

## **Current status of strategies for mitigation, adaptation, and sustainability**

### **Conclusions**

- 1) Most agricultural systems are in some capacity capable of mitigating GHG emissions and adapting to changing climate, however, the extent to which this will occur is limited by lack of awareness, policy, economics and a need for more food and energy.
- 2) Gaps in research regarding climate change in agriculture limit our ability to take sufficient action to implement mitigation and adaptation measures.
- 3) There has been little political and economic incentives to promote mitigation of GHG from agricultural sources.

### **Recommendations**

#### **Closer cooperation between agricultural society and**

- 1) It is essential to develop a portfolio of agricultural strategies that includes adaptation, mitigation, technological development and research (climate science, impacts, adaptation and mitigation) to combat climate change
- 2) Integration of mitigation and adaptation frameworks into sustainable development planning is an urgent need.
- 3) To assess long-term consequences of mitigation and adaptation strategies in agriculture and determine how these actions are affected by climate.
- 4) Biofuel production can be a viable adaptation and mitigation measure when it's not in conflict with essential food production, biodiversity issues and land conservation.
- 5) Where possible agricultural systems should integrate renewable energy such as wind, solar and hydroelectric power.
- 6) It is imperative that developing countries play an increasing role in planning national and regional programmes on mitigation and adaptation to climate variability and climate change.
- 7) Reducing types of agriculture production which require large amounts of energy inputs per unit of food (eg. meat and milk) could substantially reduce GHG emissions. This could be accomplished by applying a carbon tax to high-energy foods and transportation.

