

Inter American Institute for Global Change Research

www.iai.int



The IAI



What is the IAI?

Pursues the principles of scientific excellence, international cooperation, and the full and open exchange of scientific information to increase the understanding of global change phenomena and their socio-economic implications

Intergovernmental organization

19 countries in the Americas

Scientific networks



Collaborative science: comparative and focused studies

Integrated Science Programs

Projects must meet various criteria:

- Scientific excellence (+ scientific excellence + scientific excellence)
- Increased capacity building
- Solution-orientated research
- Effective interdisciplinary collaboration
- -Science-policy interface enhanced
- -Participation processes and co-production of research agendas



Collaborative Research Network 3, 2012-17

3005. Nitrogen Cycling: Drivers, Impacts And Vulnerabilities.













3025. Knowledge Exchange for of Tropical Dry Forests Conservation









3035. Provision of Climate Services to Agriculture and Water sectors









3036. Land Use, Climate and Infections.











3038. Freshwater Ecosystem Risk from Climate Change.

















Collaborative Research Network 3, 2012-17

3056. Science-Policy Dialogues for Water Security



3070. Ocean Ecosystems



3076. Rodent-borne Diseases



3094. Marine Ecosystem Services



3095. Ecosystem Services and Territorial Planning













Some Insights from Science

Climate change: trends are useful, but climate extreme events matter most

Climate Change or **Global Environmental** Socio-**Poverty** Change? economic exposures Climate **Cutural Globalization** and water **Natural Political** exposures Power and socio-econom **DOUBLE EXPOSURES** MULTIPLE EXPOSURES **exposures** overlap **SOCIAL SYSTEM** and multiply impacts ← Economic resources **SENSITIVITY ←**Technology DAPTIVE ←Human capital **Vulnerabilities** are unequally ← Infrastructure Distributed across space, ← Institutional capital time and social groups

– Focus on impact reduction or in reducing vulnerabilities & build resilience?

Confronting
Climate
Change

Managing Climate Risk Building Response Capacity Addressing
Drivers of
Vulnerability
/
Building
Resilience

Vulnerability /Resilience focus

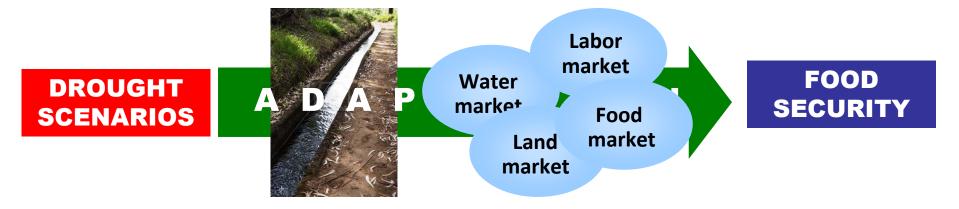








- Adaptation is a **social change** process
- Adaptation has to deal with market issues



- Adaptation can be the source of new vulnerabilities



— What kind of **governance scheme** for adaptation: Market driven? Top-down state supported? Community-based?

- Alternative adaptive models



Technocratic strategies, as in Chile?

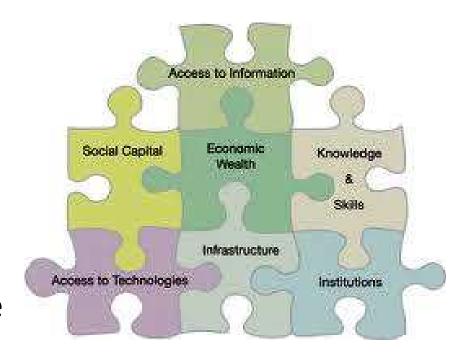


cultural capital, as in Bolivia?



Asking the state to provide, as in Argentina?

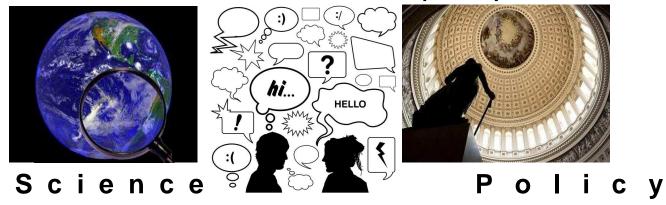
- Local/sub-national scales:
 - . Impacts are local
 - . Every community draws upon the resources and social capital available





Adaptation or adaptive capacity?

- **Science** provides information and knowledge to support decision making and action, but there are challenges:
 - –More social sciences and interdisciplinarity to address wicked problems
 - Information and knowledge do not guarantee
 action. Need to build science-policy interfaces



• **Institutional development**: interfaces between spheres, sectors, scales, time



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End of Presentation

