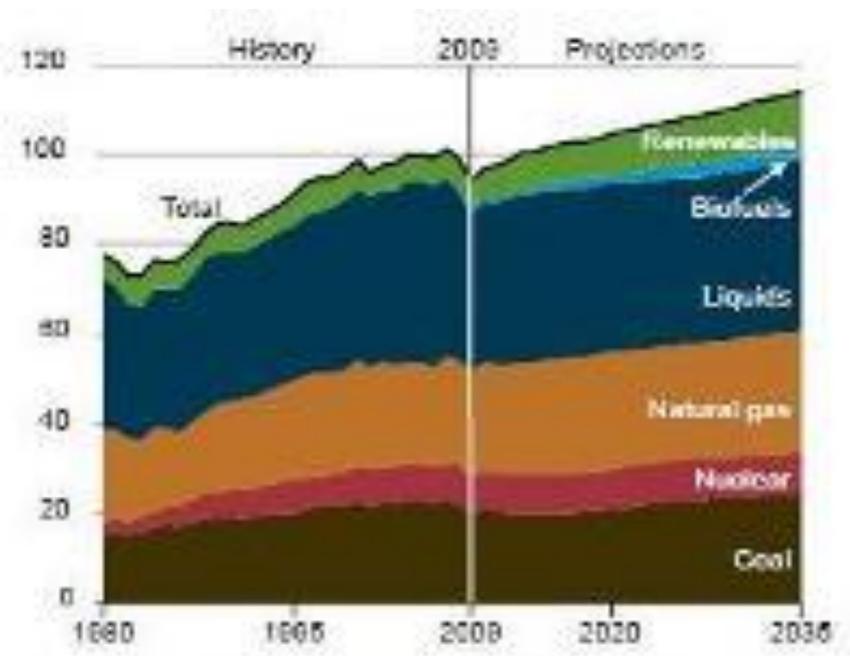
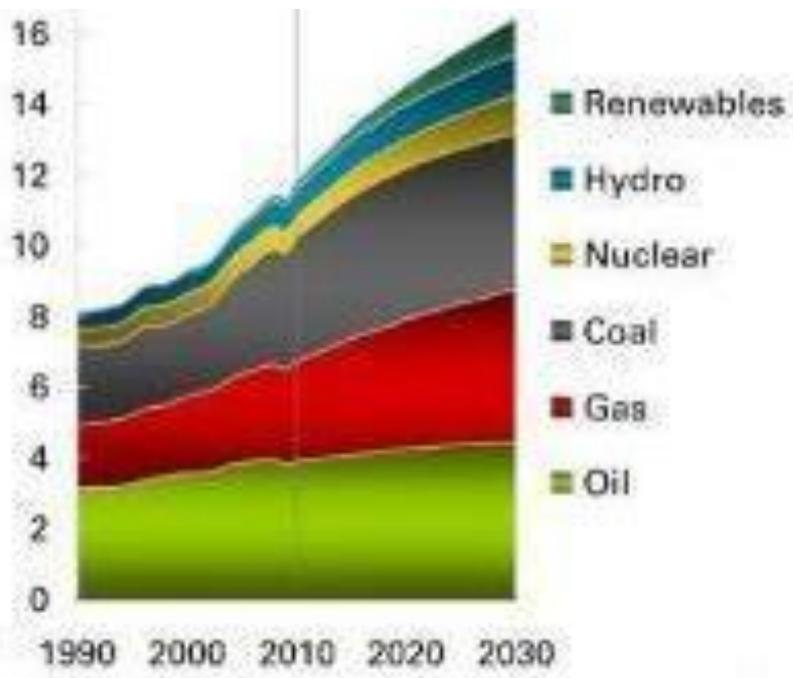
# Prediction on all timescales

Supporting decision making for international development



# **¿CC un nuevo reto para la seguridad? CC puede precipitar conflictos**

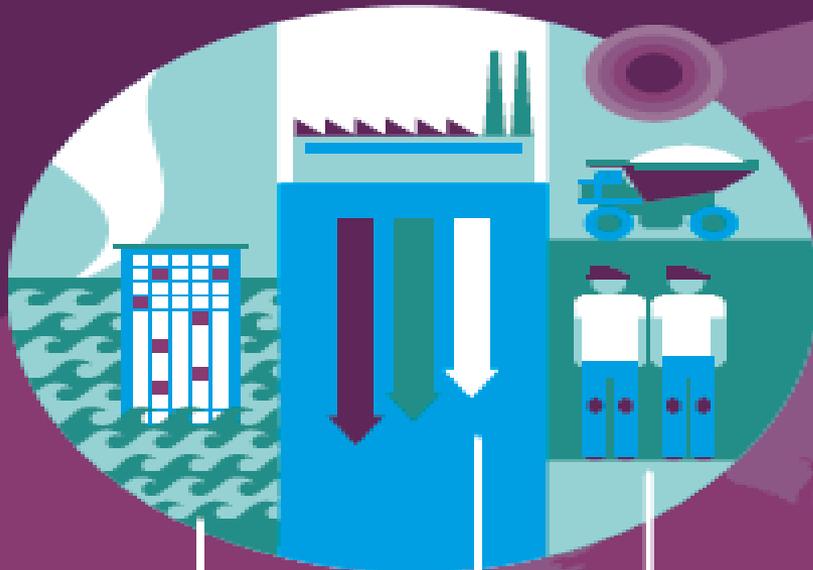
- **El Secretario de Defensa del Reino Unido, John Reid, apuntó hacia una colisión entre la población creciente y los recursos hídricos reduciéndose por el calentamiento global. CC puede producir conflictos entre nacionales y el ejército británico debe estar preparado para atajar la violencia.**
- **„Estima que la violencia y los conflictos se agudizarán en 20 o 30 años cuando el CC tornó tierras en desiertos, fundió los glaciares y se contaminaron las aguas superficiales.**
- **Puso el CC como uno de las amenazas más importantes ... En décadas futuras, incluyendo el terrorismo, los cambios demográficos, la demanda energética global.**
- **Previno acerca de una incertidumbre creciente sobre el futuro de los países menos bien equipados para manejar inundaciones, escasez de agua y cuando tierras agrícolas caluables se tornan en desiertos.**
- **Vemos una creciente incertidumbre... acerca de las consecuencias geoplíticas y humanas del CC... Impactos como inundaciones, derritimiento del permafrost y desertificación puede llevar a la pérdida de tierras agrícolas, contaminando el abasto de agua y destruir la infraestructura económica.**
- **Más de 300 millones de personas en África carecen actualmente de acceso a agua limpia y CC va empeorar esta situación calamitosa.“**



WWF Outlook 2000-2050: 92

## Impacts

Physical risks and policy measures could have major impacts on investors and financial institutions



### Extreme Weather Events

Between the 1950s and 1990s, the annual economic losses from large extreme events, such as floods and droughts, increased ten-fold. In the period 1990 to 1995 alone, there were 22 floods with losses exceeding USD 1 billion each.

### Stranded Assets

Assets become stranded for a number of different reasons: they can be supplanted by greener alternatives or technological innovations, or in sectors experiencing change due to new regulations or resource constraints.

### Food Security

Climate impacts on agriculture are expected to lead to higher prices and increased volatility in agricultural markets. Higher and more volatile prices may affect socio-political stability.

## Integration

Effective responses to climate change will require major capital investment and finance



### Scale of the Challenge

To keep the global temperature increase below 2°C, additional investment required in the energy supply sector alone is estimated to be between USD 190 and 900 billion per year through to 2050.

### New Sources of Capital?

USD 340 billion was invested in reducing global GHG emissions in 2015/16, with some 52% of this amount provided by the private sector

### Changing Patterns of Investment

The energy supply sector is likely to see a significant shift away from fossil fuels towards nuclear and low-carbon sources such as renewables. In 2012, renewables made up more than half of worldwide investment in the electricity sector.

# EVENTOS EXTREMOS

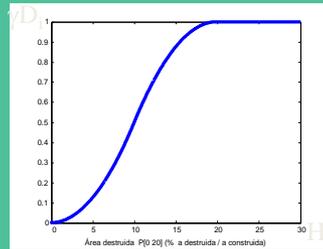
$$H_i(I(t), t) \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

(H)

## EXPOSED ELEMENTS (COMPLEX DYNAMIC SYSTEM)

**VULNERABILITY FACTORS  $V$**   
 $(\gamma D_i(t), \gamma F_i(t), \gamma R_i(t), t) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$

$\gamma D_1$   
 $\gamma D_2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\gamma D_n$



*Exposure and  
Physical  
Susceptibility*  
hazard dependent

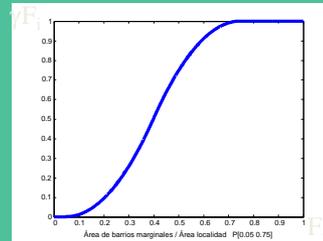
Gender coping  
training

Physical Damage

$$D_\phi(\gamma D_i)$$

first order impact

$\gamma F_1$   
 $\gamma F_2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\gamma F_n$



*Social and  
Economic  
Fragilities*

non hazard dependent

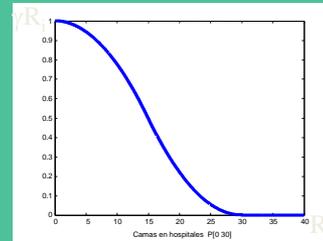
Gender Specific  
Management

Impact Factor

$$I_f(\gamma F_i, \gamma R_i)$$

second order impact

$\gamma R_1$   
 $\gamma R_2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\gamma R_n$



*Lack of Resilience  
or Ability to Cope  
and Recovering*

non hazard dependent

Gender Specific  
Education

**RISK**  
 $R(D_\phi, I_f)$

### ACTUATION SYSTEM

### CORRECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE INTERVENTION

- ✓ Risk Identification
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- ✓ Disaster Management
- ✓ Risk Transfer
- ✓ Risk Gender Bias

### CONTROL SYSTEM

### RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Fuente: Cardona, 2005