

CLIMATE CHANGE WEBLIOGRAPHY: ARTICLES AND WEBSITES: JUNE 17, 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."

GLOBALCLIMATECHANGE: a new US Government WEB SITE:
<http://www.globalchange.gov>

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

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Report by the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

<http://www.globalchange.gov/publications/reports/scientific-assessments/us-impacts>

The full report in PDF format (196 pages) is at <http://downloads.globalchange.gov/usimpacts/pdfs/climate-impacts-report.pdf>.

There is a White House blog post, June 16, 2009, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/Streaming-Now-Climate-Change-Impacts-Across-America-Renewed-Focus-for-Decisions/>

CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION: TAX CONSIDERATIONS. HEARING BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, June 16, 2009
<http://finance.senate.gov/sitepages/hearing061609.html>

RISING TEMPERATURES, RISING TENSIONS: CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE RISK OF VIOLENT CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. International Institute for Sustainable Development. Oli Brown and Alec Crawford. May 2009.

Climate models are predicting a hotter, drier and less predictable climate in the Middle East—a region already considered the world's most water-scarce and where, in many places, demand for water already outstrips supply. For Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory, climate change threatens to reduce the availability of scarce water resources, increase food insecurity, hinder economic growth and lead to large-scale population movements. This could hold serious implications for peace in the region, according to the report.

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2009/rising_temps_middle_east.pdf [PDF format, 42 pages].

THE MIDDLE EAST WATER COLLECTION [PDF]

<http://digitalcollections.library.oregonstate.edu/cdm4/client/mewaters/>

This extremely well-researched website offers a unique perspective on the Middle East, by presenting multi- and interdisciplinary documents, books, data, journal and newspaper articles that are devoted solely to water. The Middle East Water Collection website, presented by the Oregon State University libraries, examines the very complex issues that water presents, "to provide a greater understanding of the multi-disciplinary nature of water and its interactions with politics, development, social issues, culture and religion."

WHAT FUTURE FOR EU'S WATER? World Wildlife Fund. May 29, 2009.

Governments and authorities are now acknowledging that Europe's water environment is in a worse state than expected. The majority of rivers, lakes and coastal waters have been degraded to the point where they cannot sustain functioning ecosystems, or their services to humans. The main reason for this decline is climate change, insufficient natural space and water volume left for

nature to maintain functioning ecosystems and landscapes. Groundwater levels are falling and pollution levels remain high.

[http://assets.panda.org/downloads/what future for eus water full report.pdf](http://assets.panda.org/downloads/what_future_for_eus_water_full_report.pdf)

SOLVING THE PUZZLE: RESEARCHING THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AROUND THE WORLD. [National Science Foundation]. May 2009. <http://www.nsf.gov/news/nsf09202/nsf09202.pdf> [PDF format, 114 pages].

THE ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: HOW TO BUILD THE NECESSARY GLOBAL ACTION IN A COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER . OECD, June 5, 2009 (128 pages) <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/34/14/42945466.pdf>

SORTING GLOBAL WARMING FACT FROM FICTION by Vanessa Cardenas, Center for American Progress, May 20, 2009 – web link: http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/05/warming_fiction.html

GETTING WARMER: SCIENCE CLOSES IN ON AN UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE, *RAND Review*, Spring 2009
<http://www.rand.org/publications/randreview/issues/spring2009/climate.html>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This manual has been written to empower indigenous peoples to participate more effectively in shaping relevant policies and actions taken to address issues related to climate change. It also aims to enlighten non-indigenous peoples on indigenous peoples' experiences and perspectives on climate change.

The manual provides an overview of climate change and then looks at:

- impacts of climate change on indigenous people
- climate change, biodiversity and indigenous people
- indigenous peoples: approaches to adaptation
- the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) initiative and indigenous people
- indigenous women and climate change
- current state of climate change negotiations
- using the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a framework for indigenous peoples engagement in the climate change processes

Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=43515&em=030609c=clim>

THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION ON FOOD PRODUCTION IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES: EVIDENCE FROM THE NILE BASIN, ETHIOPIA

This paper presents an empirical analysis of the impact of climate change on

food production in a typical low-income developing country. It provides an estimation of the determinants of adaptation to climate change and the possible implications that these strategies may have on farm productivity. The report presents an analysis of primary data from 1,000 farms producing cereal crops in the Nile Basin of Ethiopia.

The report finds that climate change adaptation has significant impacts on farm productivity. The decision to employ adaptation measures is assumed to be a function of household characteristics (i.e., gender, age, marital status, literacy, and household size). Informal institutional support (for example: farmer-to-farmer extension, access to credit), climatic factors, temperature level, information about future climatic conditions), and the farm household's agro-ecological setting also have a very significant impact on farm productivity. Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=41877&em=030609c=clim>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE GLOBAL WATER CRISIS: WHAT BUSINESSES NEED TO KNOW AND DO. Pacific Institute and United Nations Global Impact. May 2009. The report explores the linkages between climate change and water, from both the scientific and corporate management perspectives. It covers a number of critical areas, including how climate change is expected to impact water scarcity, water quality, and water demand; the ways in which water and energy are interconnected, including trade-off scenarios; and how businesses can strategically manage water-climate risks. Full Text:

http://www.pacinst.org/reports/ungc_climate_water/report.pdf

THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Produced by: Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Transport, University for Applied Sciences, 2009.

The relationship between climate change and tourism is twofold: climate change impacts on tourism and tourism impacts on climate change. This paper evaluates the magnitude of the impact of tourism on climate change and looks at mitigation measures and adaptation-to-mitigation.

The paper observes that the impact of tourism activities on climate change is not very evenly distributed over the different kinds of tourism. Main determinants are the distance between the destination and the homes of the tourists, the transport mode choice and the length of stay. It finds that:

- the tourism and travel sector currently contributes a higher share to climate change than (directly) to the global economy and is thus a relatively eco-inefficient sector with respect to global warming

- the tourism and travel sector is developing a higher dependency on high energy transport and activities and more luxurious accommodations, thus further decreasing eco-efficiency
- air transport causes an increasing share of all tourism & travel related global warming, a share that is currently already over 60 per cent
- most tourism trips are relatively eco-efficient as 80 per cent of the trips (by rail, coach and car) cause just about 20 per cent of the GHG emissions

The paper argues that only a small part of all tourism is responsible for the main share of GHG emissions. This means that mitigation can be directed mainly at this smaller part of tourism, leaving the main part more or less unaffected.

Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=43261&em=270509c=enviro>

PREPARED REMARKS: THE GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS OF A WARMING ARCTIC. [COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS]. May 5, 2009.

http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Borgerson_SFR_C_RT.pdf [The author participates in the roundtable discussion on "The Global Implications of a Warming Arctic" with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He testifies about the climate change driving the Arctic's transformation; then paints a future of the current state of international relations in the Arctic. **He also provides specific policy recommendations the U.S. should take to advance its interests in this strategic region.**]

SOLVING THE PUZZLE: RESEARCHING THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AROUND THE WORLD. [NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION]. May 2009. <http://www.nsf.gov/news/nsf09202/nsf09202.pdf> [PDF format, 114 pages].

STATE CLIMATE POLICY TRACKER REVEALS PROGRESS BY 33 STATES. New America Federation. May 5, 2009. The study provides an online tool that allows state-by-state tracking of hundreds of carbon and energy saving measures now being implemented across the country. The [State Climate Policy Tracker](#) takes the form of a single spreadsheet with one tab devoted to each state that has completed or is in the process of completing a climate action plan. A seven column matrix captures the climate actions taking place across six economic sectors, and reports on the progress of each measure, its cost or cost-saving potential, and the estimated reduction in carbon emissions expected on an annual basis. <http://www.newamerica.net/programs/climate#> [HTML format with the policy tracker link].

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY by Toni Johnson, Council on Foreign Relations, May 19, 2009 – web link:

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

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES, MAY 2009 "This paper summarizes the current state of scientific understanding of the potential effects of projected changes in climate and related developments. The paper describes the wide range of potential impacts; the amount and type of precipitation; storms and sea level; regular climate fluctuations; ocean acidity; ecosystems and biodiversity; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; water supply and other infrastructure and human health. The discussion focuses mainly on projections of impacts in the United States but also refers to impacts elsewhere that could be particularly severe and could indirectly affect the United States. The paper draws from various primary and secondary sources, particularly the [Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC), a major national assessment recently released by the National Science and Technology Council in the Executive Office of the President, and a number of surveys published by the U.S. Climate Change Science Program, which integrates executive-branch research on climate and global change."

http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/101xx/doc10107/05-04-ClimateChange_forWeb.pdf

MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION IN A POST-2012 CLIMATE AGREEMENT. [Pew Center on Global Climate Change].

April 8, 2009. <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/mrv-report.pdf>

OUR CLIMATE, OUR CHILDREN, OUR RESPONSIBILITY: THE IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE WORLD'S CHILDREN:
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=42973&em=230409c=clim>

THE HUMANITARIAN COSTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Produced by: PreventionWeb (2009) There is little doubt that climate change will produce more frequent and severe weather patterns. As such those communities who are susceptible to weather-related phenomena – such as drought, floods, cyclones and extreme heat and extreme cold events – will face ever-greater threats of 'natural disasters'. Indeed, with natural disasters affecting on average more than 250,000,000 people per year in the past decade and with climate change set to increase the incidence of such events will the humanitarian community be able to cope? Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=42574&em=080409c=clim>

FROM CONFLICT TO PEACEBUILDING: THE ROLE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Produced by: United Nations [UN]

Environment Program (2009)

Conflicts associated with natural resources are twice as likely to relapse into conflict in the first five years, an imminent report suggests. Indeed the natural

resource curse has been a primary determinant of intra-state conflict in terrible theatres of war such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia. Yet it extends far beyond the battle to acquire precious commodities. With climate change and population growth placing ever-increasing demands on the environment, it is widely recognized that conflict over basic resources, such as water and arable land, will increase – see Darfur and the Middle East. Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=42268&em=030409c=enviro>

IN DEAD WATER: MERGING OF CLIMATE CHANGE WITH POLLUTION, OVER-HARVEST, AND INFESTATIONS IN THE WORLD'S FISHING

FOUNDATIONS Produced by: United Nations [UN] Environment Programme (2008) The world's oceans are already under stress as a result of overfishing, pollution and other environmentally-damaging activities in the coastal zones and now on the high seas. Climate change is presenting a further and wide-ranging challenge with new and emerging threats to the sustainability and productivity of a key economic and environmental resource. This rapid response report attempts to focus the numerous impacts on the marine environment in order to assess how multiple stresses including climate change might shape the marine world over the coming years and decades.

The headline findings from the report include:

- half the World catch is caught in less than 10 per cent of the ocean
- with climate change, more than 80 per cent of the World's coral reefs may die within decades
- increased development, coastal pollution and climate change impacts on ocean currents will accelerate the spreading of marine dead zones, many around or in primary fishing grounds
- over-harvesting and bottom trawling are degrading fish habitats and threatening the entire productivity of ocean biodiversity hotspots, making them more vulnerable to climate change

a lack of good marine data, poor funding for ocean observations and an 'out of sight – out of mind' mentality may have led to greater environmental degradation in the sea than would have been allowed on land. Available online at: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=42246&em=030409c=enviro>

CLIMATE CHANGE: OBSERVATIONS ON FEDERAL EFFORTS TO ADAPT TO A CHANGING CLIMATE. [Testimony, U.S. Government Accountability Office]. March 25, 2009. <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09534t.pdf>

CLIMATE LITERACY: THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE SCIENCES: A GUIDE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES. U.S. CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE PROGRAM AND NOAA CLIMATE PROGRAM OFFICE, MARCH 2009 (17 PAGES).

<http://www.climate.noaa.gov/education/pdfs/ClimateLiteracy-8.5x11-March09FinalHR.pdf>

There is more information about this publication and related resources at

http://climate.noaa.gov/index.jsp?pg=/education/edu_index.jsp&edu=literacy

COMPETITIVENESS AND CLIMATE POLICY: AVOIDING LEAKAGE OF JOBS AND EMISSIONS. Hearing before a subcommittee of the U.S. House Committee on Energy and Commerce, March 18, 2009

http://energycommerce.house.gov/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1539&Itemid=95

CALCULATING THE COST OF CLIMATE CHANGE DRIVEN DISASTERS:

<http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/aid>

PREPARING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: ADAPTATION POLITIES AND PROGRAMS. Hearing before a subcommittee of the U.S. House Committee on

Energy and Commerce, March 25, 2009

http://energycommerce.house.gov/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1549&Itemid=95

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ARCTIC: NEW FRONTIERS OF NATIONAL SECURITY. Hearing before the U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs,

http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing_notice.asp?id=1059

March 25, 2009. For transcripts, please go to

<http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/schedule.asp> and scroll down.

CLIMATE LITERACY: THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE SCIENCE. [NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION]. March

2009. <http://climate.noaa.gov/education/pdfs/ClimateLiteracyPoster-8.5x11-March09FinalLR.pdf> [PDF format, 17 pages].

CARBON TAX AND GREENHOUSE GAS CONTROL: OPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONGRESS. CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/120592.pdf>

February 23, 2009

CLEAN AIR ISSUES IN THE 111TH CONGRESS

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/120611.pdf>

Congressional Research Service report, updated January 16, 2009

TRANSPORTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE CLEARINGHOUSE – AN INITIATIVE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

<http://climate.dot.gov/>

CLIMATE SCIENCE: EMPOWERING OUR RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE. HEARING BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION, MARCH 12, 2009

http://commerce.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=af3b14fd-92e8-47dd-be28-5688634135a1

BIOCHAR: EXAMINATION OF AN EMERGING CONCEPT TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE. [CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS]. February 3, 2009.

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R40186_20090203.pdf [PDF format, 11 pages].

Kucera, Joshua **THE BIG THAW** (Wilson Quarterly, vol. 32, no. 4, Autumn 2008 pp. 36-42) A warming climate is melting Greenland's ice sheet, which contains 10 percent of the world's fresh water, and which is disappearing at a rate of 57 cubic miles a year. In 2007, the Northwest Passage, which runs south of Greenland and along Canada's northern coast, was free of ice for the first time since scientists began monitoring it. The Greenland ice sheet melt is unlocking mineral and petroleum resources, offering the prospect of considerable wealth to Greenland's citizens, who are seeking independence from Denmark. The seas off northeastern Greenland were among the most promising, with an estimated 8.9 billion barrels of oil and 86.2 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. A key U.S. interest in Greenland is the Thule Air Base, built immediately after World War II. The author chronicles how climate change is altering the Greenlanders' way of life, and the how the newly-accessible mineral resources are changing political relations.

Currently available online at

http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=wq.essay&essay_id=500524

CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

Produced by: Norwegian Church Aid (2007)

This report, written jointly by Norwegian Church Aid and the Church of Sweden, argues that rich countries must bear the main responsibility for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate the development and transfer of climate friendly technology that will benefit developing countries.

Increased support for developing countries that will enable them to adjust to climate change is urgently needed.

Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=41769&em=200209c=clim>

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION: CLOSING THE GAP

There is significant overlap between the practice and theory of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation. However, there is limited coherence and convergence in institutions, organizations and policy frameworks. Both struggle to be incorporated into regular development planning and this aspiration is slowed down by duplicated activities, ineffective use of resources and confusing policies. This paper makes suggestions to policy makers and communities of practice on how to enhance both DRR and climate change adaptation by 'converging' the programs. Available online at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=41957&em=200209c=clim>

CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: A FEDERAL PERSPECTIVE. [U.S. Geological Survey]. February 2, 2009.

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1331/Circ1331.pdf> [PDF format, 76 pages].

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY SECURITY: LESSONS LEARNED –

Climate Change and Energy Security: Lessons Learned delivers some extremely valuable insights into the respective debates on both sides of the Atlantic... They examine the extensive climate and energy track records in both countries including the action at the federal and sub-federal levels, voluntary and mandatory measures, and the use of diverse instruments such as emissions trading, energy efficiency programs, support for research and development, and fuel diversification programs.

<http://www.aicgs.org/documents/pubs/polrep35.pdf>

OECD: CLIMATE CHANGE

http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_34361_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

Climate change is something that is on the minds of many major non-governmental organizations and international think tanks. It has certainly not escaped the attention of the Organisation For Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), which has had a climate change group as part of their environment directorate for a number of years. Their work is meant "to assist countries to implement effective and efficient policies to address climate change by conducting policy-relevant research and analysis." Near the top of their homepage, visitors will find two particularly helpful sections: "Publications & Documents" and "Information By Country". The "Publications & Documents" are divided into sections that include news releases, policy briefs, case studies, and best practices. The "Don't Miss"

area found on the right hand side of the homepage brings together some of their key works, including "Climate Change Mitigation: What Do We Do?" and "Ranking Port Cities with High Exposure and Vulnerability to Climate Extremes."

THE NEW POLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

<http://www.green->

[alliance.org.uk/uploadedFiles/Publications/reports/The%20new%20Politics%20of%20climate%20change%202008.pdf](http://www.green-alliance.org.uk/uploadedFiles/Publications/reports/The%20new%20Politics%20of%20climate%20change%202008.pdf)

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_mccormick

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.

<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/enviro/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>

**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>

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>

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:

GLOBALCLIMATECHANGE: a new US Government WEB SITE:

<http://www.globalchange.gov>

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Report by the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

<http://www.globalchange.gov/publications/reports/scientific-assessments/us-impacts>

The full report in PDF format (196 pages) is at

<http://downloads.globalchange.gov/usimpacts/pdfs/climate-impacts-report.pdf>.

There is a White House blog post, June 16, 2009, at

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/Streaming-Now-Climate-Change-Impacts-Across-America-Renewed-Focus-for-Decisions/>

CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION: TAX CONSIDERATIONS. HEARING BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, June 16, 2009

<http://finance.senate.gov/sitepages/hearing061609.html>

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: U.S. LEADERSHIP FOR A NEW GLOBAL AGREEMENT. HEARING BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, April 22,

2009 <http://foreign.senate.gov/hearings/2009/hrg090422a.html>

CLIMATE CHANGE: CURRENT ISSUES AND POLICY TOOLS. Congressional Research Service, March 6, 2009

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/120967.pdf>

IIP SITE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLEAN ENERGY:

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

INTEGRATING U.S. CLIMATE, ENERGY, AND TRANSPORTATION POLICIES: PROCEEDINGS OF THREE WORKSHOPS. RAND, 2009

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/2009/RAND_CF256.pdf

(54 pages). There is a summary at

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF256/

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

CLIMATE CHANGE: EXPERT OPINION ON THE ECONOMICS OF POLICY OPTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE. GAO report, May 2008
<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:

<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]

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]

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.

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. Overview:

http://www.unep.org/geo/yearbook/yb2007/PDF/5_Overview72dpi.pdf

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

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]

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]

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=5kzssgshj742.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 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:**

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>

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 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-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. BACKGROUND

Council on Foreign Relations, November 30, 2007

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

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...."

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/>

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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<http://tinyurl.com/6dfaxn>