
NCCARF
National
Climate Change Adaptation
Research Facility
Adaptation Research Network
SETTLEMENTS AND INFRASTRUC


NCCARF

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Day 2: Thursday 25 November 2010

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Day 3: Friday 26 November 2010

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NATALIE OSBORNE

Griffith University, Queensland

n.osborne@griffith.edu.au

EMPOWERING CIVIL SOCIETY TO ADDRESS VULNERABILITY AND FURTHER ADAPTATION TO LOCAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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CHLOE HANSON-BOYD

Sinclair Knight Merz, Victoria

Chanson-Boyd@skm.com.au

ADAPTATION PLANNING AND POLICY IN AUSTRALIA

SUSILAWATI SUSILAWATI

University of South Australia, South Australia

susilawati.susilawati@postgrads.unisa.edu.au

THE CURRENT PRACTICE IN THE RESILIENT EMERGENCY PLANS CONCERNING THE ROLE OF TRANSPORT MODELLING, DATA COLLECTION, MODELLING AND EXISTING TRAVEL TIME RELIABILITY METRICS

CHANSIRI SUKSRI

University of South Australia, South Australia

chansiri.suksri@postgrads.unisa.edu.au

THE ROLES OF URBAN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ON REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

JINTAWADEE SUKSRI

University of

DOMINIC SKINNER

University of Adelaide, South Australia

dominic.skinner@adelaide.edu.au

COMPOUNDING FACTORS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND RIVER REGULATION ON SEDIMENT DYNAMICS IN A SHALLOW LAKE

Water level decline in Lake Alexandrina, as a result of climate change, anthropogenic water extraction and drought, has altered the sediment dynamics in this shallow lake. The effects are compounded by a legacy of river regulation, both within Lake Alexandrina and further upstream along the reaches of the River Murray. The consequent changes to the sediment dynamics in the lake may influence the light availability for primary production through wave induced sediment resuspension and a corresponding increase in turbidity. This has fundamental implications for the structure of the entire regional food web which is dependent on the aquatic photosynthetic organisms to produce sufficient energy to maintain organisms in higher trophic levels. This research uses data from sediment traps deployed fortnightly throughout the lake to elucidate some of the cumulative impacts of river regulation on the natural dynamics of an ecosystem. Future decisions regarding the management of river infrastructure must be made in light of the already degraded state of many ecosystems, as well as the additional changes that will result from continued climate change.

DAVID BUSUTTIL

University of New South Wales, New South Wales

david.busuttil@student.unsw.edu.au

THE ROLE OF ADHESION IN ENHANCED EVAPORATION

JAMES WARD

University of South Australia, South Australia

james.ward@unisa.edu.au

THE IMPORTANCE OF EMISSIONS SCENARIOS IN PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCES

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CHRIS BUTTON

University of Adelaide, S5c,h

JOHANNA MUSTELIN

Griffith University, Queensland

j.mustelin@griffith.edu.au

P

PHIL MORLEY

University of New England, New South Wales

pmorley@une.edu.au

CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE LANDSCAPES: HUNTER AND CENTRAL COASTS

ANNE WECKERT

University of Adelaide, South Australia

anneweckert@gmail.com

REGIONAL COASTAL COUNCILS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – WHO THINKS WHAT ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?

Anne talking to a key actor from the Development Professionals segment about stakeholder buy-in.

Anne: *When you have somebody who has drive that changes everything.*

Development Professional: *Oh yeah, it does. And that depends on the interest that you have got in your elected members, because they can drive it. If you have got an officer trying to drive it and you have got a load of lard heads upstairs you will get nowhere.*

Anne: *So it really comes down to the elected members.*

Development Professional: *Elected members have got to have the acceptance and say Anne is a bright spark lets encourage her, let's get on with it, but if Anne was banging on the door and they say she is one of those bloody greenies, she'd get nowhere.*

TAYANAH O'DONNELL

University of Western Sydney, New South Wales

tayanah80@hotmail.com

PLANNING FOR THE COAST: THE SOCIO-LEGAL VALUE OF LAND AND DEVELOPMENT

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SARAH ADAMS

University of the Sunshine Coast, Queensland

Sarahadams2611@gmail.com

WHAT IS THE GOAL?: EXPLORING WHAT UNDERLIES DECISION-MAKING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND SETTLEMENT PLANNING

CIMARRON CORPE

University of the Sunshine Coast, Queensland

Corpe@Shaw.Ca

VISUALOGRAPHIES; IMAGE + PLACE + CULTURE

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sea change

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CHE BIGGS

Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab, University of Melbourne, Victoria

cbiggs@unimelb.edu.au

DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS: A DESIGN MODEL FOR RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

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NADINE WHITE

Southern Cross University, New South Wales

nadine.white@scu.edu.au

ADAPTIVE PLANNING AND THE PHYSICAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN NSW: WHY PLANNING SYSTEM REFORM IS NEEDED?

HEMLATA

University of Western Sydney, New South Wales

hem1912@gmail.com

THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE GANGA BASIN LEGAL OPTIONS FOR INDIA

India, with a developing economy and the second largest population in the world, is expected to be highly vulnerable to potential climate change impacts. In this research, India's only national river – the River Ganga – with its historical, ecological, economic, cultural and spiritual significance and highest populated basin in the world – is studied to showcase the potential impacts of climate change on India. The anticipated impacts of floods – followed by droughts – as a result of the melting of source glaciers of the River Ganga, pose a threat to the people of India's constitutionally guaranteed right to life and livelihood. The use of legal and institutional frameworks to facilitate adaptation strategies that will help communities and the government to prepare for such impacts are being studied as part of this research. This is especially important in light of the series of dams being developed by the government of India in the upper stretches of the River Ganga.

In this presentation, the following key issues will be discussed:

- Potential climate change impacts on the River Ganga and the viability of dams in light of these impacts
- The ability of existing legal and institutional frameworks in India to deal with the anticipated climate change impacts.

NAN CHEN

University of New South Wales, New South Wales

whispercn@hotmail.com

SOFT INFRASTRUCTURE FOR URBAN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY IN AUSTRALIA'S COASTAL ZONES—THE ROLE OF THE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLANS (DCPS)

CUNRUI HUANG

Queensland University of Technology, Queensland

cunrui.huang@student.qut.edu.au

LINKS BETWEEN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

PHILLIPA WATSON

University of Tasmania, Tasmania

pip.watson@internode.on.net

HOUSING ADAPTATION FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN TASMANIA