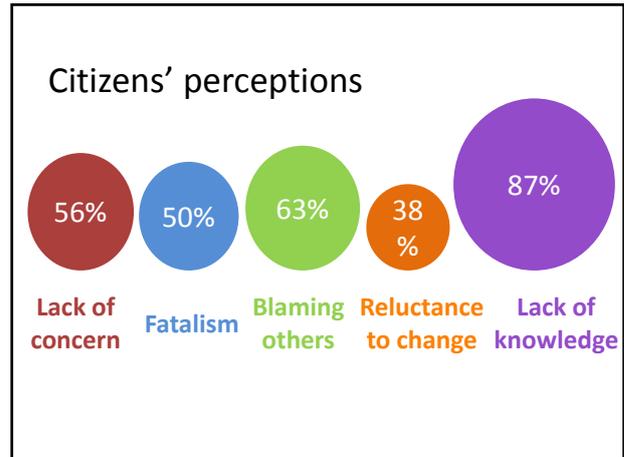


Barriers, opportunities, learning
(in the context of adaptation to climate change)

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EO Summer School, Rome, 14 August 2014

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & POLICY 18 (2014) 1–11

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
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Exploring public support for climate change adaptation policies in the Mediterranean region: A case study in Southern Spain

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Reasons to be optimistic? (my own view)

	Optimistic	Pesimistic
Technology	x	
Competitiveness, efficiency	x	x
Trade and prices	x	x
Equity		x
Information, knowledge		x
Mitigation policy	x	x
Adaptation policy	x	x
Lack of Governance		x

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- 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, IPCC 2014)
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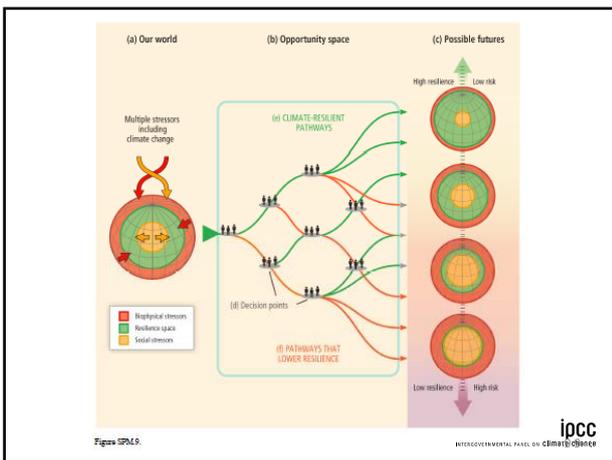
- As participant in the IPCC
 - Key points and meaning
 - What is important to know
 - AS participant in the Animal Change project
 - How do I think the Animal Change project may change the status quo
- 6

Adaptation achieved =
adaptation potential
 f(costs, effectiveness, time to implementation, etc)
*** barriers to action**
 f(natural resources, technical, social, economic)

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- Economic thinking on adaptation has evolved from a focus on cost benefit analysis and identification of “best economic” adaptations to the development of multi-metric evaluations including the risk and uncertainty dimensions in order to provide support to the decision maker (high confidence).
- (Chapter 17, IPCC 2014)

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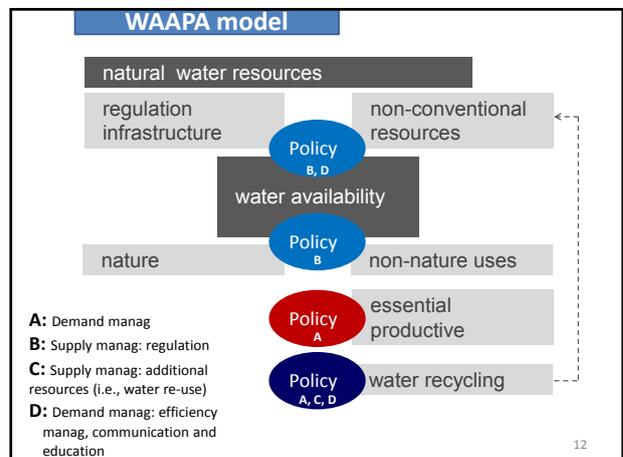
Re-thinking water policy priorities in the Mediterranean region in view of climate change

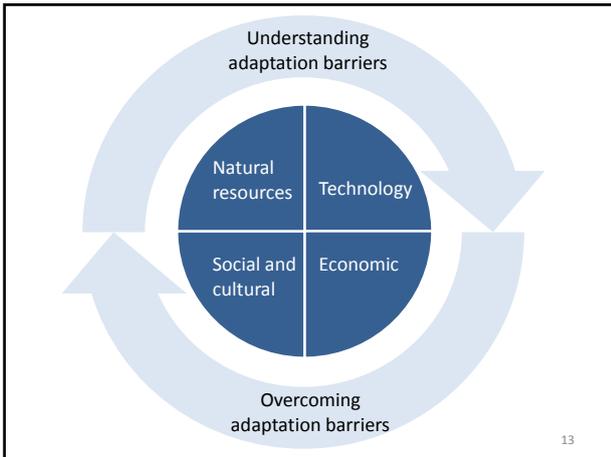
Ana Iglesias^{a,*}, Luis Garrote^b, Agustín Diz^a, Jeremy Schlickeneder^a, Francisco Martín-Carrasco^b

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Type of policy	Quantify the results of policy
Supply management policies	Water allocation for environmental and consumptive uses
	Reuse of urban water
	Reduction of water allocation
	Increase water supply
	Increase supply efficiency
Demand management policies	Reduction of per-capita or per-hectare water use
	Water rights exchange programs
	Increase resource efficiency

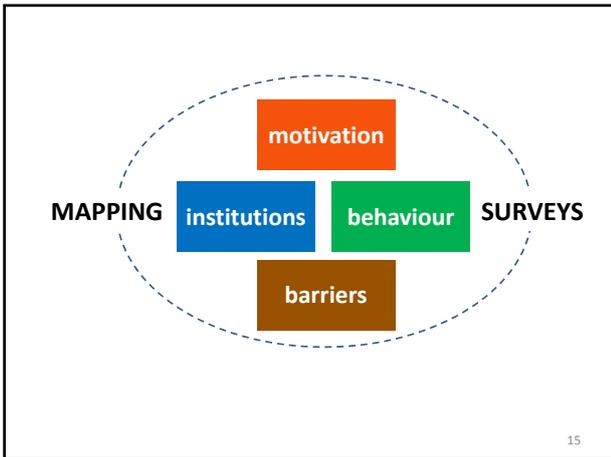




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- Exploring the barriers
- Overcoming the barriers
- Enhancing the capacity to adapt
- Interventions to facilitate adaptation need to identify and address key barriers to ensure that societies are resilient in the face of a changing climate and foster successful adaptation

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Reg Environ Change
DOI 10.1007/s10113-013-0569-5

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Building resilience to water scarcity in southern Spain: a case study of rice farming in Doñana protected wetlands

Silvestre García de Jalón · Ana Iglesias · Ruth Cunningham · Juan I. Pérez Díaz

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Climatic Change (2013) 119:519–531
DOI 10.1007/s10584-013-0708-5

Perceptions of climate change: Linking local and global perceptions through a cultural knowledge approach

Beatrice Crona · Amber Wutich · Alexandra Brewis · Meredith Gartin

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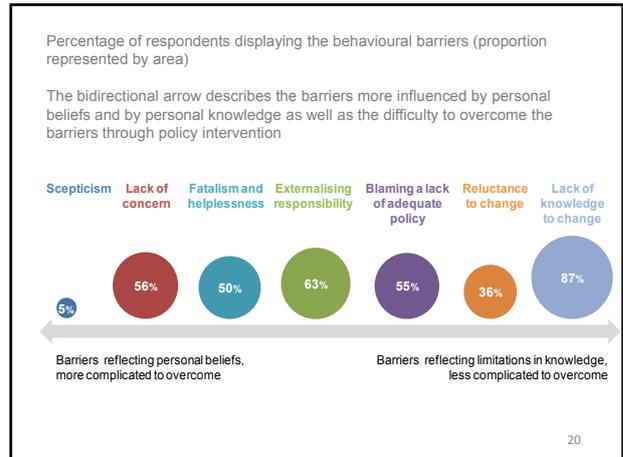
RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE? BEHAVIOURAL BARRIERS TO ADOPT CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN KENYA

Silvestre García de Jalón, Silvia Silvestri, Ana Iglesias

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- **Barriers to adaptation: people perceptions and behaviour**
- There are many ways that people see the adaptation issue: from the unconcerned to the alarmed. Blaming others is not an unusual attitude and many people are concerned that economic and environmental interests may be at conflict. Even people with strong environmental commitments have mixed views on their responsibility towards mitigation. But above all, people express lack of knowledge.
- The research team has been surveying farmers in Europe and Africa trying to understand what is behind people's perceptions and how the socio-cultural and natural environment influences people. This understanding will contribute to make better and more acceptable adaptation policy.

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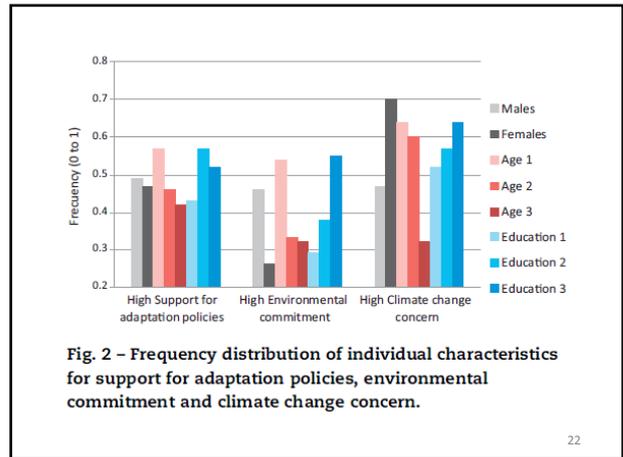


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Elements of social barriers to adaptation
Adapted from: Jones L (2010). Overseas Development Institute

Element	Example
Cognitive	Belief that uncertainty is too great to warrant adaptation action now Lack of acceptance of risks associated with implementing of action Change not yet seen as a problem: temptation to wait for the impact to react
Cultural	Cultural norms that discourage change and innovation: an unwillingness to adopts new practices Restrictive traditional and religious norms
Institutional	Institutional inequalities and restrict access and entitlement for certain groups Social cultural rigidity: lack of institutional flexibility

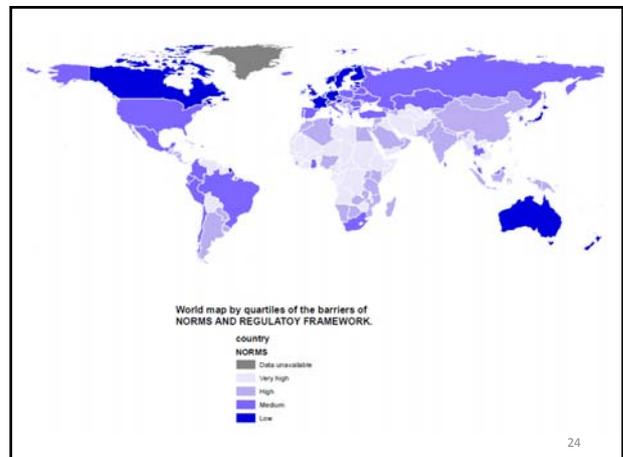
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