

Climate Change Adaptation- Conference Report

1. Title: Climate Change and Tourism: Responding to global challenges. Second international conference on climate change and tourism, Davos, Switzerland.

UNWTO (2007).

Description: To support this action the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), with the support of the World Economic Forum (WEF) and the Swiss Government, convened the Second International Conference on Climate Change and Tourism, in Davos, Switzerland, from 1 to 3 October 2007. This event, building on the results of the First International Conference organized on this topic in Djerba, Tunisia in 2003, gathered 450 participants from over 80 countries and 22 international organizations, private sector organizations and companies, research institutions, NGOs and the media, with the aim of responding in a timely and balanced way to climate change imperatives in the tourism sector.

Retrieved from <http://sdt.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/decladavose.pdf>

2. Title: Indigenous peoples and Climate Change. Oxford: Tyndall center for climate change research. Salick, J., & Byg, A. (2007).

Description: Indigenous and other traditional peoples are only rarely considered in academic, policy and public discourses on climate change, despite the fact that they will be greatly impacted by impending changes. Their livelihoods depend on natural resources that are directly affected by climate change, and they often inhabit economically and politically marginal areas in diverse, but fragile ecosystems. Symptomatic of the neglect of indigenous peoples, the recently released IPCC II report summary on climate change impacts makes only scarce mention of indigenous peoples, and then only in polar regions and merely as helpless victims of changes beyond their control. The IPCC III report on mitigation of climate change does not consider the role of indigenous peoples. Our aim is to shift the focus to indigenous people as primary actors in terms of global climate change monitoring, adaptation and innovation.

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- 3. Title: Adaptation to climate change among pastoral systems: case for Zimbabwe. *Earth and Environmental science*, 6. Doi: 10.1088/1755-1307/6/1/41045.**Unganai, L. (2009).

Description: Climate change is an additional constraint to sustainable socio-economic development in Zimbabwe. The increasing frequency and severity of droughts and floods, the periodic shift in onset of the rains, and increasing intensity of mid-season dry spells in the last 50 years have been identified in the Initial National Communications (1996) and other recent studies (for example Tadross et al, 2008) as a major consequence of climate change. Recognizing this problem, a Government of Zimbabwe – UNDP/GEF supported pilot adaptation project is being implemented in support of vulnerable agro pastoral communities in the Chiredzi district of Zimbabwe over the period 2008-2012. The primary objective of the Coping with Drought and Climate Change Project is to demonstrate and promote adoption of a range of gender segregated approaches for adaptation to climate change among rural communities currently engaged in agriculture in vulnerable areas of Chiredzi District as a national model. Specific objectives of this project include: to develop local capacity to expand the knowledge base on climate change for effective adaptation in the agriculture sector; to demonstrate a range of viable long-term livelihood adaptation options to manage climate variability and change among men and women agro pastoralists in Chiredzi district based on identified climate risks; to develop local capacity to use climate early warning systems to strengthen adaptation/livelihood strategies in Chiredzi district; and to disseminate project generated lessons and foster public awareness about potential impacts of climate change to encourage policy changes that encourage adaptation. Three adaptation approaches, namely: addressing vulnerability, building response capacity and managing climate risk are used in the project.

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