

# AdaptNet for 6 February 2007

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- 1. Stronger Evidence for Climate Change
- 2. Climate's Long-term Impacts on Metro Boston
- 3. Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change and Development
- 4. Mainstreaming Approach Mozambique, Vietnam and Tanzania
- 5. Climate Change to Hurt Australian Wineries
- 6. Canada's Vulnerable Cities-Strategies for Adaptation

### 1. Stronger Evidence for Climate Change

The report reviews key developments in climate change science before the release of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report in 2007. It focuses mainly on the new evidence of anthropogenic climate change, the severity of climate change in the future and on the biophysical aspects of climate change science.

Stronger Evidence but New Challenges: Climate Change Science 2001-2005, Will Steffen, Department of Environment and Heritage, Australian Greenhouse Office, March 2006 [PDF]

### 2. Climate's Long-term Impacts on Metro Boston

The study explores climate's long term impacts on Metro Boston, focusing on the vulnerabilities and dynamics of urban infrastructures for energy, communication, transportation, water run-off and water quality, as well as the interrelatedness of these systems, and implications for public health.

Modeling Infrastructure Vulnerabilities and Adaptation to Climate Change in Urban Systems: Methodology and Application to Metropolitan Boston, Matthias Ruth, School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland, USA, August 2003 [PDF]

#### 3. Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change and Development

The paper reviews theoretical and policy linkages among disaster risk reduction, climate change and development communities of practice. Policies addressing each of these independently appear redundant or conflicting. The paper finds that action on one part affects capacity for action in others and this information can be shared to ensure a move towards integrated and more sustainable development.

<u>Disaster Risk, Climate Change and International Development: Scope for, and Challenges to, Integration</u>, Lisa Schipper and Mark Pelling, Disasters, Volume 30, No. 1, Overseas Development Institute, Blackwell Publishing, 2006 [PDF]

#### 4. Mainstreaming Approach - Mozambigue, Vietnam & Tanzania

The study focuses on the linkages between key development goals and climate change. It reviews ongoing activities, suggests projects and partners and institutional capacity building in Mozambique, Vietnam and Tanzania through the mainstreaming approach.

Danish Climate and Development Action Programme: Initial Experience from Vietnam, Tanzania and Mozambique, Kirsten Halsnaes and Sara Traerup, UNEP Risoe Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development (URC) and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark, September 2006 [PDF]

#### 5. Climate Change to Hurt Australian Wineries

The wine industry is particularly vulnerable to climate change because of the special dependence on links between regional climate and wine styles. New research from the University of Melbourne and CSIRO emphasizes the grape growers' need to adapt; without adaptation the overall impact of changes will decrease grape quality and lower grape crop gross returns.

Wine Industry 'Winners and Losers' from Climate Change, Media Release, CSIRO-Media Centre, 2006-10-23

#### 6. Canada's Vulnerable Cities - Strategies for Adaptation

Natural hazards pose a significant threat to cities in Canada, measured in physical disruption of infrastructure, human health effects and economic losses from damage and lost productivity. The paper discusses the implications of climate change for natural hazards that threaten Canada's cities; explores the expected impacts of this changing hazard variable; and identifies strategies for adaptation that can be employed in response.

<u>Climate Change, Natural Hazards and Cities for Natural Resources Canada</u>, Gordon McBean and Dan Henstra, ICLR Research Paper Series No. 31, The Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction, Canada, March 2003 [PDF]

## **Subscription information**

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