

Fiche analytique – Mémoire de Master MUSE

A rendre au secrétariat lors de l'inscription à la soutenance du mémoire

* champs obligatoires

AUTEUR*	NOM : RODRIGUEZ MOLANO		PRENOM : LINA MARIA	
TITRE MEMOIRE*	LOCAL-LEVEL ADAPTATION TO HYDROLOGICAL EXTREMES: A RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON IN BOLIVIA			
NUMERO MEMOIRE	(à remplir par le secrétariat)			
DATE SOUTENANCE	19/02/2021	Salle: Zoom	Heure: 14 heures	
THEMATIQUE* (AFFILIATION)	Impacts climatiques			
VOLEE MUSE*	2017-2018			
TITRE ACADEMIQUE* (par ex.: licencié en biologie)	Licenciée en Economie			
DIRECTION* / EVALUATION	Directeur de mémoire* Prof. Markus Stoffel et Dr. Simon K. Allen	Co-directeur de mémoire*	Nom(s) du ou des juré(s)*	
STAGE (éventuel)	Organisme d'accueil		Maître de stage	
Projet de l'ISE (éventuel) auquel le mémoire est rattaché				
Bourse (éventuelle) reçue par l'étudiant				
COLLATION*	Nb de pages* 112	Nb de figures* 20	Nb de tableaux* 7	
TERRAIN D'ETUDE OU D'APPLICATION	Adaptation aux impacts climatiques			
MOTS-CLES* (entre 5 et 10)	Adaptation; climate change adaptation; climate change; culture; adaptive capacity; Bolivia; bottom-up; water resources; traditional knowledge			
RESUME* (max 1500 car)				
SUMMARY* (en anglais)	<p>The warming effect of emissions derived from anthropogenic activities have caused an increase in global temperatures that have led to geophysical impacts, such as droughts and floods. However, climate change as a global issue does not only represent material impacts on the planet's systems, it also is a cultural phenomenon that can be interpreted based on socio-cultural and political contexts. In that sense, Bolivia is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural hazards, especially those of a hydrometeorological nature. Through a comprehensive characterization of the adaptation mechanisms and processes currently active in rural and urban areas in Bolivia, this study attempted to assess how they have performed to facilitate adaptation at the local level in the context of recent extreme events based on people's perceptions, experiences and knowledge of climate change and water. The results revealed that most of civil society's observations and knowledge about climate change and water are in line with climate science projections for the region; however, some misperceptions were found as a main consequence of the lack of clear information that the local population receives about these issues. The findings also indicated that local organizations play an important role in building adaptive capacity because their programs have been adapted to the cultural, social and economic contexts (particularly in rural areas). Finally, the evidence revealed that, currently, there are more transformative adaptation processes in both rural and urban areas of this study, than persistent or passive processes.</p>			

REMARQUES	
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