

AdaptNet for 26 May 2015

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Place, Scale and Climate Change: From Local to Global

The study addresses the following questions: (1) to what extent do individuals feel attached to places at multiple scales, from the neighbourhood to the whole Earth? (2) in what ways do multiple place attachments relate to climate change beliefs, specifically perceived causes, legitimizing myths and perceived economic impacts of climate action? and (3) how do individuals' personal characteristics relate to their place attachments at different spatial scales?

My Country or My Planet? Exploring the Influence of Multiple Place Attachments and Ideological Beliefs upon Climate Change Attitudes and Opinions, Patrick Devine-Wright, Jennifer Price and Zoe Leviston, Global Environmental Change, vol. 30, pp. 68–79, 2015 [590 KB, PDF]

Urban Areas - Changes in Observed Climate Extremes

The paper analyzes observed changes in climate extremes in global urban areas during the last four decades (1973–2012) using daily data from selected Global Summary of the Day (GSOD) stations. It hypothesizes that globally, observed climate changes in urban areas, notwithstanding major land use/cover change over the last 40 years, are dominantly due to large scale changes, rather than local land cover.

<u>Urban Areas - Changes in Observed Climate Extremes</u>, Open Access, Vimal Mishra, Auroop R Ganguly, Bart Nijssen and Dennis P Lettenmaier, Environmental Research Letters, vol. 10, no. 2, January 29, 2015 [2.98 MB, PDF]

Transforming the Urban Design-Ecology Nexus - A Model

The paper summarizes the relationship amongst design, infrastructure, and urban development, emphasizing the importance of joining the three to achieve urban climate resilience and enhance sustainability. It discusses how urban ecology can move from 'ecology of cities' to 'ecology for cities' based on a knowledge-to-action agenda. The paper details out the transformational urban designecology model and demonstrates the efficacy of this model with several case studies.

An Ecology for Cities: A Transformational Nexus of Design and Ecology to Advance Climate Change Resilience and Urban Sustainability, Daniel L. Childers et al., Sustainability, vol. 7, 3774-3791, 2015

GIS for Urban Water Management - Vietnam

This paper provides a summary of an application of GIS for urban water systems in Can Tho city, Vietnam. The project created a GIS database, and visuals in the form of a Map Book and a WebGIS. The tools generated significant interests from local departments/agencies, as they provided them with a better understanding on key issues, a useful reference for planning and development decisions, and an effective platform for collaboration between agencies in managing the city urban water systems and environment.

Application of GIS to Support Urban Water Management in Adapting to a Changing Climate: A Case Study in Can Tho City, Vietnam, Nguyen Hieu Trung et al., 2014 International Symposium on Geoinformatics for Spatial Infrastructure Development in Earth and Allied Sciences, 2015 [706 KB, PDF]

Women's Leadership in Risk-Resilient Development

The paper highlights women's capabilities to take leading roles in building disaster resilience. It features women as drivers of change in different socio-economic contexts, and under various gender conditions. The paper reflects the way gender issues are understood in disaster risk reduction across the globe, and offers unique perspectives of and approaches to the subject.

Women's Leadership in Risk-Resilient Development: Good Practices and Lessons Learned, Alain Valency Rakotondrandria (editor), Australia-UNISDR Partnership Framework for DRR in Asia-Pacific, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction-UNISDR, 2015 [1.95 MB, PDF]2015

International Conference on Building Resilience - Australia

5th International Conference on Building Resilience will take place in Newcastle, Australia from 15th-17th July 2015. It aims to explore the concept of resilience as a useful framework of analysis for how society can cope with the threat of hazards, helping to understand the attributes that enable physical, socio-cultural, politico-economic and natural systems to adapt, by resistance or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning.

<u>5th International Conference on Building Resilience</u>, The School of Architecture and Built Environment, University of Newcastle, Australia, July 15-17, 2015

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