



CODESRIA

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique
Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África

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2012

Research Programme / Programme de recherche

Gender Symposium / Symposium sur le genre

Cairo (Egypt) / Le Caire (Égypte), 26-28/11, 2012

Gender and Climate Change in Africa

Genre et changement climatique en Afrique

BIBLIOGRAPHY / BIBLIOGRAPHIE

CODESRIA

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INTRODUCTION

In line with its mandate to promote high-level scientific and academic debates on various aspects of socioeconomic development in Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) organises the 2012 edition of its Gender Symposium which will be held from **26th to 28th November, 2012** in Cairo, Egypt. The Gender Symposium is an annual forum devoted to intellectual discussions on gender issues in Africa, and the theme of this year's edition is ***Gender and Climate Change in Africa***.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format which are available in this flash disc.

Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in English or in French.

The Call for Application for the Gender Symposium is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Symposium.

En conformité avec son mandat visant à promouvoir un débat scientifique et académique de haut niveau sur les différents aspects du développement socioéconomique de l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre du **26 au 28 novembre 2012** au Caire (Egypte). Le symposium sur le genre, forum annuel traitant des questions de genre en Afrique, portera cette année sur le thème ***Genre et changement climatique en Afrique***.

Dans cette perspective le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. A cet effet, différentes sources d'information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique qui sont disponibles dans la clé USB. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins du symposium sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l'écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon symposium.

**CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre
Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

PART I / 1ère PARTIE

DOCUMENTS IN HARD COPY

DOCUMENTS PAPIERS

I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers

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L'Afrique face au futur : l'Afrique va-t-elle vers une catastrophe écologique à l'horizon 2025 ? :
quelles options stratégiques prendre ?

African Development Review / Revue africaine de développement, Vol.7, N° 2, Décembre 1995,
p. 209-244

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/FEMMES/ /FUTUR/ /AFRIQUE/*

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Agro-écologie des zones arides et sub-humides

Paris: Editions G.-P. Maisonneuve et Larose, 1987.- xiv-283 p.

ISBN: 2-7068-0955-8

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HUMAIN/ /AIDE FINANCIERE/ /AGRO-ECOLOGIE/ /GEOLOGIQUE/ /ZONES SUB-HUMIDES/*

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Geospatial Analysis of Rainfall Variability Impacts on Crop Yield in the Guinea Savanna
Ecological Zone of Nigeria

Ile-Ife: Obafemi Awolowo University, June 2008.- xiii-121 p.

*Thesis, Master of Science, Geographical Information Systems and Remote Sensing, Obafemi
Awolowo University, Departement of Geography*

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SYSTEMS/ /REMOTE SENSING/ /LAND USE/ /CLIMATE/ /NIGERIA/ /GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS/*

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La conférence de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement: résultats et perspectives

UNESCO-Afrique, N° 6, Mars 1993, p. 40-46

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ISBN: 90-5448-063-7

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Evolution climatique récente dans les régions nord-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire et ses impacts
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Population and Development Review, N° 1, March 1993, p.1-32

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Capital and Class, N° 38, summer 1989, p. 17-28

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Local Environmental Change and Society in Africa. - 2nd ed.
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Farmer Strategies towards Climate Variability and Change in Zimbabwe and Zambia
Bloemfontein: University of the Free State, April 2010.- xviii-258 p.
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Ibadan: University of Ibadan, April 2012.- 209 p.
Thesis, PhD, University of Ibadan, Faculty of Education, Department of Teacher Education

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Pop Sahel, N° 20, Mai 1994, p. 14-15

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/AFRICA/

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Greenhouse Effect and Third World Energy Needs: A Dilemma
Development and Cooperation, N° 5, 1990, p. 21-23

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Ecoulement, crues et étiages dans le bassin versant de la Koulountou
Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop, 1992.- 143 p.

*Mémoire, Maîtrise, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines,
Département de géographie, laboratoire d'hydrologie*

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HYDROGRAPHIQUE/ /ETIAGE/ /FLEUVE GAMBIE/ /KOULOUNTOU/

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Journal of Eastern African Research and Development, Vol. 20, 1990, p. 127-148

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Cérès, Vol. 22, N° 1, Septembre-Octobre 1990, p. 22-26

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Green House Effect and its Impact on Africa

London: Institute for African Alternatives, 1990.- 90 p.

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Les enjeux de la Conférence de Rio pour l'Afrique: analyse critique de mécanismes de financement de l'agenda 21

Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop, 1994.- 62 p.

Mémoire, DEA, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Faculté des sciences et techniques, Institut des sciences de l'environnement

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41. TSALEFAC

Variabilité climatique, crise économique et dynamique des milieux agraires sur les hautes terres de l'ouest du Cameroun

Tome 1. - Yaoundé: Université de Yaoundé I, Janvier 1999.- xv-547 p.

Thèse, Doctorat d'Etat-Es Lettres, Géographie physique, climatologie, Université de Yaoundé I, Faculté des arts, lettres et sciences humaines, Département de géographie

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42. TSALEFAC

Variabilité climatique, crise économique et dynamique des milieux agraires sur les hautes terres de l'ouest du Cameroun : Atlas

Tome 2. - Yaoundé: Université de Yaoundé I, Janvier 1999.- 51 p.

Thèse, Doctorat d'Etat-Es Lettres, Géographie physique, climatologie, Université de Yaoundé I, Faculté des arts, lettres et sciences humaines, Département de géographie

/CLIMATOLOGIE//ATLAS//CAMEROUN/

PART II / 2^{ème} PARTIE

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES

II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

1. ADGER W. Neil

Social Capital, Collective Action, and Adaptation to Climate Change

Economic Geography, Vol. 79, N° 4, October 2003, p. 387-404

Abstract: Future changes in climate pose significant challenges for society, not the least of which is how best to adapt to observed and potential future impacts of these changes to which the world is already committed. Adaptation is a dynamic social process: the ability of societies to adapt is determined, in part, by the ability to act collectively. This article reviews emerging perspectives on collective action and social capital and argues that insights from these areas inform the nature of adaptive capacity and normative prescriptions of policies of adaptation. Specifically, social capital is increasingly understood within economics to have public and private elements, both of which are based on trust, reputation, and reciprocal action. The public-good aspects of particular forms of social capital are pertinent elements of adaptive capacity in interacting with natural capital and in relation to the performance of institutions that cope with the risks of changes in climate. Case studies are presented of present-day collective action for coping with extremes in weather in coastal areas in Southeast Asia and of community-based coastal management in the Caribbean. These cases demonstrate the importance of social capital framing both the public and private institutions of resource management that build resilience in the face of the risks of changes in climate. These cases illustrate, by analogy, the nature of adaptation processes and collective action in adapting to future changes in climate.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30032945.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File : ADGER W. Neil_Social Capital, Collective Action.pdf

2. ALEXANDER, Patricia

The Link between Climate Change, Gender and Development in Africa

The African Statistical Journal, Vol. 12, May 2011, p. 119-140

Abstract: Background: Climate change is a threat to sustainable development in Africa. The continent is home to the world's most susceptible populations, because of the sensitivity and fragility of its natural environment, and its high rate of dependence on environment-based livelihoods. Methods: This study examines how vulnerabilities to climate change are understood by climate change researchers, and how communities, particularly women whose livelihoods depend on environment-based activities, can be supported by governments and development partners to adapt. Main findings: A strong relationship exists between climate change and environment-based livelihoods, which, in turn, are closely linked to gender. The ten countries ranked most vulnerable to climate change are heavily dependent on agricultural activities, with women representing over 40% of the agricultural workforce. In fact, in 46 of Africa's nations, women account for at least 40% of agricultural workers. Conclusions: Women, more than men, are exposed to environment-linked risks. The geography, environmental fragility and dependence on low-technology, rain-fed agriculture that make Africa vulnerable are at the heart of women's livelihood. Poor women's predominant role in agriculture and environment-related jobs heightens their risk; many are engaged in the informal sector, without the protection of formal labour market regulation. Recommendations: The study points to the need for data to develop policies to mitigate the impact of climate change. It emphasizes the need to use tools already available to National Statistical Systems, rather than collect new data, by ensuring gender sensitivity in survey instruments. National Statistical Systems have a role in making information on the human environment available to policy-makers, advocates and stakeholders.

Source: [http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/The%20Link%20Between%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Gender%20in%20Africa%20St12.pdf)

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3. ARCHER, E.R.M.; OETTLÉ, N.M.; LOUW, R.; TADROSS, M.A.

'Farming on the Edge' in Arid Western South Africa: Climate Change and Agriculture in Marginal Environments

Geography, Vol. 93, N° 2, summer 2008, p. 98-107

Abstract: Agriculture in southern Africa is predicted to be particularly severely affected by climate change, and hence is considered a priority area for creating an enabling environment for adaptation. The study presented here, based in the arid Suid Bokkeveld region of South Africa, aims to increase the resilience of small scale tea farmers in responding to climate change, using as a starting point existing local adaptive capacity, while recognising the utility of external knowledge such as climate projections. Using participatory research methods as well as biophysical monitoring of

rooibos tea (*Aspaiathuslinearis*), results presented in this article show current and projected impacts of climate variability and climate change, as well as current adaptive strategies and gaps, or constraints, in farmers' ability to adapt.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/41220579.pdf?acceptTC=true>

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4. ARLER, Finn

Global Partnership, Climate Change and Complex Equality

Environmental Values, Vol. 10, N° 3, August 2001, p. 301-329

Abstract: The prospect of climate change due to human activities has put the question of inter- and intragenerational justice or equity in matters of common concern on the global agenda. This article will focus on the question of intragenerational justice in relation to these issues. This involves three basic questions. Firstly, the question of which distributive criteria may be relevant in the distribution of the goods and bads related to the increasing greenhouse effect. A series of criteria are discussed in relation to different understandings of the problem. The second question is which kind of relationship the global partnership is or should be considered to be in issues of common concern. It is argued that various understandings of the global partnership can be expected to result in the use of different criteria. This diversity leads us to the third question concerning the possibility of identifying an overall social ideal which can be used in cases where several different criteria may be useful. I shall discuss one such ideal in particular, namely the ideal of complex equality. In the concluding remarks it is argued that a distribution of emission quotas to countries in accordance with population size is a reasonable starting point for an equitable solution, although it involves various problems of application.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30301823.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: ARLER Finn_Global Partnership Climate Change and Complex Equality.pdf

5. BETSILL, Michele M.; BULKELEY, Harriet

Cities and the Multilevel Governance of Global Climate Change

Global Governance, Vol. 12, N° 2, April–June 2006, p. 141-159

Abstract: We explore how the Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) program, a network that is simultaneously global and local, state and nonstate, could be conceptualized as part of global environmental governance. We suggest that traditional approaches to international relations—regime theory and transnational networks—offer limited conceptual space for analyzing such networks. These approaches obscure how the governance of global climate change takes place through processes and institutions operating at and between a variety of scales and involving a range of actors with different levels and forms of authority. We contend that it is only by taking a multilevel perspective that we can fully capture the social, political, and economic processes that shape global environmental governance.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/27800607.pdf>

File: BETSILL Michele M and BULKELEY Harriet_Cities and the Multilevel Governance.pdf

6. BETSILL, Michele M.; BULKELEY, Harriet

Transnational Networks and Global Environmental Governance: The Cities for Climate Protection Program

International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 48, N° 2, June 2004, p. 471-493

Abstract: The past decade has witnessed a growing interest among scholars of international relations, and global environmental governance in particular, in the role of transnational networks within the international arena. While the existence and potential significance of such networks has been documented, many questions concerning the nature of governance conducted by such networks and their impact remain. We contribute to these debates by examining how such networks are created and maintained and the extent to which they can foster policy learning and change. We focus on the Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) program, a network of some 550 local governments concerned with promoting local initiatives for the mitigation of climate change. It is frequently asserted that the importance of such networks lies in their ability to exchange knowledge and information, and to forge norms about the nature and terms of particular issues. However, we find that those local governments most effectively engaged with the network are mobilized more by the financial and political resources it offers, and the legitimacy conferred to particular norms about climate protection, than by access to information.

Moreover, processes of policy learning within the CCP program take place in discursive struggles as different actors seek legitimacy for their interpretations of what local climate protection policies should mean.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3693583.pdf>

File: BETSILL Michele M and BULKELEY Harriet_Transnational Networks and Global Environment.pdf

7. BIRCH-THOMSEN, Torben; FREDERIKSEN, Pia; SANO, Hans-Otto

A Livelihood Perspective on Natural Resource Management and Environmental Change in Semiarid Tanzania

Economic Geography, Vol. 77, N° 1, January 2001, p. 41-66

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore how social relations influence land use and natural resource management at the local level. Through empirical analysis that tracks changes in land use and environment over 40 years, we present evidence of a process of agrarianization based on commercialization of crops and expansion of cultivated land. With the concept of livelihood strategies as an analytical framework, subcommunity processes are analyzed for their impact on intensification and degradation. Accumulating strategies are linked to expansion, commercial crop production, and selective intensification through high-value inputs, while at the other end of the scale, peasant-labor households endure exhausted or marginal potential land resources combined with lack of flexibility in input consumption. The article shows how degradation and intensification occur simultaneously and how incomes may increase even during processes of land degradation. We argue that a livelihood approach can be useful in uncovering and explaining these processes.

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8. BÖHRINGER, Christoph; VOGT, Carsten

Economic and Environmental Impacts of the Kyoto Protocol

The Canadian Journal of Economics / Revue canadienne d'économie, Vol. 36, N° 2, May, 2003, p. 475-494

Abstract: In 2003 the Kyoto Protocol, which imposes legally binding greenhouse gas emission constraints on industrialized countries, is likely to enter into force. The Protocol has been celebrated as a milestone in climate protection, but standard economic theory casts doubt that it will go beyond symbolic policy. In this paper, we show that the final concretion of the Kyoto Protocol is consistent with the theoretical prediction: Kyoto more or less boils down to business-as-usual without significant compliance costs to ratifying parties. JEL Classification: D58, Q43, Q58

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3131853.pdf>

File: BOHRINGER Christoph and VOGT Carsten_Economic and Environmental Impacts.pdf

9. BREIDENICH, Clare; MAGRAW, Daniel; ROWLEY, Anne; RUBIN, James W.

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 92, N° 2, April 1998, p. 315-331

Introduction: In December 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, over 160 parties to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC or Convention)' adopted the Kyoto Protocol,² which, for the first time, establishes legally binding limits for industrialized countries on emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases."³ The Kyoto Protocol (the Protocol) is quite complex, reflecting the complicated political, economic, scientific and legal issues raised by human-induced climate change.⁴ The result of more than two years of preparatory discussions and eleven days of often- intense negotiations in Kyoto, the Protocol will be opened for signature in March 1998 for one year, although countries may accede to it after that period.⁵ It will enter into force ninety days after at least fifty-five parties to the FCCC, encompassing FCCC Annex I parties that accounted in total for at least 55 percent of the total emissions for 1990 of carbon dioxide (CO₂) of Annex I parties, have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Protocol.⁶ This report presents a brief review of the most significant features of the Kyoto Protocol. It first examines the background to the negotiation of the Protocol, including a discussion of global climate change. It then examines some of the earlier multilateral efforts to address the issue. The report next describes the core commitments and other major components of the Protocol, focusing particularly on the compliance elements. The essay concludes by considering the probable next steps in what will likely be a decades-long process of elaboration, refinement and expansion.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2998044.pdf>

File: BREIDENICH Clare et al_The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework.pdf

10. BRIDGE, Brighton

Gender and Climate Change: Mapping the Linkages A Scoping Study on Knowledge and Gaps
Brighton: Bridge, June 2008. – 25 p.

Introduction: The issue of climate change is not new, but its take-up as a key development concern and its integration into pro-poor planning is a fairly recent departure. Even more recent is the integration of a gender-sensitive perspective in climate change research and responses. For this reason, there is little existing research considering the linkages between climate change and gender.

Similarly, while there is a wealth of literature on gender and the environment, gender and energy, gender and water, gender and conflict and gender and disasters, there are few explicit references to gender and climate change.

This paper, prepared for the UK Department for International Development's (DFID) Equity and Rights Team, seeks to make the most of the available resources, pulling from them useful insights that could inform and strengthen future research on and interventions into gender and climate change. Drawing on existing publicly available literature and personal communications with experts in the field of gender and climate change¹, the paper outlines key linkages between climate change and gender inequality – focusing particularly on adaptation and mitigation policies and practices. It seeks to identify gaps in the existing body of work on gender and the environment, which has focused primarily on women's agricultural livelihoods, access to natural resources, or disaster risk reduction. Where possible it reviews best practice on adaptation and mitigation, with an emphasis on research, policy and practice. The paper ends with recommendations regarding priority areas for future research and highlights some practical steps required to achieve more equitable, appropriate climate change policies and programmes.

Source: http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/Climate_Change_DFID_draft.pdf

File: BRIDGE Brighton_Gender and climate change.pdf

11. BROWN, Karen

'Trees, Forests and Communities': Some Historiographical Approaches to Environmental History on Africa

Area, Vol. 35, N° 4, December 2003, p. 343-356

Abstract: Focusing on the contested issue of trees and forests, this paper looks at various ways in which historians have explored environmental change and human agency in Africa. It looks in particular at the colonial period and positions the case of the Cape Colony (South Africa) in a broader historiographical context. Colonial silviculture involved both the appropriation of the natural forests and the creation of exotic plantations. These policies generated a mixture of reactions from African communities and had varying effects on the environment. Colonial science and the projects it gave rise to have since been critiqued, contributing to the promotion of community-based forestry schemes that try to incorporate indigenous knowledge and ideas about land use.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20004341.pdf>

File: BROWN Karen_Trees, Forests and Communities.pdf

12. BROWN, Sandra; SWINGLAND, Ian R.; HANBURY-TENISON, Robin; PRANCE, Ghilleen T.; MYERS, Norman

Changes in the Use and Management of Forests for Abating Carbon Emissions: Issues and Challenges under the Kyoto Protocol.

Philosophical Transactions: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences, Vol. 360, N° 1797, Aug. 15, 2002, p. 1593-1605

Abstract: The global carbon cycle is significantly influenced by changes in the use and management of forests and agriculture. Humans have the potential through changes in land use and management to alter the magnitude of forest-carbon stocks and the direction of forest-carbon fluxes. However, controversy over the use of biological means to absorb or reduce emissions of CO₂ (often referred to as carbon 'sinks') has arisen in the context of the Kyoto Protocol. The controversy is based primarily on two arguments: sinks may allow developed nations to delay or avoid actions to reduce fossil fuel emissions, and the technical and operational difficulties are too threatening to the successful implementation of land use and forestry projects for providing carbon offsets. Here we discuss the importance of including carbon sinks in efforts to address global warming and the consequent additional social, environmental and economic benefits to host countries. Activities in tropical forest lands provide the lowest cost methods both of reducing emissions and reducing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. We conclude that the various objections raised as to the inclusion of carbon sinks to ameliorate climate change can be addressed by existing techniques and technology. Carbon sinks provide a practical available method of achieving meaningful

reductions in atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide while at the same time contribute to national sustainable development goals.

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File: BROWN Sandra et al_Changes in the Use and Management.pdf

13. BULKELEY, Harriet

Governing Climate Change: The Politics of Risk Society?

Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series, Vol. 26, N° 4, 2001, p. 430-447

Abstract: This paper examines how the politics of climate change have taken shape within Australia through the construction and contestation of concepts of obligation and responsibility. Beck's risk society thesis offers a conceptual starting point from which to address questions concerning the nature of contemporary risk politics, and the paper examines its relevance and applicability in this case. While Beck's theory provides insight into the nature of risk and directs attention to the ways in which notions of obligation and responsibility structure risk politics, it fails to engage with why, and how, particular definitions of risk and responsibility come to dominate the political arena. It is argued that in Australia the novel challenges climate change poses to the institutions of modernity have been negated through ensuing policy responses which have reinforced links between industry and government, and have defined climate responsibilities within existing relations of production and the spatio-temporal frameworks of modernity.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3650659.pdf>

File: BULKELEY Harriet_Governing Climate Change.pdf

14. BULKELEY, Harriet; MOL, Arthur P.J.

Participation and Environmental Governance: Consensus, Ambivalence and Debate

Environmental Values, Vol. 12, N° 2, May 2003, p. 143-154

Abstract: During the past four decades the governance of environmental problems – the definition of issues and their political and practical resolution – has evolved to include a wider range of stakeholders in more extensive open discussions. In the introduction to this issue of *Environmental Values* on 'Environment, Policy and Participation', we outline some features of these recent developments in participatory environmental governance, indicate some key questions that arise, and give an overview of the collection of papers in this special issue.

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File: BULKELEY Harriet and MOL Arthur P.J_Participation and Environmental Governance.pdf

15. CARLIN, Alan

Global Climate Change Control: Is There a Better Strategy than Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions?

University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Vol. 155, N° 6, June 2007, p. 1401-1497

Abstract: This Article identifies four major global climate change problems, analyzes whether the most prominent of the greenhouse gas (GHG) control proposals is likely to be either effective or efficient in solving each of the problems, and then extensively analyzes both management and technological alternatives to the proposals. Efforts to reduce emissions of GHGs, such as carbon dioxide, in a decentralized way or even in a few countries (such as the United States or under the Kyoto Protocol) without equivalent actions by all the other countries of the world, particularly the most rapidly growing ones, cannot realistically achieve the temperature change limits most emission control advocates believe are necessary to avoid dangerous climatic changes, and would be unlikely to do so even with the cooperation of these other countries. This Article concludes that the most effective and efficient solution would be to use a concept long proven by nature to reduce the radiation reaching the earth by adding particles optimized for this purpose to the stratosphere to scatter a small portion of the incoming sunlight back into space, as well as to undertake a new effort to better understand and reduce ocean acidification. Current temperature change goals could be quickly achieved by stratospheric scattering at a very modest cost without the need for costly adaptation, human lifestyle changes, or the general public's active cooperation, all required by rigorous emission controls. Although stratospheric scattering would not reduce ocean acidification, for which several remedies are explored in this Article, it appears to be the most effective and efficient first step toward global climate change control. Stratospheric scattering is not currently being pursued or even developed, however; such development is particularly needed to verify the lack of significant adverse environmental effects of this remedy.

Reducing GHG emissions to the extent proposed by advocates, even if achievable, would cost many trillions of dollars, and is best viewed as a last resort rather than the preferred strategy.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40041372.pdf>

File: CARLIN, Alan_Global Climate Change Control.pdf

16. CARLSON, Marinn; Annie PETSONK, Annie

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties: Decisions Adopted by the First Session (Berlin)

International Legal Materials, Vol. 34, N° 6, November 1995, p. 1671-1710

Introduction: Over 125 nations have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), committing themselves to working toward the stabilization of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The first Conference of the Parties convened in Berlin in April of 1995, just over one year after the FCCC entered into force. They met to assess the adequacy of the commitments made in 1992 and to lay a foundation for further implementation of the FCCC's objectives. In the face of scientific consensus on rising atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, and on the consequent acceleration of the Earth's natural greenhouse warming effect, all parties to the FCCC agreed to inventory their greenhouse gas emissions, develop programs to mitigate emissions-driven climate change, and share information on both with the Conference of the Parties. The FCCC further singled out developed country Parties to "take the lead". in combatting climate change, namely by working to return to 1990 emissions levels by the year 2000. The FCCC did not, however, set out commitments for the post-2000 era.

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File: CARLSON Marinn and PETSONK Annie_United Nations FrameworkConvention on Climate Change.pdf

17. CARNEY, Judith

Converting the Wetlands, Engendering the Environment: The Intersection of Gender with Agrarian Change in the Gambia

Economic Geography, Vol. 69, N° 4, October 1993, p. 329-348

Abstract: In this paper, I examine how agricultural diversification and food security are transforming wetland environments in The Gambia. With irrigation schemes being implemented in lowland swamps to encourage year-round cultivation, agrarian relations are rife with conflict between men and women over the distribution of work and benefits of increased household earnings. Economic change gives rise to new claims over the communal tenure systems prevalent in lowland environments and allows male household heads to enclose wetlands and thereby control female family labor for consolidating their strategies of accumulation. The forms of female resistance are detailed in this paper.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/143593.pdf>

File: CARNEY Judith_Converting the Wetlands Engendering.pdf

18. COOPER, Richard N.

International Approaches to Global Climate Change

The World Bank Research Observer, Vol. 15, N° 2, August 2000, p. 145-172

Abstract: This article surveys the issues involved in slowing the climate change induced by global emissions of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide. It addresses the possible social and economic impacts of global warming, the elements involved in evaluating the pros and cons of steps to reduce those impacts, and the issues involved in engaging most of the world's states in a cooperative endeavor to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It expresses doubts about the efficacy of a global approach based on national emission targets, such as those set by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, and favors instead mutually agreed actions focused on a common emission tax. It also discusses issues of compliance with an international agreement to reduce emissions, actions states can take in the absence of international agreement, and contingency actions that might be considered if the problem proves to be more serious than now seems to be the case.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3986413.pdf>

File: COOPER Richard_International Approaches to Global Climate Change.pdf

19. COURTOIS, Pierre ; TAZDAÏT, Tarik

Accord climatique: concessions et ratifications

Revue économique, Vol. 59, N° 4, July 2008, p. 719-735

Résumé : Nous étudions une négociation à offres alternées visant à la ratification d'un accord international sur le changement climatique. Trois coalitions aux intérêts divergents sont considérées: la coalition des pays développés pro-régime menée par l'Union européenne, la coalition des pays développés anti-régime menée par les États-Unis et la coalition des pays en développement non inclus dans l'effort climatique, dite du Sud. Nous supposons que la coalition pro-régime est l'unique coalition qui souhaite la mise en application d'un accord international. Nous étudions alors les propositions (sous forme de concessions) qu'elle doit faire pour que l'accord soit unanimement ratifié. Dans notre modèle, chacune des coalitions peut ou non supporter une contrainte de ratification, ce qui nous permet de montrer que les concessions de la coalition pro-régime sont d'autant plus faibles qu'elle est la seule à supporter une forte contrainte de ratification. Nous montrons également que ces concessions sont d'autant plus importantes que l'une ou l'autre des coalitions adverses, voire les deux, supportent elles aussi de fortes contraintes de ratification; la coalition pro-régime n'ayant en effet pas d'autre choix que de répondre aux exigences de ses partenaires.

Abstract: We consider a bargaining game aiming at the full ratification of a climate treaty. Three distinct coalitions are considered: a pro-regime coalition, the so-called Kyoto group, an anti-regime coalition made of the countries rejecting the Kyoto protocol and the G77 coalition made of developing countries. We assume that the pro-regime coalition wants to ratify the treaty as such while the two other coalitions condition ratification to further concessions. Employing an alternating offers model, we study the concession the pro-regime coalition should make for the others to accept ratify the treaty. We show that the more binding is the ratification constraint of the pro-regime coalition, the lowest is the concession. Conversely, the more binding the ratification constraints of the two adverse coalitions, the highest should be the concession.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25483954.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File : COURTOIS Pierre and TAZDAIT Tarik_Accord climatique Concessions et ratifications.pdf

20. DANKELMAN, Irene

Climate Change: Learning from Gender Analysis and Women's Experiences of Organising for Sustainable Development

Gender and Development, Vol. 10, No. 2, July, 2002, p. 21-29

Abstract: This article argues that climate change not only requires major technological solutions, but also has political and socio-economic aspects with implications for development policy and practice. Questions of globalisation, equity, and the distribution of welfare and power underlie many of its manifestations, and its impacts are not only severe, but also unevenly distributed. There are some clear connections, both positive and negative, between gender and the environment. This paper explores these linkages, which help to illustrate the actual and potential relationships between gender and climate change, and the gender-specific implications of climate change. It also provides examples of women organizing for change around sustainable development issues in the build-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and demonstrates how women's participation can translate into more gender-sensitive outcomes.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4030570.pdf>

File: DANKELMAN, Irene_Climate Change.pdf

21. DENTON, Fatma

Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts, and Adaptation: Why Does Gender Matter?

Gender and Development, Vol. 10, N° 2 July 2002, p. 10-20

Abstract: Gender-related inequalities are pervasive in the developing world. Although women account for almost 80 per cent of the agricultural sector in Africa, they remain vulnerable and poor. Seventy per cent of the 1.3 billion people in the developing world living below the threshold of poverty are women. It is important that the consequences of climate change should not lead already marginalised sections of communities into further deprivation. But key development issues have been at best side-tracked, and at worst blatantly omitted, from policy debates on climate change. The threats posed by global warming have failed to impress on policy-makers the importance of placing women at the heart of their vision of sustainable development. This article argues that if climate change policy is about ensuring a sustainable future by combining development and environment issues, it must take into account the interests of all stakeholders. The Global Environment Facility and the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol

can play a role in ensuring sustainable development, provided they are implemented in a way that does not disadvantage women and the poor.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4030569.pdf?acceptTC=true>

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22. DUBE, Opha Pauline

Impact of climate change, Vulnerability and Adaptation Options: Exploring the case for Botswana through Southern Africa: A Review

Botswana Notes and Records, Vol. 35, 2003, p. 147-168

Introduction: Current evidence suggests that Africa, home to 11% of the world's population, will experience the severe impacts of climate change (IPCC 2001). Currently, African countries account for only 1% of the world's goods and services (Rosen and Conly, 1998). Negative impacts of climate change on food production, distribution and access in the region will have a major impact on food security in Botswana, especially as it is highly dependent on imports to meet food requirement. Updated regional assessments of the impact of climate change, vulnerability and adaptation are required to put Botswana in perspective with respect to the ability to anticipate, prepare and respond to climate change related events in future. Botswana is within a zone of a highly variable climate that is influenced by the global El Nino Southern Oscillation phenomenon. Analysis of rainfall records from 29 stations in the country over 65 years showed that drought conditions of different severity occurred every 3 to 5 years (Bhalotra, 1989). Initial IPCC assessments indicate that climate change will increase further variability in rainfall over the central semi-arid landmass of southern Africa covering mostly Botswana (IPCC, 1995 & 2001). One of the immediate consequence of this will be increased uncertainty in the supply of natural resources required to sustain a large section of the population based in the rural areas.

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File: DUBE Opha Pauline_Impact of climate change.pdf

23. DURNER, Wolfgang

The Implementation of the Climate Change Convention

Archiv des Völkerrechts, 37. Bd., 3./4. H. September 1999, p. 357-437

Introduction: This paper examines the current and future implementation of the 1992 United Nations Convention on Climate Change. It will focus on an existing regime rather than on the desirability of a new framework to be created in the future and refrains from calling into question the Convention's ultimate objective to stabilize the concentrations of greenhouse gases. This objective represents a global consensus which was first shaped in the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), transformed into a legally binding provision in the United Nations Climate Change Convention and reaffirmed in Kyoto in December 1997. Confining research to these aspects does not limit the relevance of the study as the problems experienced within the context of the existing treaty are likely to be raised again by any other greenhouse regime. Moreover, any survey of present publications about climate change reveals that the implementation issue has been rather neglected. Most of the academic research on the Climate Change Convention has examined its negotiation history or focused on the need to establish non-compliance-mechanisms. The forthcoming implementation process itself has rarely been addressed although there is increasing awareness that in the future the implementation of existing agreements will be a challenge equivalent to the elaboration of new treaties.¹ This paper seeks to address these aspects of the climate change regime.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40799887.pdf>

File: DURNER Wolfgang_The Implimentation of the Climate Change Convention.pdf

24. EBI, Kristie L.; LEWIS, Nancy D.; CORVALAN, Carlos

Climate Variability and Change and Their Potential Health Effects in Small Island States: Information for Adaptation Planning in the Health Sector

Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 114, N° 12, December 2006, p. 1957-1963

Abstract: Small island states are likely the countries most vulnerable to climate variability and long-term climate change. Climate models suggest that small island states will experience warmer temperatures and changes in rainfall, soil moisture budgets, prevailing winds (speed and direction), and patterns of wave action. El Niño events likely will strengthen short-term and inter-annual climate variations. In addition, global mean sea level is projected to increase by 0.09-0.88 m by 2100, with variable effects on regional and local sea level. To better understand the potential human health consequences of these projected changes, a series of workshops and a conference organized by the World Health

Organization, in partnership with the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, addressed the following issues: the current distribution and burden of climate-sensitive diseases in small island states, the potential future health impacts of climate variability and change, the interventions currently used to reduce the burden of climate-sensitive diseases, additional interventions that are needed to adapt to current and future health impacts, and the health implications of climate variability and change in other sectors. Information on these issues is synthesized and key recommendations are identified for improving the capacity of the health sector to anticipate and prepare for climate variability and change in small island states.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4119613.pdf>

File: EBI Kristie L et al_Climate Variability and Change.pdf

25. ELLIOTT, Jennifer A.

Towards Sustainable Rural Resource Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

Geography, Vol. 87, N° 3, July 2002, p. 197-204

Abstract: This article argues that there is substantial optimism to be found in the way that the challenges of rural resource management in Africa are currently understood and responded to that was not evident at the time of the Rio conference. It is suggested that the source of the optimism lies in the multidisciplinary research of the last decade. This has changed quite fundamentally the ways in which society-environment relationships in Africa are understood, with significant development of common policies. The first section of the article reviews aspects of research that has challenged the 'Africa in environmental crisis scenarios, which has exposed the adaptive capabilities of African farmers and herders in natural resource management and is promoting an understanding of environmental change based on non-equilibrium dynamics. In short, these changes in thinking have opened up policy opportunities based on communities as agents for conservation rather than inevitable despoilers of natural resources. Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Africa encompasses a variety of experiences on the ground and the activities of diverse agencies in relation to a range of resources. The article details a number of directions within the same areas of social and ecological science reviewed earlier that are shaping improvements in CBNRM. Communities (and ecologies) are now understood as internally differentiated and dynamic; research is identifying also the external social, physical and institutional environments that influence the operation of local institutions; and there is greater attention currently to the informal institutions operating at the local level. Through these directions it is demonstrated that the challenge for sustainable rural resource management in Africa cannot lie solely with local communities.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40573735.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: ELLIOTT Jennifer A_Towards Sustainable Rural Resource Management.pdf

26. ELLIS, Jim; GALVIN, Kathleen A.

Climate Patterns and Land-Use Practices in the Dry Zones of Africa

BioScience, Vol. 44, N° 5, May, 1994, p. 340-349

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1312384.pdf>

File: ELLIS Jim and GALVIN Kathleen A_Climate Patterns and Land-Use.pdf

27. EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Brussel

Climate change: Report

Brussels: European Commission, 2011. – 84 p.

Introduction: Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the modern age. The European Commission established its Directorate-General for Climate Action in February 2010 to strengthen Europe's response to this issue (previously climate change was under the overall remit of DG Environment).

The fight against climate change, focused on the EU's target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020, is at the heart of the Europe 2020 strategy for sustainable growth.

For the longer term, the European Council has endorsed the objective of cutting EU emissions by 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050 as part of the climate action that the developed world as a whole needs to take. In March 2011 the European Commission set out a cost-effective pathway to achieving this goal with its Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050.

As Europe takes action to meet these objectives, it is important to understand the attitudes and behaviour of EU citizens towards climate change and their expectations for the future.

This Eurobarometer survey measures these and compares them with the last poll on this issue carried out in 2009.

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_372_en.pdf

File: EUROPEAN COMMISSION_Climate Change.pdf

28. FAO, Rome

Climate Change, Bioenergy and Land Tenure: Technical Background Document
Rome: FAO, 2008. – 108 p.

Abstract: This document analyzes the implications for land tenure and land policy of climate change and biofuels. It is divided in two parts. Part 1 assesses the implications of ongoing anthropogenic climate change resulting from greenhouse gas emissions for land tenure and the role that land policy can play in climate change adaptation planning in the developing world; it also sets out a simple framework for tracing the linkages between climate change, impacts on land use systems, and the land tenure implications, including those which result from adaptation and mitigation responses to global warming. Part 2 examines the current and likely future impacts of the increasing spread of biofuels on access to land in producer countries, particularly for poorer rural people. It aims to pave the way for future empirical research on the links between the spread of biofuels and access to land, through developing a conceptual framework for such research and through taking stock of data available in the literature.

Source: http://www.globalbioenergy.org/uploads/media/0805_FAO_-_climate_change_bioenergy_and_land_tenure.pdf

File: FAO_Climate Change, Bioenergy and Land Tenure

29. FIELDS, Scott

Continental Divide: Why Africa's Climate Change Burden Is Greater
Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 113, N° 8, August 2005, p. A534-A537

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File: FIELDS Scott_Continental Divide Why Africa's Climate Change.pdf

30. FRATKIN, Elliot

East African Pastoralism in Transition: Maasai, Boran, and Rendille Cases
African Studies Review, Vol. 44, N° 3, December 2001, p. 1-25

Abstract: Pastoralist societies in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) face more demands on their way of life than at any previous time. Population growth, loss of herding lands to farmers, ranchers, game parks, and urban growth, increased commoditization of the livestock economy, out-migration by poor pastoralists, and dislocations brought about by drought, famine, and civil war are increasing throughout the region. These problems are intensified as international development programs encourage privatization and individuation of formerly communally held resources. The examples of the Maasai, Boran, and Rendille of Kenya demonstrate that East African pastoralists are responding to the social, political, and economic challenges with increased economic diversification including agro-pastoralism, wage labor, and increased market integration. These changes result in increased social and economic stratification, urban migration, and diminished nutrition for women and children.

Résumé : Les sociétés pastorales de l'Afrique de l'Est (Kenya, Tanzanie, Ouganda) voient leur mode de vie soumis à des demandes plus impérieuses qu'à tout autre moment de leur histoire. La croissance démographique, la perte des terres d'élevage au profit des fermiers, des propriétaires des ranchs, des parcs d'attraction et du développement urbain, la commercialisation accrue de l'économie de bétail, l'émigration des éleveurs pauvres, et les bouleversements occasionnés par la sécheresse, la famine et la guerre civile augmentent dans toute la région. Ces problèmes s'intensifient alors que les programmes internationaux de développement encouragent la privatisation et l'individualisation des ressources autrefois mises en commun. L'exemple des Maasai, des Boran, et des Rendille au Kenya démontre que les éleveurs pastoralistes Est-Africains répondent aux défis sociaux, politiques et économiques par une plus grande diversification économique, comprenant l'agropastoralisme, les salaires à la tâche, et une plus grande intégration sur les marchés. Ces changements ont pour résultat l'accroissement de la stratification économique et sociale, la migration urbaine et l'appauvrissement de la nutrition chez les femmes et les enfants.

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31. FREDRIKSSON, Per G.; GASTON, Noel

Ratification of the 1992 Climate Change Convention: What Determines Legislative Delay?
Public Choice, Vol. 104, N°3/4, 2000, p. 345-368

Abstract: The authors use a proportional hazards framework to investigate the impact of various country characteristics on the duration of time taken to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The most significant findings are that the conditional probability of ratification is positively related to total

CO₂ emissions and the presence of civil liberties. The finding for emissions indicates that large, polluting countries were under great political pressure to ratify the FCCC. The latter finding is consistent with earlier research that found that democratic freedoms raised the probability of signing the Montreal Protocol.

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32. FREUND, Bill

Contrasts in Urban Segregation: A Tale of Two African Cities, Durban (South Africa) and Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)

Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 27, N° 3, September 2001, p. 527-546

Abstract: This paper attempts to compare two major African cities in terms of the development and breakdown of racial segregation. There is a deliberate attempt to understand Durban through a comparative look at Abidjan, a port city of roughly equivalent size. The chief features of Durban's historical development are reviewed before the article turns to an equivalent examination of Abidjan's history. Abidjan, like Durban, was subjected to colonial policies that emphasised racial segregation in a way that blended with international ideas about the modern city. The actual process that unfolded historically was, however, in some significant respects different and the moulding of segregation less successful. After independence, a conception of functional (but not racial) segregation was dominant in Abidjan but it broke down due to economic and social forces from the 1970s. As a result, Abidjan became a less segregated city, with lessons perhaps for its richer South African counterpart. However, current trends suggest elements of convergence in urban society.

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33. GIFFORD-GONZALEZ, Diane

Animal Disease Challenges to the Emergence of Pastoralism in Sub-Saharan Africa

The African Archaeological Review, Vol. 17, N° 3, September 2000, p. 95-139

Abstract: Despite the antiquity of domestic cattle in the Sahara-Sahel, archaeological evidence from two sub-Saharan regions indicates that the first pastoralist colonization of sub-Saharan Africa may not have proceeded so smoothly as modern appearances suggest. The first appearance of cattle-based economies seems to have been delayed by as much as a thousand years after the first appearance of small stock, in both eastern and southern Africa. This article reviews the relevant archaeological evidence and argues that the lag in successful introduction of cattle stems from new animal diseases encountered by pastoral colonists entering biogeographic zones south of the Sahel. Diseases that are often fatal to cattle, including wildebeest-derived malignant catarrhal fever (WD-MCF), East Coast fever (ECF), foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), and Rift Valley fever (RVF), as well as trypanosomiasis, are described as probable barriers to the early entry of cattle-based economies into these regions.

Résumé: Malgré l'antiquité des animaux domestiques dans le Sahara-Sahel, les données archéologique de deux régions subsahariennes indiquent que les premières colonisations pastorales des zones au sud du Sahel ne se propagèrent pas aussi promptement que suggèrent les apparences actuelles. En l'Afrique orientale et en l'Afrique du sud, l'apparition d'économies basées sur l'élevage des gros bovins paraît être retardée de quelque mille ans par rapport à l'apparition des petits ruminants domestiques dans ces mêmes régions. L'article recense les données archéologiques pertinentes et propose que le délai de l'introduction effective des gros bovins fût causée par des nouvelles maladies vétérinaires rencontrées par les premiers colonisateurs pastoraux entrant dans les zones biogéographiques au sud du Sahel. Des maladies fréquemment fatales aux gros bovins, telle que le coryza gangreneux, la thèleriose, la fièvre aphteuse, l'arbovirus des Bunyaviridae, aussi bien que la trypanosomiase, sont proposées comme des obstacles probables à la diffusion des économies à gros bovins dans ces régions.

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34. GRUBB, Michael

Seeking Fair Weather: Ethics and the International Debate on Climate Change

International Affairs, Vol. 71, N° 3, July 1995, p. 463-496

Abstract: The author focuses on the increasingly pressing need for humanity to face the finite nature of the planet, and in doing so to address the distributional issues relating to coping with the impacts of climate change and keeping the anthropogenic pressures on the environment within manageable limits. Within the context of actual negotiations and positions taken at the 1992 Rio Conference and since, and of the division between the priorities of the developed North and the developing South, he examines the arguments relating to the ethical aspects of various approaches to the problem and identifies two focal allocation approaches'. In conclusion, he emphasizes the political challenge facing the international community in the next century as the need to distribute responsibility for the causes and effects of greenhouse gas emissions becomes ever more acute.

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35. GRUNDMANN, Reiner

Ozone and Climate: Scientific Consensus and Leadership

Science, Technology, & Human Values, Vol. 31, N° 1, January 2006, p. 73-101

Abstract: This article compares the cases of ozone layer protection and climate change. In both cases, scientific expertise has played a comparatively important role in the policy process. The author argues that against conventional assumptions, scientific consensus is not necessary to achieve ambitious political goals. However, the architects of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change operated under such assumptions. The author argues that this is problematic both from a theoretical viewpoint and from empirical evidence. Contrary to conventional assumptions, ambitious political regulations in the ozone case were agreed under scientific uncertainty, whereas the negotiations on climate change were much more modest albeit based on a large scientific consensus. On the basis of a media analysis, the author shows that the creation of a climate of expectation plus pressure from leader countries is crucial for success.

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36. GUEYE, Yacine Diagne

Genre, changements climatiques et sécurité humaine : le cas du Sénégal

Dakar : Enda Tiers monde, 2008. – 22 p.

Introduction : La corrélation entre l'Homme et l'environnement induit forcément des interactions multiples et complexes qui font que les relations entre le genre et les changements climatiques s'analysent de différentes manières. Suivant l'état des investigations menées jusqu'ici, il s'avère que l'analyse des relations entre le genre, les changements climatiques et la sécurité humaine s'applique indubitablement à la vulnérabilité des populations aux changements climatiques. La corrélation entre le genre et les changements climatiques n'a pas été intégrée de manière effective dans les documents nationaux sur les changements climatiques. La réflexion a été abordée jusqu'ici de manière conceptuelle par ENDA2 et d'autres acteurs non gouvernementaux dans des articles spécifiques (Conférence des Parties sur le climat, articles publiés).

Les conditions de vulnérabilité créent en continu une situation difficile chez les femmes, situation qu'elles ne peuvent maîtriser sans un appui extérieur efficient et sans leur engagement ferme pour un développement local durable. Les femmes se sont toujours impliquées à travers le pays dans la protection des terres, le reboisement, et différentes activités de préservation de l'environnement, conscientes qu'elles sont des avantages multiples. Aux difficultés d'accès aux ressources naturelles, s'ajoutent l'accès déficient à la santé, à l'éducation, aux infrastructures de base et à la participation politique.

Source : <http://endaenergy.files.wordpress.com/2008/03/genre-cc.pdf>

File : GUEYE Yacine Diagne_Genre Changements climatiques et securite humaine.pdf

37. HOWDEN, S. Mark; SOUSSANA, Jean-François; TUBIELLO, Francesco N.; CHHETRI, Netra; DUNLOP, Michael; MEINKE, Holger

Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 104, N° 50, December 2007, p. 19691-19696

Abstract: The strong trends in climate change already evident, the likelihood of further changes occurring, and the increasing scale of potential climate impacts give urgency to addressing agricultural adaptation more coherently. There are many potential adaptation options available for marginal change of existing agricultural systems, often variations of existing climate risk management. We show that implementation of these options is likely to have substantial benefits

under moderate climate change for some cropping systems. However, there are limits to their effectiveness under more severe climate changes. Hence, more systemic changes in resource allocation need to be considered, such as targeted diversification of production systems and livelihoods. We argue that achieving increased adaptation action will necessitate integration of climate change-related issues with other risk factors, such as climate variability and market risk, and with other policy domains, such as sustainable development. Dealing with the many barriers to effective adaptation will require a comprehensive and dynamic policy approach covering a range of scales and issues, for example, from the understanding by farmers of change in risk profiles to the establishment of efficient markets that facilitate response strategies. Science, too, has to adapt. Multidisciplinary problems require multidisciplinary solutions, i.e., a focus on integrated rather than disciplinary science and a strengthening of the interface with decision makers. A crucial component of this approach is the implementation of adaptation assessment frameworks that are relevant, robust, and easily operated by all stakeholders, practitioners, policymakers, and scientists.

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38. JACOBY, Henry D.; REINER, David M.

Getting Climate Policy on Track after The Hague

International Affairs, Vol. 77, N° 2, April 2001, p. 297-312

Abstract: In November 2000, the Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-6) ended in disarray and recrimination. The objective of the meeting was to agree on the details of the definitions and rules underlying the Kyoto Protocol negotiated in 1997. Unfortunately, the issues at stake were not small ones but points of principle and substance on which agreement had previously proved impossible, not only in Kyoto but in the negotiating sessions that followed. COP-6 is to be reconvened in July 2001 in the hope of resolving the differences, but the outlook is not favourable because positions appear to remain far apart. As a result, it is not clear what directions the international negotiations might take next. This article explores various paths, and draws the conclusion that several years may be required before a necessary revision of the Kyoto rules and targets can be undertaken. In the interim, progress on climate issues should not stop, and the authors suggest a set of efforts to be pursued, even while the search for a common global response continues. These efforts include pursuing domestic action to reduce emissions, maintaining activities already begun under the Framework Convention, and, in as much as possible, seeking agreement on consistent accounting rules.

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39. JONES, J. A. A.; VAN DER WALT, I. J.

Challenges for Water Sustainability in Africa

GeoJournal, Vol. 61, N° 2, 2004, p. 105-109

Introduction: Water lies at the heart of many of Africa's problems. Although Africa as a whole is only slightly below the world average in terms of the available water resources per capita, and better off than Europe or Asia, it is beset by three critical groups of problem, one largely natural, the second very definitely manmade, the third somewhere in-between. The first centres on the distribution and reliability of resources. The second is related to the distribution and growth in human population. The third is the intimate link between water and disease in Africa, and the widespread lack of access to safe drinking water amongst the poorer communities. Much of the water that is theoretically available is either naturally dangerous for human health or else polluted by human activities - lack of sewage treatment or pollution from agriculture, mining and industry. Despite the WHO's International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in the 1980s, and the WHO's continuing Water, Sanitation and Health activities, the numbers without access to safe water continue to grow (WHO, 2004 website). Over 300 million still lack access to safe water in sub-Saharan Africa. Lack of access to safe water is worst in rural areas, where women and children often spend considerable time fetching water: over 1.2 billion people worldwide live more than 15 min walk from a safe water source, many in Africa (Rodda, 1994). In the Southern African Development Community, 56% of rural communities lack access to safe water, against only 22% in urban areas. High temperatures favour the proliferation of many microbes as well as vectors of disease like the Anopheles mosquito. It is estimated that if malaria had been properly tackled 30 years ago when effective control measures first became available, Africa's GDP would now be about \$100 billion greater (World Health Organisation, 2001). Public health is, therefore, not solely a question of safe water provision, but also of sound management of the water environment in order to control all water-related disease. Together, these factors make the average per capita water resource statistic largely meaningless in practical terms

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40. KARL, Thomas R.; TRENBERTH, Kevin E.

Modern Global Climate Change

Science New Series, Vol. 302, N° 5651, December 2003, p. 1719-1723

Abstract: Modern climate change is dominated by human influences, which are now large enough to exceed the bounds of natural variability. The main source of global climate change is human-induced changes in atmospheric composition. These perturbations primarily result from emissions associated with energy use, but on local and regional scales, urbanization and land use changes are also important. Although there has been progress in monitoring and understanding climate change, there remain many scientific, technical, and institutional impediments to precisely planning for, adapting to, and mitigating the effects of climate change. There is still considerable uncertainty about the rates of change that can be expected, but it is clear that these changes will be increasingly manifested in important and tangible ways, such as changes in extremes of temperature and precipitation, decreases in seasonal and perennial snow and ice extent, and sea level rise. Anthropogenic climate change is now likely to continue for many centuries. We are venturing into the unknown with climate, and its associated impacts could be quite disruptive.

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File: KARL Thomas R AND TRENBERTH Kevin E_Modern Global Climate Change.pdf

41. KOSLOFF, Laura; TREXLER, Mark

State Climate Change Initiatives: Think Locally, Act Globally

Natural Resources & Environment, Vol. 18, N° 3, winter 2004, p. 46-50

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42. LANEY, Rheyna M.

Disaggregating Induced Intensification for Land-Change Analysis: A Case Study from Madagascar

Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 92, N° 4, December 2002, p. 702-726

Abstract: This study investigates smallholder responses to land pressure in the Andapa region of Madagascar. Recent enforcement of conservation laws has abruptly closed the agricultural frontier, and development experts warn of land degradation if exogenous support is not forthcoming. To evaluate responses, the study identifies adaptive and maladaptive management strategies by production sector instead of by production system, allowing for a more precise linkage between strategies and associated land change. Results reveal a remarkably positive response to land pressure, with significant expansion of both market tree crops and irrigated rice fields. Yet, the study also finds excessive cropping frequency in the hill-rice sector, demonstrating independently motivated and environmentally inconsistent strategies within production systems. This evidence calls for a new formulation of the induced intensification thesis's bipolar model predicting either adaptive or maladaptive change. It also suggests that exogenous policies, such as those designed to promote environmentally preferred production sectors in order to substitute for less desirable sectors, may not have their desired effect in Andapa. Aggregating data to identify broad-level trajectories of change reveals incommensurate results across levels of analysis, highlighting a scale dynamic anticipated by spatial geographers but inadequately addressed in human-environment literatures.

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File: LANEY Rheyna M_Disaggregating Induced Intensification for Land-Change Analysis.pdf

43. LE MENESTREL, Marc; VAN DEN HOVE, Sybille; BETTIGNIES, Henri-Claude de

Processes and Consequences in Business Ethical Dilemmas: The Oil Industry and Climate Change

Journal of Business Ethics, Vol. 41, N° 3, December 2002, p. 251-266

Abstract: We present a model of rational behavior by which we characterize business ethical dilemmas as trade-offs between processes and consequences. As an illustration, we formulate the oil industry's business ethical dilemma as a trade-off between a socially detrimental process (emitting greenhouse gases, hence inducing a risk of climate change) and a self-interested consequence (profits). The proposed framework allows us to specify two types of strategies, differing by whether priority is given to the consequences or to the processes. We analyze and illustrate these strategies at both the behavioral and the discursive levels. In particular, communication strategies raise questions about good faith in business argumentation, in the sense that business discourse may or may not be consistent with actual assumptions and/or actual behaviors. We conclude on possible drivers of more ethical business behavior.

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44. LIVINGSTONE, D. A.

Late Quaternary Climatic Change in Africa

Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics, Vol. 6, 1975, p. 249-280

Introduction: During the past decade, emphasis in ecology has shifted from ecosystem studies to the evolutionary background of natural communities. The community analog of physiology, though far from completely understood, has been supplanted by a community analog of embryology as the most compelling and provocative branch of the subject. This recognition of the systematic and evolutionary complexity of ecological phenomena follows a period during which ecologists sometimes lost sight of the organisms while in pursuit of transferred calories or cycled geochemicals. By recognizing the complexity of the world we will be in a better position to deal with it realistically. If, at the same time, we can discern some order in the complexity by using or extending evolutionary and genetic theory, so much the better. By adding evolutionary time to the ecological game, however, we generate a need to know things about the natural geography of our planet that are not part of the standard intellectual equipment of biologists. In particular, an accurate understanding of the nature, amplitude, and timing of changes in the geographical parameters of ecological systems is vital. Some of the fundamental data, such as the rate of movement of tectonic plates, have only recently been established. Facts such as the basic mutability of tropical environments were not taught because they seemed of little importance in biology, even though they have been well known to geographers and geologists for two generations. Ecologists interested in making effective use of an evolutionary temporal perspective must be alert to ways in which the world has changed ways in which it is changing now, and ways in which it will change.

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45. MALEY, Jean

La destruction catastrophique des forêts d'Afrique centrale survenue il y a environ 2500 ans exerce encore une influence majeure sur la répartition actuelle des formations végétales

Systematics and Geography of Plants, Vol. 71, N° 2, 2001, p. 777-796

Résumé : Une phase de perturbation climatique et de destruction catastrophique des forêts d'Afrique centrale (secteurs Sud Cameroun, Sud Centrafrique, Gabon et Congo) est survenue vers 2500 ans BP (¹⁴C). Ce phénomène, synchrone pour les différents sites étudiés, s'est traduit soit par une extension brutale des savanes, surtout pour les sites vers le nord (Ouest Cameroun) ou vers le sud (Mayombe) du Domaine Forestier, soit par une brutale extension des végétations pionnières. La reconquête forestière a débuté dès 2000 ans BP pour quelques sites, soit elle a été plus tardive pour d'autres, suivant peut-être la position des îlots forestiers résiduels. Cette reconquête forestière se poursuit encore à l'époque contemporaine. Les feux dans les savanes périphériques peuvent retarder cette reconquête mais, sur le long terme, les forêts ont toujours transgressé sur les milieux ouverts. Ces variations importantes du Domaine Forestier sont illustrées par l'histoire de deux arbres pour lesquels de nombreuses données ont pu être obtenues: le palmier à huile (*Elaeis guineensis*) et l'Okoumé (*Aucoumea klaineana*). Cette vaste perturbation, qui a culminé vers 2500 ans BP, est replacée dans le cadre paléoclimatique plus général du Quaternaire récent, au niveau global et régional. Concernant les changements climatiques et la dynamique de la mousson sur l'Afrique centrale, on montre le rôle clé qui a toujours été joué par les variations des Températures Marines de Surface. Enfin, on montre que cette vaste perturbation qui est survenue avec des conditions régionales et globales relativement "chaudes" peut être un "analogue" de ce qui pourrait se produire en Afrique centrale au cours de la phase de "Réchauffement Global" qui est prédite pour le XXIème siècle.

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File: MALEY Jean_La destruction catastrophique des forêts d'Afrique centrale.pdf

46. MALHI, Yadvinder; MEIR, Patrick; BROWN, Sandra

Forests, Carbon and Global Climate

Philosophical Transactions: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences, Vol. 360, N° 1797, August 15, 2002, p. 1567-1591

Abstract: This review places into context the role that forest ecosystems play in the global carbon cycle, and their potential interactions with climate change. We first examine the natural, preindustrial carbon cycle. Every year forest gross photosynthesis cycles approximately one-twelfth of the atmospheric stock of carbon dioxide, accounting for 50% of terrestrial photosynthesis. This cycling has remained almost constant since the end of the last ice age, but since the Industrial Revolution it has undergone substantial disruption as a result of the injection of 480 PgC into the atmosphere through fossil-fuel combustion and land-use change, including forest clearance. In the second part of this paper we review this 'carbon disruption', and its impact on the oceans, atmosphere and biosphere. Tropical deforestation is resulting in a release of 1.7 PgCyr⁻¹ into the atmosphere. However, there is also strong evidence for a

'sink' for carbon in natural vegetation (carbon absorption), which can be explained partly by the regrowth of forests on abandoned lands, and partly by a global change factor, the most likely cause being 'fertilization' resulting from the increase in atmospheric CO₂. In the 1990s this biosphere sink was estimated to be sequestering 3.2 PgCyr⁻¹ and is likely to have substantial effects on the dynamics, structure and biodiversity of all forests. Finally, we examine the potential for forest protection and afforestation to mitigate climate change. An extensive global carbon sequestration programme has the potential to make a particularly significant contribution to controlling the rise in CO₂ emissions in the next few decades. In the course of the whole century, however, even the maximum amount of carbon that could be sequestered will be dwarfed by the magnitude of (projected) fossil-fuel emissions. Forest carbon sequestration should only be viewed as a component of a mitigation strategy, not as a substitute for the changes in energy supply, use and technology that will be required if atmospheric CO₂ concentrations are to be stabilized.

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File: MALHI Yadvinder_Forests, Carbon and Global Climate.pdf

47. MCCUSKER, Brent

Land Use and Cover Change as an Indicator of Transformation on Recently Redistributed Farms in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Human Ecology, Vol. 32, N° 1, Feb., 2004, p. 49-75

Abstract: This paper assesses the impact of South Africa's land reform program on land use change in rural areas of Limpopo Province. Land use change was examined on five Communal Property Associations using remotely sensed images and quantitative and qualitative survey techniques. Land was abandoned or used less productively after redistribution. The primary reason for the lack of land use change to more productive states was that the land redistribution policy was not sufficiently sensitive to the diversity of rural livelihoods. Other reasons include farm-level general disorganization, lack of capital and labor, gender inequities, and age distribution. Regional political diseconomies also hindered change, namely poor tenure relations and a persistent urban bias.

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File: MCCUSKER Brent_Land Use and Cover Change as an Indicator.pdf

48. MCCUSKER, Brent; OBERHAUSER, Ann M.

An Assessment of Women's Access to Natural Resources through Communal Projects in South Africa

GeoJournal, Vol. 66, N° 4, 2006, p. 325-339

Abstract: With the passing of the apartheid regime and its multi-faceted mechanisms of exclusion, women in rural South Africa have begun expanding their access to natural resources for livelihood enhancement. One of the ways this has occurred is through community-based organizations that focus on local production as a mechanism to transform natural resources into material goods. While this practice is nearly ubiquitous throughout sub-Saharan Africa, the apartheid regime was particularly effective in limiting access to natural resources, a phenomenon reversed by the current democratic government. In this paper, we assess the impact of organizational design on women's livelihood systems as a means of alleviating rural poverty. We surveyed women on both more formal, or bureaucratic, organizations and more informal, or socially-embedded, organizations. After locating the discussion in the relevant gender, environment, and livelihoods literatures, we employ four concepts, organizational context, environmental entitlement, livelihood systems, and gender and power relations to assess the impact of organizational design on livelihood enhancement. Having found that women derived no significant material benefit from participation in either type of organization, we conclude that women are straddling two processes, neo-liberalization and neotraditionalism, that impact gender and power relations. This situation has left women in vulnerable positions within their organizations and with little livelihood enhancement.

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File: MCCUSKER Brent and OBERHAUSER Ann M_An Assessment of Womlens Access to Natural Resources.pdf

49. MCMICHAEL, Celia; BARNETT, Jon; MCMICHAEL, Anthony J.

An Ill Wind? Climate Change, Migration, and Health

Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 120, N° 5, May 2012, p. 646-654

Abstract: Background: Climate change is projected to cause substantial increases in population movement in coming decades. Previous research has considered the likely causal influences and magnitude of such movements and the risks to national and international security. There has been little research on the consequences of climate-related migration and the health of people who move. Objectives: In this review, we explore the role that health impacts of climate change may play in population movements and then examine the health implications of three types of movements likely to be induced by climate change: forcible displacement by climate impacts, resettlement schemes, and migration as an adaptive response. Methods: This risk assessment draws on research into the health of refugees, migrants, and people in resettlement schemes as analogs of the likely health consequences of climate-related migration. Some account is taken of the possible modulation of those health risks by climate change. Discussion: Climate-change-related migration is likely to result in adverse health outcomes, both for displaced and for host populations, particularly in situations of forced migration. However, where migration and other mobility are used as adaptive strategies, health risks are likely to be minimized, and in some cases there will be health gains. Conclusions: Purposeful and timely policy interventions can facilitate the mobility of people, enhance well-being, and maximize social and economic development in both places of origin and places of destination. Nevertheless, the anticipated occurrence of substantial relocation of groups and communities will underscore the fundamental seriousness of human-induced climate change.

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File: MCMICHAEL Celia et al_An III Wind.pdf

50. MEADOWS, Michael E.; HOFFMAN, Timm M.

Land Degradation and Climate Change in South Africa

The Geographical Journal, Vol. 169, N° 2, June 2003, p. 168-177

Abstract: This paper considers the potential impact of future climate change on the nature and extent of land degradation in South Africa. The basis of the assessment is the comprehensive review published by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEA&T) as a contribution to the South African effort in respect of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. The DEA&T report is founded on information collated from 34 workshops, one in each of the agricultural regions of South Africa, involving some 453 participants consisting mainly of agricultural extension officers and soil conservation technicians. This analysis reveals that land degradation is underpinned by poverty and its structural roots in colonial and apartheid political planning. Nevertheless, future climate change represents a key challenge to the developing economies of countries like South Africa. Regionally downscaled models predicting the nature and degree of rainfall changes in the future are used to assess the possible impact of future change on the South African land degradation situation.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3451397.pdf>

File: MEADOWS Michael E and HOFFMAN Timm M_Land Degradation and Climate Change.pdf

51. MORAN, Katy; KING, Steven R.; CARLSON, Thomas J.

Biodiversity Prospecting: Lessons and Prospects

Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 30, 2001, p. 505-526

Abstract: Introduction of the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity and the growth of biotechnology processes have recently led anthropologists into the rapidly moving, ethically and philosophically challenging field of bioprospecting or exploring biological diversity for commercially valuable genetic and biochemical resources. Is bioprospecting an innovative mechanism that will (a) help produce new therapeutics and preserve traditional medical systems, (b) conserve both biological and cultural diversity by demonstrating their medical, economic, and social values, and (c) bring biotechnology and other benefits to biodiversity-rich but technology poor countries? Or is bioprospecting yet another form of colonialism-"bioimperialism"-wherein the North rips off the South's resources and intellectual property rights? This article reviews the current literature on bioprospecting that lies somewhere between current polemics and calls for more anthropological research into the bioprospecting process.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3069226.pdf>

File: MORAN Katy et al_Biodiversity Prospecting Lessons and Prospects.pdf

52. MORTON, John F.

The Impact of Climate Change on Smallholder and Subsistence Agriculture

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 104, N° 50, December 2007, p. 19680-19685

Abstract: Some of the most important impacts of global climate change will be felt among the populations, predominantly in developing countries, referred to as "subsistence" or "smallholder" farmers. Their vulnerability to climate change comes both from being predominantly located in the tropics, and from various socioeconomic, demographic, and policy trends limiting their capacity to adapt to change. However, these impacts will be difficult to model or predict because of (i) the lack of standardised definitions of these sorts of farming system, and therefore of standard data above the national level, (ii) intrinsic characteristics of these systems, particularly their complexity, their location-specificity, and their integration of agricultural and nonagricultural livelihood strategies, and (iii) their vulnerability to a range of climate-related and other stressors. Some recent work relevant to these farming systems is reviewed, a conceptual framework for understanding the diverse forms of impacts in an integrated manner is proposed, and future research needs are identified.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25450775.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: MORTON John F_The Impact of Climate Change.pdf

53. MUNSLOW, Barry; FITZGERALD, Patrick

South Africa: The Sustainable Development Challenge

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 15, N° 2, June 1994, p. 227-242

Introduction: South Africa presents a paradox. On the one hand it is a relatively large country with a low population density, abundant natural resources, a well developed infrastructure and, by comparison with the rest of Africa, a high income per capita (\$2560 compared with a sub-Saharan average of \$350). That is the good news. The bad news is that South Africa has one of the most pronounced income inequalities of any country in the world,' there is serious overcrowding in the townships, squatter camps and environmentally degraded homelands, the economy remains heavily dependent on the export of non-renewable minerals with little beneficiation and a country with a rich racial and cultural mix has been bitterly divided by institutionalised racial segregation. Raising the challenge of sustainable development can help the South African policy debate go forward in new directions. At the heart of the problem is how best to move from separate development to sustainable development.

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File : MUNSLOW Barry and FITZGERALD Patrick_South Africa: The Sustainable Development Challenge.pdf

54. NELSON, Valerie; MEADOWS, Kate; CANNON, Terry; MORTON, John; MARTIN, Adrienne

Uncertain Predictions, Invisible Impacts, and the Need to Mainstream Gender in Climate Change Adaptations

Gender and Development, Vol. 10, N° 2, Jul., 2002, p. 51-59

Abstract: Vulnerability to environmental degradation and natural hazards is articulated along social, poverty, and gender lines. Just as gender is not sufficiently mainstreamed in many areas of development policy and practice, so the potential impacts of climate change on gender relations have not been studied, and remain invisible. In this article we outline climate change predictions, and explore the effects of long-term climate change on agriculture, ecological systems, and gender relations, since these could be significant. We identify predicted changes in natural hazard frequency and intensity as a result of climate change, and explore the gendered effects of natural hazards. We highlight the urgent need to integrate gender analyses into public policy-making, and in adaptation responses to climate change.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4030574.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File : NELSON Valerie et al_Uncertain Predictions Invisible Impacts.pdf

55. NWEKE, Onyemaechi C.; SANDERS III, William H.

Modern Environmental Health Hazards: A Public Health Issue of Increasing Significance in Africa

Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 117, N° 6, June 2009, p. 863-870

Abstract: Objectives: Traditional hazards such as poor sanitation currently account for most of Africa's environmentally related disease burden. However, with rapid development absent appropriate safeguards for environment and health, modern environmental health hazards (MEHs) may emerge as critical contributors to the continent's disease burden. We review recent evidence of human exposure to and health effects from MEHs, and their occurrence in environmental media and consumer products. Our purpose is to highlight the growing significance of these hazards as African countries experience urbanization, industrial growth, and development. Data sources: We reviewed published epidemiologic, exposure, and environmental studies of chemical agents such as heavy metals and pesticides. Data synthesis: The body of evidence demonstrates ongoing environmental releases of MEHs and human

exposures sometimes at toxicologically relevant levels. Several sources of MEHs in environmental media have been identified, including natural resource mining and processing and automobile exhaust. Biomonitoring studies provided direct evidence of human exposure to metals such as mercury and lead and pesticides such as p,p'-dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and organophosphates. Land and water resource pollution and industrial air toxics are areas of significant data gaps, notwithstanding the presence of several emitting sources. Conclusion: Unmitigated MEH releases and human exposure have implications for Africa's disease burden. For Africans encumbered by conditions such as malnutrition that impair resilience to toxicologic challenges, the burden may be higher. A shift in public health policy toward accommodating the emerging diversity in Africa's environmental health issues is necessary to successfully alleviate the burden of avoidable ill health and premature death for all its communities now and in the future.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25549591.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: NWEKE Onyemaechi C and SANDERS III William H_Modern Environmental Health Hazards.pdf

56. NORGAARD, Kari; YORK, Richard

Gender Equality and State Environmentalism

Gender and Society, Vol. 19, N° 4, August 2005, p. 506-522

Abstract: There are several compelling reasons to expect that gender equality may serve to foster state environmentalism. However, most previous research on environmental politics has neglected gender. To help further our understanding of the connection between gender and environmental politics, the authors empirically assess the association between the representation of women in national Parliament and environmental treaty ratification, using a large sample of nations. The findings indicate that nations with higher proportions of women in Parliament are more prone to ratify environmental treaties than are other nations. The results point to the importance of considering the role of gender in analyses of state behavior and environmental politics and are consistent with the argument of some feminist theorists that the exploitation of nature and the exploitation of women are interconnected.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30044614.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: NORGAARD Kari and YORK Richard_Gender Equality and State Environmentalism.pdf

57. O'BRIEN, Karen L.; LEICHENKO, Robin M.

Winners and Losers in the Context of Global Change

Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 93, N° 1, March 2003, p. 89-103

Abstract: The idea that global change produces winners and losers is widely accepted. Yet there have been few systematic discussions of what is meant by "winner" or "loser," and little attention has been given to the theoretical underpinnings behind identification of winners and losers. This is particularly true within global-change literature, where the phrase "winners and losers" is widely and rather loosely used. In this article, we explore the concept of winners and losers in the context of two aspects of global change: economic globalization and climate change. We first identify two major underlying theoretical perspectives on winners and losers: one suggests that winners and losers are natural and inevitable; the other suggests that winners and losers are socially and politically generated. We then apply these perspectives to current research on global change and demonstrate that they play a decisive role, influencing opinions on what winning and losing entails, who winners and losers are, and how winners and losers should be addressed.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1515325.pdf>

File: O'BRIEN Karen L and LEICHENKO Robin M_Winners and Losers.pdf

58. OJO, O.; GBUYIRO, S.O.; OKOLOYE, C.U.

Implications of climatic variability and climate change for water resources availability and management in West Africa

GeoJournal, Vol. 61, N° 2, 2004, p. 111-119

Abstract : The paper examines: (a) trends in climatic variations and variability with particular emphasis on rainfall (b) the characteristics of climatic events, including floods and droughts, (c) seasonal variations in river flows, (d) mean annual trends in river flows and discharges, (e) local variations of extremes of rainfall and river discharges, (f) the effects of climatic variability and climate change on ground water variations, (g) the problems of acute shortage of freshwater, and (h) the prevalence of water stress whose characteristics would be worsened with the projected impacts of climate change. The results show that: (i) there are a lot of spatial and temporal variations in the characteristics of rainfall and the hydrological systems locally and regionally, although in general, there have been downward trends in

rainfall and increases in water deficits and drought events, (ii) that flood events, which also have impacted adversely in many parts of the region, have also been witnessed. The paper then produces projections for future urban and rural water supplies in Nigeria, which is an epitome of West Africa and examines the two main categories of adaptation measures needed to improve water management, namely, those involving the water supply and water demand systems in the study region. Finally, the paper discusses the need to address a number of mechanisms for implementation of the various adaptation measures including: (a) building capacity and manpower, (b) promoting education and public awareness, (c) public participation and the involvement of stakeholders, (d) the establishment of both national and regional co-operation, and (e) the need for climatic and other environmental data collection and monitoring.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/41147922.pdf>

File: OJO O et al_Implications of climatic variability.pdf

59. OLSON, Jennifer; RUBIN, Deborah; WANGUI, Edna

Gender, Agriculture, and Climate Change: A Regional Analysis for USAID/East Africa
Washington: USAID, 2010. – 62 p.

Abstract: This report reviews the gender implications of the activities of the United States Agency for International Development/East Africa (USAID/EA) Regional Economic Growth and Integration (REGI) program with particular reference to the Feed the Future and the climate change initiatives. In East Africa, there is a need to incorporate gender dimensions into local, national and regional climate change programs and discussions. There is a common recognition that the poor and marginalized will experience the impacts of climate change most acutely and that they have the least capacity to adapt, and that women and girls make up a disproportionate number of the poor or marginalized. Addressing this in East Africa is challenging because of the high level of social and environmental heterogeneity. Addressing climate change in intensive farming systems will be very different from those in agro-pastoral systems, for example. Climate change responses will need to be flexible, multiple and locally specific. Adaptation and mitigation policies and programs could potentially exasperate existing inequalities, and their success depends on addressing these potential issues.

A large knowledge gap exists in how climate change is expected to impact key sectors in East Africa, including agriculture, water and energy. An even larger knowledge gap exists in what adaptation and mitigation strategies would be successful, where, and for whom. USAID/EA could contribute to reducing the gaps by supporting science-based, gendered analyses of potential strategies, and their economic and social effects. This would involve capacity building of women and men to have the knowledge, skills and voice to engage in climate change program debates from the local to the international arena, and developing institutional mechanisms to encourage this integration. Cross-border and regional policies and programs will be critical in the energy, water and agricultural sectors, and many have gender implications.

Agriculture is the sector that is expected to be most affected by climate change, and the Feed the Future program will need to include climate as well as gender issues in its program. The report identifies key gender issues for Feed the Future (FTF) such as improved policies and capacity building to encourage women to engage in regional trade, obtain credit, gain access to agricultural research results and extension, and reduce barriers to women-owned businesses.

Particular activities in technical assistance, knowledge management, capacity building and policy support that would address gender issues and be implemented at the regional level are discussed in the report. In sum, regional level responses are critical in agricultural and climate change programs because of the scale of the problem, the international and cross-border dimension of the response, and the level of expertise needed to respond effectively. It will require a combination of local, national and cross-border adaptation projects, with regional and national policies and programs.

Source: http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Gender_Agriculture_Climate_Change_East_Africa.pdf

File: OLSON Jennifer_Gender Agriculture and Climate Change.pdf

60. OWUOR, Bernard; ERIKSEN, Siri; MAUTA, Wycliffe

Adapting to Climate Change in a Dryland Mountain Environment in Kenya
Mountain Research and Development, Vol. 25, N° 4, November 2005, p. 310-315

Abstract: Global warming is likely to lead to a variety of changes in local climatic conditions, including potential increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events such as drought, floods, and storms. Present capacity to respond to and manage climatic variability, including extreme events, is an important component of adjustments to climatic changes. In particular, identifying and addressing constraints on local adaptation mechanisms—whether political, economic or social in nature—is critical to developing effective adaptation policies. The drylands of Kenya present great survival challenges to the people living in these areas. The hilltops in the drylands provide favorable climate and resources for adapting to climate change. The present paper examines the role that one particular

hilltop, Endau in Kitui District, eastern Kenya, plays in processes of local adaptation to climatic variability and drought. The project presented here investigated how conflict and exclusion from key hilltop resources constrain adaptation among the population groups living around the hilltop, and how these constraints are negotiated, addressed, or even exacerbated through institutional arrangements and development activities.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3674436.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: OWUOR Bernard et al_Adapting to Climate Change in a Dryland.pdf

61. PARRY, Martin; ROSENZWEIG, Cynthia; LIVERMOR, Matthew

Climate Change, Global Food Supply and Risk of Hunger

Philosophical Transactions: Biological Sciences, Vol. 360, N° 1463, November 2005, p. 2125-2138

Abstract: This paper reports the results of a series of research projects which have aimed to evaluate the implications of climate change for food production and risk of hunger. There are three sets of results: (a) for IS92a (previously described as a 'business-as-usual' climate scenario); (b) for stabilization scenarios at 550 and 750 ppm and (c) for Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES). The main conclusions are: (i) the region of greatest risk is Africa; (ii) stabilization at 750 ppm avoids some but not most of the risk, while stabilization at 550 ppm avoids most of the risk and (iii) the impact of climate change on risk of hunger is influenced greatly by pathways of development. For example, a SRES B2 development pathway is characterized by much lower levels of risk than A2; and this is largely explained by differing levels of income and technology not by differing amounts of climate forcing.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30041399.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: PARRY Martin et al_Climate Change Global Food Supply.pdf

62. PAETH, Heiko; CAPO-CHICHI, Arcade; ENDLICHER, Wilfried

Climate Change and Food Security in Tropical West Africa: A Dynamic-Statistical Modeling Approach

Erdkunde, Bd. 62, H. 2, April - June, 2008, p. 101-115

Abstract: The relationships between climate and agricultural production in Benin, tropical West Africa, are elucidated using predictions from a high-resolution regional climate model. The aim is to detect the sensitivity of various mainly alimentary crops cultivated in tropical Africa to changing climate conditions due to increasing greenhouse-gas concentrations and ongoing land degradation. This knowledge is of practical relevance since the predominant cultivation of less vulnerable crops may be an appropriate adaptation strategy in order to maintain or improve food security in Africa. Model output statistics are used to transfer simulated climate variability to changing crop yield. It turns out that the statistical relationships between climate and agricultural production are very strong, amounting in part to more than 50% of explained variance at the inter-annual time scale. Especially summer monsoon precipitation and relative humidity represent reliable predictors of crop yield. Until 2025, the dryer and warmer climate in tropical Africa may come along with a decrease in agricultural production with respect to most crops. The reduction is in the amount of 5 to 20%, implying severe problems of food security given the increasing population density. However, yams and manioc, as major alimentary crops in Benin, appear to be less sensitive to climate change.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25648102.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: PAETH Heiko et al_Climate Change and Food Security.pdf

63. PARIKH, Jyoti

North-South Issues for Climate Change

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 29, N° 45/46, November 5-12, 1994, p. 2940-2943

Abstract: The debate on climate change acquires a different dimension when the disparities between regions is considered in terms of responsibilities for emissions and concentrations and vulnerability to the effects brought on by climate change. This article reflects on North-South issues surrounding the climate change debate. The author also highlights certain issues which are difficult to address in conventional cost-benefit analysis.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4402003.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: PARIKH Jyoti_North South Issues for Climate Change.pdf

64. PATERSON, Matthew; GRUBB, Michael

The International Politics of Climate Change

International Affairs, Vol. 68, N° 2, April 1992, p. 293-310

Abstract: The signing of a convention which would begin to tackle the threat of human-induced climate change is expected to be a centre piece of the June 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. Negotiations to date have already revealed serious divisions of interest, of which those dividing North and South still predominate. This article suggests that the best prospects for building an effective long-term regime will arise from seeking to develop non-traditional alliances across the North-South divide, so as to form a central coalition that more reluctant states will ultimately have to accept. The convention to be signed at Rio will not solve the greenhouse problem, but it could form the basis for negotiations that can start effectively to address it.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2623216.pdf>

File: PATERSON Matthew and GRUBB Michael_The International Politics of Climate Change.pdf

65. PNUD, New York

Guide de ressources sur l'égalité entre les genres et le changement climatique

New York ; PNUD, 2007. – 157 p.

Introduction : Il y a à peine une dizaine d'années, les discussions sur le changement climatique étaient essentiellement l'affaire d'experts en sciences de l'environnement et de l'atmosphère.

Faute d'information fiable sur les causes et les effets du changement climatique, les guides de l'opinion et le grand public en général ne cessaient de s'interroger sur ce qu'il serait possible de faire ou s'il valait la peine de faire quoi que ce soit.

Aujourd'hui, les effets du changement climatique sont ressentis dans le monde entier et le changement climatique n'est plus simplement une théorie ou un modèle météorologique qui n'intéresse que quelques uns. Grâce aux travaux scientifiques effectués, de plus en plus de personnes comprennent maintenant comment l'activité humaine accélère ce phénomène. Peu de personnes doutent encore de la réalité de ce phénomène et de la relation entre les activités anthropogéniques et son accélération.

On se rend de plus en plus compte à présent que le changement climatique compromet sérieusement le développement humain. Il affecte et affectera l'agriculture, l'énergie, la santé humaine, la sécurité alimentaire, l'économie et l'infrastructure physique.

Source : <http://www.undp.org/crmi/docs/undp-ccgenresguide-td-2008-fr.pdf>

File : PNUD_Guide de ressources sur egalite entre les genres et le changement climatique.pdf

66. ROGERSON, C.M.

Urban Agriculture in South Africa: Scope, Issues and Potential

GeoJournal, Vol. 30, N° 1, May 1993, p. 21-28

Abstract: This paper examines the present state of urban agriculture in South Africa and analyses its potential for poverty alleviation. Currently, the scale of cultivation taking place in South Africa is relatively small as compared to other developing countries. The key explanation for the undeveloped urban agricultural sector is the greater returns to land and labour which may be earned from backyard shacks and alternative informal income opportunities in the city. Informal cultivation is primarily a survival niche of the most marginalized and most vulnerable groups in urban areas, in particular for elderly women. Policy issues are raised concerning urban agriculture in post apartheid urban reconstruction.

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File: ROGERSON C.M_Urban Agriculture in South Africa: Scope, Issues and Potential.pdf

67. ROMERO, Ana; BELEMVIRE, Adama; SAULIERE, Saya

Changements climatiques et femmes agricultrices du Burkina Faso : impact, politiques et pratiques d'adaptation

Ouagadougou: Intermón Oxfam, 2011. – 48 p.

Résumé : La position géographique du Burkina Faso le rend particulièrement vulnérable aux changements climatiques. Pays sahélien enclavé au cœur de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, le Burkina souffre de climats extrêmes et variables : inondations et sécheresses peuvent se produire dans la même zone avec seulement quelques mois de différence. L'économie de ce pays, majoritairement rurale, repose en grande partie sur l'agriculture et l'élevage.

Or, les changements climatiques, selon différentes prévisions, auront un impact sur la production agricole, la sécurité alimentaire, et donc sur les habitants du secteur rural, notamment les plus vulnérables, tels que les femmes.

Dans ce contexte, l'objectif de ce document est : 1) d'analyser l'impact différencié des changements climatiques sur les femmes du secteur agricole du Burkina Faso, 2) d'analyser la prise en compte du genre et des femmes dans les politiques et programmes nationaux d'adaptation et de développement rural et 3) d'explorer les pratiques d'adaptation s'adressant aux femmes et leurs résultats en termes de genre comme d'adaptation. Ce rapport compile les résultats des trois documents de recherche réalisés par Intermón Oxfam durant 2010-2011 : analyse de l'impact du changement climatique sur les femmes du secteur agricole du Burkina Faso ; femmes, agriculture et adaptation au Burkina Faso : plans et politiques et analyse de pratiques d'adaptation dirigées aux femmes...

Source : http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/tr-climate-change-women-farmers-burkina-130711-fr_0.pdf

File : ROMERO Ana et al_Changements climatiques et femmes agricultrices du Burkina Faso.pdf

68. ROUILLON, Sébastien

Catastrophe climatique irréversible et politique de l'effet de serre

Annals of Economics and Statistics / Annales d'Économie et de Statistique, N° 59,

Juillet - Septembre 2000, p. 165-175

Résumé : Ce document étudie l'effet d'une catastrophe climatique irréversible sur la décision optimale dans un modèle de pollution cumulative. L'hypothèse retenue est celle d'une modification définitive de l'environnement au-delà d'un seuil critique de pollution. Le choix est donc essentiellement binaire: soit l'on dépasse cette limite, jugeant que cette norme implicite est trop coûteuse comparativement aux dommages catastrophiques qu'elle permet d'éviter, soit l'on s'y conforme, considérant, au contraire, que la destruction de l'environnement due à la catastrophe justifie des mesures de dépollution drastiques.

Abstract: This paper considers the issue of a catastrophic environmental collapse and the way one should deal with it. In the model used here, one faces the choice to cross or not a critical threshold of pollution, which consequences are a definitive destruction of some environmental characteristic. The introduced decision-rule compares the economic cost of the emission constraint, designed to avoid the catastrophe, to the damage of the catastrophic event. Depending on the order between this alternative costs, the good choice can be either to cross the threshold of pollution or to respect it.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20076246.pdf>

File: ROUILLON Sebastien_Catastrophe Climatique Irreversible.pdf

69. ROWLANDS, Ian H.

South Africa and Global Climate Change

The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 34, N° 1, March 1996, p. 163-178

Introduction: Global climate change is now firmly on the international agenda. Although the heady days of the 1992 Earth Summit have been replaced by an atmosphere of greater caution, events in 1995 have nevertheless revealed that climate change is set to be one of the key international issues during the coming decades. Indeed, it is inevitable that global climate change - as both a physical phenomenon and a social institution - will have a tremendous impact on every nation's future. -Given that the international response has the potential to dramatically influence South Africa, it is argued in this article that the Government has an interest in placing the country 'inside' the negotiating process. Active participation would allow South Africa not only to seek opportunities within existing arrangements, but also to guide the global climate change negotiations towards outcomes that are effective, fair, and efficient.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/161743.pdf>

File: ROWLANDS Ian H_South Africa and Global Climate Change.pdf

70. SAGAR, Ambuj; KANDLIKAR, Milind

Knowledge, Rhetoric and Power: International Politics of Climate Change

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 32, N° 49, December 6-12, 1997, p. 3139-3148

Abstract: In the build-up to the ongoing third Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, it is evident that the real battles over climate change are being fought over issues of trade and national competitiveness in the context of greenhouse policies. For countries of the south, building appropriate scientific and economic assessment capacity may be the most critical task.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4406154.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: SAGAR Ambuj and KANDLIKAR Milind_Knowledge Rhetoric and Power.pdf

71. SALL, Amadou; DIEYE, Amadou Moctar

Genre, changements climatiques et stratégies d'adaptation dans la zone info-clim

Dakar : CSE, 2010. – 58 p.

Introduction: L'objectif général du projet info-clim est d'aider les populations vulnérables à avoir accès à l'information basée sur la science afin de renforcer leurs stratégies d'adaptation aux changements climatiques et leur permettre de lutter contre la pauvreté, la faim, la malnutrition, les maladies et la précarité. La place de premier rang qu'occupent les femmes dans l'ordre de précarité justifie l'établissement d'une situation de référence sur la question de l'égal accès aux ressources informationnelles, les perceptions des changements climatiques et la documentation des processus d'adaptation suivant les acteurs hommes, femmes, jeunes, groupes socio-professionnels etc. C'est ainsi que du mercredi 19 au dimanche 23 juin 2010, une mission composée d'une consultante en « Genre et développement », d'une stagiaire du CSE et du chargé de programme de la Fongs à Thiès, a séjourné dans la région de Thiès, en vue de mener une étude sur "genre, changements climatiques et stratégies d'adaptation".

Source : <http://www.cse.sn/seninfoclim/documents/annexes/annexe4-Etude-genre-changement-climatique.pdf>

File : SALL Amadou and Amadou Moctar Dieye_Genre et changements climatiques.pdf

72. SANDOR, Richard; WALSH, Michael; MARQUES, Rafael

Greenhouse-Gas-Trading Markets

Philosophical Transactions: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences, Vol. 360, N° 1797, August 2002, p. 1889-1900

Abstract: This paper summarizes the extension of new market mechanisms for environmental services, explains of the importance of generating price information indicative of the cost of mitigating greenhouse gases (GHGs) and presents the rationale and objectives for pilot GHG-trading markets. It also describes the steps being taken to define and launch pilot carbon markets in North America and Europe and reviews the key issues related to incorporating carbon sequestration into an emissions-trading market. There is an emerging consensus to employ market mechanisms to help address the threat of human-induced climate changes. Carbon-trading markets are now in development around the world. A UK market is set to launch in 2002, and the European Commission has called for a 2005 launch of an European Union (EU)-wide market, and a voluntary carbon market is now in formation in North America. These markets represent an initial step in resolving a fundamental problem in defining and implementing appropriate policy actions to address climate change. Policymakers currently suffer from two major information gaps: the economic value of potential damages arising from climate changes are highly uncertain, and there is a lack of reliable information on the cost of mitigating GHGs. These twin gaps significantly reduce the quality of the climate policy debate. The Chicago Climate Exchange, for which the authors serve as lead designers, is intended to provide an organized carbon-trading market involving energy, industry and carbon sequestration in forests and farms. Trading among these diverse sectors will provide price discovery that will help clarify the cost of combating climate change when a wide range of mitigation options is employed. By closing the information gap on mitigation costs, society and policymakers will be far better prepared to identify and implement optimal policies for managing the risks associated with climate change. Establishment of practical experience in providing trade able credits for carbon-absorbing land-use practices, especially reforestation and conservation management of agricultural soils, will also help demonstrate the viability of a new tool for financing activities that improve water quality, support biodiversity and constitute important elements of long-term sustainability in land-use management.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3066597.pdf>

File: SANDOR Richard et al_Greenhouse Gas Trading Markets.pdf

73. SANWAL, Mukul

Sustainable Development Perspective of Climate Change

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 43, N° 15, April 12 - 18, 2008, p. 49-53

Abstract: Global environmental problems like climate change should be conceptualised as problems of consumption and not production patterns. A consumption rather than a production-based vision for environmentally sustainable economic growth would make the design and implementation of climate protection, as well as other environmental problems, more effective. Moreover, implementation in the context of international burden sharing, where benefits are not equally shared, requires a very different organising framework that is not based on cost-benefit analysis and commitments to reduce emissions determined in international negotiations, but rather on political justice and transfer of technology.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40277339.pdf>

File: SANWAL Mukul_Sustainable Development Perspective of Climate Change.pdf

74. SCHECH, Susanne; VAS DEV, Sanjugta

Gender Justice: The World Bank's New Approach to the Poor?

Development in Practice, Vol. 17, N° 1, February 2007, p. 14-26

Abstract: Gender inequality is now widely acknowledged as an important factor in the spread and entrenchment of poverty. This article examines the World Development Report 2000/01 as the World Bank's blueprint for addressing poverty in the twenty-first century, together with several more recent Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), with a view to analysing the manner in which gender is incorporated into the policy-making process and considering whether it constitutes a new approach to gender and poverty. It is argued that the World Bank's approach to poverty is unlikely to deliver gender justice, because there remain large discrepancies between the economic and social policies that it prescribes. More specifically, the authors contend that the Bank employs an integrationist approach which encapsulates gender issues within existing development paradigms without attempting to transform an overall development agenda whose ultimate objective is economic growth as opposed to equity. Case studies from Cambodia and Vietnam are used to illustrate these arguments.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25548173.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: SCHECH Susanne and VAS DEV Sanjugta_Gender Justice.pdf

75. SCHOLZE, Marko; KNORR, Wolfgang; ARNELL, Nigel W.; COLIN PRENTICE, I

A Climate-Change Risk Analysis for World Ecosystems

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 103, N° 35, August 2006, p. 13116-13120

Abstract: We quantify the risks of climate-induced changes in key ecosystem processes during the 21st century by forcing a dynamic global vegetation model with multiple scenarios from 16 climate models and mapping the proportions of model runs showing forest/non-forest shifts or exceedance of natural variability in wildfire frequency and freshwater supply. Our analysis does not assign probabilities to scenarios or weights to models. Instead, we consider distribution of outcomes within three sets of model runs grouped by the amount of global warming they simulate: $<2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (including simulations in which atmospheric composition is held constant, i.e., in which the only climate change is due to greenhouse gases already emitted), $2\text{-}3^{\circ}\text{C}$, and $>3^{\circ}\text{C}$. High risk of forest loss is shown for Eurasia, eastern China, Canada, Central America, and Amazonia, with forest extensions into the Arctic and semiarid savannas; more frequent wildfire in Amazonia, the far north, and many semiarid regions; more runoff north of 50°N and in tropical Africa and northwestern South America; and less runoff in West Africa, Central America, southern Europe, and the eastern U.S. Substantially larger areas are affected for global warming $>3^{\circ}\text{C}$ than for $<2^{\circ}\text{C}$; some features appear only at higher warming levels. A land carbon sink of ≈ 1 Pg of C per yr is simulated for the late 20th century, but for $>3^{\circ}\text{C}$ this sink converts to a carbon source during the 21st century (implying a positive climate feedback) in 44% of cases. The risks continue increasing over the following 200 years, even with atmospheric composition held constant.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30050723.pdf>

File: SCHOLZE Markoal et al_A Climate-Change Risk Analysis for World Ecosystems.pdf

76. SCHROEDER, Richard A.

Shady Practice: Gender and the Political Ecology of Resource Stabilization in Gambian Garden/Orchards

Economic Geography, Vol. 69, N° 4, October 1993, p. 349-365

Abstract: An increasing ecological awareness and greater efforts on a global scale to reverse processes of environmental degradation give rise to new forms of social and economic conflict--a "politics of resource stabilization"--which political ecology theorists have yet to fully explore. Blaikie and Brookfield (1987) argue that the long-term payback period of capital-intensive and natural reclamation processes may potentially lead resource "managers" to adopt coercive labor mobilization tactics or seek out opportunities to capture inequitable subsidies in achieving stabilization goals. Both of these tendencies express themselves quite clearly in a lucrative horticultural production district on the North Bank of the River Gambia in West Africa. Two decades of drought, since the early 1970s, have prompted hundreds of women's groups in The Gambia to intensify fruit and vegetable production in low-lying communal garden projects. In an attempt at promoting environmental stabilization through tree planting, developers have encouraged male landholders to take advantage of the female labor power invested in the irrigation of garden plots by planting orchards on the same locations. Shade canopy closure eventually undermines gardeners' usufruct rights, restoring the plots to male control. The case thus serves as an illustration of the need to critically examine the political economy of stabilization initiatives. It also raises questions regarding a growing practice in Africa and elsewhere of planning voluntaristic environmental programs around the use of unpaid female labor resources.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/143594.pdf>

File: SCHROEDER Richard A_Shady Practice: Gender and the Political Ecology of Resource.pdf

77. SHANDRA, John M.; SHANDRA, Carrie L.; LONDON, Bruce

Women, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Deforestation: A Cross-National Study
Population and Environment, Vol. 30, N° 1/2, November 2008, p. 48-72

Abstract: There have been several cross-national studies published in the world polity theoretical tradition that find a strong correlation between nations with high levels of environmental nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and low levels of various forms of environmental degradation. However, these studies neglect the role that women's NGOs potentially play in this process. We seek to address this gap by conducting a cross-national study of the association between women's NGOs and deforestation. We examine this relationship because deforestation often translates into increased household labor, loss of income, and impaired health for women and, as a result, women's non-governmental organizations have become increasingly involved in dealing with these problems often by protecting forests. We use data from a sample of 61 nations for the period of 1990-2005. We find substantial support for world polity theory that both high levels of women's and environmental NGOs per capita are associated with lower rates of deforestation. We also find that high levels of debt service and structural adjustment are correlated with higher rates of forest loss. We conclude with a discussion of findings, policy implications, and possible future research directions.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40279515.pdf>

File: SHANDRA John M et al_Women, Non-Governmental Organizations.pdf

78. SKINNER, Emmeline

Genre et changement climatique panorama
Brighton : IDS, 2012. – 114 p.

Introduction : Le « changement climatique » constitue un terme désormais bien connu à travers le monde. Il englobe un ensemble de phénomènes allant de la fonte de la calotte polaire aux conditions météorologiques et catastrophes erratiques, qui ont appelé à la tenue d'un ensemble de discussions et à la ratification d'accords internationaux. Beaucoup estiment qu'il est impératif de prendre le changement climatique au sérieux et d'agir immédiatement avant que les problèmes ne s'aggravent et n'entraînent des émigrations massives hors de régions inondées, des pénuries alimentaires et des maladies, entre autres impacts. La réponse internationale s'est voulue, dans une large mesure, le reflet de ce degré d'urgence, la coordination des réponses constituant la mission des organisations multilatérales, comme les Nations unies et la Banque mondiale, qui mobilisent des fonds et définissent des objectifs en termes d'émissions de gaz carbonique. Le problème du changement climatique et des éventuelles réponses à apporter ont également fait naître des tensions dans des pays développés, comme les États-Unis d'Amérique, et des pays à l'émergence rapide, comme l'Inde et la Chine, où le développement économique engendre une augmentation plus rapide des émissions de gaz carbonique par tête.

Source: http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/vfile/upload/4/document/1206/French_OR_final_web.pdf

File: SKINNER Emmeline_Genre et changement climatique.pdf

79. SKINNER, Emmeline

Gender and Climate Change: Overview Report
Brighton: IDS, 2011. – 91 p.

Introduction: Climate change“ has become a well-known term across the globe, encompassing a range of phenomena from melting polar ice caps to erratic weather conditions and disasters, and prompting a series of international talks and agreements. Many are arguing for the need to take climate change seriously and act now before we encounter escalating problems that could result in mass migration from flooded areas, food shortages and disease – among other impacts. The international response has reflected this sense of urgency to a large extent, with multilateral organisations such as the United Nations and the World Bank coordinating responses, mobilising funds and setting targets for carbon emissions. The issue of climate change and its potential responses has also sparked tensions for developed countries such as the United States of America (USA) and for rapidly developing countries such as India and China, where economic development is leading to an accelerating rise in per capita carbon emissions.

Source: http://www.pk.boell.org/downloads/2011_10_BRIDGE_Gender_and_climate_change.pdf

File: SKIMMER Emmeline_Gender_and_climate_change.pdf

80. SKODVIN, Tora; FUGLESTVEDT, Jan S.

A Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change: Political and Scientific Considerations

Ambio, Vol. 26, N° 6, September 1997, p. 351-358

Abstract: The concept of comprehensiveness embedded in the climate convention is discussed with attention to political and scientific considerations that need to be taken into account for this approach to serve as a tool for enhancing the effectiveness of a climate regime. The manners in which the approach may serve as an instrument for facilitating negotiation and implementation of a climate regime are discussed, and an operational definition is suggested. A key question with regard to the employment of a comprehensive approach in climate politics concerns how well methodologies for comparing gases perform. This question is discussed with regard to Global Warming Potentials (GWPs). When the most important greenhouse gases are concerned, we suggest that in the absence of better alternatives, the use of GWPs may serve as a preliminary tool for policy making until better methods are developed. It is emphasized that the choice of time horizon has significant ecological and political implications that should be taken into account.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4314617.pdf>

File: SKODVIN Tora; FUGLESTVEDT Jan S_A Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change.pdf

81. SKUTSCH, Margaret M.

Protocols, Treaties, and Action: The 'Climate Change Process' Viewed through Gender Spectacles

Gender and Development, Vol. 10, N° 2, July 2002, p. 30-39

Abstract: This paper starts by assessing the extent to which gender considerations have been taken into account in the international processes concerning the development of climate change policy. Finding that there has been very little attention to gender issues, neither in the protocols and treaties nor in the debates around them, the paper goes on to consider whether there are in fact any meaningful gender considerations as regards (a) emissions of greenhouse gases, (b) vulnerability to climate change, and (c) participation in projects under climate funding. It concludes by suggesting some areas where attention to gender could improve the effectiveness of climate interventions and also benefit women.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4030571.pdf>

File: SKUTSCH Margaret M_Protocols Treaties and Action.pdf

82. STIGE, Leif Christian; STAVE, Jørn; CHAN, Kung-Sik; CIANNELLI, Lorenzo; PETTORELLI, Nathalie; GLANTZ, Michael; HERREN, Hans R.; STENSETH, Nils Chr.

The Effect of Climate Variation on Agro-Pastoral Production in Africa

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 103, N° 9, February 2006, p. 3049-3053

Abstract : Using national crop and livestock production records from 1961-2003 and satellite-derived data on pasture greenness from 1982-2003 we show that the productivity of crops, livestock, and pastures in Africa is predictably associated with the El Niño Southern Oscillation and the North Atlantic Oscillation. The causal relations of these results are partly understandable through the associations between the atmospheric fluctuations and African rainfall. The range of the explained among-year variation in crop production in Africa as a whole corresponds to the nutritional requirements for ≈20 million people. Results suggest reduced African food production if the global climate changes toward more El Niño-like conditions, as most climate models predict. Maize production in southern Africa is most

strongly affected by El Niño events. Management measures include annual changes in crop selection and storage strategies in response to El Niño Southern Oscillation-based and North Atlantic Oscillation-based predictions for the next growing season.

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File: STIGE Leif Christian et al_The Effect of Climate Variation on Agro-Pastoral Production.pdf

83. STRECK, Charlotte; SCHOLZ, Sebastian M.

The Role of Forests in Global Climate Change: Whence We Come and Where We Go
International Affairs, Vol. 82, N° 5, September 2006, p. 861-879

Abstract: Neither the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) nor the Kyoto Protocol include a satisfying mechanism for reducing the substantial emissions from deforestation which are responsible for about a quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions. It is acknowledged that planting forests, for example through afforestation and reforestation in the Clean Development Mechanism, clearly provides an opportunity to sequester carbon in vegetation and soils. However, it takes decades to restore carbon stocks that have been lost as a result of land-use changes. Reducing the rate of deforestation is the only effective way to reduce carbon losses from forest ecosystems. As negotiations on a post-Kyoto agreement have already started the authors argue that a complete and fair post-Kyoto regime will have to expand existing regulations by creating a framework to encompass all land-use and forest-related changes in carbon stocks. Developing countries administer the majority of the world's environmental resources and provide a vital global public good by maintaining environmental assets. However, with increasing pressure on development and the use of resources, developing countries can hardly be expected to provide these services free. Therefore, they will have to be integrated into a more comprehensive incentive framework which also rewards forestry conservation, sustainable forest management and afforestation. The authors discuss how an incentive system for the protection of forests can be included in a future climate regime. Different design choices are considered and two recent approaches to reward developing countries that avoid further deforestation are compared: the 'compensated reduction of deforestation' approach and the Carbon Stock Approach.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3874204.pdf>

File: STRECK Charlotte and SCHOLZ Sebastian M_The Forest of Forests in Global Climate Change.pdf

84. SWATUK, Larry A.

The New Water Architecture in Southern Africa: Reflections on Current Trends in the Light of 'Rio + 10'

International Affairs, Vol. 78, N° 3, July 2002, p. 507-530

Abstract: UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has identified water and sanitation as a principle area of focus for the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). It is fitting that this meeting is being held in Johannesburg, as water resources management issues are of primary importance to the southern African region. There is a new water architecture being developed in the region, one that hopes to correct abiding structural inequalities of access between and among states, communities and peoples. Part of this new water architecture includes an enhanced role for the private sector and 'the market' in the provision and management of this crucial resource. This is a role that many feel will exacerbate rather than alleviate historically derived problems of underdevelopment. It is a role, therefore, that may undermine many of the positive developments that have taken place in the region over time. If regional leaders are interested in sustainable and equitable water resources management, they must be prepared openly to debate this issue with all interested parties not only at the WSSD, but also in the region and beyond.

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File: SWATUK Larry A_The New Water Architecture in Southern Africa.pdf

85. TOTTEN, Michael; PANDYA, Sonal I.; JANSON-SMITH, Toby

Biodiversity, Climate, and the Kyoto Protocol: Risks and Opportunities

Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, Vol. 1, N° 5, June 2003, p. 262-270

Abstract: Climate change is occurring at the same time as another problem of global and historical proportions -- the sixth mass species extinction crisis in the history of life on earth. Wide-scale deforestation is fueling climate change and biodiversity loss, and is expected to greatly accelerate biodiversity loss and species extinctions. Recognizing the intimate interconnection between these two global problems and designing resilient actions that address both simultaneously is more important than ever; humanity has neither the time nor the financial resources to treat these challenges separately and sequentially. We must establish an international frame-work to encourage synergistic actions

that capture multiple benefits while avoiding negative trade-offs. The Kyoto Protocol, as currently written, does little to advance such convergent solutions, and in many ways could unwittingly promote further biodiversity loss. Here we outline the risks associated with this climate treaty and suggest possible approaches that could capture otherwise lost opportunities.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3868014.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: TOTTEN Michael et al_Biodiversity Climate and the Kyoto Protocol.pdf

86. TURNER, Matthew D.

Merging Local and Regional Analyses of Land-Use Change: The Case of Livestock in the Sahel
Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 89, N° 2, June, 1999, p. 191-219

Abstract: This paper argues against the dichotomization of "regional" and "local" analyses of land-use change by environmental geographers. Such dichotomization has led regional analyses to unnecessarily exclude from consideration ecological, sociocultural, and political factors identified to be important in local studies. Simple rules of evidence that systematically label such factors as "locally specific" facilitate such exclusion. For example, gender relations in rural Africa, while shown in local studies to play an important role in land-use change, are often excluded from consideration in regional analyses. This study analyzes the causes behind the region wide shift toward small stock (sheep and goats) in the Sahel, using demographic and transaction histories (1984-1994) of livestock owned by members of fifty-four households in western Niger. Changes in the composition of this livestock population replicate that observed across the region in direction and magnitude. An analysis of these data demonstrates that the shift in species composition is not driven by changes in price or livestock productivity. While species preferences of individual owners (controlled by wealth) have not changed over the period, the distribution of livestock ownership has changed, with smallholders and women controlling a larger fraction of aggregate livestock wealth. The gendered shift in livestock wealth is closely associated with struggles between men and women over their relative obligations to support the family. Women's situation within the household has led some to accumulate large herds of small stock. Key features of intrahousehold struggles contributing to the shift in livestock composition in Niger are common across the Sudano-Sahelian region. The broader implications of these findings for the analysis of regional changes in land use are discussed.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2564253.pdf>

File: TURNER, Matthew D_Merging Local and Regional Analyses of Land-Use Change.pdf

87. UNITED NATIONS, New York

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: Framework Convention on Climate Change

International Legal Materials, Vol. 31, N° 4, July 1992, p. 849-873

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20693716.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: United Nations_United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.pdf

88. VELDERS, Guus J. M.; ANDERSEN, Stephen O.; DANIEL, John S.; FAHEY, David W. ; MCFARLAND, Mack

The Importance of the Montreal Protocol in Protecting Climate

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 104, N° 12, March 2007, p. 4814-4819

Abstract: The 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is a landmark agreement that has successfully reduced the global production, consumption, and emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). ODSs are also greenhouse gases that contribute to the radiative forcing of climate change. Using historical ODSs emissions and scenarios of potential emissions, we show that the ODS contribution to radiative forcing most likely would have been much larger if the ODS link to stratospheric ozone depletion had not been recognized in 1974 and followed by a series of regulations. The climate protection already achieved by the Montreal Protocol alone is far larger than the reduction target of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Additional climate benefits that are significant compared with the Kyoto Protocol reduction target could be achieved by actions under the Montreal Protocol, by managing the emissions of substitute fluorocarbon gases and/or implementing alternative gases with lower global warming potentials.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3594086.pdf>

File: VELDERS J M et al_The Importance of the Montreal.pdf

89. VERSTRAETE, Michel M.; SCHOLES, Robert J.; SMITH, Mark Stafford

Climate and Desertification: Looking at an Old Problem through New Lenses
Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, Vol. 7, N° 8, October 2009, p. 421-428

Abstract: Global poverty, defined in almost any way, is disproportionately concentrated in the arid, semiarid, and dry subhumid regions - the drylands - of the world. We suggest that the intrinsic biophysical features of these environments, interacting with some social systems that are now no longer appropriate for the changing environment, lead to widespread situations where people living in such areas are trapped in a downward spiral of environmental degradation and loss of well-being. Externally driven changes in both the social and physical environment, ranging from trade rules to global climate change, contribute to this syndrome. The resultant destabilization of regional climates, ecosystems, hydrological systems, and the social fabric has consequences for neighboring lands as well as the global community. A more holistic set of interventions, that engages both local and global actors, is needed to reverse these negative trends.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25595197.pdf>

File: VERSTRAETE Michel M et al_Climate and Desertification.pdf

90. VÖRÖSMARTY, Charles J.; DOUGLAS, Ellen M.; GREEN, Pamela A.; REVENGA, Carmen

Geospatial Indicators of Emerging Water Stress: An Application to Africa
Ambio, Vol. 34, N° 3, May, 2005, p. 230-236

Abstract: This study demonstrates the use of globally available Earth system science data sets for water assessment in otherwise information-poor regions of the world. Geospatial analysis at 8 km resolution shows that 64% of Africans rely on water resources that are limited and highly variable. Where available, river corridor flow is critical in augmenting local runoff, reducing impacts of climate variability, and improving access to freshwater. A significant fraction of cropland resides in Africa's driest regions, with 39% of the irrigation non-sustainable. Chronic overuse and water stress is high for 25% of the population with an additional 13% experiencing drought-related stress once each generation. Paradoxically, water stress for the vast majority of Africans typically remains low, reflecting poor water infrastructure and service, and low levels of use. Modest increases in water use could reduce constraints on economic development, pollution, and challenges to human health. Developing explicit geospatial indicators that link biogeophysical, socioeconomic, and engineering perspectives constitutes an important next step in global water assessment.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4315590.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: VÖRÖSMARTY Charles J et al_Geospatial Indicators of Emerging Water Stress.pdf

91. WEISBURD, Stefi; RALOFF, Janet

Climate and Africa: Why the Land Goes Dry
Science News, Vol. 127, N° 18, May 4, 1985, p. 282-285

Introduction: Africa is a continent in trouble. While most news accounts have focused on the disease and starvation afflicting Ethiopia and Chad, these outbreaks of famine are 'merely regional symptoms of an extreme environmental duress that has been building for 20 years and that now ravages an area twice the size of the United States. Of the many environmental pressures plaguing some 45 sub-Saharan - nations - including war, de-forestation, farming on marginal lands, soil erosion and un-sustainable rates of population growth - most experts consider a coast-to-coast drought along the Sahara Desert's southern border the most serious and intractable.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3969646.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: WEISBURD Stefi and RALOFF Janet_Climate and Africa.pdf

92. WHITE, Rodney R.

Environmental Priorities for Africa: Linkages between Climate Change and Basic Human Needs
Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines, Vol. 31, N° 2, 1997, p. 301-314

Introduction: The changing implications of the use of the term "environment" in the context of economic growth and development in Africa and other regions of the Third World is important in understanding current approaches to "environment and development," as used by the United Nations Commission for Environment and Development, for

example (World Commission 1987). In the 1970s, it was widely assumed - especially among economists - that the environment was somehow external or secondary to economic development. In some cases, it was assumed that the preservation of the environment was antithetical to economic development. This attitude was widespread in both the market economies and central planned economies (White 1993). "Environmental concerns" were dismissed as the preoccupation of special interest groups, such as conservationists, that did not understand the imperatives of the "real world." Traces of this attitude still linger.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/486182.pdf>

File: WHITE, Rodney R_Environmental Priorities for Africa.pdf

93. WISNER, Ben

The Reconstruction of Environmental Rights in Urban South Africa

Human Ecology, Vol. 23, N° 2, June 1995, p. 259-284

Abstract: Rapid and spatially concentrated urbanization in South Africa has brought with it significant health and safety hazards. These hazards are described and analyzed through two optics: environmental rights and community participation. The rights perspective suggests that the system of apartheid led to a collapse of rural livelihoods, driving people to the cities, while apartheid's tight control over African residential location and employment ensured that high density settlement and unemployment would follow. The resulting urban environmental degradation and health and safety hazards are a violation of the human rights of the African residents of townships and informal settlements. The community participation perspective suggests that reconstruction can be linked to development and that community-based hazard identification and mitigation can be a vehicle for kick-starting urban revitalization.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4603168.pdf>

File: WISNER Ben_The Reconstruction of Environmental Rights in Urban South Africa.pdf

94. WIT, Maarten de; STANKIEWICZ, Jacek

Changes in Surface Water Supply across Africa with Predicted Climate Change

Science New Series, Vol. 311, N° 5769, 2006, p. 1917-1921

Abstract: Across Africa, perennial drainage density as a function of mean annual rainfall defines three regimes separated by threshold values of precipitation. This nonlinear response of drainage to rainfall will most seriously affect regions in the intermediate, unstable regime. A 10% decrease in precipitation in regions on the upper regime boundary (1000 millimeters per year) would reduce drainage by 17%, whereas in regions receiving 500 millimeters per year, such a drop would cut 50% of surface drainage. By using predicted precipitation changes, we calculate that a decrease in perennial drainage will significantly affect present surface water access across 25% of Africa by the end of this century.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3845618.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: WIT Maarten de and STANKIEWICZ Jacek_Changes in Surface Water Supply across Africa.pdf

95. WITT, Harald; LOOTS, Liane; WITT, Harold

Seeking Earth Democracy: The Relationship of Gender, the Environment and Activisms in South Africa

Agenda, N° 60, 2004, p. 4-15

Abstract: This briefing argues for a conceptual encounter between contemporary feminisms and environmental green philosophies, calling for a paradigm shift in 21st century feminist thinking. The call for Earth Democracy (a term which this briefing will explore and define) is highlighted as one of the key agendas for contemporary activism -- be these feminist or environmental -- for a post-millennium planet earth. This briefing argues that as 21st century feminists, our activism should not only include fighting for gender, race and class (amongst other power issues) equity, but should also begin to include a commitment to re-imagine a planet where all life forms, human and non-human, find themselves protected against violence, destruction, annihilation, disease, abuse and mistreatment.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4066330.pdf>

File: WITT Harald et al_Seeking Earth Democracy.pdf

96. YORK, Richard

Kyoto Protocol Participation: A Demographic Explanation

Population Research and Policy Review, Vol. 24, N° 5, October 2005, p. 513-526

Abstract: The constraints of demographic trends, particularly population growth rates, on participation in the Kyoto Protocol have not been taken into account by previous researchers. Here I assess the effect of projected population growth on (1) the degree of restrictions in carbon dioxide emissions nations negotiated during the development of the Protocol, and (2) whether or not nations ultimately ratified the Protocol. The results indicate that nations with higher expected population growth rates negotiated higher carbon targets than other nations and were ultimately less likely to ratify the Protocol.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40230920.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: YORK Richard_Kyoto Protocol Participation.pdf

PART III / 3^{ème} PARTIE

ANNEXES

Announcement / Annonce

III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce

**2012 Gender Symposium
Gender and Climate Change in Africa
Hosted By the Arab and African Research Centre
Cairo, Egypt, 26 – 28 November, 2012**

Call for Applications

In line with its mandate to promote high-level scientific and academic debates on various aspects of socioeconomic development in Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) hereby announces the 2012 edition of its Gender Symposium which will be held from **26th to 28th November, 2012** in Cairo, Egypt. The Gender Symposium is an annual forum devoted to intellectual discussions on gender issues in Africa, and the theme of this year's edition is *Gender and Climate Change in Africa*.

Climate change has become an issue of great concern in recent times, both locally and globally, and addressing it requires a collective response. However, attempts at mitigating this scourge to safeguard the future of humanity have not yielded much result. Serious difficulties are encountered in the process of developing and implementing consensus-based intervention policies and strategies towards reducing the negative impact of climate change (Rio Framework Convention, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Conference, Durban Conference). These difficulties have resulted from the failure to question the current development model, which generates not only inequality and vulnerability, but also risks related to climate change, given its impact on ecosystems, its social consequences and the ethical problems it poses, as highlighted by UNESCO. In addition, negotiations that led to the different protocols have only reflected primarily the perspectives, priorities and interests of the North.

A reflection on *Gender and Climate Change in Africa* derives its legitimacy from two undeniable facts:

1. Climate change not only causes danger, vulnerability and risk to life and property, it also contributes in particular to increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. Although it affects all countries, the poorest are paradoxically the most affected, despite the fact that they contribute the least to greenhouse gas emissions. For instance, while Africa contributes only 4% to greenhouse gas emissions, the continent is one of the most vulnerable to climate change, with a negative impact on its agriculture (95% of its agriculture is rain-fed agriculture), food security, economy and the health of its populations. The population living at 100 kilometres from the coast is exposed to the risk of coastal flooding associated with sea level rise. The cost of climate change is evaluated at 5 to 10% of the continent's GDP.
2. Climate change causes different impacts on men and women, with the latter being more adversely affected. It has an impact on the relationship that people have with their environment, their endogenous knowledge in relation to their environment, their social and economic positions and the power relationships between men and women in society. Today, the most vulnerable and marginalized individuals are the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Due to the feminization of poverty and the dominance of patriarchal values in Africa, women have the least capacity and opportunities to cope with the impacts of climate change or to participate in negotiations on issues relating to their mitigation. The questions now are: a) How do we decrypt the phenomenon in households and the socio-economic sphere, in terms of education and employment, housing and health, food security and quality of life?: b) How can we make climate change sensitive to gender inequalities, towards reducing magnitude of the problems of women suffering from its adverse effects?: and, c) How does the impact of climate change undermine the achievement of the MDGs?

In terms of forestry and agricultural economy, women play a central role, particularly with regard to the management of biodiversity and food security. In fact, African women are involved in over 70% of agricultural activities. However, these activities are largely dependent on rainfall and other climatic factors; and women, who generally have very limited financial resources, usually have access to only less fertile and smaller lands. In other words, climate change has greatly made it difficult for them to perform their productive role. Furthermore, climatic disasters, such as floods and landslides, in addition to separating families, actually contribute to exposing women to human trafficking, thereby making them even more vulnerable. Hence, to consider the gender dimension in climate change, one should not be limited to the strictly environmental aspect, but also address the socio-economic dimension.

To question climate change and understand its complexity, it is also necessary to design and promote adaptation strategies among African populations facing multiple constraints and having low adaptive capacity. It is a fact that the

major impacts of climate change are experienced by the most vulnerable and most marginalized populations. These are therefore the ones that need strategies for adaptation to climate change most. Yet, such adaptation strategies must take into account the gender dimension, which reflects power relations between men and women in society. The patriarchal nature of African societies and the status that is conferred upon men have enabled them to have access to critical information on strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The relegation of women to the domestic sphere and their low level of empowerment explain their relative lack of information and opportunities to enhance their knowledge in climate change adaptation strategies. The application of a gender approach to deliberations and decision-making processes, to make the responses for climate change adaptation and mitigation effective, is also important. Such considerations also raise the question of how international bodies, very active in all issues relating to climate change, ensure a fair gender representation in order to adequately take care of the needs and concerns of both men and women. In addition, in the field of natural resource governance, the role of the state in Africa has greatly diminished. What should be the role of the state towards ensuring equal access of men and women to water, food and energy resources that are increasingly becoming rare? Women are not represented in the decision-making processes on climate change, and the debates on climate change have failed to address the marginalization of women and their integration into environmental policies. Instead, such debates are perpetuating the underestimation and misunderstanding of the contributions of women to environmental management. How then can we ensure that the interests of women are effectively defended at various levels of governance, the national and international institutions such as the IMF or the World Bank? How can we make the new economic trade units, such as the one on carbon dioxide emission, integrate the gender dimension, to incorporate the all-important role of women? These and other similar questions would definitely help in adequately addressing a number of issues that can be summarized under the following sub-themes:

1. Climate Change, Social Inequality and Gender ;
2. Interventions by Women and for Women on Climate Change;
3. Gender, Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation;
4. Climate Change, Health and Gender;
5. Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change;
6. Gender, Climate Change and Water Use;
7. Impacts of Climate Change on Wage Labour and Non-wage Labour;
8. Women in the Face of Disasters Caused by Climate Change;
9. Gender and Conflicts over Natural Resources;
10. Gender, Climate Change and the Role of African Regional Organizations;
11. Gender, Climate Change and the Role of the State.

These issues, among others, will be the focus of the discussions that will be held during the 2012 CODESRIA Annual Gender Symposium to be held in Cairo (Egypt) from 26 to 28 November, 2012.

This symposium will be an opportunity for African researchers to present their research efforts on this theme and interact with their peers in order to build together an African perspective on gender and climate change. Scholars and researchers interested in presenting papers at the symposium are invited to send an abstract (2-3 pages) of their intended contribution no later than **17 September, 2012**. If the abstract is accepted for presentation, the full-length paper must be received by CODESRIA not later than **22 October, 2012** for evaluation before the confirmation of final selection.

For further information on the 2012 edition of the Annual Gender Symposium or for participation, please contact:

2012 Annual Gender Symposium

CODESRIA

BP 3304, Dakar, CP 18524, Senegal

Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23 - Fax: +221 33 824 12 89

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Symposium sur le genre 2012
Genre et Changement climatique en Afrique
Accueilli par le Centre Arabe et Africain de Recherche
Le Caire (Égypte), 26-28 novembre 2012

Appel à candidatures

En conformité avec son mandat visant à promouvoir un débat scientifique et académique de haut niveau sur les différents aspects du développement socioéconomique de l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre du **26 au 28 novembre 2012** au Caire (Égypte). Le symposium sur le genre, forum annuel traitant des questions de genre en Afrique, portera cette année sur le thème *Genre et Changement climatique en Afrique*.

La question du changement climatique est aujourd'hui au cœur des préoccupations politiques, aussi bien au niveau local que global. Sa gestion requiert une réponse collective. Toutefois, les réponses et réactions collectives à ce fléau pour sauvegarder le futur de l'humanité ont du mal à être trouvées, de sérieuses difficultés sont observées dans le processus et la volonté d'élaborer et de mettre en pratique consensuellement des politiques et des stratégies d'intervention ayant pour objectif d'atténuer l'impact du changement climatique (Convention-cadre de Rio, Protocole de Kyoto, Conférence de Copenhague, Conférence de Durban). Cette difficulté est consécutive à la non mise en question du modèle de développement en cours, lequel est générateur d'inégalités, de vulnérabilités mais surtout de risques avec le changement climatique, compte tenu de son impact sur les écosystèmes, ses conséquences sociales et les problèmes éthiques qu'il pose, tels que mis en exergue par l'UNESCO. Les négociations qui ont conduit à ces différents protocoles reflètent en premier lieu les points de vue, les priorités et les intérêts des pays du Nord.

La réflexion sur le thème *Genre et changement climatique en Afrique* tire sa légitimité de deux faits qui sont aujourd'hui incontestables.

-D'une part, le changement climatique est producteur de précarité, de vulnérabilité, voire de risque. Il contribue notamment à accentuer les écarts entre les riches et les pauvres. Il affecte certes tous les pays mais les plus pauvres sont paradoxalement les plus touchés, alors qu'il est reconnu par ailleurs qu'ils sont ceux qui contribuent le moins aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre. Alors que l'Afrique ne contribue que pour 4% au phénomène d'émission de gaz à effet de serre, le continent africain est l'un des plus vulnérables au changement climatique avec un impact négatif sur son agriculture (95% de son agriculture est une agriculture sous pluie), sur sa sécurité alimentaire, sur son économie et sur la santé de ses populations. La population vivant à 100 kilomètres des côtes est exposée aux risques d'inondations côtières liés à l'élévation du niveau de la mer. Le coût du changement climatique serait évalué à 5 à 10 % de son PIB.

-D'autre part, le changement climatique est aussi producteur d'un impact différencié sur les hommes et les femmes. Il a une incidence sur le rapport que les populations entretiennent avec leur environnement, sur les connaissances endogènes par rapport à cet environnement, sur leurs positions sociales et économiques et donc nécessairement sur les relations de pouvoir que les hommes et les femmes entretiennent dans la société. Aujourd'hui, les individus les plus vulnérables et les plus marginalisés sont les plus confrontés aux impacts du changement climatique ; du fait de la féminisation de la pauvreté et de la prégnance des valeurs patriarcales, les femmes ont les capacités et les opportunités les plus faibles pour faire face aux impacts du changement climatique ou pour participer aux négociations sur les questions relatives à leur atténuation. Comment décrypter cela dans les ménages et dans la sphère socio-économique en termes d'éducation et d'emploi, d'habitat et de santé, de sécurité alimentaire, de qualité de vie ? L'impact du changement climatique étant différencié et sensible aux inégalités de genre, il contribue aussi à les amplifier. Comment l'impact du changement climatique compromet-il la réalisation des OMD avec les nouvelles contraintes dont il est porteur ?

Dans une économie forestière et agricole, les femmes jouent un rôle central notamment en ce qui concerne la gestion de la biodiversité et la sécurité alimentaire. Les femmes africaines, plus particulièrement, sont impliquées dans 70 % des activités agricoles ; et 80 % des petits exploitants agricoles sont des femmes à qui reviennent les charges d'approvisionnement en eau et en bois. Or, cette agriculture est largement dépendante des variabilités de la pluviométrie, de l'érosion des sols ; de surcroît, les femmes qui disposent de manière générale de peu de ressources financières sont aussi attributaires des terres les moins fertiles et de plus petites dimensions. Alors que leur rôle de reproduction est resté intact, le changement climatique a complexifié et alourdi leur rôle productif. Ces catastrophes climatiques provoquent des migrations dites climatiques, et contribuent à la séparation des familles, ce qui rend encore les femmes plus vulnérables. Ainsi, tenir compte de la dimension genre dans le changement climatique impose de ne pas se limiter à l'aspect strictement environnemental, mais aussi de prendre en charge la dimension socio-économique. Par ailleurs, il a été constaté que les catastrophes climatiques comme les inondations et les glissements de terrain, en plus de séparer les familles, contribuent véritablement à exposer les femmes au trafic d'êtres humains.

S'interroger sur le changement climatique et appréhender sa complexité imposent aussi de voir comment concevoir et promouvoir des stratégies d'adaptation chez les populations africaines confrontées à de multiples contraintes et disposant de capacités d'adaptation faibles.

Il est reconnu que l'impact majeur du changement climatique est subi par les couches les plus vulnérables et les plus marginalisées ; elles sont par conséquent celles qui ont le plus besoin de stratégies d'adaptation à ces changements climatiques.

Toutefois ces stratégies d'adaptation doivent prendre en considération la dimension genre qui traduit les relations de pouvoir entre hommes et femmes dans la société. La nature patriarcale des sociétés africaines et le statut qui y est conféré aux hommes permettent à ces derniers d'avoir accès à des informations cruciales pour les stratégies d'adaptation et d'atténuation du changement climatique. L'ancrage des femmes dans la sphère domestique et leur faible autonomie expliquent leur relatif manque d'informations et d'opportunités pour renforcer leurs connaissances dans les stratégies d'adaptation au changement climatique. L'application de l'approche genre aux instances de délibération et de prise de décision pour rendre effectives les réponses d'adaptation et d'atténuation au changement climatique est également importante. Ces considérations posent également la question de savoir comment les instances internationales, très actives sur toutes les questions touchant au changement climatique, s'assurent d'une représentation de genre équitable afin de prendre en charge les besoins et préoccupations des hommes et des femmes.

En outre, dans le domaine de la gouvernance des ressources naturelles, le rôle de l'Etat en Afrique a été relégué au second plan. Quel doit être le rôle de l'Etat pour assurer un accès égal selon le genre aux ressources en eau, en nourriture et en énergie qui se font de plus en plus rares ? Les femmes sont absentes des processus de décision concernant le changement climatique et les débats concernant les changements climatiques refusent d'aborder la marginalisation des femmes ou l'intégration de ces dernières dans les politiques environnementales. Au contraire, ces débats sont en train de perpétuer la sous-évaluation et la non-compréhension de la contribution des femmes dans la gestion de l'environnement. Comment assurer aux femmes productrices que leurs intérêts soient effectivement défendus dans les instances de gouvernance, aussi bien dans les formes de gouvernance coutumières, l'Etat national que les institutions internationales telles que le FMI ou la Banque mondiale ? Comment s'assurer que les nouvelles unités de commerce économique telles que celle sur l'émission du gaz carbonique intègre la dimension genre pour incorporer le rôle moins important des femmes dans les émissions de gaz carbonique ? Ces questions et d'autres encore permettent de dégager un certain nombre des problématiques qui peuvent être synthétisées dans les sous-thèmes suivants :

1. Changement climatique, inégalités sociales et genre ;
2. Les interventions des femmes et en faveur des femmes concernant le changement climatique ;
3. Genre, stratégies d'adaptation et d'atténuation au changement climatique ;
4. Changement climatique, santé et genre ;
5. Genre, agriculture et changement climatique ;
6. Genre, changement climatique et utilisation de l'eau ;
7. Les impacts du changement climatique sur le travail salarié et non salarié ;
8. Les femmes face aux désastres causés par le changement climatique ;
9. Genre et conflits sur les ressources naturelles ;
10. Genre, changement climatique et le rôle des organisations régionales africaines ;
11. Genre, changement climatique et rôle de l'Etat.

Ces problématiques, et d'autres encore qui ne sont pas mentionnées ici, seront au cœur des réflexions qui seront menées durant l'édition 2012 du Symposium annuel sur le genre du CODESRIA qui se tiendra au Caire (Egypte) du 26 au 28 novembre 2012.

Cette manifestation sera une opportunité pour les chercheurs africains de présenter leurs recherches sur cette thématique et d'échanger avec leurs pairs afin de construire ensemble une perspective africaine. Tous ceux qui sont intéressés par le thème du Symposium sont invités à envoyer un résumé (2-3 pages) de leur contribution au plus tard le **17 septembre 2012**. Si ce dernier est accepté pour présentation, la contribution qui en découlera devra parvenir au CODESRIA au plus tard le **22 octobre 2012** pour évaluation, avant une confirmation de la sélection définitive par le CODESRIA.

Gender and Climate Change in Africa

Pour plus d'informations sur le Symposium annuel sur le genre, édition 2012 ou pour participer, contactez le programme à l'adresse suivante:

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Simpósio sobre o Género 2012
Género e Alterações Climáticas em África
Anfitrião : Arab and African Research Center
Cairo (Egito), 26-28 de novembro 2012

Em conformidade com o seu objetivo de promover um debate científico e académico de alto nível sobre os mais diversos aspetos do desenvolvimento socio-económico de África, o Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África (CODESRIA) organiza um Simpósio sobre o Género de **26 a 28 de novembro de 2012** na cidade do Cairo (Egito). O Simpósio sobre o Género, fórum anual que aborda as questões do género em África, abordará este ano o tema *Género e Alterações climáticas em África*.

O problema das alterações climáticas está hoje no centro das preocupações políticas, tanto a nível local como global. A gestão deste problema requer uma resposta coletiva. Todavia, não tem sido fácil encontrar as respostas e as reações coletivas a este flagelo, no sentido de salvaguardar o futuro da humanidade : registam-se dificuldades sérias no que diz respeito ao processo e à vontade de elaborar e de pôr em prática, de modo consensual, políticas e estratégias de intervenção com o objetivo de atenuar os impactos das alterações climáticas (Convenção-quadro do Rio de Janeiro, Protocolo de Quioto, Conferência de Copenhaga, Conferência de Durban). Estas dificuldades devem-se ao facto de não ser questionado o modelo de desenvolvimento em curso, o qual é gerador de desigualdades, de vulnerabilidades, mas sobretudo de riscos relacionados com as alterações climáticas, devido ao impacto destas sobre os ecossistemas, às respetivas consequências sociais e aos problemas éticos que elas colocam, tais como são sublinhados pela UNESCO. As negociações que conduziram a estes diferentes protocolos refletem em primeiro lugar os pontos de vista, as prioridades e os interesses dos países do Norte.

A reflexão sobre o tema *Género e alterações climáticas em África* funda a sua legitimidade em dois factos actualmente incontestáveis.

- Por um lado, as alterações climáticas são produtoras de precariedade, de vulnerabilidade, e mesmo de riscos. Contribuem, nomeadamente, para acentuar o fosso entre os ricos e os pobres. É certo que afetam todos os países, mas os países mais pobres são paradoxalmente os mais atingidos, apesar de, por outro lado, serem reconhecidamente aqueles que menos contribuem para a emissão de gases com efeito de estufa. Enquanto a África apenas contribui com 4% para o fenómeno da emissão de gases com efeito de estufa, o continente africano é um dos mais vulneráveis às alterações climáticas com um impacto negativo sobre a sua agricultura (95% da sua agricultura é uma agricultura pluvial), a sua segurança alimentar, a sua economia, e a saúde das suas populações. As populações que vivem a 100 quilómetros das costas marítimas estão expostas aos riscos de inundações costeiras associadas à elevação do nível das águas do mar. A estimativa dos custos das alterações climáticas eleva-se a entre 5 a 10% do respetivo PIB.

- Por outro lado, as alterações climáticas são também produtoras de um impacto diferenciado sobre os homens e as mulheres. Incidem sobre a relação que as pessoas mantêm com o meio ambiente em que vivem, sobre os conhecimentos endógenos em relação a este meio ambiente, sobre as respetivas posições sociais e económicas e, por conseguinte, sobre as relações de poder que existem entre os homens e as mulheres na sociedade. Atualmente, os indivíduos mais vulneráveis e mais marginalizados são os mais confrontados com os impactos das alterações climáticas. Devido à feminização da pobreza e ao domínio dos valores patriarcais, as mulheres dispõem de menos capacidades e oportunidades para enfrentar os impactos das alterações climáticas ou para participar nas negociações sobre as questões relativas à atenuação dessas alterações. Como traduzir este facto na esfera doméstica e na esfera socio-económica em termos de educação e de emprego, de habitação e de saúde, de segurança alimentar, de qualidade de vida ? Uma vez que o impacto das alterações climáticas é diferenciado e se sente ao nível das desigualdades de género, contribui também para aprofundar estas desigualdades. De que maneira é que o impacto das alterações climáticas, com os constrangimentos que provocam, pode comprometer a concretização dos Objectivos do Milénio para o Desenvolvimento ?

Numa economia florestal e agrícola, as mulheres desempenham um papel central, nomeadamente no que toca a gestão da biodiversidade e a segurança alimentar. Em particular, as mulheres africanas estão envolvidas em 70% das actividades agrícolas ; e 80% dos pequenos agricultores são mulheres a quem cabem os custos de abastecimento de água e lenha. Ora, esta agricultura é extensamente dependente das variabilidades da pluviometria, da erosão dos solos. Acresce que, de um modo geral, as mulheres que dispõem de poucos recursos financeiros são também as que possuem as terras menos férteis e de menores dimensões. Muito embora o papel reprodutivo destas mulheres tenha permanecido intacto, as alterações climáticas tornaram mais complexo e pesado o seu papel produtivo. As catástrofes climáticas provocam as chamadas migrações climáticas e contribuem para a separação das famílias, o que coloca as mulheres numa posição ainda mais vulnerável. Assim, para ter em conta a dimensão de género na análise das alterações climáticas, há que ir além do aspeto estritamente ambiental e incluir também a dimensão socio-económica. Para além disso, constatou-se que as catástrofes climáticas como as inundações e os deslizamentos de terras, para além de separarem as famílias, contribuem verdadeiramente para expor as mulheres ao tráfico de seres humanos.

Interrogar-se sobre as alterações climáticas e compreender a sua complexidade implica igualmente analisar como conceber e promover estratégias de adaptação junto das populações africanas, as quais se confrontam com constrangimentos múltiplos e apenas dispõem de fracas capacidades de adaptação.

É facto reconhecido que são as camadas populacionais mais vulneráveis e mais marginalizadas que sofrem mais profundamente o impacto das alterações climáticas. Estas camadas são, conseqüentemente, aquelas que mais necessitam de estratégias de adaptação a essas alterações.

Em qualquer dos casos, estas estratégias de adaptação devem ter em consideração a dimensão do género que traduz as relações de poder entre homens e mulheres na sociedade. A natureza patriarcal das sociedades africanas e o estatuto que estas conferem aos homens permitem a estes últimos ter acesso a informações cruciais para as estratégias de adaptação e de atenuação das alterações climáticas. A ligação das mulheres à esfera doméstica e a sua fraca autonomia explicam a sua relativa falta de informações e de oportunidades para reforçar os respetivos conhecimentos nas estratégias de adaptação às alterações climáticas. É igualmente importante a aplicação da abordagem de género nas instâncias de deliberação e de tomada de decisão para tornar efectivas as respostas de adaptação e de atenuação relativamente às alterações climáticas. Estas considerações colocam também a questão de saber como é que as instâncias internacionais, muito ativas nas questões que dizem respeito às alterações climáticas, garantem uma representação igual em termos de género, no sentido de ter em conta as necessidades e as preocupações dos homens e das mulheres.

Por outro lado, no domínio da gestão dos recursos naturais, o papel do Estado em África tem sido relegado para segundo plano. Qual deve ser o papel do Estado para garantir um acesso igual em termos de género a recursos como a água, a alimentação e a energia, os quais se tornam cada vez mais raros? As mulheres estão ausentes dos processos de decisão que dizem respeito às alterações climáticas e os debates sobre as alterações climáticas recusam abordar a marginalização das mulheres ou a integração destas últimas nas políticas ambientais.

Pelo contrário, estes debates têm perpetuado a sub-avaliação e a incompreensão da contribuição das mulheres na gestão do ambiente. Como se pode garantir às mulheres produtoras a defesa efectiva dos seus interesses nas instâncias de governação, quer se trate de formas de governação tradicionais, do Estado nacional, quer de instituições internacionais como o FMI ou o Banco Mundial? Como garantir que as novas unidades de comércio económico, como a da emissão do gás carbónico, integra a dimensão género, de modo a incorporar o papel menos importante das mulheres nas emissões de gás carbónico? Estas questões e outras ainda permitem discernir um determinado número de problemáticas que podem ser resumidas nos sub-temas seguintes:

1. Alterações climáticas, desigualdades sociais e género;
2. As intervenções das mulheres e em favor das mulheres no que diz respeito às alterações climáticas;
3. Género, estratégias de adaptação e de atenuação das alterações climáticas;
4. Alterações climáticas, saúde e género;
5. Género, agricultura e alterações climáticas;
6. Género, alterações climáticas e utilização da água;
7. Os impactos das alterações climáticas sobre o trabalho assalariado e não assalariado;
8. As mulheres face aos desastres causados pelas alterações climáticas;
9. Género e conflitos sobre os recursos naturais;
10. Género, alterações climáticas e papel das organizações regionais africanas;
11. Género, alterações climáticas e papel do Estado.

Estas problemáticas, bem como outras não mencionadas aqui, estarão no centro das reflexões que serão desenvolvidas no decurso da edição de 2012 do Simpósio Anual sobre o Género do CODESRIA que terá lugar na cidade do Cairo (Egito) de 26 a 28 de novembro de 2012.

Este evento constituirá uma oportunidade para os investigadores africanos apresentarem as respetivas pesquisas sobre esta temática e para dialogarem com os seus pares, no sentido de, em conjunto, construírem uma perspetiva africana. Todos os interessados pelo tema do Simpósio são convidados a enviar um resumo (2-3 páginas) da sua comunicação, o mais tardar até ao dia **17 de setembro de 2012**. Se o resumo for aceite para apresentação, a comunicação respetiva deverá ser entregue ao CODESRIA o mais tardar até ao dia **22 de outubro de 2012** para avaliação, à qual se seguirá a confirmação da seleção definitiva por parte do CODESRIA.

Genre et changement climatique en Afrique

Para mais informações sobre o Simpósio anual sobre o género, edição de 2012, ou para participar, contactar o programa através da seguinte morada :

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