

CLIMATE CHANGE WEBLIOGRAPHY: ARTICLES AND WEBSITES: 2009 Edition

E-JOURNALS and NEWSLETTERS:

Climate of the Past <http://www.climate-of-the-past.net/>

Climatologists, geologists, and others will be delighted to learn about the existence of the open access journal "Climate of the Past". Started in 2005, the journal is published under the auspices of the European Geosciences Union and it is "dedicated to the publication and discussion of research articles, short communications and review papers on the climate history of the Earth." Look at the "Recent Papers" area on the right-hand side of the homepage to get a better sense of their latest accepted submissions. Visitors can click on the "Online Library CP" area to search for articles of interest and also sign up for paper alerts and RSS feeds

CLIMATE DEBATE DAILY <http://climatedebatedaily.com/>

Climate Debate Daily is intended to deepen our understanding of disputes over climate change and the human contribution to it. The site links to scientific articles, news stories, economic studies, polemics, historical articles, PR releases, editorials, feature commentaries, and blog entries.

CLIMATECHANGECORP.COM: <http://www.climatechangecorp.com/>

"ClimateChangeCorp.com is an independent news website, dedicated to providing high quality news and analysis on climate change to companies around the world. We run a regular news feed, in-depth articles and opinions from the world's leading climate change and business experts."

LATEST NEWS ARTICLES, WEB SITES and U.S. GOVERNMENT HEARINGS:

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: THREE POLICY PERSPECTIVES. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress]

Web posted January 3, 2009 <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/98-738.pdf> [PDF format, 37 pages].

McKibben, Bill THINK AGAIN: CLIMATE CHANGE (Foreign Policy, January/February 2009)

Noted author Bill McKibben writes that it may be too late to avert climate change, but that it is imperative that the international political order stop delaying and adopt the few options humanity has left. He notes that there is no

doubt left among the scientific community that global warming is a reality; many scientists feel that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's latest report is too conservative. The claims that agriculture will improve in some regions as frost recedes may hold true for a while, but eventually the threat of heat stress and drought will be global. Solving the climate crisis is no longer an option, as human activities have already raised the global temperature by a degree; all we can do is mitigate its worst aspects. Coordinating this effort with every country on earth will be "far and away the biggest foreign-policy challenge we face." Available at

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4585&page=0

AN OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE CHANGE: WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR OUR WAY OF LIFE:

<http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/wp/08-01OverviewOfClimateChange.pdf> (A Working Paper of the Global Development and Environment Institute from Tufts University)

ABRUPT CLIMATE CHANGE. [U.S. Climate Change Science Program and the Subcommittee on Global Change Research]. December 19, 2008

<http://downloads.climate-science.gov/sap/sap3-4/sap3-4-final-report-all.pdf>

WATER SUPPLY: GLOBAL WARMING'S WAKE-UP CALL FOR THE

SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. National Wildlife Federation. November 2008. The second major drought of the last decade is a wake-up call for the Southeast United States, showing the region's vulnerability due to its reliance on scarce supplies of fresh water. The region has been operating under the best-case water availability for the last 50 years, during which drought conditions were relatively rare. But, the region has historically experienced regular droughts. Global warming is the future wildcard, potentially causing both more extremely dry periods and more heavy rainfall events. At the same time, warming-induced sea-level rise will increase the risk of saltwater intrusion into important groundwater aquifers. Full Text:

http://www.nwf.org/nwfwebadmin/binaryVault/NWF_SEWaterSupply_FINAL2.pdf

CLIMATE-INDUCED ILLNESS. American Sociological Association. Sabrina McCormick. According to the report, climate change is detrimentally affecting the lives and health of many people and is resulting in 160,000 annual deaths globally, caused by vector borne diseases, food insecurity, and heat waves. The report presents an analytical framework for the newly recognized and socially-contested category of "climate-induced illnesses." Illnesses recently recognized as exacerbated by climate change are examined along with illness crisis management.

http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=sabrina_mc_cormick

ANALYSES AND EFFECTS OF GLOBAL CHANGE ON HUMAN HEALTH AND WELFARE AND HUMAN SYSTEMS. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Janet L. Gamble et al. Web posted July 19, 2008. The report discusses the potential impacts of climate change on human health, human welfare, and communities. The factors include the elderly, the poor, children, and people with chronic medical conditions. The report also identifies adaptation strategies to help respond to the challenges of a changing climate and identifies near- and long-term research goals for addressing data and knowledge gaps.

<http://downloads.climate-science.gov/sap/sap4-6/sap4-6-final-all.pdf>

REGIONAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: FOUR CASE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES. Kristie L. Ebi, Gerald A. Meehl, Dominique Bachelet, Robert R. Twilley, and Donald F. Boesch. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Web posted December 4, 2007. This report provides information about climate change and its impact on different regions of the U.S. The report is based on the following four studies: The Heat Is On: Climate Change and Heatwaves in the Midwest; The Importance of Climate Change for Future Wildfire Scenarios in the Western United States; Gulf Coast Wetland Sustainability in a Changing Climate; and Ramification of Climate Change for Chesapeake Bay Hypoxia. The study looks at the differences in climate, topography, land use, and infrastructure in these regions. [Note: Contains copyrighted material.] <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Regional-Impacts-FullReport.pdf>

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND WILDLIFE. Pervaze A. Sheikh, M. Lynne Corn, Jane A. Leggett, and Peter Folger. Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress. This report provides an overview of recent studies that suggest climate changes could have widespread effects on wildlife. "These effects may include extinctions, changes in species' ranges, mismatches in their phenologies (timing of pollination, flowering, etc.) and population declines." Some researchers suggest that evolution and migration will enable species to adapt to climate change, while others believe that adaptation will be minimal due to limited habitat and rapid change <http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/crs/RS22597.pdf>

THE U.S. ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE COSTS OF INACTION: A REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT. Matthias Ruth and Roy F. Weston. Center for Integrative Environmental Research (CIER), University of Maryland. Policies aimed at curbing greenhouse gases are misunderstood by many including Congress, often resulting in inaction. This inaction is frequently motivated by the perceived high cost of reducing greenhouse emissions while the cost of not taking action is often ignored or not calculated. This report reviews economic studies and predicts the cost impacts of climate change. The findings are arranged by region

and key sectors likely to be effected by climate change are identified.

<http://www.cier.umd.edu/documents/US%20Economic%20Impacts%20of%20Climate%20Change%20and%20the%20Costs%20of%20Inaction.pdf>

CHANGE, PEACE AND WAR. Dan Smith and Janani Vivekananda. International Alert. Web posted November 5, 2007. The findings for this report are taken from the Fourth Assessment Review of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change. The report looks at the social and human consequences of climate change since many of the world's poorest countries face a double-headed problem of climate change and violent conflict. This report includes twelve recommendations for states and communities to handle climate change and conflict.

<http://www.international-alert.org/publications/getdata.php?doctype=Pdf&id=322&docs=980>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONAL SECURITY: AN AGENDA FOR ACTION.

Joshua W. Busby. Council Special Report, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). Web posted November 30, 2007. Climate change poses a threat to the security and prosperity of the U.S. and other countries. These threats include the effects of storms, droughts, and floods as well as the possibility of humanitarian disasters, political violence, and undermining weak governments. This paper offers "feasible and affordable policy options" to reduce the predictable effects of climate change. [Note: Contains copyrighted material.] <http://www.cfr.org/publication/14862>

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE: A BUSINESS APPROACH. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Frances G. Sussman and J. Randall Freed. April 2008. The study describes framework which can be used to identify a company's potential risks from climate change. It contends that, while not all businesses need to follow with action, all need to be aware of the possible threats of climate change. The screening, that can be done easily, using currently available information on climate trends and projections, can identify important risks and also possible opportunities for businesses. <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Business-Adaptation.pdf>

EXPERT OPINION ON THE ECONOMICS OF POLICY OPTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE.

U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2008. Elevated levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the resulting effects on the earth's climate could have significant environmental and economic impacts in the United States and internationally. Potential impacts include rising sea levels and a shift in the intensity and frequency of floods and storms. Proposed responses to climate change include adapting to the possible impacts by planning and improving protective infrastructure, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions directly through regulation or the promotion of low-emissions technologies. Full Text:

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08605.pdf>

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL'S CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM. [U.S. Government

Accountability Office]. Web posted December 2, 2008.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09151.pdf> [PDF format, 69 pages].

HOW OBAMA SHOULD CONFRONT CLIMATE CHANGE. [Brookings Institution, Managing Director, The Brookings Institution; and Bryan K. Mignone, Director of Research, Energy Security Initiative, December 2, 2008 – Web link:

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/1202_climate_change_antholis.aspx08

UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE CHANGE

<https://www.policyarchive.org/handle/10207/11782>

FINANCING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: CURRENT PICTURE AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=40781&em=261108&sub=clim>

GOLDMAN LECTURE IN ECONOMICS, WELLESLEY COLLEGE PREPARING FOR OUR COMMON FUTURE: POLICY CHOICES AND THE ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/99xx/doc9901/10-27-PresentationWellesley.pdf>

BUILDING A SECURE ENERGY FUTURE –

The next President will face two intertwined challenges that have long been viewed as distinct issues -- energy security and global climate change.

<http://www.brookings.edu/projects/opportunity08/Our-World.aspx#Energy>

RESPONDING TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLITICS: CORPORATE DISCLOSURE OF CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES

This paper examines how companies are responding to these pressures, in the context of requests for greater transparency about the risks climate change poses to their business and the strategies these companies have developed to address these risks

FULL TEXT: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=40531&em=ddmmyy&sub=corp>

REPORT: CHANGES IN THE EARTH'S CLIMATE COULD SPELL HIGHER COSTS FOR STATES

News release: "The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the Center for Integrative Environmental Research (CIER) at the University of Maryland have worked together to develop State Economic and Environmental Costs of Climate Change reports. Four additional state economic and environmental costs of Climate Change Reports are being released for [North Carolina](#), [Tennessee](#), [North Dakota](#) and [Pennsylvania](#). Each report summarize the

climatic changes affecting each states, the potential fiscal impact, and the affect of any future climate changes. The findings for [Colorado](#), [Georgia](#), [Illinois](#), [Kansas](#), [Michigan](#), [Nevada](#), [New Jersey](#) and [Ohio](#) were released during an Energy Conference at NCSL's Legislative Summit in New Orleans."

[State Economic and Environmental Costs of Climate Change report:](#)
<http://www.ncsl.org/print/environ/ClimatechangeOver.pdf>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISPLACEMENT

In response to growing climate change pressures on landscapes and livelihoods, people are moving and adapting. Evidence points towards climate and environmentally induced migration becoming one of the major policy challenges of this century. This review, made of 31 articles, analyses a range of climate and migration related issues which focus on case studies in Central Asia, Kenya, Kiribati, Ghana, Alaska and Bangladesh, among others.

FULL TEXT: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39919&em=161008&sub=clim>

CLIMATE CHANGE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: IMPACTS, VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION

Produced by: Global Environmental Change and Human Security International Project Office (2008)

In its most recent assessment, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reported that all of Africa is likely to warm during this century, with the drier subtropical regions warming more than the moist tropics. Annual rainfall is likely to decrease throughout most of the region, with the exception of eastern Africa, where annual rainfall is projected to increase. These changes in the physical environment are expected to have an adverse effect on agricultural production, including staple crops such as millet and maize. This report highlights five key themes that are important efforts aimed at addressing climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in eastern and southern Africa.

FULL TEXT: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39897&em=161008&sub=clim>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

An analysis of climate change issues in the Mediterranean region with an emphasis on Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries (SEMCs). SEMCs appear to be more vulnerable to climate change as they are more exposed to accelerated desertification, soil aridity and water scarcity, with economic structures that are more strongly dependent on natural resources. Technical and financial capacities are also too limited to help implement large-scale adaptation options.

FULL TEXT: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39654&em=161008&sub=clim>

SCIENCE TRACER BULLETS ONLINE FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/globalwarmingtb.html>

FINANCIAL TIMES: CLIMATE CHANGE SERIES looks at the politics of climate change. It includes stories related to the developed world and emerging economies, opinion pieces, and interactive features on climate change agreements and mapping carbon dioxide emissions. **Provides links to stories on the science aspects of global warming.** From the Web Site of the Financial Times. <http://www.ft.com/climatechangeseries>

TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED MULTI-TRACK CLIMATE FRAMEWORK. Daniel Bodansky and Elliot Diringer. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Web posted December 12, 2007.

Greenhouse gas targets in the Kyoto Protocol expire in 2012, and signers are questioning how to advance the international climate effort. A “bottom-up” proposal offered by governments, experts, and advocates envisions an international effort of nationally defined programs on a voluntary basis. Another approach is the “top-down” tactic where governments negotiate explicit and binding international commitments that shape and drive national policies.

FULL TEXT: <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Multi-Track-Report.pdf>

THE NORTH AMERICAN MOSAIC: AN OVERVIEW OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. [Commission for Environmental Cooperation].

June 2008. http://www.cec.org/files/PDF//Mosaic-2008_en.pdf [66 pages]. Includes a discussion of Climate Change and the impact it might have.

GLOBAL WARMING EFFECTS ON EXTREME WEATHER. HEARING BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND GLOBAL WARMING, July 10, 2008

<http://globalwarming.house.gov/pubs/?id=0048>

HEAVY RAINFALL AND INCREASED FLOODING RISK: GLOBAL WARMING'S WAKEUP CALL FOR THE CENTRAL UNITED STATES.

National Wildlife Federation, July 2008

http://www.nwf.org/nwfwebadmin/binaryVault/Flood_Report.pdf

EARTH'S WATER CYCLE AND CLIMATE CHANGE: READING LIST. SCIENCE REFERENCE SERVICES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, JULY 1, 2008

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/SciRefGuides/watercycle.html>

LEVELING THE CARBON PLAYING FIELD: INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION AND U.S. CLIMATE POLICY DESIGN.

By Trevor Houser et al., Peterson Institute for International Economics, May 2008 <http://bookstore.petersoninstitute.org/book-store/4204.html>

CLIMATE CHANGE: COSTS OF INACTION. HEARING BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND

COMMERCE http://energycommerce.house.gov/cmte_mtgs/110-eaq-hrg.062608.ClimateChange.shtml

WEATHER AND CLIMATE EXTREMES IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

News release: "The U.S. Climate Change Science Program and the Subcommittee on Global Change Research released a scientific assessment that provides the first comprehensive analysis of observed and projected changes in weather and climate extremes in North America and U.S. territories. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change previously evaluated extreme weather and climate events on a global basis in this same context. However, there has not been a specific assessment across North America prior to this report. Among the major findings reported in this assessment are that droughts, heavy downpours, excessive heat, and intense hurricanes are likely to become more commonplace as humans continue to increase the atmospheric concentrations of heat-trapping greenhouse gases."

http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2008/20080619_climatereport.html

U.S. CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE PROGRAM: WEATHER AND CLIMATE EXTREMES IN A CHANGING CLIMATE, June 19, 2008.

<http://www.climatescience.gov/Library/sap/sap3-3/final-report/default.htm>

CLIMATE CHANGE, FROM THE OPEN UNIVERSITY:

<<http://www.oercommons.org/courses/climate-change-1>>

Climate change is a key issue on today's social and political agenda. This unit and lesson plans and free courses explores the basic science that underpins climate change and global warming.

THE ETHICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: PAY NOW OR PAY MORE LATER? JUNE 2008 ISSUE OF SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

<http://www.sciam.com/article.cfm?id=the-ethics-of-climate-change>

CREDIBILITY CRUNCH: FOOD, POVERTY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE - AN AGENDA FOR RICH-COUNTRY LEADERS. [Oxfam International]. [PDF format, 38 pages]. June 2008.

http://www.oxfam.org/en/files/bp113_credibility_crunch_g8_%202008_080613.pdf/download

POLICY ISSUES AND THE U.S. POSITION:

EXPERT OPINION ON THE ECONOMICS OF POLICY OPTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted June 9, 2008.

Elevated levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the resulting effects on the earth's climate could have significant environmental and economic

impacts in the United States and internationally. Potential impacts include rising sea levels and a shift in the intensity and frequency of floods and storms. Proposed responses to climate change include adapting to the possible impacts by planning and improving protective infrastructure, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions directly through regulation or the promotion of low-emissions technologies. **FULL TEXT:**

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08605.pdf> [PDF format, 81 pages].

CONFRONTING CLIMATE CHANGE: A STRATEGY FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY. Independent task force report, Council on Foreign Relations, June 2008

http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Climate_ChangeTF.pdf

There is a summary and related material at

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/16362/>

IIP SITE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLEAN ENERGY:

<http://science.america.gov/science/environ/energyandclimate.html>

U.S. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. FACT SHEET,

U.S. Dept of State, November 26, 2007

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/nov/95662.htm>

U.S. GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. FACT SHEET, U.S. Dept of State, March 27, 2008

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2008/102745.htm>

CONFRONTING CLIMATE CHANGE: A STRATEGY FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY. [COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS]. June

2008. http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Climate_ChangeTF.pdf

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: AN OVERVIEW. HEARING BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, JUNE 19, 2008

http://energycommerce.house.gov/cmte_mtgs/110-eaq-hrg.061908.LegislativeProposals.shtml

ENERGY AND RELATED ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION. Hearing before the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, May 20, 2008

http://energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=e4189e08-a755-e064-6d2a-4acd9a890e

TOWARD AN ENVIRONMENTALLY EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL CLIMATE DEAL. Speech by U.S. Under Secretary of State Paula J. Dobriansky in London, June 17, 2008
<http://www.state.gov/g/rls/rm/106106.htm>

CLIMATE CHANGE: CURRENT ISSUES AND POLICY TOOLS.
 CRS report, updated June 3, 2008
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/106182.pdf>

THE FUTURE OF CLIMATE POLICY. A DAILY ANALYSIS
 by Toni Johnson.
 Council on Foreign Relations, December 3, 2007
http://www.cfr.org/publication/14909/future_of_climate_policy.html

CLIMATE CHANGE: EXPERT OPINION ON THE ECONOMICS OF POLICY OPTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE. GAO report, May 2008 (81 pages) <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08605.pdf>

CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION IN THE 110TH CONGRESS.
 CRS report, updated January 7, 2008
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/104296.pdf>

ADAPTATION PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: WHAT U.S. STATES AND LOCALITIES ARE DOING. Pew Center on Global Climate Change, November 2007, updated April 2008 (27 pages)
[http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/State Adapation Planning 04 23 08%20_2 .pdf](http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/State_Adapation_Planning_04_23_08%20_2_.pdf)

FACT SHEETS AND SPECIFIC STUDIES AND ANALYSES FROM A VARIETY OF PERSPECTIVES AND INSTITUTIONS:

CLIMATE CHANGE: MANAGING THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN MIGRATION Climate and environmentally induced migration may be one of the major policy challenges of this century. This review analyses a range of climate and migration related issues through a series of case studies.
<http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/environment/climate-change&em=081008&sub=wnew>

ANALYSES AND EFFECTS OF GLOBAL CHANGE ON HUMAN HEALTH AND WELFARE AND HUMAN SYSTEMS. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Janet L. Gamble et al. Web posted July 19, 2008.
 The report discusses the potential impacts of climate change on human health, human welfare, and communities. The factors include the elderly, the poor,

children, and people with chronic medical conditions. The report also identifies adaptation strategies to help respond to the challenges of a changing climate and identifies near- and long-term research goals for addressing data and knowledge gaps. **FULL TEXT:** <http://downloads.climate-science.gov/sap/sap4-6/sap4-6-final-all.pdf> [284 pages].

CLIMATE WRONGS AND HUMAN RIGHTS. PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE HEART OF CLIMATE-CHANGE POLICY (OXFAM)

This briefing proposes that human rights principles provide a guideline for dealing with climate change. *The document emphasizes that the human rights community must become more engaged in national and international climate-policy debates and human rights law and institutions must evolve much faster to rise to the unprecedented international challenge that climate change creates.*

Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39624&em=011008&sub=clim>

FINANCING THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE: SUGGESTIONS FOR A CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (CCF)

This paper examines the prospect of creating a Climate Change Fund (CCF) as an option for financing the global climate change response. It also looks at a breakdown of elements that would comprise the CCF.

The authors stress that the provision of financing to developing countries to implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is required of developed countries under the Convention, *but such financing has not yet been provided.*

Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39621&em=011008&sub=clim>

ADAPT OR DIE:

http://www.economist.com/world/international/displaystory.cfm?story_id=12208005

Environmentalists have long said the world should concentrate on preventing climate change, not adapting to it. That is changing.

CLIMATE POLITICS IN THE MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM. EMISSIONS TRADING AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY-MAKING 2008

Emissions trading has forged ahead as a climate policy instrument at several policy levels. The aim of the paper is to critically examine whether the rise in emissions trading policy instrument may be described as a 'success story' with the help of a number of theoretical hypotheses from the field of multi-level governance research. Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39414&em=170908&sub=clim>

ICTS, ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE EDGES. AN IISD COMMENTARY (2008)

This paper explores the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to enable people to adapt to the consequences of climate change, particularly in the most vulnerable regions of the world—areas that are geographically, economically or socially marginal, and therefore tend to lie at the edges of the world's mainstream concerns.

Using the Arctic as a case study, the author asserts that in addition to the harmful impacts of climate change, beneficial opportunities can also result, even in some of the most vulnerable regions of the world. As such, it is important to see how ICTs can help people living in these regions realise beneficial opportunities, as well as moderate harm. Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39357&em=170908&sub=clim>

GENDER PERSPECTIVES: INTEGRATING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Produced by: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (2008)

It is a well-known prediction that women in the developing world will suffer the most from the effects of climate change. What needs equal emphasis is the fact that women also represent an immense source of potential and power to combat the increased disaster risks that climate change will bring.

This publication seeks to highlight initiatives that have successfully used disaster risk reduction as a tool to adapt to climate change and reduce risk and vulnerabilities in various parts of the world.

The good practices selected show how disaster risk reduction can be integrated into climate change adaptation initiatives to reduce people's vulnerabilities to the impact of climate change and weather-related disasters, paying attention in particular to women's needs and priorities:

Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=39355&em=170908&sub=clim>

HOT OR NOT?: RECOGNIZING AND PREPARING FOR CLIMATE-INDUCED ILLNESS. [American Sociological Association. Web posted August 23, 2008. http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=sabrina_mccormick

CLIMATE RESILIENT CITIES: 2008 PRIMER. World Bank.

Web posted August 6, 2008. From the World Bank preface: "Climate change is a current reality when loss from flooding and hurricanes is too frequent occurrence in many countries in the East Asia Region, particularly in cities where people and assets are concentrated. Urban centers need to be prepared with specialized

tools to deal with climate change impacts and early warning systems. Moreover, given the potential devastation associated with future climate change-related disasters, it is vital to change the way people build and manage the cities, which account for 80 percent of greenhouse gas emissions today. The report is a tool for city governments in the East Asia Region to better understand how to plan for climate change impacts and impending natural disasters through sound urban planning to reduce vulnerabilities.”

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/Resources/climatecities_fullreport.pdf [176 pages].

Contains Copyrighted Materials

Leake, Jonathan **CAPTAINS' LOGS YIELD CLIMATE CLUES** (Sunday Times/London, August 3, 2008)

“Thousands of British Royal Navy logbooks that have survived from the 17th century onward are emerging as one of the world's best sources for long-term weather data. The discovery was made by a group of British academics and U.K. Meteorological Office scientists who are seeking new ways to plot historic changes in climate. *A preliminary study of 6,000 logbooks has produced results that raise questions about climate change and whether natural variations or people are responsible for short-term warming and cooling.* The ships' logs also shed light on extreme weather events like hurricanes.” Currently available online at

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article4449527.ece?print=yes&randnum=1217852177312>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND TOURISM’S WINNERS AND LOSERS: TRACES THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE WORLDWIDE TOURISM INDUSTRY: <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=10729>

UNDERGROUND CARBON DIOXIDE STORAGE: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS. Peter Folger. Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress. October 24, 2007.

“This report answers frequently asked questions about geologic storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂).” Geologic storage is one step in the process of carbon capture and storage (CCS). Presently, the most promising reservoirs for storing CO₂ are oil and gas fields, deep saline reservoirs, and “unmineable coal seams”; however, long-term (hundreds to thousands of years) underground storage of CO₂ is not thoroughly understood.

Full Text:

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34218_20071024.pdf [pdf format, 13 pages]

REGIONAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: FOUR CASE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES. Kristie L. Ebi, Gerald A. Meehl, Dominique Bachelet, Robert R. Twilley, and Donald F. Boesch. Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Web posted December 4, 2007.

This report provides information about climate change and its impact on different regions of the U.S. The report is based on the following four studies:

- The Heat Is On: Climate Change and Heatwaves in the Midwest;
- The Importance of Climate Change for Future Wildfire Scenarios in the Western United States;
- Gulf Coast Wetland Sustainability in a Changing Climate; and
- Ramification of Climate Change for Chesapeake Bay Hypoxia.

The study looks at the differences in climate, topography, land use, and infrastructure in these regions.

FULL TEXT: <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Regional-Impacts-FullReport.pdf> [pdf format, 80 pages]

REDUCING U.S. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: HOW MUCH AT WHAT COST? Jon Creyts, Anton Derkach, Scott Nyquist, Ken Ostrowski, and Jack Stephenson. U.S. Greenhouse Gas Abatement Mapping Initiative, Executive Report, McKinsey & Company and the Conference Board. Web posted November 29, 2007.

Scientists, policy makers, and business leaders agree that action needs to be taken to address rising greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This report presents a research team's detailed, fact-based estimation of costs and options to reduce or prevent GHG emissions in the U.S. The team determined that the U.S. could reduce greenhouse emissions by "3.0 to 4.5 gigatons of CO₂e using tested approaches and high-potential emerging technologies." The authors believe that this effort would stimulate economic forces and create business opportunities thus reducing the overall cost.

Full Text:

http://www.mckinsey.com/clientervice/ccsi/pdf/US_ghg_final_report.pdf [pdf format, 107 pages]

UP IN SMOKE? ASIA AND THE PACIFIC – THE THREAT FROM CLIMATE CHANGE TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT. Oxfam International. Web posted November 19, 2007.

Climate change will largely be played out in Asia, which has over 60% of the world's population. Climate change threatens security and the productivity of food systems. It will also cause the disruption of regional water supplies. This report looks at the steps that are being taken by the governments, civil societies, and people to "reduce the causes of climate change and to overcome its effects."

Full Text:

http://www.oxfam.org/en/files/up_in_smoke_asia_nov07.pdf/download [pdf format, 96 pages]

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW—WWF SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC): FOURTH ASSESSMENT REPORT CLIMATE CHANGE 2007: WORKING GROUP I: THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE BASIS. John H. Matthews. WWF EpiCenter for Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building, World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Web posted November 12, 2007.

This report represents a compilation of selected facts from the technical reports of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). **FULL TEXT:**

http://www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/should_know_summary.pdf

SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS OF THE SYNTHESIS REPORT OF THE IPCC FOURTH ASSESSMENT REPORT. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), United Nations. This report provides an integrated view of climate change and is the final part of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. The report states that "global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global average sea level" clearly show that warming of "the climate system is unequivocal."

http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/syr/ar4_syr_spm.pdf [pdf format, 23 pages]

THE U.S. ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE COSTS OF INACTION: A REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT. Matthias Ruth and Roy F. Weston. Center for Integrative Environmental Research (CIER), University of Maryland. Web posted October 16, 2007.

Policies aimed at curbing greenhouse gases are misunderstood by many including Congress, often resulting in inaction. This inaction is frequently motivated by the perceived high cost of reducing greenhouse emissions while the cost of not taking action is often ignored or not calculated.

This report reviews economic studies and predicts the cost impacts of climate change. The findings are arranged by region and key sectors likely to be effected by climate change are identified.

<http://www.cier.umd.edu/documents/US%20Economic%20Impacts%20of%20Climate%20Change%20and%20the%20Costs%20of%20Inaction.pdf>

HOW TO AVOID DANGEROUS CLIMATE CHANGE: A TARGET FOR U.S. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS. Amy L. Luers, Michael D. Mastrandrea, Katharine Hayhoe, and Peter C. Frumhoff. Union of Concerned Scientists. September 2007.

Scientific evidence indicates that an increase in the global average temperature of 2°C or 3°C (degrees Celsius) will pose severe risks to natural systems and

human health. The EU is committed to limiting global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. The U.S. has agreed to work with more than 180 nations to stabilize greenhouse gases at a level to prevent “human-caused interference.” The 110th Congress is considering several bills that would set a target for global warming emissions. This report analyzes these bills.

http://www.ucsusa.org/assets/documents/global_warming/emissions-target-report.pdf [pdf format, 34 pages]

CLIMATE CHANGE, HUMAN HEALTH, AND THE POST-CAUTIONARY

PRINCIPLE. Lisa Heinzerling. Research Paper, O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law Scholarship, Georgetown University. September 2007.

The heat wave of 2003 caused at least 20,000 deaths in Europe. “The European heat wave is a dramatic illustration of the two central factual premises of this Article: climate change harms human health. . .” and the “effects of climate change on human health and the undeniable fact that climate change is upon us have several implications for public policy.” Most importantly, it creates “a moral imperative for action. . .”

<http://lsr.nellco.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=georgetown/ois>

UNCERTAINTY IN CLIMATE MODEL PROJECTIONS OF ARCTIC SEA ICE DECLINE: AN EVALUATION RELEVANT TO POLAR BEARS.

Eric DeWeaver. U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior. Web posted September 7, 2007. This report describes the uncertainties in climate model simulations of Arctic sea ice. It proposes a selection criterion for models for polar bear habitat loss projections. Of the 10 models that satisfied the criteria, all lost at least 30% of the September ice; 4 lost over 80% percent; and by the end of the 21st century, 7 are practically ice free.

http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/special/polar_bears/docs/USGS_PolarBear_DeWeaver_GCM-Uncertainty.pdf

THE PERCEPTION OF AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA.

David Maddison. Development Research Group, Sustainable Rural and Urban Development Team, Policy Research Working Paper, World Bank. Web posted August 6, 2007.

Using a large-scale survey of agriculturalists in 11 African countries, this paper tries to determine farmers’ abilities to detect climate change and to adapt to any change that has occurred. The findings show that a significant number of farmers have already witnessed an increase in temperatures and a decrease in precipitation. Additionally, farmers living in different locations adapted to these changes even though they may have encountered institutional obstacles. It was also observed that educated farmers were more likely to implement at least one adaptation.

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2007/08/06/000158349_20070806150940/Rendered/PDF/wps4308.pdf [pdf format, 53 pages]

GEO: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK OVERVIEW. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations. Web posted May 24, 2007. This is the fourth annual GEO Year Book on the changing environment. It is produced by the UNEP and environmental experts. This year's volume includes a global and regional overview, and "linkages among ecosystem health, human well-being, and economic development." It also examines new thinking on ecosystems and the threat of their degradation. The report includes recent research findings and policy decisions that affect responses to global change.

Full Text:

Overview:

http://www.unep.org/geo/yearbook/yb2007/PDF/5_Overview72dpi.pdf [pdf format, 42 pages]

Individual Chapters:

<http://www.unep.org/geo/yearbook/yb2007/>

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE? AN EXAMINATION OF THREE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS OF CALIFORNIA CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY. Robert Stavins, Judson Jaffe, and Todd Schatzki. Faculty Research Working Paper Series, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Web posted March 20, 2007. California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 limits greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2020 to their 1990 level. Three studies were released in 2006 that indicated California could meet its 2020 target with "no net economic cost." The authors reviewed these studies and found that "although opportunities may exist for some no-cost emission reductions, these California studies substantially underestimate the cost of meeting California's 2020 target."

Full Text: [http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP07-016/\\$File/rwp_07_016_stavins.pdf](http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP07-016/$File/rwp_07_016_stavins.pdf)

CONFRONTING CLIMATE CHANGE: AVOIDING THE UNMANAGEABLE AND MANAGING THE UNAVOIDABLE. Rosina Bierbaum, John P. Holdren, Michael MacCracken, Richard H. Moss, and Peter H. Raven. UN Foundation-SIGMA XI The Scientific Research Society. Web posted February 28, 2007.

"Global climate change, driven largely by the combustion of fossil fuels and by deforestation, is a growing threat to human well-being in developing and industrialized nations alike. . .The challenge now is to keep climate change from becoming a catastrophe." This report is from the 15th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and is based on the Scientific Expert Group Report on Climate Change and Sustainable Development. This report focuses on what needs to be done immediately and how to avoid a climatic catastrophe. The

authors concentrated on two areas: mitigation measures such as reduction of greenhouse gases and adaptation measures such as building dikes and adjusting agricultural practices.

http://www.unfoundation.org/files/pdf/2007/SEG_Report.pdf

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND WILDLIFE. Pervaze A. Sheikh, M. Lynne Corn, Jane A. Leggett, and Peter Folger. Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress. This report provides an overview of recent studies that suggest climate changes could have widespread effects on wildlife. “These effects may include extinctions, changes in species’ ranges, mismatches in their phenologies (timing of pollination, flowering, etc.) and population declines.” Some researchers suggest that evolution and migration will enable species to adapt to climate change, while others believe that adaptation will be minimal due to limited habitat and rapid change.

<http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/crs/RS22597.pdf> [6 pages]

CLIMATE CHANGE 2007: THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE BASIS: SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Web posted February 2, 2007.

This report describes the human and natural drivers of climate change. The conclusion drawn from the report is:

“Global atmosphere concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have increased markedly as a result of human activities since 1750 and now far exceed pre-industrial values determined from ice cores spanning many thousands of years (see Figure SPM-1). The global increases in carbon dioxide concentration are due primarily to fossil fuel use and land-use change, while those of methane and nitrous oxide are primarily due to agriculture **Full Text:** http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/docs/WG1AR4_SPM_PlenaryApproved.pdf [pdf format, 21 pages]

GETTING AHEAD OF THE CURVE: CORPORATE STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE Andrew J. Hoffman.

Pew Center on Global Climate Change. This report lays out a step-by-step approach for companies to reshape their business strategies in order to succeed in a future marketplace where greenhouse gases are regulated and carbon-efficient production is in demand. Many of the companies highlighted in the report are shifting their focus from managing the financial risks of climate change to exploiting new business opportunities for energy efficient and low-carbon products and services.

<http://www.pewclimate.org/document.cfm?documentID=639> [150 pages]

ETHANOLS AND OTHER BIOFUELS: A SOLUTION WORSE THAN THE PROBLEM?

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/EnergyandEnvironment/wm1912.cfm>

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE: A BUSINESS APPROACH.

Pew Center on Global Climate Change, April 2008 (40 pages)

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Business-Adaptation.pdf>

There is a summary and related materials at

<http://www.pewclimate.org/business-adaptation>

MIGRATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM), 2008 (64 pages)

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2008/migration_climate.pdf

PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF ADAPTION OPTIONS OF CLIMATE-SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCES (SAP 4.4). EPA, June 2008 (910 pages)

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=180143>

THE COASTLINE AT RISK: 2008 UPDATE TO THE ESTIMATED INSURED VALUE OF U.S. COASTAL PROPERTIES.

AIR Worldwide Corporation, June 11, 2008 (5 pages) http://www.air-worldwide.com/public/images/pdf/AIR2008_Coastline_at_Risk.pdf

THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INSURANCE

REGULATION. Draft report by National Association of Insurance Commissioners, May 28, 2008 (19 pages)

http://www.naic.org/documents/committees_ex_climate_impacts.pdf

There is a news release, June 2, 2008, at

http://www.naic.org/Releases/2008_docs/climate_study.htm

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MARINE AND COASTAL SYSTEMS .

Hearing before a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, May 27, 2008 (marine and coastal ecosystems of Washington State)

http://commerce.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=5918bc0d-9f5a-4959-a776-78aa4b769140

CLIMATE CHANGE: A CHALLENGE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH. HEARING BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND PENSIONS, April 10, 2008

http://help.senate.gov/Hearings/2008_04_10/2008_04_10.html

Cossa, Paul F. **UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS OF THE COST OF CLIMATE**

POLICIES. 2004 Master's Thesis, MIT.[Massachusetts Institute of Technology]

<http://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/1721.1/30074/1/55636321.pdf>

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE, LAND RESOURCES, WATER RESOURCES, AND BIODIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES. 2008 Study. <http://www.climatescience.gov/Library/sap/sap4-3/final-report/default.htm>

FINAL REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY GROUP, April 2008 <http://www.mnclimatechange.us/MCCAG.cfm>

ARCTIC, ANTARCTIC: POLES APART IN CLIMATE RESPONSE. NOAA, May 2, 2008 (contrasts in the response to global warming are noted) http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2008/20080502_arctic.html

RANKING PORT CITIES WITH HIGH EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE EXTREMES. [OECD ENVIRONMENT WORKING PAPERS]. April 2008 <http://oberon.sourceoecd.org/vl=1705792/cl=11/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/wppdf?file=5kzssqshj742.pdf>

CLIMATE CHANGE VIDEO AND TEACHING RESOURCES AND LESSON PLANS <http://www.oercommons.org/courses/climate-change>

CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENTS: Companion website to a 2008 PBS Frontline documentary that looks at the factors behind "the [failure of the] executive branch of the U.S. government ... to join in climate change agreements adopted by much of the rest of the world." Features investigative reports, a timeline of scientific and political developments concerning global warming, interviews, readings and links, a teacher's guide, and more. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/hotpolitics/>

MAKING SENSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE: NATURAL DISASTERS AND DISPLACEMENT: BROOKINGS INSTITUTION DECEMBER 2007: <http://www.ciaonet.org/wps/bi10578/index.html>

CLIMATE CHANGE: SCIENCE UPDATE 2007. CRS report, <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/96433.pdf>

CLIMATE OF 2007 IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

2007 a Top Ten Warm Year for U.S. and Globe - "The year 2007 is on pace to become one of the 10 warmest years for the contiguous U.S., since national records began in 1895, according to preliminary data from NOAA's National Climatic Data Center in Asheville, N.C. The year was marked by exceptional drought in the U.S. Southeast and the West, which helped fuel another extremely active wildfire season. The year also brought outbreaks of cold air, and killer heat waves and floods. Meanwhile, the global surface temperature for 2007 is

expected to be fifth warmest since records began in 1880. Preliminary data will be updated in early January to reflect the final three weeks of December and is not considered final until a full analysis is complete next spring." **Contents of**

this Report:

- [Major Highlights](#)
- [Global Analysis](#)
- [ENSO Conditions](#)
- [U.S. and Global Significant Events](#)
- [U.S. Summary](#)
- [United States Drought](#)
- Related [postings on climate change](#)

CLIMATE WITNESS COMMUNITY TOOLKIT

The South Pacific region is among the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. With an almost complete reliance on natural resources for subsistence living and economic development, the changes occurring in sea levels, weather and rainfall patterns will have an enormous impact on local communities. This toolkit was developed to help local communities in the Pacific region identify and participate in appropriate adaptation measures. It seeks to provide facilitators with a clear sense of process in the collection of information specific to the impacts of climate change and in developing appropriate community responses.

The toolkit is comprised of a series of participatory activities which are broken down into segments. These should to be carried out over a two-day period and include data collection, analysis and the production of a community action plan. Clear guidelines are provided covering activities to enable the community participants to determine seasonal trends, community history and the presence of animals and plants in the community surroundings. In addition, guidance is given on how participants can select appropriate actions to address the impact of climate change on their local community.

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=36056>

THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL PEOPLES: 2008 DOCUMENT:

<http://www.eldis.org/go/home&id=36325&type=Document>

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2007/2008: FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

Released biennially by the United Nations Development Program, the Human Development Report offers informed commentary and analysis of issues that affect humans across the world. Released at the end of November 2007, this edition of the Human Development Report takes on the development impact of climate change "that could bring unprecedented reversals in poverty reduction, nutrition, health and education." The 399-page report offers a portrait of the

challenges presented by widespread climate changes by looking at growth in certain parts of the world, growing carbon footprints, and how developing and developed nations might mitigate some of these changes.

http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/hdr_20072008_en_complete.pdf

CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION:

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,druck-547763,00.html>

The Middle East's famous Fertile Crescent was the birthplace of agriculture, the first settlements and civilization. But a new study shows that climate change will dry up the area's rivers and destroy its agriculture -- with devastating effects for the region.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE. BLUEPRINT BY AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, March 2008.

<http://www.nphw.org/nphw08/NPHW%202008%20Blueprint.pdf> There is a news release (March 31, 2008) at

<http://www.apha.org/about/news/pressreleases/2008/nphwblueprint.htm>

WHAT TO DO ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?.

By Indur M. Goklany. *Cato Institute*, February 5, 2008

(28 pages) <http://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa-609.pdf>

There is a *summary* at http://www.cato.org/pub_display.php?pub_id=9125

CLOCK RUNNING OUT ON IRREVERSIBLE CLIMATE CHANGE – PART I

(YALE GLOBAL ONLINE) Conventional fossil-fuel supplies are limited, even if we tear up the Earth to extract every last drop of oil and shard of coal. Tearing up the Earth to get at those last drops is as insane as the smoker who trudged 4 miles through a raging storm to buy a pack of Camel cigarettes to feed his nicotine addiction. <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=10657>

CLOCK RUNNING OUT ON IRREVERSIBLE CLIMATE CHANGE – PART II

(YALE GLOBAL ONLINE) The clear and present danger is that the Copenhagen process will deliver a compromise between nations that will fall far short of this ambition <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=10665>

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY –

A consensus continues to grow among world leaders that climate change poses a threat to the global economy...however, many lawmakers [in the U.S.] say climate-change policy also holds economic opportunities, including creating jobs and employing new green technologies.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/16009/economic_challenges_for_climate_change_policy.html?breadcrumb=%2F

CLIMATE CHANGE WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

[Report Summary](#): "Potentially, the greatest impact of climate change on North America's transportation system will be flooding of coastal roads, railways, transit systems, and runways because of a global rise in sea level coupled with storm surge and exacerbated in some locations by land subsidence. The vulnerability of transportation infrastructure to climate change, however, will extend well beyond coastal areas. Therefore, federal, state, and local governments, in collaboration with owners and operators of infrastructure such as ports and airports and private railroad and pipeline companies, should inventory critical transportation infrastructure to identify whether, when, and where projected climate changes in particular regions might be consequential."

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON U.S. TRANSPORTATION: SPECIAL REPORT 290, Committee on Climate Change and U.S. Transportation, National Research Council, Forthcoming, 2008 [Free PDF Access for Personal Use Only, 235 pages] http://cart.nap.edu/cart/deliver.cgi?&record_id=12179

IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOR URBAN WATER UTILITIES.

Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, December 2007 (20 pages) This report looks at the potential impact of climate change on supply of drinking water to urban areas. http://www.amwa.net/galleries/climate-change/AMWA_Climate_Change_Paper_12.13.07.pdf

There is a news release at http://www.amwa.net/cs/news_releases/december13

CLIMATE CHANGE: COMPETITIVENESS CONCERNS AND PROSPECTS FOR ENGAGING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Peterson Institute for International Economics.

<http://www.petersoninstitute.org/publications/papers/hufbauer0308.pdf>

EARTH POLICY INSTITUTE: ICE MELT ACCELERATES AROUND THE WORLD

[Ice Melt Accelerates Around the World](#), Frances C. Moore: "With atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations at new record highs and global average temperature now some 0.8 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, the frozen regions of the earth are showing us just how rapidly climate change can take effect. Recent years have seen ice melt accelerate and spread to new, previously unaffected regions. In many areas, the pace of melting has surprised even the scientists studying it most closely, providing a strong early indication that the consequences of climate change could come faster and be more severe than previously believed." Additional Data:

- [Selected Examples of Ice Melt Around the World](#) (table and map)
- [Average September Arctic Ocean Sea Ice Extent](#) (figure)
- [Average Global Temperature, 1880-2007](#) (figure and table)
- [Atmospheric Concentration of Carbon Dioxide, 1000-2007](#) (figure)

□ Related [postings on climate change](#)

BREATHING EARTH [MACROMEDIA FLASH PLAYER]

<http://www.breathingearth.net/>

Visual simulation and representation programs and applications have been popping up online in greater numbers, and **this recent find is one that will pique the interest of scientists, policy makers, and others who are concerned about carbon dioxide emission rates across the Earth.** The Breathing Earth site was created by David Bleja, and he draws on a number of resources (such as the World Factbook and the United Nations) for the data that is utilized to create this site. Visitors can scroll over different countries to learn about their population, their emissions, and their birth and death rate. This interactive map and educational resource also contains a legend in the right-hand corner which explains the various symbols in use here.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMANS AND NATURE. WWF (World Wildlife Fund), web-posted November 28, 2007

http://assets.panda.org/downloads/inodesian_climate_change_impacts_report_14nov07.pdf

REFLECTIONS ON THE SCIENCE AND POLICY OF ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE. Address by John Marburger, Director, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, December 10, 2007

<http://www.ostp.gov/html/jhm%20AGU%2012-10-07%20refs.pdf>

CLIMATE CHANGE: IMPORTANT ISSUES UNDERLYING NEGOTIATIONS AT THE BALI CONFERENCE OF PARTIES. CRS report, November 26, 2007

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/96431.pdf>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONAL SECURITY: AN AGENDA FOR ACTION. A report by Joshua W. Busby. Council on Foreign Relations, November 2007

http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/ClimateChange_CSR32.pdf

There is a **news release** at

http://www.cfr.org/publication/14917/council_report_argues_for_new_policies_to_protect_national_security_interests_from_consequences_of_climate_change.html

AGE OF CONSEQUENCES: THE FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. Kurt M.

Campbell, Jay Gullledge, J. R. McNeill . . . [et al]. Center for a New American Security and Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)]. November 2007.

"This report examines the risks of climate change to global peace and stability. The authors develop three possible scenarios and analyze their respective security implications, which at a minimum include increased disease proliferation and tensions caused by large-scale migration, and conflict sparked by resource scarcity, particularly in Africa. The report considers what can be learned from the experience of early civilizations confronted with natural disasters and asks what the three largest emitters of greenhouse gases – the US, the EU and China – can do to reduce and manage future risks."

Full Text:

http://www.cnas.org/attachments/contentmanagers/1278/CSIS-CNAS_AgeofConsequences_October07.pdf [pdf format, 124 pages]

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS.

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, May 2008 (454 pages)

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB862.pdf>

This volume is based on the proceedings of a conference held in March 2007; there is a summary at

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=862>

A CLIMATE OF CONFLICT: THE LINKS BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE, PEACE AND WAR. [International Alert].

[http://www.international-](http://www.international-alert.org/publications/getdata.php?doctype=Pdf&id=322&docs=980)

[alert.org/publications/getdata.php?doctype=Pdf&id=322&docs=980](http://www.international-alert.org/publications/getdata.php?doctype=Pdf&id=322&docs=980)

[pdf format, 48 pages] The findings for this report are taken from the Fourth Assessment Review of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change.

The report looks at the social and human consequences of climate change since many of the world's poorest countries face a double-headed problem of climate change and violent conflict. This report includes twelve recommendations for states and communities to handle climate change and conflict.

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, WAR, AND POPULATION

DECLINE IN RECENT HUMAN HISTORY. By David D. Zhang et al. PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

of the United States of America, December 4, 2007

<http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/104/49/19214>

A CHANGING CLIMATE: THE ROAD AHEAD FOR THE UNITED STATES -

Global warming, after many years as an also-ran, has arrived at center stage, not only as an environmental issue but also increasingly as a major concern of economics and national security

WATER: CAUSE FOR COOPERATION OR CONFLICT?

Article by Professor Irna Van Der Molen in the journal SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS: Online at:

http://www.scienceandworldaffairs.org/PDFs/VanDerMolenHildering_Vol1.pdf

WATER ISSUES IN THE MIDDLE EAST:

Still, Douglas R. "**WATER SCARCITY AS A CAUSE OF CONFLICT IN THE NILE, EUPHRATES, AND JORDAN RIVER BASINS.** "

Newport, RI, *Naval War College*, 2006. (Concerns the topic of Climate Change and Water Supply)

Full text available online at: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA463714>

WATER AND CLIMATE CHANGE: (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MIDDLE EAST STUDIES DEPARTMENT)

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/mideast/cuvlm/water.html>

NATIONAL WATER PROGRAM STRATEGY: RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE. EPA, March 2008

<http://www.epa.gov/water/climatechange/>

GLOBAL WARMING: WHO WINS AND WHO LOSES? An article from the ATLANTIC MONTHLY by Gregg Easterbrook.:

<http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200704/global-warming>

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE UNDER THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION.

Report of the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, December 2007 (38 pages) <http://oversight.house.gov/documents/20071210101633.pdf>

OVER 400 PROMINENT SCIENTISTS DISPUTED MAN-MADE GLOBAL WARMING CLAIMS IN 2007

Report of the ranking minority member, U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, December 20, 2007.

<http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Minority.SenateReport#report>

There is news release at

http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Minority.Blogs&ContentRecord_id=f80a6386-802a-23ad-40c8-3c63dc2d02cb

and the report, including an introduction, is at

<http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Minority.SenateReport>

DEFORESTATION AND GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS. BACKGROUNDER

Council on Foreign Relations, November 30, 2007

http://www.cfr.org/publication/14919/deforestation_and_greenhousegas_emissions.ht

INTERNATIONAL DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE: A HEARING BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS (APRIL 22, 2008) <http://foreign.senate.gov/hearings/2008/hrg080422a.html>

NOBEL LECTURE BY AL GORE JR IN OSLO, December 10, 2007

http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2007/gore-lecture_en.html
 The Nobel Lecture given by The Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 2007, Al Gore (Oslo, December 10, 2007)

"...In the last few months, it has been harder and harder to misinterpret the signs that our world is spinning out of kilter. Major cities in North and South America, Asia and Australia are nearly out of water due to massive droughts and melting glaciers. Desperate farmers are losing their livelihoods. Peoples in the frozen Arctic and on low-lying Pacific islands are planning evacuations of places they have long called home. Unprecedented wildfires have forced a half million people from their homes in one country and caused a national emergency that almost brought down the government in another. Climate refugees have migrated into areas already inhabited by people with different cultures, religions, and traditions, increasing the potential for conflict. Stronger storms in the Pacific and Atlantic have threatened whole cities. Millions have been displaced by massive flooding in South Asia, Mexico, and 18 countries in Africa. As temperature extremes have increased, tens of thousands have lost their lives. We are recklessly burning and clearing our forests and driving more and more species into extinction. The very web of life on which we depend is being ripped and frayed...."

BACKGROUND TO BALI: CLIMATE CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS

We bring together some of the key papers published in the run up to this year's big UN climate change conference in Bali. **The papers highlight some of the major challenges posed by climate change, and explore various options for adaptation and mitigation.** Issues discussed include how developing countries can be engaged in emissions reductions commitments, **which countries will be most affected by climate change and how climate change and development policies can be more effectively integrated.**

<http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/environment/climate-change/bali-conference-challenges-and-options>

WSJ free article: [Developing Nations' Role On Climate Issues Grows - Next Accord Will Lean On China, Others To Reduce Emissions](#)

Related [postings on climate change](#)

ESSENTIAL TOOLS FOR NEGOTIATING ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Increasingly, the work in the international environmental field is focused on implementation. This UNFCCC handbook provides a practical introduction to negotiating or working on Multilateral Environmental Agreements, providing guidance for negotiating practical issues and technical rules. <http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/manuals-and-toolkits&id=34519&type=Document>

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

(UNFCCC) The United Nations maintains this website "to support arrangements for meetings organized under the [Climate Change] Convention, [and] to transmit official documents and reports. ... Features background about climate change science and what can be done, discussion of methodologies and tools to evaluate global warming impacts, reports and data (such as greenhouse gas emissions data) and related material. <http://unfccc.int/>

POLITICS POSING AS SCIENCE: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE IPCC'S LATEST CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT.

AEI, December 3, 2007

http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.27185,filter.all/pub_detail.asp

TAKING RESPONSIBILITY: WHY THE UNITED STATES MUST LEAD THE WORLD IN REDUCING GLOBAL WARMING POLLUTION.

National Environmental Trust, December 6, 2007 (99 pages)

http://net.org/reports/taking_responsibility_report.pdf

There is a news release at

<http://www.net.org/proactive/newsroom/release.vtml?id=29273>

IPCC, 2007: Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/ar4-wg1.htm>

IPCC, 2007: Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/ar4-wg2.htm>

IPCC, 2007: Climate Change 2007: Mitigation of Climate Change.

Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/ar4-wg3.htm>

Jenkins, Philip **BURNING AT THE STAKE: HOW GLOBAL WARMING WILL INCREASE RELIGIOUS STRIFE** (*New Republic*, vol. 237, no. 11, December 10, 2007, pp. 14-15) "By mid-century, water shortages could force countries already suffering from generations of ethnic and religious conflict to explode," warns Jenkins, author of *GOD'S CONTINENT: CHRISTIANITY, ISLAM AND EUROPE'S RELIGIOUS CRISIS*. This prediction of religious strife induced by climate change has precedent, Jenkins says. The "Little Ice Age" of the 14th century and the famines that resulted exacerbated bigotry and increased the violence against religious minorities in Europe, Jews especially. In today's world, he writes, "The resource-driven genocide in Darfur, for example, although it involves competing Muslim communities and not Muslim-Christian warfare, is a foretaste of conflicts that could soon be sweeping the whole area, as nations implode in sectarian violence, pulling neighboring countries down with them." According to Jenkins, the greater globalization of Christianity, while heightening some religious tensions in resource-poor countries, could also help prevent some of the worst abuses. He notes that the National Association of Evangelicals, an umbrella organization whose affiliate groups claim 30 million members, has recognized global climate change as a clear and present danger

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