



**IPCC WGII
Fourth Assessment Report
Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
*Government and Expert Review of Second Order Draft***

Specific Comments

EXPERT REVIEW COMMENTS

Chapter 9

August 2006

Please note that we have tried to include all comments where relevant. Responses were as of August, 2006, following the Cape Town deliberations. Since this time, several additional edits have been made and other changes included. Where possible we have tried to include these but some initial responses and comments may now have fallen away subject to final changes.

Organization of the review comments file

Comments are organized as follows:

- (a) First are the comments from the Co-Chairs and TSU. These:
 - (i) track the development of the ZOD and FOD, and your responses to review comments on each of these drafts, and then
 - (ii) present comments on the Second-Order Draft
- (b) Second are the comments from the Expert Reviewers, organized in the same format as your FOD comments file.

**Government and Expert Review of Second Order Draft
Confidential, Do Not Cite or Quote
August 2006**

Discussion of expert review comments and record keeping

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT:

- AUTHORS BEGIN WORK ON THE COMMENTS IMMEDIATELY. SUBSTANTIVE COMMENTS NEED TO BE SEPARATED FROM NON-SUBSTANTIVE, AND THE TWO SHOULD BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY
- CONTACT IS MADE BETWEEN AUTHORS AND THEIR REVIEW EDITORS IN AUGUST

Substantive comments

- The chapter writing team should discuss all substantive expert review comments, by email and/or at Cape Town.
- Substantive comments require full and proper consideration. The *Principles Governing IPCC Work* state that:
 - genuine controversies should be reflected adequately in the text of the Report and
 - it is the role of the Review Editors to advise the lead authors on how to handle contentious/controversial issues
- You must record the outcome of these discussions in this document, under the column 'Notes of the Writing Team'.

Non-substantive comments

- For non-substantive comments, a very brief entry should be made in the column 'Notes of the Writing Team'. The following terms are acceptable:
 - Addressed
 - Not applicable
 - Text removed
 - A tick to denote a comment has been addressed (somewhere on the document this should be stated)

General

- The record should be kept in this document, ideally electronically.
- The document becomes part of the traceable account of the Working Group II Fourth Assessment. When completed to the satisfaction of the Review Editors, a copy should be returned to the TSU by the **8th December 2006**.

Chapter 9

Comments from the Co-Chairs/TSU are laid out as follows: first we comment on whether the SOD addresses the comments we made on the ZOD; second we comment on whether the SOD addresses the comments we made on the FOD; our concluding comments on the Second-Order Draft are at the end.

	Chapter 9 ZOD comments by Co-Chairs and TSU	Has this been addressed in the SOD?	Author responses:
9.Z1	GENERAL COMMENTS The authors have followed the Plenary-agreed outline.	Not followed word for word. This is true for 9.1, 9.4, 9.5 (options => strategies), 9.7 and 9.8 Please follow POA headings exactly, as other chapters do, so that readers can easily cross over between chapters	NB To be addressed. Even in conclusions.
9.Z2	It is suggested that the authors use a style more focussed on the conclusions such as: "region xxx will see reduced maize yields (source)"; rather than one emphasising which researcher has done what such as: "(Name of source) found that xxx region...etc" This takes the reader straight to the policy-relevant conclusions, and is a more efficient use of space.	Generally done	Amended and changed in most cases
9.Z3	In general: emphasise should lie where new knowledge: a) confirms or contradicts previous TAR conclusions, and especially b) where new conclusions need to be drawn and previous knowledge revised.	Not made clear what is new since TAR	Tried to and was advised to check e.g. key issue is a paradigm shift – impacts approach to a vulnerability approach? To be addressed
9.Z4	Authors should only re-iterate what is in TAR if it is truly central to understanding the conclusions of the new assessment	The authors haven't paid attention to this	To be addressed.
9.Z5	The authors clearly have a problem with an inadequate literature base. There are too many pre-TAR references used throughout. Authors need to prune these. In fact, they have a golden opportunity to add value to the few references they have, and should take it.	They are now more rigorous in ensuring that they do assess the literature and stay focussed on this task without the excursions which were a feature of earlier drafts – there is still, however, room for improvement.	Agreed and done where relevant.
9.Z6	African numbers – these are useful – this format could be followed by other regional chapters.	Still included	Thanks
9.Z7	LENGTH There are 46 ZOD text pages, which is around 30 printed pages (without references) – see Doc 3. Since there are missing sub-sections and segments to be completed by a number of CAs, a substantial reduction in the length of the	The SOD is over-length by 14 pages, which is a huge amount at this stage. It's quite unnecessary, given the relatively small literature available for assessment.	Agreed to serious editing.

	existing text is unavoidable.	Authors need to be more disciplined.	
9.Z8	BALANCE Section 9.1 (TAR Summary) is too long. It should maybe cover a printed page.	9.1 is now less than a page. However, the ES, and Sections 9.2 and 9.3 are very long, such that Section 9.4 doesn't start until page 22, which is far too late.	Agreed to be addressed. Executive summary shortened and hopefully improved.
9.Z9	Sub-section 9.2.2 is extremely long and much is not really needed (especially the palaeo-climate information)	9.2.1 covers current sensitivity to weather and climate. It is 5 pages long. The worry is that in Section 9.4 there is quite a lot of material on observed trends, which needs to be moved and, when it is, Section 9.2.1 will be far too long. 9.2.2, which is about other stresses, is another 5 pages. It needs to continue to cover all the sub-headings, but with less material under each.	Tried to shorten where relevant...this section is however key. Climate is only one stressor that Africa is facing....see Government responses to this as well. NB
9.Z10	Section 9.3 begins with an enormous section (9.3.1) on future climate (6 text pages). It's well written and interesting, and an excellent review of the literature, but far too long for WGII. Co-ordination with Chapter 2 may lead to a more concise draft	9.3.1 has been shortened to 2 pages.	√
9.Z11	Section 4. The authors start Section 4 (Impacts) on page 22 – this is far too late. The authors should be seeking to have around half their chapter devoted to Section 9.4. It currently takes up 14 pages, which could be usefully expanded to 20 pages.	Still starts on page 22, and takes up 16.5 pages.	√ Tried to edit and should now be better.
9.Z12	SPECIFIC CONTENT Can key tables/figures from the TAR be updated, e.g. Table 10.2, Figure 10.10?	Fig 10.10 is up-dated, and it looks good. Socio-economic indicators are provided which effectively up-date Table 10.2.	To be clarified - confused refers to Chap 10. not our chapter
9.Z13	The use of acronyms/abbreviations looks excessive.	Now OK	
9.Z14	Box 9.1 seems hardly to show “key findings”: it needs facts and examples, supported by more recent references, in order to present a comprehensive overview of current research thinking on this iconic topic.	Box 9.1 now a Case Study in Section 9.6 and much improved although would be considerably improved by a map.	Medany to shorten where appropriate. Box has been reworked.
9.Z15	Section 9.3 – ‘Assumptions about Future Trends’ should contain summary information on expected non-climate futures (population, income, urbanization, technologies, etc.) Could these be presented as components of an expanded current Annex I?	Annex 1 has been removed (a good thing). There is about a page of text on socio-economic futures. It covers the basics of GDP and population growth under SRES. There are two figures	Agree with reviewers. Too complicated.

		which need to be removed (9.1 and 9.2) –space considerations do not permit.	Tony to address. Text matching to in chapter. (Addressed)
9.Z16	<p>Section 9.4:</p> <p>a) There is a long and interesting section (9.4.1) on climate change impacts on water; but it only contains nine references of which only three are post-TAR (a 4th is the TAR itself). This is only one example of a recurring problem throughout the chapter. There is an issue for the Africa chapter authors regarding how they are going to deal with the problem of insufficient fresh material - this needs to be addressed.</p> <p>b) Section (9.4.6) on Coastal Zones contains a paragraph on coral bleaching – this also occurs in other chapters (i.e. Small Islands, Australia and New Zealand and Coasts). Authors have to be careful to avoid excessive duplication.</p> <p>c) Section 9.4.3. Reference is made to new diseases like HIV/AIDS and its implications on vulnerability in the introduction to the Chapter (Section 9.2.1); however, no reference is made to this in Section 9.4.3 – indeed only Malaria (VBD) and Cholera (water borne) diseases are discussed.</p>	<p>Now cut to 3 pages, and contains more references.</p> <p>There's still a fair amount of material on corals, both in 9.4.5 and 9.4.6. Authors should cross-reference to Chapter 6 and read the material in there to see what can be omitted here. Discussion now broadened beyond malaria and cholera.</p>	<p>Medany to address part (a)</p> <p>This part on coral bleaching has been moved to 9.4.5 with reference to relevant parts of chapters 4, 5, 6 and 16. Only results specific to Africa have been retained. Isabelle to check Chap 6.</p>
9.Z17	The latter sections of Chapter 9 (9.5, 9.6 and 9.7) begin to look like WG III material. Also, authors need to be sure to remain objective – there must be no hint of policy prescription in IPCC. As we move further into the section on Adaptation, for example within section 9.5.3 “Funding Adaptation”, page 41 starting line 28, this begins to look less and less like IPCC, and more and more like the policy oriented work of an NGO	Section on ‘Funding adaptation’ has been removed and the later sections are much less policy prescriptive although sometimes they stray into this territory (and this is indicated in the line-by-line comments).	√ OK
9.Z18	Section 9.5: Adaptation. Referencing is thin throughout and there is too little information on indigenous knowledge. Authors need to ensure that referenced work is post-TAR. Sub-section 9.5.2 is especially thinly referenced. Expressing that low adaptive capacity comes from extreme poverty may be true or, at least, a valid assessment, but it is not well backed up in the preceding sections.	9.5 is now improved – a much tighter piece of writing with an adequate number of references. However, it comes across as very generalized, and not specific to the African case – it looks as if it was written for some other purpose, but the authors thought it would be OK for the AR4 Chapter 9, and so cut and pasted it in without too much thought about the specific needs of the chapter. So, some rewriting is still needed for 9.5.	<p>Tried to improve and focus on African relevant cases.</p> <p>Agreed – Isabelle / Coleen / Balgis</p>
9.Z19	Section 9.6 - Implications on Sustainable development, reads as policy prescriptive.	Section on Sustainable Development now very short, with two sub-sections; the first	

		is on MDGs and is very interesting; the second is on mitigation policies and the relationship to development. The second is therefore outside the WG2 sphere and verges on being policy prescriptive (e.g. page 54 lines 15-17). It is recommended that 9.7.1.2 is removed.	Agree but section 9.7.1.2. to be reconsidered.
9.Z20	Can the overall conclusion be summarised in a table, perhaps one which adds substantially to the current table 3 on millennium development goals?	ZOD table 3 is much improved (now 9.5). There is no further summary table but this is sufficient with some tidying up (see line-by-line comments).	√ Agreed.
	Chapter 9 FOD comments by Co-Chairs and TSU	Has this been addressed in the SOD?	Author responses:
9.F1	Comments: Jean Palutikof Length: this chapter is slightly too long. It can easily be shortened by the necessary 4 pages. As noted below, although Section 4 on impacts is slightly too short, the other sections can be substantially shortened to highlight the material which is new since the TAR. The reduced-form headings have been used - well done, but the full title for Section 5 should be used, i.e., 'Adaptation: practices, options and constraints'. Section 9.7 should be headed 'Conclusions: implications for sustainable development' whereas at the moment the word Conclusions is missing.	The SOD is over-length by 14 pages, which is a huge amount at this stage. It's quite unnecessary, given the relatively small literature available for assessment. Authors need to be more disciplined.	Shortened to almost within required limits.
9.F2	The Executive Summary is over-long, and contains much unnecessary material. What is needed is a clear statement of (i) what is new since the TAR and (ii) what are the key, headline, findings from the chapter. The reader wants to access the key, headline, statements in the Executive Summary, set out on not more than one page. Bullet points may help with this. One of the points which has emerged in the SPM, from reading all the chapters of the AR4, is that Africa is the most vulnerable region. Reading this Executive Summary, I do not get that message, and yet much of the material in Chapter 9 supports it. Do the authors feel able to make that statement?	The Executive Summary is huge – by far the largest in the WG2 AR4 at 3.2 pages. It largely misses the point of what an Executive Summary should be – it's not a summary of what's in the chapter, but rather a statement of the authors' personal views on climate change in Africa. It needs to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be shortened to around 1 text page, • use bullet points, • present no more than 10 key findings from the chapter. Each bullet point should start with a statement in bold. • References to the main text should be given in the form [9.X] For a good example, see Chapter 14 (although they have rather too many statements (12)).	NB Agree – to be revised CLA's / LA Done

9.F3	The chapter contains many general statements such as 'Increasing gas accumulations...are now understood...to have detectable effects on the global climate system' (first sentence from Exec. Summary) and 'Adaptive capacity is the ability of people and systems to adjust to climate change' (first sentence from Section 9.5.1. There is no room in a core chapter for such general statements, which are better made elsewhere. All should be deleted.	Some of these general statements still exist. They are used to start paragraphs. Examples are page 11 lines 48-49, page 32 line 51 to page 33 line 1, and page 33 line 20. Authors could just check through to ensure all first sentences are strictly relevant. Section 9.5 is still rather general (see comment 9.Z18) and needs work to make it precisely relevant to Chapter 9 needs.	Addressed (for pages 32 and 33 see responses to comments 261, 263, 267) Again where possible tried to shorten and tighten.
9.F4	The chapter cites many pre-TAR references. The authors need to concentrate on what is new since the TAR. The strategy is to summarize TAR knowledge in Section 9.1, and then explicitly say what new work, and what new results, have emerged since then. Section 9.5.2 is a particularly bad example of this.	There are now only a few pre-TAR references. Authors still need to work to make it clear what knowledge is new since TAR, what confirms TAR and what contradicts TAR findings.	NB Agreed see response to 9. Z. 3
9.F5	Sources are not always given for Figures, for example, Figs 9.2 and Fig. 9.5.	Sources now given.	
9.F6	Section 4, on impacts, is around 11 pages in length, and the total chapter is around 43 pages. Thus, the balance isn't right. Section 4 needs to build, and the rest of the chapter needs to be cut. I do not think, for example, that it is very useful to have Figures 9.2 and 9.3. It would be much better if you could use this space to include some figures on impacts. Examples are Chapter 4 Figures 4.9 and 4.10. Fig. 4.9 is a map of the location of major impacts. Figure 4.10 is a sectoral burning embers diagram, but surely the concept could be applied at the regional scale. We want to include such material in the SPM and TS, but need the underlying evidence from the chapters.	9.4 is still rather short at 16.5 pages – see comment 9.Z11. Figs 9.1 and 9.2 (old 9.2 and 9.3) are still present. A map of future impacts is now presented, and works very well. Where possible, the authors should work to build Section 9.4 , and should consider whether more diagrams can be usefully incorporated.	Try to find figures where relevant and where space restrictions permitted.
9.F7	Tables 9.1 and 9.2 are useful summaries of impacts. It would be good if they could be extended, and if some number could be provided. There are two useful examples of tables in the FODs, and it would be great if the Africa chapter could produce something similar. First, Chapter 4 Table 4.5 shows impacts under different temperature increases. Second, Chapter 11 Table 11.11 looks at impacts (they call it risks, but in fact they are impacts) under different SRES scenarios at different points in time. Can Chapter 9 explore the feasibility of similar tables for Africa, or even some regions of Africa? We want to include such tables in the SPM and Technical Summary, but need the underlying evidence from the chapters.	Quantitative tables showing impacts for different temperature increments / at different points in time are not presented.	To discuss. Can we do this? One done for ecosystems , new addition. Water a figure is provided.

9.F8	The range of references cited is good. However, the papers are not always used to the most effective extent. In particular, they contain quantitative estimates of future impacts which could be used to construct tables of impacts per degree change in global temperature change (similar to Table 4.5 in Chapter 4) and of impacts under different SRES scenarios (similar to Table SPM-2 in the draft SPM which has just been circulated). Some useful references which are not cited include Tanser et al. 2004, Lancet 362, 1792-1798 on malaria in Africa, and a separate list has been sent.	See comment 9.F7. Tanser et al. now cited.	Refs included where we could.
9.S	Chapter 9 SOD comments by Co-Chairs and TSU		Author responses:
	LENGTH:	See 9.Z7	
9.S1	ARE PAO HEADINGS PRESENT?	See 9.Z1 Please follow POA headings exactly, as other chapters do, so that readers can easily cross over between chapters	Agreed will be addressed.
9.S2	HAVE MOST GENERAL COMMENTS OF ERs FROM ZOD AND FOD BEEN COVERED?	No. The most worrying point is that, although we have pointed to the lack of references in the chapter, where reviewers have suggested references these have not been followed up. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One reviewer has provided numerous references by Eriksen and by O'Brien. These two do not appear as first authors in the reference list. • A second reviewer provided a set of references in French about observed runoff variations in West Africa – these have been completely ignored. • Several reviewers pointed the authors to AIACC, but there are still only three AIACC references cited. 	Addressed! Were cut in and included in table. BOKO to address!!! We looked here – few relevant cases immediately apparent – Tony inputs?. Several AIACC docs are on current vulnerability to climate variability. We are thin on projected impacts of future climate change
9.S3	ARE REFERENCES BROADLY COMPLETE?	No – still lot of work to do.	

9.S4	IS THERE LINE-OF-SIGHT TEXT → ES AND TEXT+ES → TS+SPM?	No – authors do not give references to main text in the Executive Summary	Done where relevant.
9.S5	Section 9.4 contains much material which is about present-day trends and impacts. This should be removed and put in Section 9.2. Examples include page 32 lines 15-19, page 34 lines 1-7, page 37 line 45 to page 38 line 6, but there are others.		Addressed (for page 34 see response to comment 272). Agreed – CLA's to be re-ordered.
9.S6	<p>Authors make a number of statements about future changes in climate, overlapping with material in WG1. There are two problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The references they use are not always appropriate. For example, on page 38 line 9-10 they use two references to support their statement about future drought. One is grey literature (Freeman and Wright) and the other is about present-day trends (Malhi and Wright). • They don't always supply references to support statements – see Table 9.2. <p>Authors need to cross-reference to WG1 Chapter 9, and improve their referencing of WG1-related statements.</p>		Cross-referenced to Wg1 – Isabelle.
9.S7	<p>To give some idea of the careful pruning which is needed to achieve length cuts, here is Box 9.1 with all material which is not precisely relevant to the Egyptian case removed:</p> <p>Box 9.1: Climate, water availability and agriculture in Egypt</p> <p>Egypt is one of the African countries that could be vulnerable to water stress under climate change. A major challenge facing Egypt is to close the rapidly increasing gap between the limited water availability (water share is 700 m³/capita/year) and the escalating demand for water that various economic sectors needs (Abou Zeid, 2002).</p> <p>Agriculture is the main water consumer, about 85% of the annual total water resources. It plays a significant role in the Egyptian national economy (20% of GDP). More than 70% of the cultivated areas depend on low efficient surface irrigation systems, which cause high water losses, land productivity reduction, high ground water levels, and salinity problems.</p> <p>With increasing population, any near future plans for agricultural expansion will require an increase in irrigation supply that will probably depend on water savings from improving irrigation efficiency, agriculture drainage reuse, and development of new groundwater resources (Abou Zeid, 2002). Egypt is optimizing the use of freshwater and exploring the use of new non-conventional water resources such as desalinization, wastewater reuse, and agriculture drainage water. But with climate change, an array of serious threats is apparent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea level rise (SLR) will reduce areas of the Nile delta, and 12-15% of the existing agricultural land in the delta could be lost; • Temperature rises are likely to reduce the productivity of the major crops, and increase their water requirements thereby directly decreasing crop water use efficiency; • General increase of irrigation demands; • High degree of uncertainty about flow of the Nile; • Egypt's population is projected to be between 115- 179 million by 2050 (SRES scenarios), this will increase water stress in all sectors; • Ongoing expansion of irrigated areas will reduce the headroom of Egypt to cope with future fluctuation in flow (Conway, 2005). 		<p>Ok, but the Institutional targets of the national improvement plan till 2017 should not be removed from the case.</p> <p>Thanks</p>

9.S8	<p><u>In summary, the authors need to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut the overall length by 14 pages. This can be achieved by being much more focussed. It is recommended that the CLAs set targets for each section, say two pages each from the ES, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3, 9.5, 9.6 (12 pages), 1 page from 9.8 and 0.5 pages from 9.7 and 9.8. • Make sure they follow up on references suggested by reviewers where these are post-TAR, especially francophone references and AIACC. • Make sure they follow the Reduced Form Headings exactly. • Cut the Executive Summary to around one page of bulleted points. Make sure they give references to the main text from the Executive Summary. • Make sure their reference list is accurate and complete, and that all grey literature can be supplied to the TSU. • Make sure that all text is relevant to the African case – in particular section 9.5 needs careful reading. • Make sure that nothing they say is policy prescriptive. This begins to be a problem later in the chapter, e.g., page 54 lines 15-16. • Make sure they don't include material on mitigation, which is WG3. 	<p>AIACC reference material thin in many cases.</p> <p>Expert review editors advice</p> <p><u>Done</u> <u>!!</u></p>

IPCC WGII AR4 SOD *EXPERT* Review Comments

Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
E-9-1	A	0				You might gain from the following seminal article, showing how the communication of probabilistic seasonal climate forecasts in Zimbabwe helped rural communities: Patt, A., P. Suarez, et al. (2005). "Effects of seasonal climate forecasts and participatory workshops among subsistence farmers in Zimbabwe." Proceedings National Academy of Sciences USA 102: 12673-12678. You might find useful material (data, maps, case studies) in the following Atlas of Limpopo Basin, Mozambique: Atlas for Disaster Preparedness and Response in the Limpopo Basin. 2003, Instituto Nacional De Gestao De Calamidades Mocambique (INGC), Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) - Department of Geography, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), Mozambique Integrated Information Network for Decision-Making (MIND): 99 p. This can be found here: http://www.setsan.org.mz/limpopoatlas . (Dagmar Schroeter, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research)	Patt / forecast literature/adaptation table. Included as many of the following suggestions where possible but because of space restrictions cannot cite ALL of authors latest publications.
E-9-2	A	0				While the chapter has been improved, it still needs severe editing. Many sentences are convoluted or otherwise unclear except to the reader who would already know the details behind it. Commas have been used or left out haphazardly, for example, with often unfortunate results. Examples of careless typing or writing abound, such as p 5 line 19 2985 (2085!) and p 20 line 45 21015 (presumably 2015), or p 14 line 30, where the word "locations" makes nonsense of the sentence, or p 15 line 49, where "The role of" should be deleted to correct the sentence, and p 25 line 42, where "links between" should be deleted to make sense. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Agreed – editorial assistance to be sought.
E-9-3	A	0				Tourism is substantially dealt with in CH 1,4,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,16 . This is a significant change compared to TAR. Overall this is done in a satisfactory manner , in particular since the regional chapters do focus on regional issues without losing space on general aspects. What is missing though, is a critical assessment of the literature quoted (even though this literature is peer reviewed), not an individual assessment of papers but a critical overview of the mainstreams of methods that have been used these last years (though it must be recognised that these works have shed some light on what is a very important issue). This concerns both qualitative and speculative approaches and quantitative research. As regards the former, these confront current tourism behaviour and requirements regarding climate to the futures envisaged by scenarios. What is the degree of reliability of this kind of work knowing that the expectations of tourists regarding climates can evolve significantly, as they already have done in the past? There is at least a need for research to explore the range of possible evolutions in behaviours and introduce that into the analyses. Also, to what extent are econometric	Tourism section to be revised and edited.

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						analyses concerning modifications in tourist flows (the more seducing as they yield figures...) robust and reliable? Is it, for example, acceptable to use a unique climate for the US as it is done in a paper quoted in several chapters? If it is, the coarseness of the results should be mentioned. In short, I believe that there should be in some place in the report, a caveat on the difficulties research on this topic encounters (uncertainties on future behaviours, shortcomings regarding statistics etc.) and their consequences on the results. (Jean-Paul Ceron, CRIDEAU (Université de Limoges-CNRS-INRA))	Tourism / climate Lack of literature Ask CA for comments
E-9-4	A	0				This is a thoughtful and well-written chapter. With regard to shortening: the concept of 'multiple stresses' is an important one; it is, however, mentioned many times. (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	√ Agreed.
E-9-5	A	0				This chapter is very interesting. It exposes well the factors of the dynamics of the water resources in Africa. It gives some examples of African countries which know an increased hydrological dryness since the years 1970. The amplification of the pluviometric falls of the last decades in the water resources is indeed shown. The new version of chapter 9 took into account the majority of my observations. With my opinion, it is rich in lesson and it is good. Congratulation with the members of Group having worked on this chapter. (Expédit Wilfrid Vissin, FLASH/ Abomey-Calavi University)	√ Agreed.
E-9-6	A	0				The Second Order Draft is very much improved as compared to the FOD. However, it is still too long and it could be made shorter in some sections. For example the section on Adaptation: Practices and Strategies could be shortened without losing the essential elements. Another candidate for shortening is in Section 9.6: Case Studies: 9.6.1 Food insecurity in Africa which could be combined with case study 9.6.2 Drought in the Sahel for the sake of brevity. The case study on Indigenous Knowledge Systems could also be shortened so as to meet the length requirements of the Chapter. Apart from the big task of shortening the chapter, it still needs some heavy editing to improve readability. However, this is not one of the objectives of this review. Otherwise, the chapter contains all the required material. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	Agreed reduce. Good point. Agreed to edit. Contact Nick Brooks (Isabelle)
E-9-7	A	0				The inter-changeable use of the words 'stresses' and stressors' in many parts of the Report may, in some cases, be contextually confusing.	Glossary references

IPCC WGII AR4 SOD *EXPERT* Review Comments

Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						(Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-8	A	0				The chapter is better than the previous draft, but has some major gaps. There is a lot of information, but a clear story does not often emerge clearly, the relation between different pieces of information in a paragraph is not always clear. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Agreed CLA's to address.
E-9-9	A	0				The approach to vulnerability set out at the start is clear, but is not always followed up through the rest of the chapter. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Agreed (Siri – Isabelle)
E-9-10	A	0				Text mentioning different factors that influence vulnerability seems repetitive and there is a lack of in-depth explanation of the factors or how they generate vulnerability (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Links - between factors addressed....would love to expand on details of each aspects but space restrictions prevent a detailed documentation in each case.
E-9-11	A	0				Still lots of references in text not in the reference list, some commas in odd places, writing odd in parts - would recommend finding resources for a professional proofread when major and structural edits are complete. This would take a lot of pressure off the lead authors. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Editing. Agreed new literature. In press don't touch.
E-9-12	A	0				Some refs: Reason, C.J.C. and M. Rouault, 2002: ENSO-like decadal patterns and South African rainfall. Geophys. Res. Lett., 29 (13), doi:10.1029/2002GL014663. Usman, M.T. and C.J.C. Reason, 2004: Dry spell frequencies and their variability over southern Africa. Climate Res., 26, 199-211 (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Climate variability. Current climate * (PDF to all)
E-9-13	A	0				Our comments include the recommendation to include the following new sources of literature: 1. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, 18-22 January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. See www.unisdr.org/wcdr 2. Paul R. Epstein and Evan Mills (2005). 'Climate change futures: health, ecological and economic dimensions' (http://www.climatechangefutures.org/pdf/CCF_Report_Final_10.27.pdf) 3. Climate policy implications of the recent ENSO events in a small island context, Rolph Antoine Payet in Climate Change and Africa, 2005, Pak Sum Low (ed.), Cambridge University Press, UK 4. Climate and disaster risk reduction in Africa, Reid Basher and Salvano Briceno in 'Climate change and Africa', 2005 Pak Sum Low (ed.) Cambridge University	Very useful inputs – tried to include refs where space allowed also included refs to web sites so that readers could get further inputs. TAR – development

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						<p>Press, UK</p> <p>5. F. Sperling and F. Szekely (2005). Disaster Risk Management in a Changing Climate. Discussion Paper prepared for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction on behalf of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group (VARG). Reprint with Addendum on Conference outcomes. Washington, D.C.</p> <p>6. Living with risk: a global review of disaster reduction initiatives. UNISDR 2004 (http://www.unisdr.org/eng/about_isdr/bd-lwr-2004-eng.htm)</p> <p>7. Deshingkar and Start 2003. Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion. London, Overseas Development Institute</p> <p>8. Chipeta and Kachaka 2004. The Role of Migrant's Remittances in an Unstable Low-Income Economy: A Case Study of Malawi. Zomba, Southern African Institute for Economic Research & Malawi National Statistical Office: 48.</p> <p>9. Moench, M. and A. Dixit, Eds. (2004). Adaptive Capacity and Livelihood Resilience: Adaptive Strategies for Responding to Floods and Droughts in South Asia. Boulder, Kathmandu, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition</p> <p>10. Coping with Drought and Climate Change: Best Use of Climate Information for Reducing land Degradation and Conserving Biodiversity PIMS 1940. UNDP Global Environmental Facility project coordinated by UNDP Drylands Development Centre in Nairobi (see http://www.undp.org/drylands/).</p> <p>11. Compendium of Early Warning Projects released at the Early Warning Conference, 27-29 March 2006, Bonn, Germany, (see http://unisdr.unbonn.org/ewpp).</p> <p>12. The role of indigenous plants in household adaptation to climate change: The Kenyan experience, Siri Eriksen in 'Climate change and Africa' (2005) Pak Sum Low (ed.) Cambridge University Press, UK</p> <p>13. Disaster risk reduction: a development concern: A scoping study on the links between disaster risk reduction, poverty and development. DFID. December 2004 (http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/drr-scoping-study.pdf)</p> <p>14. Disaster risk: a challenge for development. 2004. United Nations Development Programme. Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. www.undp.org/bcpr (http://www.undp.org/bcpr/whats_new/rdr_english.pdf)</p> <p>14. AU/NEPAD, 2004, Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, Technical Report (http://www.unisdr.org/africa/af-hfa/docs/africa-regional-strategy.pdf)</p> <p>15. Dombrowsky, W,R, 1990: The social dimension of warning and the transition from folk wisdom to laymanship, Prediction and Perception of Natural Hazards (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)</p>	<p>Addition Table 9.3 – reflecting adaptation costs to disaster losses.</p> <p>Isabella – Pat Sum Low book.</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction – Coleen</p> <p>Adaptive / capacity livelihoods Balgis.</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p>Agreed but some may be too generic to check for a specific regional inputs. Again cannot include every single refs an author has done, need to be selective. In sources readers can also cross check in papers for additional materials.</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>

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E-9-14	A	0				<p>Not enough attention is paid to inter-household and intra-household differences in vulnerability, in particular more empirical work needs to be looked at that exemplifies vulnerability. Famine and coping literature (S. Davies, M. Watts, etc may be useful. Own references that may include relevant empirical material or references: Eriksen, S., Brown, K. and Kelly, P.M. (2005). The dynamics of vulnerability: locating coping strategies in Kenya and Tanzania, The Geographical Journal, 171(4), 287-305.</p> <p>Owuor, B., Eriksen, S., and Mauta, W. (2005) Adaptation to climate change: Evidence from a dryland mountain in Kenya, Mountain Research and Development, 25 (4) 310.315. Eriksen, S. (2004) Building adaptive capacity in a 'glocal' world: Examples from Norway and Africa, ESS Bulletin 2 (2): pp. 18-26. Eriksen, S. 2005. The role of indigenous plants in household adaptation to climate change: The Kenyan experience. In Climate Change and Africa, ed. P.S.Low, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge pp. 248-259. Lind, J. and Eriksen, S. (submitted) The impacts of conflict on household coping strategies: evidence from Turkana and Kitui Districts in Kenya. Submitted to Die Erde. Eriksen, S., Gachathi, F.N., Muok, B., Ochieng, B., Owuor, B. (2006) Synergies in biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation: The case of hilltop forests in Kitui, Kenya. In The Savanna Biome System, eds J. Mistry and A.Berardi. Ashgate, pp. 187-226. Eriksen, S., Owuor, B., Nyukuri, E., and Orindi, V. 2006. Vulnerability to Climate Stress – Local and Regional Perspectives. Proceedings of two workshops. January 27-28, 2005 World Agroforestry Centre, Gigiri, Nairobi and February 14, 2005, KEFRI Research Centre, Kitui. CICERO Report 2006:1. Eriksen, S. and Silva, S. 2003. The impact of economic liberalisation on climate vulnerability among farmers in Mozambique. IHDP Open Meeting, 16-18 October 2003, Montreal. Available at http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/openmeeting</p> <p>(Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)</p>	<p>Old source Check Eriksen literature / Coleen to follow up.</p> <p>√</p> <p>√ Point is taken reference inter and intra – household with 1 or 2 relevant references.</p> <p>New literature</p> <p>Andrew// Coleen.</p> <p>Some of these included where relevant.</p>
E-9-15	A	0				My general impression is that important material for this chapter is covered, but	

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						often buried. More attention seems to be paid to speculation which then obscures the narrative that is quite good. Indeed I find excellent comments that tell the reader that climate change (natural or human-caused) is a relatively minor factor in the extensive vulnerabilities of the African people. I will provide some examples in the follow quick review. (John Christy, University of Alabama)	Agreed to follow up! Climate change by itself Physical stressor it could aggravate!! Could enhance!!
E-9-16	A	0				Much more input is needed in the writing of the chapter from people whose main area of expertise is urban and rural change in Africa (rather than environmental sciences or climate change as such) (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Inclusive
E-9-17	A	0				Inclusion of the report, "Climate Change and Migratory Species" Robinson et al 2005, BTO Research Report 414 - cited by the Eighth meeting of the Conference of Parties Convention on Migratory Species (October 2005). (Lara Hansen, WWF)	√ Ecosystems // Pius – Sector ecosystems.
E-9-18	A	0				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My general impression is that the orientation of the chapter is leaning towards agriculture and food security, which is important to a great extent, however, many other sectors such as water resources in Africa (which includes e.g. Nile basin water budget,..) and coastal resources (which also includes agriculture and water resources, urban sectors and may involve direct serious socio-economic impacts and movement of population) should also take a strong part in Africa vulnerability • No mention of impacts of increased frequency and intensity of extreme events on dust storms, hence sand dune movements, suspended particulates in the atmosphere, agricultural productivity and public health • Many listed references are still incomplete (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	Disagree – key sectors we tried to include but clearly those where literature appears to be thin could be areas for new research in the future. Dust storms ! – Balgis Agree substantive – inadequate – Medany to contact Mohamed.
E-9-19	A	3	1	3	1	The first line is speculation “Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and variability.” The more accurate assessment is given on page 7, lines 29-34. (John Christy, University of Alabama)	CLA’s to address. Multiple stress, chapter supporting evidence where possible MEA.
E-9-20	A	3	1	3	4	How and where the energy crisis is climate related in Africa? Is it really the case in South Africa? (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	Energy biomass – hydropower. Revise wider Michel Boko to follow up.

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E-9-21	A	3	3	3	3	we propose rephrasing for climate change and variability as 'climate variability and weather extremes and climate change'. Actually we think that throughout the chapter, the terminology should be "climate variability and climate change", adding "weather extremes" where appropriate El Niño is not sufficiently addressed. The chapter also lacks specific discussion of the impact of climate change on the behavior of extreme events or hazards. E.g. Forest fires, tropical cyclones, epidemics, and implications on different sectors (.)	Agreed connect to WG1 Isabelle to check. Extreme events. We raised this at the outset – in fact we requested a case study box on this – but were outvoted – so need expert reviewers advice on here !! NB
E-9-22	A	3	6	3	6	Droughts and floods are defined as hydrometeorological hazards according to the UN/ISDR terminology (available at www.unisdr.org). Hydrometeorological hazards are natural processes of phenomena of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature.... They include: floods, debris and mad floods; tropical cyclones, storm surges, thunder/hailstorms, rain and wind storms, blizzards and other severe storms; drought, desertification, wild land fires, temperature extremes, sand or dust storms; permafrost and snow or ice avalanches. It is important to note that the occurrence of hydrometeorological hazards (particularly floods and droughts) can lead to environmental disasters, but should not be considered themselves as environmental disasters (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Noted.
E-9-23	A	3	13	3	20	This is not clear. The suggestions do not necessary imply that the adaptive capacity should be high (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	√
E-9-24	A	3	22	3	30	Delete - not appropriate for an Executive Summary (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√
E-9-25	A	3	24			should references be found in the executive summary ? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	√
E-9-26	A	3	32	3	33	Averaged over the whole continent, or range is across space? (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	Adressed by CLA's
E-9-27	A	3	33	3	34	These statements are in conflict with and are not supported by the text on p. 8 lines 8-13, and are best deleted. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	
E-9-28	A	3	33	3	36	If there has been an increase in precipitation in the semi arid regions of West Africa and an increasngly wetting trend in East Africa, where droughta have occured? (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	
E-9-29	A	3	34	3	36	We believe it important to elaborate and stress the role of poverty in exacerbating vulnerability in Africa here	

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						(Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-30	A	3	34			increasingly wetting trend' - is the trend for wetting increasing (as suggested) or do you mean rainfall is increasing ? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-31	A	3	38	3	48	This paragraph should include at least a reference to the dominant roles of conflict and national and local governance on vulnerability to climate change in Africa; these have been rightly, even if briefly, mentioned in the main text. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	√
E-9-32	A	3	39	3	39	The word 'vulnerability' at the end of the sentence, should be 'variability' (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√
E-9-33	A	3	39	3	39	delete 'and vulnerability'; replace climate change with 'climate-related risks' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√
E-9-34	A	3	42	3	42	Kilimanjaro (Pg. 3- 42, Pg. 9- 22-31, Pg. 31-32, Box 9.2): This has become an unfortunate icon for human-induced climate change in Africa. It should not be. The ice fields have been declining since the mid-19th century most likely due to changing precipitation patterns. My current work on East African temperature trends (unavailable for citation until published) indicates that Arusha/Kilimanjaro area has experienced NO mean temperature warming since 1955. It is daytime temperatures that must rise to melt glaciers if the glaciers are melting due to thermal changes. However, the daytime temperatures have actually declined (-0.08 K/decade, see figure of intercalibrated temperatures of the two sites), thus precluding that “global” or regional warming is causing the loss of ice mass. The explanation more consistent with the observations is that Kili is experiencing a long-term decline in cloudiness and precipitation. I realize there is great interest in Kili’s glaciers, but please don’t compound popular perceptions which are already based on ignorance on this subject. Leaving Kili as an icon of global warming opens the IPCC to legitimate criticism as a poor scientific assessment.	<p>Points →</p> <p>Need to stress this</p> <p>Fred – review editor → sentence to address reviewers –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • observed phenomenon • and addressed to future research later on / gap

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						<p align="center">ARUSHA AND KILIMANJARO TMax Anomalies (K)</p> <p align="center">Trend 1955-2004: -0.08 K/decade</p>	
						(John Christy, University of Alabama)	
E-9-35	A	3	42	3	42	Is Kilimanjaro the only African glacier at risk? Add Orubare glacier in Mt Ruwenzori? (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	- Need data?? Uganda etc. Addressed – cross references in government review.
E-9-36	A	3	42	3	42	After the phrase; "disintegration of the ice fields of Kilimanjaro" add "for which solar radiation has been identified as the main driver." Without that clarification, reader could assume that human induced temperature rise is the cause of the loss of Kilimanjaro's ice cap. However, this is not the case. WG I's SOD (Chapter 4, Pg. 19, lines 36-39) finds: "Glaciers on Kilimanjaro behave exceptionally. Even though the thickness of tabular ice on the summit plateau has not changed dramatically over the 20th century, the ice has shown incessant retreat of the vertical ice walls at the margin, for which solar radiation has been identified as the main driver." WG I's finding indicates that the loss of Kilimanjaro's ice cap is driven mainly by natural events, not human activities. Given the importance of the "snows of Kilimanjaro" it is critical that the reason for their disappearance be made clear to readers. (Lenny Bernstein, L.S. Bernstein & Associate, L.L.C.)	Heated discussion on this section, care not to overinflate Kili as an icon but still important to show issues and debate. → WG 1 Pius to check – Add to box. Complicated // strong discussion. Stations lowest slope mountains. Monitoring temperatures on ice. Start from WG 1 – predicate on WG1 → observed → multiple causes → 3 mountains not one (Pius) → Depending research gap
E-9-37	A	3	43	3	43	The statement in the parenthesis after ice sheet loss, "exposing vegetation change" is not clear. It should probably be changed to 'resulting in changes in vegetation',.....	

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						(Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-38	A	3	43	3	44	exposing vegetation change' how do you expose a change when there was no vegetation there in the first place - I assume you are talking about where ice has disappeared from. (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	CLA'S
E-9-39	A	3	47			155000 - 310000 deaths. Per year, i presume; please add! (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	ES reworked
E-9-40	A	3		6		Executive Summary - MUCH improved. Would the mention of the 'new variant famine' not be useful here? (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	ES reworked
E-9-41	A	4	1	4	11	The text correctly states that climate variability is difficult to manage in populations already under stress. I agree. In many other instances of East African weather and climate I've examined, there are no long term trends. This implies the vulnerability is caused by the variations in climate (mainly the rainfall patterns) not a secular change cause by humans. This is an important point to emphasize, i.e. with or without human-induced climate change, things are likely to get worse unless the other issues (energy, water management, governance etc.) discussed quite well later in the chapter are dealt with. In fact, following many of the recommendations should be based on the real economic needs of the region and not based on uncertain climate change scenarios. (John Christy, University of Alabama)	Africa is vulnerable to multiple stresses Climate variability and climate change key to include.
E-9-42	A	4	1	4	1	Delete 'The role of'; add 'and weather extremes' after 'variability' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-43	A	4	28			this sub-section could address projections with respect to the frequency and magnitude of extreme events e.g. tropical cyclones, floods, storm surges droughts (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's
E-9-44	A	4	50			Write (9,4,1) ; (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	CLA's
E-9-45	A	5	1	5	5	This is a clear and concise characterization of the potential role of climate change on malaria transmission that should be retained in future drafts. (Lenny Bernstein, L.S. Bernstein & Associate, L.L.C.)	CLA's
E-9-46	A	5	1	5	6	natural hazards could be mentioned as one compounding factor (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's
E-9-47	A	5	2	5	2	Several statements are unhelpful or meaningless. Example, pg. 5 ln 2. "Some assessments ...". Does this mean "Most assessments" don't agree? I also remember seeing a statement, but can't find it, about "some model simulations show ...". This is also a meaningless statement (does it mean most model	CLA's

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						simulations don't show the result ... and thus we are misleading the reader?). (John Christy, University of Alabama)	
E-9-48	A	5	6			Write (9,4,1) ; (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-49	A	5	15	5	25	deforestation is missing as well as soil loss and desertification (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's
E-9-50	A	5	42	5	43	we propose the following rephrasing for the sentence starting with Several regional 'Several regional plans and policies in particular those linked to disaster risk reduction and development provide potent means to enhance adaptation.' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's
E-9-51	A	5	46	5	46	after 'and other' change to 'socio-economic and environmental' factors ... (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's
E-9-52	A	6	1	6	1	we propose the following rephrasing for the beginning of the sentence: 'Associating adaptative capacity, climate risk and development management', as alerted to ... (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's
E-9-53	A	6	1	6	1	The word 'alerted' should be 'alluded' (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	CLA's
E-9-54	A	6	3	6	3	Add "long-term planning". Long-term planning is often not given much attention, because plans are designed to last for the duration of political mandates, when changes may not be noticeable (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's CLA's
E-9-55	A	6	4	6	6	Add "...and when rooted in existing adaptive capacity and strategies". (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	CLA's.
E-9-56	A	7	3	7	3	add 'and weather extremes' after 'variability' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	CLA's. Not applicable. Climate extremes are included under climate variability (see glossary)
E-9-57	A	7	14	7	15	the statement "a decrease in rainfall over the Sahel" is in contradiction with what has been said in page 3 lines 33 and 34 (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	Addressed. This part was removed but in fact the decrease in rainfall was considered by the TAR while now there are indices of an increase in precipitation (work in progress)
E-9-58	A	7	18	7	18	It is unclear that vulnerabilities here means anything different from impacts. I suggest cutting the word vulnerabilities since the sentence describes impacts. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Agreed to check on terms. Addressed, done.
E-9-59	A	7	28	7	28	Substitute 'may' for 'will' (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Addressed. Editing
E-9-60	A	7	29	7	34	The first line is speculation "Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and variability." The more accurate assessment is given on page 7,	Don't see where it applies.Edit

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						lines 29-34. (John Christy, University of Alabama)	
E-9-61	A	7	29	7	29	should be 'in SOME arid	Addressed
						(Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-62	A	7	38	7	38	Cut the word vulnerability since the section describes sensitivity rather than vulnerability. The same goes for sub-sections of section 9.2 (cut the word vulenrability)	Cannot part of plenary headings provided. To be clarified and decide; for me sensitivity is section 9.1 but section 9.2 is about vulnerability (other stressors than climate)
						(Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	
E-9-63	A	7	38	17	36	This section is not clear and it is difficult to read and to capture the essence of what you are arguing. You are contradicting without providing evidence findings from recent publications from IRD (a French Research for Development Institute) are demonstrating that the rainfall in the Sahel is above the mean normal.	Isabelle to address and to contact Yoriba Revegetation of wetting success stories Niger Natural regeneration 18 mnth study. Tabo and Balgisresearch gap. Same as 57. To be sorted out
						(Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	
E-9-64	A	7	46	7	46	delete 'these' - you are now talking about changes in climate in one place not changes in mean climate over space.	√ Addressed. Editing.
						(Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-65	A	8	1	8	1	The word 'section' should be 'sector'	√ Addressed. Editing
						(Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-66	A	8	1	8	1	section' should be 'sector'	√ Addressed Idem 65
						(Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-67	A	8	5	8		Averaged over the whole continent, or range is across space?	Addressed. Para revised
						(Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	
E-9-68	A	8	7	8	7	Replace 'rising' with 'rise'	√ Addressed (editing)
						(Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-69	A	8	7			Does this mean that maximum temperatures are not rising?	Addressed (para revised)
						(Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	
E-9-70	A	8	10	8	10	Replace the citations (Nicholson et al. 2000 and Nicholson 2001) with citations to more recent and extensive analyses (Hulme et al. 2001; Dai et al. 2004). References: (Dai, A., P.J. Lamb, K.E. Trenberth, M. Hulme, P.D. Jones, and P. Xie. 2004. The recent Sahel drought is real. International Journal of Climatology 24: 1323-1331); (Hulme, M., R. Doherty, T. Ngara, M. New, and D. Lister. 2001. African climate change: 1900–2100. Climate Research 17: 145–168.)	New references Isabelle to address Tony to concentrate Sahelian case - Done Not applicable: Hulme et al was already cited in the TAR; Dai et al is a direct response to Chappell and Agnew so was considered here. The whole para has been revised
						(Patrick Gonzalez, The Nature Conservancy)	
E-9-71	A	8	11	8	12	Delete the phrase "...even though Chappell...the Sahel" because Dai et al. (2004) effectively demonstrated the statistical significance of the 1930-2003 decline in Sahel rainfall. Reference: (Dai, A., P.J. Lamb, K.E. Trenberth, M. Hulme, P.D. Jones, and P. Xie. 2004. The recent Sahel drought is real. International Journal of	New references Not applicable: the controversy must be reflected. Dai et al was added

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						Climatology 24: 1323-1331). (Patrick Gonzalez, The Nature Conservancy)	
E-9-72	A	8	13	8	13	I would argue that although there is little evidence for trends in mean seasonal rainfall over southern Africa, there is evidence for changes in seasonality and extremes (New M, Hewitson B, Stephenson D, Tsiga A, Kruger A, Manhique A, Gomez B, Coelho C, Masisi DN, Kululunga E, Mbambalala E, Adesina F, Saleh H, Kanyanga J, Adosi J, Bulane L, Fortunata L, Lajoie R. 2006. Evidence of trends in daily climate extremes over Southern and West Africa. Journal of Geophysical Research-Atmospheres, In press; Kruger AC.2006. Observed trends in daily precipitation indices in South Africa: 1910-2004, International journal of climatology, DOI 10.1002/joc.1368), and a trend for later starts to the rainfall season (Tadross, M.A., Hewitson B.C. and Usman M.T., 2005: The interannual variability of the onset of the maize growing season over South Africa and Zimbabwe. Journal of Climate., 18(16), 3356-3372). All of which are regionally dependent and all of which can affect vulnerability, especially in the agriculture sector. (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	NB Need to check WG 1 Hewitson ? Consolidate text – make a key no details Addressed – References considered and para revised
E-9-73	A	8	16			Southern Africa also displays considerable interdecadal / multidecadal variability e.g., Reason, C.J.C. and M. Rouault, 2002: ENSO-like decadal patterns and South African rainfall. Geophys. Res. Lett., 29 (13), doi:10.1029/2002GL014663. (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Review editors advice Addressed. The reference to Sahel has been removed.
E-9-74	A	8	17	8	28	Strays too close to WG1 issues. Delete. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Not applicable. Reference is made to WGI but this climate variability and its causes are important for the chapter.
E-9-75	A	8	27	8	27	Replace the citation to Nicholson (2001) with citations to the two key scientific publications on vegetation feedback in the Sahel: (Zeng et al. 1999; Zeng 2003). References: (Zeng, N. 2003. Drought in the Sahel. Science 302: 999-1000); (Zeng, N., J.D. Neelin, K.-M. Lau, and C.J. Tucker. 1999. Enhancement of interdecadal climate variability in the Sahel by vegetation interaction. Science 286: 1537-1540.) (Patrick Gonzalez, The Nature Conservancy)	Edit. Addressed (Zeng et al. not considered (too old). Zeng 2003 considered)
E-9-76	A	8	30	8	42	Unprecedented floods such as Mozambique 2000 could be mentioned. Algeria is another country affected (l.38). There is no reference to other types of hazards such as biological hazards (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Edit To be considered. References
E-9-77	A	8	34			The sentence "During.....Lamb , 2003) could be improved.	Edit

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						(Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	To be addressed
E-9-78	A	8	39			Start new paragraph after '2002' (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Edit Addressed (editing)
E-9-79	A	8	40	8	40	"Part of the sentence,,health as well as animal health"....., should be "human as well as animal health" (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Edit Addressed (editing)
E-9-80	A	9	4	9	5	what about soil erosion? (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-81	A	9	5	9	5	Add a sentence to the end describing a significant observed impact of climate change on and key vulnerability of terrestrial ecosystems in Africa: "In West Africa, the long-term decline in rainfall has caused a 25-35 km latitudinal shift of the Sahel, Sudan, and Guinean ecological zones in the last half of the 20th Century (Gonzalez 2001)." Reference: (Gonzalez, P. 2001. Desertification and a shift of forest species in the West African Sahel. Climate Research 17: 217-228.) (Patrick Gonzalez, The Nature Conservancy)	edited Check references - Isabelle repetition check in TAR To add in as new reference.
E-9-82	A	9	22	9	31	Kilimanjaro (Pg. 3- 42, Pg. 9- 22-31, Pg. 31-32, Box 9.2): This has become an unfortunate icon for human-induced climate change in Africa. It should not be. The ice fields have been declining since the mid-19th century most likely due to changing precipitation patterns. My current work on East African temperature trends (unavailable for citation until published) indicates that Arusha/Kilimanjaro area has experienced NO mean temperature warming since 1955. It is daytime temperatures that must rise to melt glaciers if the glaciers are melting due to thermal changes. However, the daytime temperatures have actually declined (-0.08 K/decade, see figure of intercalibrated temperatures of the two sites), thus precluding that "global" or regional warming is causing the loss of ice mass. The explanation more consistent with the observations is that Kili is experiencing a long-term decline in cloudiness and precipitation. I realize there is great interest in Kili's glaciers, but please don't compound popular perceptions which are already based on ignorance on this subject. Leaving Kili as an icon of global warming opens the IPCC to legitimate criticism as a poor scientific assessment. (John Christy, University of Alabama)	Tried to rework this section to reflect concerns raised here. NB NB still need clarity on this – is key?
E-9-83	A	9	22	9	42	It is probably important to mention that the vulnerability of the 'ecosystems' around Mt. Kilimanjaro as a result of loss of the ice sheets(glacier) is worsened by the fact that,unlike higher latitudes, once the glacier on the mountain is lost, it lost forever and this would mean 'unbearable' reduction in runoff and recharge of streams dependent on the glacier as well as other mountain ecosystemst(see for example a study by Barnett,Adam and Lettenmaier(2005) Nature, that looked at the	Pius and Kili will include PDF refs

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						potential impacts of a warming climate on water availability in snow-dominated regions, including some tropical regions, though not specifically mt. Kilimanjaro) (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Add in Kasper et al 2004, Int Journal Climatology, 24, 2004
E-9-84	A	9	23	9	24	Change: "ice fields in the Kilimanjaro Parks are being reduced by a range of factors, the most notable being climate change", to "ice fields in the Kilimanjaro Parks are being reduced by a number of factors, with solar radiation being identified as a major driver". While technically changes in solar radiation are a climate change, the usual interpretation of climate change is a change in temperature. Without this change in wording, readers could assume that human induced temperature rise is the cause of the loss of Kilimanjaro's ice cap. However, this is not the case. WG I's SOD (Chapter 4, Pg. 19, lines 36-39) finds: "Glaciers on Kilimanjaro behave exceptionally. Even though the thickness of tabular ice on the summit plateau has not changed dramatically over the 20th century, the ice has shown incessant retreat of the vertical ice walls at the margin, for which solar radiation has been identified as the main driver." WG I's finding indicates that the loss of Kilimanjaro's ice cap is driven mainly by natural events, not human activities. Given the importance of the "snows of Kilimanjaro" it is critical that the reason for their disappearance be made clear to readers. (Lenny Bernstein, L.S. Bernstein & Associate, L.L.C.)	Again see earlier comments, reworked.
E-9-85	A	9	26	9	26	Please describe how feedbacks and multiple stresses play a critical role, please exemplify. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	CLA's
E-9-86	A	9	44	10	6	There is good evidence of ENSO impacts on the frequency of dry spells during the rainy season throughout southern Africa, e.g., Usman, M.T. and C.J.C. Reason, 2004: Dry spell frequencies and their variability over southern Africa. Climate Res., 26, 199-211. (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Included WG 1 New references and treid to ensure Reason refs were reflected given previous concern addressed to TSU but again we cannot include all refs ever written by ONE author (see previous comments).
E-9-87	A	9	48		49	In the references, Mendelsohn's papers are both in the year 2000 and not 2001 as it is stated in the text. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	Done
E-9-88	A	10	1	10	1	the parenthesis could mention pests and crop diseases, locust outbreaks. The impacts of tropical cyclones should also be mentioned. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Done
E-9-89	A	10	8			the sub-section is too focused on malaria. Cholera outbreaks for instance have been	

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						associated to inundations or floods that caused the contamination of water. This needs to be included. The list of diseases could be completed with Paederus dermatitis, oncocercosis, yellow fever and typhoid (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Done
E-9-90	A	10	14	10	15	are these mortality rates per year ?? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-91	A	10	15	10	17	The logic of this sentence is defective. Please clarify and rephrase. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Andrew to address
E-9-92	A	10	25	10	26	"..... positively anomalously temperature", should be ".....'positive temperature anomaly(ies)' (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Again focus on diseases – available evidence.
E-9-93	A	10	31	10	31	Which trends in climate were examined (seasonal timing, total rainfall, temperatures etc?) (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	
E-9-94	A	10	36	10	36	you can't have an increase in the frequency of 'climate variability' - do you mean the frequency of extremes or a particular aspect of 'climate variability' ? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-95	A	10	41	10	46	The increase in rainfall leading to increases in malaria seems like conjecture - is there a paper/analysis that backs this statement I.e linking the increase in SOM rainfall to malaria ? The second sentence is unclear - did the study show that the vector has now (due to changes in temperature) moved to these altitudes ? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Andrew revise – health cross check
E-9-96	A	10	41	10	46	It should be climate variability and not climate change (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	Research gap
E-9-97	A	10	41		44	The content of the two sentences need a supporting reference as well as the need to specify the region in Africa where the statement holds. One cannot generalise for the whole of Africa. For example this is not true in East Africa where the long rains(March and April) are much more than the short rains in October. This is contrary to what the text is saying. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	Research gap
E-9-98	A	10	41			Surely you mean MAM and OND not March, April, June and SON ? (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-99	A	10	48	10	50	What are the linkages between malaria and HIV and between HIV and climate change? (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	Andrew to check. Indirect research required.
E-9-100	A	11	4	11	17	The paragraph need to more focused and short (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	CLA's

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E-9-101	A	11	6	11	9	This is a reat of info given in previous paragraph (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Andrew to revise
E-9-102	A	11	14			This is a minor point: mosquitos do not feed on "people" but on blood. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	”
E-9-103	A	11	16		17	This statement needs a supporting reference. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	”
E-9-104	A	11	22	11	23	Why should wind speeds explain meningitis outbreaks? Please explain. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	“
E-9-105	A	11	22	11	23	What is the causal mechanism behind this relation? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	”
E-9-106	A	11	22		23	Though a reference is given for the study cited, for purposes of completeness, a location in Africa where this has been observed should be mentioned in text. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	”
E-9-107	A	11	24	11	28	Does this fit somewhere else? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	”
E-9-108	A	11	25	11	28	the profound impacts on public health of extreme weather events could be more clearly stated. See for example Paul R. Epstein and Evan Mills (2005). 'Climate change futures: health, ecological and economic dimensions': 'Prolonged droughts increase respiratory diseases while floods as said create mosquito breeding sites and foster fungal growth (Dearborn et al. 1999) and flush microbes, nutrients and chemicals causing water-borne diseases outbreaks.' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Andrew to check. Correlate with Health Chapter.
E-9-109	A	11	27	11	28	this last sentence has been stated previously (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	“
E-9-110	A	11	30	11	46	Mozambique 2000 floods are not mentioned. Is the section's title not misleading as water quality, availability and use are not addressed? The floods of 1997 in East Africa have also been associated to the strong 1997/1998 El Niño event (see http://www.wmo.ch/wcp/wcdmp/relatipubs/pdf/el_niño_in_brief.pdf). Were these floods not followed by drought conditions? What were the impacts of this drought on water levels? (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√ Done
E-9-111	A	11	30			I suggest mntioning variability in onset dates, wet andf dry spells here (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	√ Done
E-9-112	A	11	31	11	32	The latest evidence of the volatility of lake level fluctuations(e.g Lake Victoria) as provided by both historical and sattelite measurements (e.g NASA: http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Study/Victoria/printall.php) should be highlighted. Such fluctuations characterizing eastern Africa lakes provides stark perspective of	Pius / Lakes section. Done!

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						the vulnerability of the water sector in the region to climate change/variability (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-113	A	11	35	11	35	"Labe" Malawi should be 'lake' Malawi (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-114	A	11	37	11	42	This section should be dedicated to 'vulnerability' of the water sector. So, I suggest the sentences in lines 37-42 may be removed(or summaized) and instead changes in water and hydrology in southern Africa and central Ethiopia should be described/discussed in a little more details. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-115	A	11	37			The nature of the perturbations is not clear. I think that they should be qualified as atmospheric perturbations. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	√ Done
E-9-116	A	11	42	11	42	See also Eriksen, Brown and Kelly 2005 (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	√ Done
E-9-117	A	11	43	11	44	Another important reference for the impact of climate change on the water sector of the western cape (South Africa) is New, M (200?), - South African Journal of Science - sorry don't have the reference at hand ! (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	√ Done Include references, new references
E-9-118	A	11	48	12	12	This sub-section refers to infrastructure, but the discussion does not have any mention of infrastructure. The projected impact of urban growth and associated consequences could be referred to. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	To check but seems to be thin on data and papers - -
E-9-119	A	12	6	12	12	This topic seems very superficially described given its controversy. Loss of employment or conflict may be much more important sources of migration, for example. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	√ Done
E-9-120	A	12	9	12	10	an additional challenge would be the legal status of environmental refugees. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Agreed.
E-9-121	A	12	10		12	For comprehensiveness, the last type of migration should be qualified in the same way as the other types of migration have been treated. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	√ Done CLA's
E-9-122	A	12	12			large scale' Not sure of meaning. Long distant? Permanent? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-123	A	12	17	12	27	A statement on how climate change/variability play a role in exacerbating the 'stresses' mentioned here should be made. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-	A	12	30			Table 9.1: I think that the table should have contained further regions such as West	Government reviews

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124						Africa, East Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa (not South Africa since it is a country) (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	
E-9-125	A	12	30			Table 9.1, Column 4. Does this refer to the country South Africa or Southern Africa? If it refers to South Africa only, why is a single country selected for comparison with larger regions? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Check // Government response
E-9-126	A	12	31	13		Table 1 says South Africa - is it the country or the region south of the equator or what ? (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Check // Government response
E-9-127	A	13	3	13	13	A footnote on critiques of the HDI might be useful here. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	√ Done Note Table 9.1. removed
E-9-128	A	13	18			Put ;between 2004 and UNDP (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-129	A	13	19	13	19	This part of the setence, "Space does not permit a full investigation here", may not be necessary since References are given where detailed discussions are provided. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-130	A	13	25	13	25	The word 'arguable' should be 'arguably' (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-131	A	13				Table 9.1 row school enrolment primary, cols N Africa and S Africa Please explain or correct percentages over 100. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	√ Done CLA's
E-9-132	A	13				Table 9.1 last two rows, col N Africa Please explain or delete stars (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	√ Done CLA's
E-9-133	A	14	10		19	In the interests of brevity, this paragraph should be shortened and moved to "Agriculture Sensitivity" on page 9. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	√ Done CLA's
E-9-134	A	14	22	14	31	Indeed, other quite excellent comments are stated on pg. 14 ln 22-31, Pg. 15 on 35-37 and Pg. 16 ln 34-39. These conclusions are more appropriate for the Executive summary than the current one. (John Christy, University of Alabama)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-135	A	14	25	14	25	add 'disaster risks and' before 'environmental' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-136	A	14	28	14	28	replace 'climate change' with 'climate risks' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-137	A	14	30	14	31	More detail could be provided here (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Would love to but space a restriction.

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E-9-138	A	14	34	14	34	after 'infrastructure' add 'skills, information' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-139	A	14	35	14	35	The word subsistence is vague here. Most households produce both for sale and for consumption. Also, what are 'traditional' production systems? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	√ Done / deleted CLA's
E-9-140	A	14	36	14	37	It is debatable that an equilibrium exists. Also, it is debatable that population growth exists in many areas, given the stabilisation and negative trend in population numbers in many southern African countries, at the same time as there is increasing urbanisation (and thus decreasing rural populations) within countries. Intensification or expansion of agriculture is probably related to loss of income, loss of employment, commercialisation and new market opportunities, new technologies and not population numbers. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Deleted
E-9-141	A	14	36		39	These two sentences seem to be out of place; they are not talking about "Access to markets and other infrastructure". (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	Agree / changed
E-9-142	A	14	39	14	39	There are probably other much more important causes of conflict, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, such as political and economic changes. This point needs to be elaborated. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Agreed / Balgis / Tony to check// Pius (Done – Tony)
E-9-143	A	14	39	14	39	after the parenthesis, add 'as well as additional vulnerability to hazards' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Changed
E-9-144	A	14	43	14	44	warning could be given that these extensions be designed to adapt to changing climate conditions; attention is also called to the fact that promoting more transport can entail more GHG emissions if the mitigation aspect is not taken care of (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	OK but not relevant here!
E-9-145	A	14	46			in this sub-section the observation made in line 47 is too limitative and perhaps not a fair account of the reality. The importance of freedom of information could be raised in this context. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Agreed
E-9-146	A	14	50	14	51	Is Africa's slow uptake of High Yielding Varieties the best indicator of slow uptake of science and technology? This is a bit misleading - there are a number of other issues at stake. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Address. Agreed but again space restriction.
E-9-147	A	15	4			Write (Jensen, 2001) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-	A	15	7			sub-section Water Access and Management: is water availability not affected by the	OK

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148						conversion factor of precipitation to runoff that is the lowest on the African continent? (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-149	A	15	8			53% needs to be qualified. Does it refer to land area or something else. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	√ Done CLA's
E-9-150	A	15	11			Put space between proportion and of (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-151	A	15	13	15	14	note the effect of extreme weather events as an additional stress on access to safe water (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-152	A	15	14			Write ... tractoma, etc. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-153	A	15	25	15	25	It would be good to cite the existence of some institutions that do exist, such as the Niger River Basin Authority. (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-154	A	15	27	15	29	Can you give an example? There are many river basin authorities across the various sub-regions of Africa in charge of water management (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	Dealt with.
E-9-155	A	15	34			I suggest that "losses in evaporation" might be better worded as "increased evaporation" - of course, you're assuming here that the winds don't weaken, and the humidity stays the same (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	√ Done CLA's
E-9-156	A	15	35	15	37	The more accurate assessment is given on page 7, lines 29-34. Indeed, other quite excellent comments are stated on pg. 14 ln 22-31, Pg. 15 on 35-37 and Pg. 16 ln 34-39. These conclusions are more appropriate for the Executive summary than the current one (John Christy, University of Alabama)	OK
E-9-157	A	15	37			Write ... Yohe et al., 2002 (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-158	A	15	48	15	48	re: health workers: either here or in sub-section on globalization (p.13, l.15) the issue of brain drain could be mentioned as limiting Africa's adaptive capacities (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Agreed
E-9-159	A	15	49	15	49	Substitute the word vulnerabilities with impacts or sources of vulnerability? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	√ Done
E-9-160	A	15	49	15	49	I suppose the word 'dilapidatory' should be 'dilapidated' (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Agreed – changed
E-9-	A	16	4			this sub-section does not mention human drivers in land degradation, land use	Land / ecosystem

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161						changes and soil erosion which exacerbate risk of flash floods. Ecosystems suffer from excessive use of wildland fire for agricultural and pastoral livelihoods but are also affected by drought or El Niño/La Niña. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Pius / Tabo??
E-9-162	A	16	28			Write Denton, 2001) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-163	A	16	34	16	39	The more accurate assessment is given on page 7, lines 29-34. Indeed, other quite excellent comments are stated on pg. 14 ln 22-31, Pg. 15 on 35-37 and Pg. 16 ln 34-39. These conclusions are more appropriate for the Executive summary than the current one (John Christy, University of Alabama)	Check
E-9-164	A	16	41	16	45	This topic needs more explanation. Eriksen, Owuor et al 2006) (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Would love to but space restrictions
E-9-165	A	16	41			This sub-section misses many hazards affecting Africa's human systems, e. g. fires, tropical cyclones, epidemics, insect plagues, volcanic eruptions among others. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√ Done
E-9-166	A	16	44	16	45	Give example. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√ Done with refs. CLA where applicable
E-9-167	A	16	45	16	51	Depends how you measure. If you use losses/day, this won't be true. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	
E-9-168	A	16	45			Write ... outbreaks, etc. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-169	A	17	1	17	12	Again, the phenomenon of 'new variant famine' might be worth mentioning here. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	
E-9-170	A	17	1			Write 2001/2002 (not 2001/02) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-171	A	17	8	17	8	we propose replacing the parenthesis starting with 40% by '(60% of people living below the poverty line, low levels of production, no resilience to absorb external shocks caused by disasters)' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-172	A	17	14			I doubt that the claim about armed conflicts is strictly true - there were many more of these throughout the continent during 1970-mid90s, than there have been in the last decade (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	? Disagree with point.
E-9-173	A	17	21			Remove one , between Balin-Kurti and 2005 (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Addressed
E-9-	A	17	34			Davidson et al., ((punctuation)	Addressed

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174						(Ibouraima Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-175	A	17	43	17	43	Is it role? Or impacts? (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	This paragraph has been deleted
E-9-176	A	18	7	18	17	Changes in extreme temperatures are also worth mentioning. See Huntingford, C., F. H. Lambert, J. H. C. Gash, C. M. Taylor and A. J. Challinor (2005). Aspects of climate change prediction relevant to crop productivity. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 360 (1463), 1999-2009. (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	Agreed. Revision was made to consider the paper. Included in relevant section on agriculture. Addressed. Revision was made to consider the paper.
E-9-177	A	18	14			The area stated as considered by Hudson and Jones extends well south of Africa and well offshore - either give the correct land co-ordinates, or say that the surrounding ocean areas were also included (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Agreed. The coordinates has been given with indication that parts of the oceans are included. √ Done
E-9-178	A	18	31	18	34	The use of the term "very likely" (i.e. 90%) is not justified. These are results from climate model simulations which have virtually no skill in reproducing the variability of rainfall magnitudes and distributions over Africa (as noted in line 21-22). (John Christy, University of Alabama)	Disagree. The qualifications (very likely and likely) come from WGI assessment (refer to 11.3.2.5) Queried / check.
E-9-179	A	18	32			What's the difference between Northern Africa and northern Sahara ? This is yet another example of vague regional descriptors which undermine this chapter and significantly weaken its clarity or its contribution (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Northern Africa refers to the Mediterranean coast which is part of the South Europe region in WGI chapter 11; Northern Sahara is the northern part of the Sahara region (SAH) in the same chapter. The confusion is linked with the way regions have been defined.
E-9-180	A	18	40	18	40	Tadross, M.A., Jack C., and Hewitson B.C., 2005: On RCM-based projections of change in southern African summer climate. Geophysical Research Letters, 32(23), L23713, doi 10.1029/2005GL024460. - also demonstrate, using 2 regional climate models to downscale the HadAM3P GCM, that whilst early summer (OND) rainfall decreases, late summer (JFM) rainfall increases over the eastern parts of southern Africa. (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Agreed. This is also quoted in WGI section 11.3. √ Done Include in new references.
E-9-181	A	19	7			The meaning of the words "negatively contributing" are not clear to me in this context. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	This sentence was removed (too general)
E-9-182	A	19	12	19	15	is it really a reduction in temperature that is projected ? Shift from negative to positive changes rainfall very unclear - where/when ? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Agreed. The sentences were rephrased
E-9-	A	19	23			Write ... et al., (2000)	Agreed (the sentence has been changed)

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
183						(Ibouraima Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-184	A	19	29	19	41	<p>I'm pleased to see discussion of land-use changes and the impact on local climate (Pg. 19, ln 29ff, e.g. deforestation associated with higher indoor temperatures.) Land-use change is more directly related to changes in local climate with solid physical arguments. The points about land-use should be highlighted in the Executive Summary as there is no argument about their existence and that this is a human-induced change. I include below the trend maps for 1979-2004 for East Africa. These have not been published yet, so CANNOT be used in the IPCC. I offer them to you so as the discussion may be altered to account for this result without referring to it. There is no general trend in the TMax temperatures. However, in the populated regions of the Kenya Highlands there are massive increases in the minimum temperatures ... a likely result of land-use change and burning of biomass, the smoke of which is concentrated in the nocturnal boundary layer.</p> <p>Below: Temperature trends in East Africa. Top: TMax. Bottom TMin.</p> <p>Again what do we do?</p>	NB.

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						<p>(John Christy, University of Alabama)</p>	
E-9-185	A	19	35	19	35	Insert word 'vegetation' between existing and compared. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-186	A	20	4	20	4	An explanation of the relevance of GDP to vulnerability or poverty would be useful. (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Deleted figure 9.1 and 9.2. Therefore these comments no longer apply
E-9-187	A	20	42	20	42	Include closing bracket at the end of the figure caption (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	See E 9-186
E-9-188	A	20	42			Write ... (Data Distribution Centre, IPCC). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	See E 9-186
E-9-189	A	21	27			Is Fig. 9.2 for South Africa, the country, or southern Africa the region ? (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	See E 9-186
E-9-190	A	21	39			Write (Davidson et al., 2003) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-191	A	21	47	21	47	What does communal conflicts signify? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	Corrected
E-9-192	A	21	48			Write ... (Fiki and Lee, 2004). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-193	A	22	1	38	25	A lot of information in various sub-sections but not reflecting the title of the section. For example I do not see how you relate the all the development of sub-section on	Agreed to deal by CLA's

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						energy to the expected key future impacts and vulnerabilities, and their spatial variation. This is as well the case of water, health, etc. (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	
E-9-194	A	22	1			The section lacks specific discussion of the impact of climate change on the behavior of extreme events or hazards. E.g. Forest fires, tropical cyclones, epidemics, and implications on different sectors (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Not our role –Working 1
E-9-195	A	22	8			section 9.4.1 does not mention how El Niño events will affect water resources (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Ok See above
E-9-196	A	22	21	22	21	HadCM3 is one climate model - are we talking about more than this one model ?? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Ok Dealt with.
E-9-197	A	22	37	22	51	again are these figures the results from multiple GCMs or just HadCM3 ? - this needs to be explicitly made clear (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Ok Explained
E-9-198	A	22	51			Improve caption to make clear this is HadCM3 and the red, green and blue lines relate to different population projections. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Ok To include in figure caption. NB
E-9-199	A	23	29	23	30	Sea level rise (SLR) will reduce areas of the Nile delta, and 12-15% of the existing agricultural land in the delta could be lost in addition to losses of huge urban and economic centers in coastal cities (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	Ok
E-9-200	A	23	30	23	30	12-15% of the existing agricultural land in the delta could be affected (rather than lost), since much of it may be transferred into another land use such as rice cultivation or aquaculture (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	Review considered this
E-9-201	A	23	47	23	49	I don't think this study used true downscaled scenarios I.e. output from statistical or dynamical downscaling models. As far as I am aware the the rainfall estimates came from GCMs with a smoothing filter applied at best. Therefore the results are not representative of truly downscaled results (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Checked. Down – scaled – Coleen and Medany (WG1) Deleted
E-9-202	A	24	12	24	12	The abbreviation, GLFD should be GFDL (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Ok Checked
E-9-203	A	24	15			WriteAnderson et al., 2006, 27). (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Ok. Done
E-9-	A	24	22	24	22	as already noted, the excess rainfall in late 1997 was also associated with the strong	Ok. Implied in publications

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204						1997/1998 El Niño event. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-205	A	24	46			section 9.4.2: are the impacts of the UNFCCC related commitments not likely to have any effect on the energy sector in the coming century? Potential for leap-frogging the use of fossil fuels could be discussed. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-206	A	25	40	25	40	Does the word vulnerabilities here signify impacts or sensitivities? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	√ Done
E-9-207	A	25	42			I would replace "above" with an actual section in the chapter. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	√ Done
E-9-208	A	25	50	25	50	"HAD CM3" GCM should be 'HadCM3' GCM (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done / Changed N/A
E-9-209	A	26	26			Though a reference is given, I am not sure if the average altitude of Rwanda above mean sea level is 2300 metres. The altitude of Kigali(according to Google) is 1567 metres. I would check again if the altitude given in the chapter represents the height where most people live. It sounds improbable. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	Edit // Check by Andrew
E-9-210	A	26	47			Write Gommès et al., 2004). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-211	A	26	48	26	51	Changes TO roots, tubers and cassava, or FROM? What were the old crops, what will be the new? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted, no longer relevant
E-9-212	A	27	1			Write Guerry, 2002a and b). (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-213	A	27	2			What rainfall changes? Up or down? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Noted / no longer relevant.
E-9-214	A	27	14	27	16	Delete list unless all are climate related. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√ Done
E-9-215	A	27	25	27	25	I suggest adding the following after ,....Nino events., "as witnessed during the 1997/98 El Nino episode in East Africa. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-216	A	27	30			section 9.4.4 does not address locust plagues (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	To check.
E-9-217	A	27	32	27	38	It would be useful here to have a footnote on how looking only at agriculture as a component of GDP in Africa might be rather simplistic. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	√ Done
E-9-	A	27	40	27	43	sentence structure ??	√ Done

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218						(Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	
E-9-219	A	27	43			Change full stop to comma. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√ Done
E-9-220	A	27	46	27	47	What does this mean? Is the 11% of 265m, or does 11% = 265m? 11% of total or agricultural land area? Do you mean 'constrained' or 'lost'? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted.
E-9-221	A	27	46			land area oR 265 million (change from oF) (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Deleted.
E-9-222	A	27	47	27	47	The word 'and' at the end of the line is supposed to be 'an' (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-223	A	27	51			When? 2080s? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted
E-9-224	A	28	5	28	6	Give dates (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted
E-9-225	A	28	10			State 'by 2080s' after 'potential'. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted
E-9-226	A	28	23	28	37	This paragraph starts by implying that there are a number of studies, of which Jones and Thornton is just one. But reading further, it looks like the text that follows up to line 32 is all based on Jones and Thornton, and no other study. This needs to be made clear. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Changed. Check more issues √ Done
E-9-227	A	28	23	28	30	State date (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	To check
E-9-228	A	28	23	28	37	Changes in extreme temperatures are also worth mentioning. See Huntingford, C., F. H. Lambert, J. H. C. Gash, C. M. Taylor and A. J. Challinor (2005). Aspects of climate change prediction relevant to crop productivity. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 360 (1463), 1999-2009. (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	New references to add.
E-9-229	A	28	31	28	32	What does text after 'e.g.' have to do with aggregate results? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Rephrased
E-9-230	A	28	33	28	33	The abbrev. LGP to be placed after the word, period. Also, HADCM3 should be HadCM3 (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-231	A	28	33	28	33	Are these really developed from downscaled climate scenarios ?? How are they downscaled ?? (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Deleted / Downscaled.
E-9-	A	28	43			Write (Parry et al., 2004).	√ Done

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232						(Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-233	A	28	45	28	47	Cross reference here to chapter 5 (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	√ Done
E-9-234	A	29	29			Write ... (Barton et al., 2001). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√ Done
E-9-235	A	29	36			Write ... République du Congo (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Edit
E-9-236	A	29	37			Write République de Côte d'Ivoire (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Edit
E-9-237	A	29	49			I suggest explicitly referring to variability in dry spells and onset here e.g., Reason, C.J.C., S. Hachigonta and R.F. Phaladi, 2005: Interannual variability in rainy season characteristics over the Limpopo region of southern Africa. Int. J. Climatol., 25, 1835-1853 (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Added in text – add also in references
E-9-238	A	29		30		Cross reference to other IPCC chapters here where relevant. This also refers to section 9.4.5 on Ecosystems. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Confirmed each person relevant section
E-9-239	A	30	4	30	6	Repetition of page 28 lines 31-32. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Agreed
E-9-240	A	30	9	30	10	Policy prescriptive - delete. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted
E-9-241	A	30	19			Write ... ecosystems. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Replaced with table
E-9-242	A	30	45	30	49	Delete from 'There is..' to end of paragraph - not Africa specific. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	
E-9-243	A	31	3			Write (Simmons et al., 2004) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-244	A	31	5			What is 'it'? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	
E-9-245	A	31	6			Open brackets. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	
E-9-246	A	31	9	31	19	Not clear why downward migration is occurring. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Pius check // Aggrawala refs
E-9-247	A	31	9			this sub-section could refer to other mountain ecosystems/glaciers affected in Africa. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Agreed Pius

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E-9-248	A	31	19			Write ... (See Box 9.2). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-249	A	31	22	32	9	Kilimanjaro (Pg. 3- 42, Pg. 9- 22-31, Pg. 31-32, Box 9.2): This has become an unfortunate icon for human-induced climate change in Africa. It should not be. The ice fields have been declining since the mid-19th century most likely due to changing precipitation patterns. My current work on East African temperature trends (unavailable for citation until published) indicates that Arusha/Kilimanjaro area has experienced NO mean temperature warming since 1955. It is daytime temperatures that must rise to melt glaciers if the glaciers are melting due to thermal changes. However, the daytime temperatures have actually declined (-0.08 K/decade, see figure of intercalibrated temperatures of the two sites), thus precluding that “global” or regional warming is causing the loss of ice mass. The explanation more consistent with the observations is that Kili is experiencing a long-term decline in cloudiness and precipitation. I realize there is great interest in Kili’s glaciers, but please don’t compound popular perceptions which are already based on ignorance on this subject. Leaving Kili as an icon of global warming opens the IPCC to legitimate criticism as a poor scientific assessment. (John Christy, University of Alabama)	NB Need to check with review editors. Addressed. Tried to include issues to not make it such an icon but still key e.g. Kaser refs and Molg work.
E-9-250	A	31	22	32	9	A statement emphasizing that glacial retreat on mt. Kilimanjaro, will lead to reduced runoff, river flow(Pangani) and thus will not only add to the water stress for communities downslope, but may also lead to widespread ecosystem changes. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Pius – grey literature handed to TSU
E-9-251	A	31		31		Are there not other high altitude studies in addition to Kilimanjaro ? (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	To check – other cases.
E-9-252	A	31				Write 09 Mars 2006 (Title of Fig.) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-253	A	32	5	32	8	Please rephrase this sentence along lines such as: The water also flows through the semi-arid area, where it is essential for significant numbers of small-scale water users such as traditional irrigators, livestock keepers and fishermen. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	
E-9-254	A	32	5			Write ... Hydropower (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-255	A	32	19			Write (O'Reilly et al., 2003) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-256	A	32	22			this sub-section does not address soil erosion and desertification (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-	A	32	25	32	25	Replace 'are' with 'are projected to be'	

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
257						(Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	
E-9-258	A	32	36	32	37	This sentence is rather confusingly written. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Addressed (sentence rephrased)
E-9-259	A	32	39			Write 1997-1998 (not 1997-98) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Addressed (editing)
E-9-260	A	32	41	32	43	Meaning of this sentence? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Addressed id. 258
E-9-261	A	32	51	33	15	Very general - how much of this is appropriate for a regional chapter? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Addressed (the whole para was revised)
E-9-262	A	33	18			section 9.4.6: the fact that sea level rise will compound with impacts of climate-related hazards (cyclones, floods...) does not come out clearly (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Not applicable (the V&A studies mainly assessed the impacts of sea level rise and the behaviour of these extreme events is still too uncertain to be considered now)
E-9-263	A	33	20			Delete first sentence this paragraph - not Africa specific. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Text removed
E-9-264	A	33	22	33	22	after the parenthesis, add 'and protection against natural hazards' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Not applicable (not all these ecosystems have a protection function and this will not add to the objective of this para.)
E-9-265	A	33	24	33	24	The word 'will' should be inserted between delta and become (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Addressed (editing)
E-9-266	A	33	25			How many coastal megacities please! (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Addressed (3 megacities: Lagos, Cairo, Kinshasa)
E-9-267	A	33	32	33	33	Delete first line this paragraph - not Africa specific (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	The intro was maintained with reference to chapters 4 and 6
E-9-268	A	33	35	33	37	Reference Abdelwahab/ statement numbers are incorrect. There are many other references such as Shardul Agrawala, Annett Moehner, Mohamed El Raey, Declan Conway, Maarten van Aalst, Marca Hagenstad and Joel Smith; DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN EGYPT: FOCUS ON COASTAL RESOURCES AND THE NILE, OECD, 2004 who reviewed the problem and many other reference therein. (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	This controversy was reflected by changes in the text giving the two sources. The Agrawala et al paper is unpublished and unclassified by OECD. Moreover, it contains papers older than 2000, some of them were referred to in the TAR (See chapter 10, section 2.5.2) Isabelle to give to TSU down loaded copy.
E-9-269	A	33	37	33	37	SLR will also exacerbate already existing high rates of coastal erosion (over 50m/year) at Rosetta promontory (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	Not applicable (no reference given and this should be addressed under section 9.2.1)

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
E-9-270	A	33	38	33	41	What is the relevance of this statement about salt wedges? What is a salt wedge? (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Addressed (the sentence was rephrased and the word salt wedge removed)
E-9-271	A	33	40	33	41	"an increase of 15% increase"? Also please clean up the next sentence. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Addressed (editing)
E-9-272	A	34	1	34	7	Present-day effects - should go to Section 9.4 (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Addressed (part of the para was displaced to section 9.2.1, part was deleted because already considered in the TAR chapter 10)
E-9-273	A	34	3			Write Afouda, 2003 (not Afoudou) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Addressed (editing)
E-9-274	A	34	12	34	26	The numbers in this paragraph seem nonsense or have irrelevant "precision": line 15 a hundredfold spread, between 5.8 and 542 percent of GDP, which is of no use to policymakers; line 17 an estimate of future loss to a precision of 0.02% ?! ; line 19 inundation levels considered 4.6 to 5.7 metres, totally out of line with the rest of the paragraph; line 22 a future estimate of loss of more than 250 million dollars to a precision of tenthousand dollars! Even if all these figures are well founded (unlikely), they should then be very clearly supported. Otherwise: please round the spuriously precise ones and add a few words to reassure the reader that the several metres of sealevel rise in the Guinea case was in fact assumed in the loss estimation. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Addressed (the sentence changed to indicate only above 10% of the GDP; numbers have been rounded) To check and ensure correct. Nat communication (Mauritana – capital) UNFCCC
E-9-275	A	34	15			Write 54,2% (not 542%) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Addressed (number removed)
E-9-276	A	34	34		35	Mentioning the percentage of world tourism receipts in Africa is worthwhile to indicate the size of the market in a global context, but the other regions are not essential and can be removed. (Daniel Scott, University of Waterloo)	Done
E-9-277	A	34	37	34	39	is increase of water and vector-borne diseases in general not to be added to the list? Loss of glaciers would also diminish demand for mountain regions (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Could but no references available
E-9-278	A	34	43		48	Others have done long-term tourism forecasts, so it is incorrect to say the WTO is the only source. It is correct that these forecasts don't extend past the 2020s. Regardless, this information is not crucial to this section, nor is it really used to any consequence in this section, so it can be deleted and the discussion of possible impacts could commence in bullet form. (Daniel Scott, University of Waterloo)	
E-9-279	A	34	45	34	45	after political add 'and security'. Climate mitigation policies and energy prices are also factors that will influence tourism	

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						(Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-280	A	34	49		51	There are many types of impacts that COULD 'impact negatively' on African tourism besides floods, water quality and coral beaching (e.g., biodiversity changes or loss, desertification, sea level rise, civil unrest, etc.), so why not list them as well. There is no more research on those impacts listed than those not listed, so why not list them all as potentially of equal importance to certain regions? Many of these are subsequently listed on pg 35 as bullet points of possibly significant impacts. I would suggest all of these impacts (including those from these lines) be listed in this way. (Daniel Scott, University of Waterloo)	
E-9-281	A	34	50			No reference for 'Barry and McLeman 2004' is provided. (Daniel Scott, University of Waterloo)	Had noted this to check.
E-9-282	A	35	2			Write ... (Hamilton and al., 2005) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Et al, not and al
E-9-283	A	35	9			Write ... (GIEC, 2001 ...) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-284	A	35	11			Write ... (Hamilton and al., 2005) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	No et al Done
E-9-285	A	35	16			Write ... (El-Raey et al., 1977) ... (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-286	A	35	19	35	21	Stresses on Siwa Oasis in Egypt should also be mentioned (at least by name) here due to its historical, cultural, touristic and unique characteristics (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	To check
E-9-287	A	35	21			Write ... (INRA, 2005) ; (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-288	A	35	24			I would replace "already observed" with "see Box 9.2" (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	
E-9-289	A	35	28	35	29	I was very surprised to see wildlife presented almost as an afterthought. It's important for E. Africa as well. What proportion of tourist revenues does it account for? And of GDP? Much more could be made of this. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Tie back to Kilimanjaro! Pius, check with Norman Owen Smith. Deleted – not figures/data available will ask for a check
E-9-290	A	35	42			Write e.g. Mirza, 2003 ; ... Warney, 2001) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-291	A	35	44	35	44	add 'natural hazards' to the list of other stressors (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Done
E-9-	A	35	47	35	47	add 'fires'	Done

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
292						(Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-293	A	35	47			Write (Freeman, 2003) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-294	A	35	47			forecast' => 'projected' (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Done
E-9-295	A	35	48			Write ... (Table 9.2). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-296	A	36	0	36	50	The summary of projected impacts Table 9.2 should include a section on increased severity and frequencies of dust storms and associated damage to property and health (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	Contact Medany – dust storms.
E-9-297	A	36	2			Table 9.2: 1st row, 4th column re: snow cap melting: what about Uganda and Kenya?; 2nd row, 4th column: add Algeria; 4th row, 4th column: re: ENSO, SIDS like the Seychelles are also affected by ENSO (see in Climate change and Africa, 2005, Pak Sum Low (ed.), Cambridge University Press, UK: Climate policy implications of the recent ENSO events in a small island context, Rolph Antoine Payet) (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Addressed need to check. New additions Table 9.2. Add refs!
E-9-298	A	36	3		4	Write ... (Freeman and Warmer, 2001 ; IPCC, 2001) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-299	A	36				On what basis do you make the assumption about future changes in extremes? These are contentious statements - references are required to back them up. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Agreed WG 1. To check.
E-9-300	A	37	1	37	40	References are needed in this table. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	
E-9-301	A	37	1		37	The Fig.9.5 is not announced in the text (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	It is, see Executive Summary
E-9-302	A	37	1		37	According to me, the pastorales activities are not considered in the Fig (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-303	A	37	3	37	4	Again the reference on the map here is incorrect for the areas involved due to slr in Egypt. Also the vulnerability of Egypt to agricultural products(which constitute 18-20% of the GNP only) is oversimplified since, water resources, agriculture, coastal resources at least are highly vulnerable. No mention of the impact of increased severity and frequencies of dust storms, sand dune movements and its damages and health impacts	Attention Medany check Fig 9.5

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						(Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	
E-9-304	A	37	40			Please specify the source of Fig (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Compiled by team.
E-9-305	A	37	43	38	7	You seem to imply that the Mozambique flooding in February 2000 is somehow related to anthropogenic climate change. If you look at Reason and Keibel (2004), there is good evidence that it was related to strong La Nina conditions, a natural mode of variability. Reason, C.J.C. and A. Keibel, 2004: Tropical Cyclone Eline and its unusual penetration and impacts over the southern African mainland. Weather and Forecasting, 19 (5), 789-805. (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	Check and clarify. Climate change is variability. Make clearer. Include us in refs.
E-9-306	A	37	43			Write Write (Denton et al., 2001) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Editing
E-9-307	A	37	45	38	6	This is all observed; should be in Section 9.2 (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Editing
E-9-308	A	37	47			Write Afouda, 2003 (not Afoudou) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done Done
E-9-309	A	37	49			Write Afouda, 2003 (not Afoudou) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-310	A	37	51			Write Afouda, 2003 (not Afoudou) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-311	A	37		37		Tourism impacts not reflected in Figure 9.5? (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	There are so few – cannot include literature thin.
E-9-312	A	37				Fig 9.5: please use the symbols to also indicate whether projected changes are positive or negative (esp agricultural changes, water availability) (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	Would do but may clutter an already busy map.
E-9-313	A	38	9	38	10	This statement needs to be properly supported from the literature. Current references are inadequate - Freeman and Wright is grey literature, Malhi and Wright is about observed trends, and not the future. Authors should look in WG1 Chapter 11 for suitable references. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Agreed to cross-check . Recommend deletion.
E-9-314	A	38	10			Write ... (Freeman & Warner, 2001 ; Malhi & Wright, 2004). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Reviewer not consistent.
E-9-315	A	38	17			Write ... (Freeman and Warner, 2001) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Editorial

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E-9-316	A	38	23	38	23	can't find Fig. 9.8 (Mark Tadross, University of Cape Town)	Done
E-9-317	A	38	23			I could not find figure 9.8 in the chapter. (Todd Ngara, IGES (Technical Support Unit))	Done. Fig. Map of changes.
E-9-318	A	38	28	45	39	The definitions is this section such as adaptive capacity should be consistent with chap 18 WG2. The development of the various sub-section does not reflect the title of the section.How you relate equity to adaptive capacity practice? Please change Sonkona by Sokona (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	To check and rework.
E-9-319	A	38	28			section 9.5 does not address the importance of migration as a core strategy required to manage risk. Adaptive capacity can be viewed as dependent on migration. We reproduce here a comment on migration proposed for chapter 17: on Migration: Overall, if the chapter is going to address migration as part of climate adaptation, then the roles, nature and consequences need to be unpacked in a much more systematic manner. This also needs to be related to the role migrant remittances often play in maintaining local livelihood systems. See (Deshingkar and Start 2003. Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion. London, Overseas Development Institute) as a starting point on this. There has been some interesting micro-level work on the role of remittances (mostly grey lit). Work in Mali found, for example, that “remittances respond to economy-wide volatility such as drought, and public policy determined prices. Remittance receiving households can also reinsure themselves against agro-climatic risks.”(Chipeta and Kachaka 2004. The Role of Migrant's Remittances in an Unstable Low-Income Economy: A Case Study of Malawi. Zomba, Southern African Institute for Economic Research & Malawi National Statistical Office: 48.) The fact is that besides being a traditional coping mechanism not encouraged by States, large scale migration is a reality that often goes unreported. it is no longer a response to extremes, but emerges as a dominant mode of labor in the unorganized sector. It remains an area negelected by development policy. Seasonal migration for wage labor becomes an annual feature in India for example. We propose for your consideration the following examples combining disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Africa. Migration is part of a continuum in the mobility spectrum that ranges from a daily commute up to permanent change of residence. In some cases, for example, migration on the part of one or more individuals is part of a larger proactive household income diversification strategy that helps to “buffer” variability and contributes to the resilience of agricultural livelihood systems (Moench, M. and A. Dixit, Eds. (2004). Adaptive Capacity and Livelihood	Migration / conflict. NB Major point. Remittances.

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						<p>Resilience: Adaptive Strategies for Responding to Floods and Droughts in South Asia. Boulder, Kathmandu, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition). In other cases, it involves complete shifting of populations. Migration has always been a central element in the way some societies have adapted to climatic variability (cites to the North African nomadic communities could be useful). Now, if access to labor markets through migration contributes to remittances and the sustainability of local livelihoods (a core strategy in much of the world), then yes it may be central to successful adaptation. Much depends on context. Asking “does migration and resettlement represent successful adaptation?” frames the debate and understanding of migration in an unproductive way.</p> <p>The Tana River Basin project in Kenya, a collaborative project involving the United States Geological Survey (USGS), World Food Programme (WFP), the International Research Institute (IRI) and FEWSNET is a good example (see http://iri.columbia.edu/africa/project/ImproveForecastGHA/). It links risk identification-early warnings-decision support. 'Coping with Drought and Climate Change: Best Use of Climate Information for Reducing land Degradation and Conserving Biodiversity' PIMS 1940. This is a UNDP Global Environmental Facility project being implemented in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal and Zimbabwe. The project is being coordinated by UNDP Drylands Development Centre in Nairobi (see http://www.undp.org/drylands/).The Compendium of Early Warning Projects released at the Early Warning Conference, 27-29 March 2006, Bonn, Germany, provides a number of projects on climate change adaptation in Africa. These projects however, have not been implemented yet (see http://unisdr.unbonn.org/ewpp).</p> <p>(Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)</p>	NB To be addressed and included , space and content permitting.
E-9-320	A	38	30	38	34	References needed. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted.
E-9-321	A	38	32	38	32	add 'epidemics such as HIV/AIDS' after 'conflicts' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-322	A	38	32		33	I propose you to writein a several ways (not in a number of ways) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-323	A	38	36			section 9.5.1 could note the understanding and leapfrogging to be gained from experience in the disaster risk reduction field (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-324	A	38	40	38	42	what is as important as determinant of adaptive capacity and ability to manage risk is the flow of goods, services, finances and information across local and national	Several of the folloing

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						borders (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-325	A	38	41			Please delete "and political" or correct the sentence to make sense of these words in it. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	
E-9-326	A	39	0	40		Table 9.3 does not include adaptive strategies on coastal zone and beaches, which include aspects of soft and hard structures, ICZM, greenbelts, upgrading awareness,... (e.g. El Raey; Dewidar and El Hattab 1999; Adaptation to the impacts of sea level rise in Egypt; Climate Research, CR Special Issue 6, 1999; Inter Research, Vol 12, Nos 2 and 3, pp(117-128) is one example, Agrawala, S. et al, 2004 (OECD) is another example. (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	Again space problems tried to include as much information as we could
E-9-327	A	39		40		Table 9.3: this is useful and well-constructed. References to mitigation should be removed (see under Equity). Also, authors need to be careful not to be policy prescriptive (for example, see under Equity). (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Done
E-9-328	A	39				Table 9.3 row Equity second bullet Local scale: "...EQUITY results in ... winners & losers and widens existing inequity..." A totally illogical statement, please add missing words! (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	
E-9-329	A	40	0			table 9.3: 'Theme: 'Social networks' under 'Social resilience': in the examples bullet, add 'community-based disaster risk reduction, which promotes the use of disaster risk reduction as a readily implemented component of climate change adaptation strategies' (Authors Basher and Briceno (2005) in 'Climate change and Africa', Pak Sum Low (ed.) Cambridge University Press, UK; F. Sperling and F. Szekely (2005) 'Disaster risk management in a changing climate'. Discussion paper on behalf of VARG). Under 'Social capital', 'traditional knowledge and intellectual and property rights of the poor and rural communities' should be noted Under 'Institutions', add 'Sustainable institutions devoted to monitoring and prediction of climate change'; here we also see a need to refer to the need to 'integrate disaster risk reduction in major national and institutional development plans and policies in the context of climate change' (see previous references) Theme 'Technology' under 'Economic resilience': sentence in bold: after forecasts add 'early warning systems' and under authors add 'UNISDR 2004' see 'Living with risk' (www.unisdr.org) (see also www.unisdr.org/ppew).	

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						Under 'Technology': note 'the need of improving risk assessment and integrating it in early warning information as part of overall disaster risk reduction strategies (where appropriate, indigenous knowledge should be applied);Transfer of appropriate technology and know-how could support the building of resilience. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-330	A	40	4	41	34	Most of the information here are merely repeated from table 9.3.Probably either the table or non-tabulated text be retained to avoid redudancy(duplication) and also save space. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Agreed – error – Editor.
E-9-331	A	40	11	40	13	the role of institutions in providing a holistic approach to sustainable development addressing climate-related risks and other stresses, backed by appropriate legislation and resources' (not to use mainstreaming) could be added. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Agreed
E-9-332	A	40	13	40	13	after 'poverty' add 'and natural hazards' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-333	A	40		40		Table 9.3: Under technology, studies to add are (Patt et al., 2005) (Phillips and McIntyre, 2000) (Phillips, 2003). References: Patt, A.G., Suarez, P. and Gwata, C., 2005. Effects of seasonal climate forecasts and participatory workshops among subsistence farmers in Zimbabwe. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 102: 12673-12678; Phillips, J., 2003. Determinants of forecast use among communal farmers in Zimbabwe. In: K. O'Brien and C. Vogel (Editors), Coping with climate variability: the use of seasonal climate forecasts in southern Africa. Ashgate, Aldershot, UK, pp. 110-128. (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	Will do! Again space permitting cannot include every reference that a reader wants included.
E-9-334	A	41	8	41	8	It has been shown that a set of psychological factors, influenced by the strength of social networks and institutions, are an important predictor of whether people engage in self-protective adaptive behavior (Grothmann and Patt, 2005). Reference: Grothmann, T. and Patt, A., 2005. Adaptive capacity and human cognition: the process of individual adaptation to climate change. Global Environmental Change, 15: 199-213. (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	Included
E-9-335	A	41	11	41	23	delete. The chapter is over-length and you can't afford to waste space on mitigation. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	To discuss. Done
E-9-336	A	41	25	41	34	Siri Eriksen's findings on different implications of diversification should be reflected here. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Can only site source no space

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E-9-337	A	41	30	41	30	Emphasis should be made on the fact that poverty (aleviation),as articulated by the MDGs, in sub-Saharan Africa with higher disparities in income distribution,besides having diminishing trend in income per capita may be aggravated by climate change stress (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-338	A	41	39			Write Measure, etc. (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	√
E-9-339	A	41	41			form' => 'from' (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√
E-9-340	A	41	43	41	43	several studies have shown forecasts actually being used (Ingram et al., 2002; Phillips, 2003) and creating benefits for farmers (Patt et al., 2005). References: Ingram, K., Roncoli, C. and Kirshen, P., 2002. Opportunities and constraints for farmers of west Africa to use seasonal precipitation forecasts with Burkina Faso as a case study. Agricultural Systems, 74: 331-349; Patt, A.G., Suarez, P. and Gwata, C., 2005. Effects of seasonal climate forecasts and participatory workshops among subsistence farmers in Zimbabwe. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 102: 12673-12678; Phillips, J., 2003. Determinants of forecast use among communal farmers in Zimbabwe. In: K. O'Brien and C. Vogel (Editors), Coping with climate variability: the use of seasonal climate forecasts in southern Africa. Ashgate, Aldershot, UK, pp. 110-128; Ingram, K., Roncoli, C. and Kirshen, P., 2002. Opportunities and constraints for farmers of west Africa to use seasonal precipitation forecasts with Burkina Faso as a case study. Agricultural Systems, 74: 331-349. (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	Again would love to cite all but space limitations.
E-9-341	A	41	48	41	48	after development we propose a new sentence 'Such opportunities are recognized in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, which strongly supports linking disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts. One of the major activities adopted by States and other actors participating in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005) is to [p]romote the integration of risk reduction associated with existing climate variability and future climate change into strategies for reduction of disaster risk and adaptation to climate change, which would include the clear identification of climate-related disaster risks, the design of specific risk reduction measures and an improved and routine use of climate risk information by planners, engineers and other decision-makers'. Furthermore the Framework notes that States should '[m]ainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes including those related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, urban development and	Done

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						adaptation to climate change;' (see www.unisdr.org) (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-342	A	42	1			Write ... (Brink et al., 1998) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Deleted old reference.
E-9-343	A	42	3			Write (ECA, 2002) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-344	A	42	23	43	9	section 9.5.2: It has been observed that farmers in Zimbabwe who used seasonal climate forecasts to alter their planting decisions improved their harvests by an average of 9% over the two year study period, and 17% in a non El Niño year (Patt et al., 2005). Reference: Patt, A.G., Suarez, P. and Gwata, C., 2005. Effects of seasonal climate forecasts and participatory workshops among subsistence farmers in Zimbabwe. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 102: 12673-12678. (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	Point taken but space does allow details of all studies.
E-9-345	A	42	23			Is there also a role for seasonal forecasting and microfinance? For seasonal forecasting see Washington, R., M. Harrison, D. Conway, E. Black, A. Challinor, D. Grimes, R. Jones, A. Morse, G. Kay, M. Todd (2006). African climate change: taking the shorter route. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society. In press. (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	Sure again we cannot be prescriptive, only review what is in the literature.
E-9-346	A	42	27			Put space between 2000). and As (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-347	A	42	39			Remove in Mozambique (repetition) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-348	A	43	11	43	11	Perhaps table 9.4 could be removed, but instead the information condensed into a few sentences (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Agreed
E-9-349	A	43	16	43	16	after 'reactive strategies' add 'including [or such as] those encompassed by disaster risk reduction' (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-350	A	43	24			Write ... schemes, etc. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-351	A	43	27	43	34	Advances in seasonal forecasts and their use in increasing resilience (e.g. in agriculture, energy) could be better explored. Similarly the potential of EWS is hardly explained (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Done / covered

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E-9-352	A	43	30			Write Ndegwa, 2001) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-353	A	43	31	43	32	References are needed in this table. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted and incorporated in text
E-9-354	A	43				Table 9.4 last row last col: US\$ 250? Million, i would presume! (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	
E-9-355	A	44	9	44	11	Where does this take place ? Everywhere ? (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Addressed – modified
E-9-356	A	44	30			"local governance" : please add "and national" after local (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Done
E-9-357	A	44	42	44	42	Can this statement be supported? Ad hoc responses help (Sachs, 2005), but may not be enough. Reference: Sachs, J., 2005. The End of Poverty. Penguin Group, New York. (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	Done
E-9-358	A	44		45		Section on Adaptation opportunity - the writing is suddenly rather disjointed. The entire section needs a good edit and proofread. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Done
E-9-359	A	45	1	45	8	The success of Southern Africa and Ethiopia is also linked to the commitment of the governments to move from reactive to proactive disaster risk reduction measures. To that effect the governments of Ethiopia, South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia have developed comprehensive disaster risk management policies. South Africa for example has incorporated disaster risk reduction into development planning up to the local level. At regional level, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) has institutionalized a sub-regional disaster risk management strategy, which was approved by the SADC's Council in August 2001 (see AU/NEPAD, 2004, Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, Technical Report) (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Agreed, Vogel part of the writing team for Disaster Management Act, S Africa. Included, again where applicable.
E-9-360	A	45	5			Write and Huq, 2005 ; etc. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Done
E-9-361	A	45	10	45	25	other vehicles for mainstreaming are the formulation of Common Country Assessments (CCA) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Included
E-9-362	A	45	24			Write ...Huq et al., 2003). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-363	A	45	42	52	15	Use of case studies is interesting in expliciting broader views. The case studies you have presented are too broad	Try and edit.

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						(Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	
E-9-364	A	45	42			The case study misses some of the complexity of the issue. It has been argued that some communities prefer certain types of cultivars or varieties that are however less drought or insect resistant, because they are more palatable. This could be a cause of food insecurity particularly during drought years or continued drying that needs to be investigated. The dependence of peasants on “bought seed” that is used only one year as opposed to traditional seed that could be preserved. With bought seed if a peasant has a poor harvest he/she may not have purchasing power to acquire more seed for the next cropping season. The impact of these new seeds on food security should be discussed. The relationship between food production and market access needs to be analyzed. Often peasants who produce surplus in e.g. grain do not have access to markets to sell the surplus and acquire other foods that would provide needed nutrients. This is often times caused by poor infrastructure (e.g. roads) (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Agreed try and address.
E-9-365	A	45	49	45	49	Before 'Food security...!' Add 'As mentioned earlier, ...' (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Many of the following refer to editorial issues, will try and cover all.
E-9-366	A	46	4	46	5	environmental degradation is also an important factor (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-367	A	46	32	46	32	A more accessible reference, which is based on the Royal Society report, and is by the same authors: Slingo, J. M., A. J. Challinor, B. J. Hoskins and T. R. Wheeler (2005). Food crops in a changing climate. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 360 (1463) 1983-1989. (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	
E-9-368	A	46	51	47	4	The sentence should be made more clearer (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-369	A	48	4			"vulnerability": perhaps rather "resilience" (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	
E-9-370	A	48	15	48	16	exposure to natural hazards is also a determinant (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	*
E-9-371	A	48	47	48	48	This sentence is rather confusingly written. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Addressed (sentence changed)
E-9-372	A	49	29	49	41	This section should focus on the potential for opportunistic benefit as well. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Not applicable (no references given)
E-9-373	A	49	29	49	29	After "...remains uncertain", add the sentence "An ensemble of 7 GCMs for scenario A2 project decreases in Sahel rainfall by up to 70% by 2080 (Hulme et al. 2001). Reference: (Hulme, M., R. Doherty, T. Ngara, M. New, and D. Lister. 2001.	Addressed (this part was included in section 9.3.1)

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						African climate change: 1900–2100. Climate Research 17: 145–168.) (Patrick Gonzalez, The Nature Conservancy)	
E-9-374	A	50	5	50	8	This sentence is rather definitive. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	It is the opinion of the authors
E-9-375	A	50	13	50	21	It should perhaps be noted that while indigeneous knowlegde may be a good climate change/variability adaptive measure, it may also lead to inertia and reluctance of rural communities(where new perspectives in the 'un-natural' climate behaviour may only be cast in the context of past 'natural' climate rythmns) in embracing appropriate adaptive measures that would cushion them from the more frequent extremes associated with anthropogenic climate change (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tony to address all sections marked Noted
E-9-376	A	50	14	50	31	Too discursive given length constraints. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Done
E-9-377	A	50	17			Write moth. (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*Done
E-9-378	A	50	28			Write (Swart et al., 2003). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*Done
E-9-379	A	50	30			Write (Robinson and Herbert, 2001) (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*Done
E-9-380	A	50	33			You may consider the following information: 'In Africa, due to people's migration mostly caused by conflicts, disasters and rural-urban migration, indigenous knowledge has eroded considerably because people tend to apply the knowledge they acquired in their areas of origin in the new areas of settlement where the knowledge may no longer apply. Preservation of indigenous knowledge in urban environments is difficult. Thus, it is crucial that indigenous knowledge be verified and validated before it is adopted as part of decision-making processes to enhance resilience. Another problem is that indigenous knowledge does not take into account the dynamics and changing patterns of natural phenomena, particularly in the context of intense anthropogenic interference (see Dombrowsky, W,R, 1990: The social dimension of warning and the transition from folk wisdom to laymanship, Prediction and Perception of Natural Hazards). (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	<p>Noted</p> <p>* Tony to address all marked sections.</p>
E-9-381	A	50	36			'systems' => 'events' (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	*Corrected
E-9-382	A	50	40			Write Burkina-Faso (not Burkin Faso) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*Done
E-9-	A	50	49	50	49	It seems to me that there is a scientific knowledge and not a western scientific	*Corrected

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383						knowledge. The so called indigenous knowledge systems is not an empirical systems that exist anywhere in the world? (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	
E-9-384	A	50	49			Please delete the meaningless phrase "the study concludes that western scientific knowledge," or add the part to it that may have dropped out. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	*Done
E-9-385	A	51	3	51	3	A study in Zimbabwe observed that farmers' willingness to use seasonal climate forecasts increased when the forecasts were presented with and compared to the local indigenous climate forecasts (Patt and Gwata, 2002). Reference: Patt, A.G. and Gwata, C., 2002. Effective seasonal climate forecast applications: examining constraints for subsistence farmers in Zimbabwe. Global Environmental Change, 12(3): 185-195. (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	*Included
E-9-386	A	51	5	51	49	Indigenous plants and biodiversity are also critical in adapting to climate change, and closely related to indigenous knowledge (Eriksen, Gachathi et al 2006 and Eriksen 2005) (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	*Added
E-9-387	A	51	5	52	15	Interesting, and would be further improved with more references. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	*Done
E-9-388	A	51	12	51	13	The sentence is incomplete (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Corrected
E-9-389	A	51	19			Write ... (Osunade, (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*Deleted, old reference
E-9-390	A	51	25			"Because plant materials are natural, they have been found to be non-toxic," : Not true, apart from the fact that most toxins known to science are of plant (or "natural"animal) origin, the plants or plant parts or extracts used by farmers to kill pests are chosen because they are toxic! Some, but not all, are less toxic to the people handling them than the most toxic ones available in the market, but "nontoxic" is nonsense. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Corrected
E-9-391	A	51	31			"constructing stone dikes," : What is meant, stone-faced earth dikes against inundation, or stone contour bunds? If the latter, this duplicates the contour stone bunds mentioned in lines 29-30. (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Corrected
E-9-392	A	51	38			Write ... (Oba, 1997). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*Deleted – old reference
E-9-	A	51	39			"circular": rather, "cyclic"?	*corrected

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393						(Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	
E-9-394	A	51	43	51	49	a possible addition is 'the use of indigenous plants in household drought activities' (see Eriksen (2005): 'The role of indigenous plants in household adaptation to climate change: The Kenyan experience' in 'Climate change and Africa' (2005) Pak Sum Low (ed.)) Cambridge University Press, UK) which provides a point of convergence between conservation of biodiversity and adaptation to climate change (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	*Added
E-9-395	A	51	49	51	49	It has also been observed that African women, compared to their male counterparts, are more willing to change their behavior in response to probabilistic information (Patt, 2001) and may be more willing to consider and use advice on adaptation strategies (Patt et al., 2006). References: Patt, A.G., 2001. Understanding uncertainty: forecasting seasonal climate for farmers in Zimbabwe. Risk Decision and Policy, 6: 105-119; Patt, A.G., Bowles, H.R. and Cash, D., 2006. Mechanisms for enhancing the credibility of an advisor: prepayment and aligned incentives. Journal of Behavioral Decision Making, vol. 19 (in press). (Anthony Patt, Boston University)	*Added
E-9-396	A	52	5			Write Marroccan (not Morroccan) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-397	A	52	18	54	24	What the rational of concluding before a new section? Why introducing new issues (climate/sustainable development, MDGs, mitigation, etc.) in the conclusion? (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	Note conclusion not conclusions
E-9-398	A	52	20	52	20	How is sustainable development defined? (Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	As always – Bruntland, do not have space to get into this debate here.
E-9-399	A	53	2			table 9.5 does not include consequences of climate variability including extreme events. Goal 1: to reduction of livelihood assets, add 'loss of human lives'. Add 'savings' to the list of assets. Increased inequality could be mentioned also. Before economic growth add 'Extreme events or natural disasters may undermine development and wipe-out livelihoods, particularly of the poor.' Goal 4,5,6: add 'damage to health, water and sanitation infrastructure', 'increased mortality and injury of children and pregnant women during extreme weather events', 'increased weakening of immune-systems from injury/illness linked to climate disasters', 'household asset depletion makes clean water, food and medicine less affordable', 'increased respiratory diseases', 'disruption of health care and increased exposure to disease from impoverishment and displacement'. Goal 7: Add 'The migration to urban areas and damages to urban infrastructures increase the number of slum dwellers without access to basic services and	

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						exacerbate poverty'. Goal 2: add 'damage to education infrastructure, reduced household assets makes schooling less affordable, girls being more affected'. Goal 3: the problem is also associated to men's migration to seek alternative work, which means increased burden of care on women/girls. Climate disasters also show that emergency programmes reinforce power structures marginalizing women and put them at greater risk of domestic and sexual violence. (sources: DFID (2004) 'Disaster risk reduction: a development concern' & UNDP (2004) 'Reducing disaster risk: a challenge for development') (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-400	A	53				Table 9.5: it would be good to see some references in this table. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√
E-9-401	A	54	5	54	24	Delete - this is mitigation. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	√ Done
E-9-402	A	54	5			this sub-section could address the opportunities for leapfrogging GHG emitting sources of information (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Deleted on advice TSU no longer relevant.
E-9-403	A	54	8	54	9	The sentence, beginning, "GHG emissions" is not clear (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Deleted
E-9-404	A	54	9	54	11	This sentence makes no sense. (Emma Archer, University of the Witwatersrand)	Deleted
E-9-405	A	54	15	54	16	Policy prescriptive - delete. (Jean Palutikof, Met Office)	Deleted
E-9-406	A	54	32			Writeconsistent ; (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-407	A	54	34			Write Understood ; (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-408	A	54	37			"the continuous decline in food production for three or four decades in Africa." Not true! Cereal production, for example, increased 1964 - 2004 from some 55 million tonne to some 130 million tonne per year; roots and tubers from 50 million to about 180 million tonne; and total pulses from 4.4 to 9.6 million tonne. Perhaps "...decline in food production per capita ..." is meant? (Population grew from about 300 million to 850 million). (Robert Brinkman, (FAO))	Addressed
E-9-409	A	55	1			Write ... are required ; (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Edits
E-9-	A	55	5			Write ... speculative ; (punctuation)	Edits

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410						(Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-411	A	55	9	55	9	Suggest rewording the last part of the setence.".....mask local level situations" as follows, ".....does not resolve local details" (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Done
E-9-412	A	55	10			Write ... projections ; (pouctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-413	A	55	26	30		You should state that many aspects of Africa's climate are not adequately represented in coupled models used for climate change studies (e.g., marine stratocumulus off Angola / Namibia, the equatorial eastern Atlantic cold tongue, equatorial Atlantic zonal SST gradient the wrong way round, thermocline ridge in the western Indian Ocean, ITCZ location and structure over southern Africa in summer etc etc). There has also been little effort to date to assess how the regional oceans may modulate climate change impacts over southern Africa and this is a big uncertainty that needs to be addressed. (Chris Reason, University of Cape Town)	√ OK
E-9-414	A	55	27	55	27	Perhapd the word 'hide' could be replaced with 'does not adequately capture/resolve' (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-415	A	55	44	55	48	Not really clear. Is it meant that the energy requirements for tourism in Africa (distant from emitting international markets), and the associated GHG emissions(through air travel in particular) could (or should...) hamper the development of tourism? (Jean-Paul Ceron, CRIDEAU (Université de Limoges-CNRS-INRA))	
E-9-416	A	55	50	55	50	The ecosystem of wetland of north africa representing over 30% of the Mediterranean wetland and the rest of the coastal zone of Africa are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Fish catch represent an important portion of food security to many of north african countries and in many localities, it is not known how it would be affected by climate change (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	√ Done
E-9-417	A	55	50	55	50	Insert the word mount before Kenya and Kilimanjaro (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	√ Done
E-9-418	A	56	4	56	5	Research on impact of climate change on coral reef in the Red sea and implications on tourism should be explored (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	√ Done
E-9-419	A	56	15	15	18	The impact of temperature extremes is also important. This is recognised in chapter 5, but may be worth saying here. See Huntingford, C., F. H. Lambert, J. H. C.	

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						Gash, C. M. Taylor and A. J. Challinor (2005). Aspects of climate change prediction relevant to crop productivity. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 360 (1463), 1999-2009. (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	Included
E-9-420	A	56	15	56	15	This is the first time this is referenced. Perhaps only a reference to chapter 5 is needed. (Andrew Challinor, University of Reading)	√ OK
E-9-421	A	56	15		18	Research on salt tolerant plants and palm trees is highly recommended on the coastal zone to adapt to salt water intrusion. (Mohamed El Raey, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Alexandria University)	√
E-9-422	A	56	24	56	26	the assessment of changing dimensions of vulnerability and effectiveness of approaches to vulnerability reduction could be added. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	√
E-9-423	A	56	28	56	45	We propose the following reasearch areas where we believe improvements are needed for consideration: Risk identification and knowledge associated to climate variability and change;· Research to further the knowledge of natural hazards and their changing patters;· Research on how to best mainstream scientific knowledge in decision-making process, particularly in the African context where priorities tend to be on short term requirements. Particular attention should be paid to the dissemination of scientific knowledge and warnings to communities taking into account their interests, needs and values;· inventory indigenou knowledge and assess its potential to enhance adaptive capacity, validate the positive aspects of traditional knowledge, which should be institutionalized. (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	Done
E-9-424	A	56	28	56	45	Consider putting these parts under another sub-heading: Capacity building. It should be reckoned that there is urgent need for capacity building initiatives in futuristic and sustainable climate change related research in most parts of (sub-Saharan)Africa, focused on climate modeling for seasonal to inter-annual variability(prediction), climate change detection and attribution programs, climate change/environmental impacts assessment programs, etc. The knowledge base built this way may help to harness indegeneous knowlegde and blend that with latest scientific understanding of regional climate change/variability to inform coping and adaptive measures that would reduce vulnerabilty to climate stress. (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	Done
E-9-425	A	56	37	56	37	The paragraph on lack of understanding of vulnerability should have its own title, like agriculture and adaptation.	Done

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						(Siri Eriksen, University of Oslo)	
E-9-426	A	57	1	73	44	17 pages for references with a majority not used in the text (Youba Sokona, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS))	*
E-9-427	A	57	10			Please re examine this bibliographical reference (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-428	A	57	11			What means AF ? Verrify please ! (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	* Michel to address all marked sections
E-9-429	A	57	48			Write Ajibadé, L. T., 2003 (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-430	A	57	51			Write ... O. O., 2003 : (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-431	A	58	23			List all the autors (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-432	A	58	24			Complet this reference (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-433	A	58	30			Write République du Bénin (not Benin) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-434	A	58	31			Put the address of website between bracket (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	* *
E-9-435	A	58	49			List all the autors and complet the reference (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-436	A	59	3			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	*
E-9-437	A	59	8			Write ... technology. (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	* Michel to address all marked sections
E-9-438	A	59	11			Write Brooks et al., ... practices. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-439	A	59	16			Write ... section 9.6.1. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-440	A	59	23			Verrify this reference and complet it if it necessary (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-441	A	59	27	59	27	Reference is incomplete (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	¥
E-9-442	A	59	27			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-443	A	59	45			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥ Boko to address all sections marked with this symbol

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E-9-444	A	59	50			Write ... 49-50. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-445	A	60	16	60	17	Source of reference not listed (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	¥
E-9-446	A	60	17			Not forget to precise the source (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-447	A	60	31			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-448	A	60	42			Put the address of website between bracket (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-449	A	60	46			Put the address of website between bracket. (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-450	A	61	2			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-451	A	61	7			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-452	A	61	8			Write ... and HIV/AIDS. (http://www.hiv-developpement.org/publications/meeting-cahllenge.htm). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	¥
E-9-453	A	61	12		13	Put the address of website between bracket (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	Several of what follows editorial and hopefully checked by all CLAs
E-9-454	A	61	20			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-455	A	61	34			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-456	A	61	36			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-457	A	61	40			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-458	A	61	42			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-459	A	61	44			Not forget to precise the date (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-460	A	61	45			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-461	A	61	46			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	

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E-9-462	A	61	51			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-463	A	62	11			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-464	A	62	29			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-465	A	62	38			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-466	A	62	41	62	41	Reference is incomplete (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-467	A	62	41			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-468	A	63	3	63	3	Reference is incomplete (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-469	A	63	3			Complet this reference and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-470	A	63	5			Complet the sentence (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-471	A	63	10	63	10	change to Pak Sum Low (ed.) family name is Low (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-472	A	63	16			Write G., 2005 : (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-473	A	63	18			Write P., 2002 : (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-474	A	63	23			Write Snow, 2003 : ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-475	A	63	26			Write Hem, A., 2005, (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-476	A	64	6			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-477	A	64	8			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-478	A	64	11			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-479	A	64	14			Write ... 1023. (ponctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-	A	64	20			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end	

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480						(Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-481	A	64	34			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-482	A	64	39	64	39	"Journal on climate" should be jounal 'of' climate (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-483	A	65	13			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-484	A	65	22	65	23	Reference repeated on line 48-49 (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-485	A	65	27			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-486	A	65	38			Write ... com). (ponctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-487	A	65	45			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-488	A	65	51	65	51	Reference is incomplete (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-489	A	65	51			This reference is uncomplet and bring back this reference after the following one (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-490	A	66	1			List all the autors and complet the reference and bring back this reference before the fpreceding one (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-491	A	66	2			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-492	A	66	12			Write ... (2000a) : ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-493	A	66	27			Write ... (2000) : ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-494	A	66	38	66	38	Reference is incomplete (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-495	A	66	38			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-496	A	67	5			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-497	A	67	6		7	Writre(seeorg). (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-	A	67	17	67	18	Reference is incomplete	

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498						(Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-499	A	67	29			Write ... CILSS. (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-500	A	67	42			Write Federal Republic of Nigeria ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-501	A	67	43			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-502	A	68	2	68	2	Second author's name "Olagao", should be "Olago" (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-503	A	68	5			Write ... (OECD), ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-504	A	68	6			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-505	A	68	8			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-506	A	68	42			Not forget to complet this reference (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-507	A	69	27			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-508	A	69	30			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-509	A	69	44			Write ... x. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-510	A	70	10	70	11	Reference source not mentioned (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-511	A	70	11			Write ... Lessons. (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-512	A	70	36			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-513	A	70	49			Write ... Sustainable. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-514	A	70	51	70	51	change to Pak Sum Low (ed.) family name is Low (Silvia Llosa, ISDR System)	
E-9-515	A	71	4			Write Africa (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-516	A	71	35			Write ... 145-148. (punctuation) (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	

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E-9-517	A	71	40	71	40	Reference source not mentioned (Richard Anyah, Rutgers University)	
E-9-518	A	71	40			List all the autors of the reference and put the point at the end of sentence (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-519	A	72	4			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-520	A	72	14			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-521	A	72	27		30	These references are uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-522	A	72	33			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-523	A	72	42			This reference is uncomplet (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-524	A	73	10			Not forget to complet this reference (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-525	A	73	13			Write ... page 22. (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-526	A	73	25			Put the address of website between bracket and put the point at the end (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-527	A	73	36			Write ... 2004 : (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-528	A	73	38			Write ... 2005 : ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-529	A	73	41			Write ... 2003 : ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	
E-9-530	A	73	43			Write ... 2004 : ... (Ibouraïma Yabi, Université d'Abomey-Calavi)	

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This file contains LATE EXPERT comments for chapter 9

CHAPTER 9

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9-1	LATE	8	6			2001; Malhi and Wright (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-2	LATE	9	42			Ngana, 2001, 2002 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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9-5	LATE	10	26			Hary et al; 2002 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-6	LATE	10	34			Zhou et al; 2004 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-7	LATE	10	37			Munga et al; 2006 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-8	LATE	10	37			in a 10 - day decrease (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-9	LATE	10	41			March, April and June (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-10	LATE	10	42			September, October and November (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-11	LATE	11	37			Mercler et al, 2002 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-12	LATE	11	42			Conway et al, 2004 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-13	LATE	11	44			Schulze et al, 2001 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-14	LATE	11	44			Legasse et al, 2003 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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9-18	LATE	12	8			Myers, 2002; McLeman and Smith, 2005 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-19	LATE	13	9			UNDP, 2005, 22 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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9-24	LATE	15	28			Ruth, and Kirshen, 2003; Sokona and Denton, 2001 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-25	LATE	15	37			Yohe et al, 2002 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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9-30	LATE	22	28			Schulze et al, 2001and Schulze, 2005 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-31	LATE	24	15			Anderson, et al, 2006; 27? (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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9-33	LATE	25	44			MacMichael et al, 2006; Thomas et al, 2004 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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9-38	LATE	27	47			Fisher et al, 2005 (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-39	LATE	28	6			Fisher et al, 2005; 2074? (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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9-76	LATE	59	12			The determinant of vulnerability and adaptive capacity at the national level and the implications for adaptation. (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-77	LATE	59	31			New records of an Anopheles (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
9-78	LATE	59	37			Engraulis copensis (Effiom Antia, University of Calabar)	
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