

Strategies to deal with Climate Change

ADAPTIATION None

Reaction in greenhouse gas emissions?

MITIGATION Significant

Land-Use Planning

Local councils can use detailed information, provided by the environment agency to determine whether to grant a planning application. This do this to prevent developments on floodplains and vulnerable coasts.

Examples:

A severe shortage in housing means that 87 planning applications where granted to 560 homes that were at high flood risk.

Positives:

- Reduces many people vulnerability
- Allows homes to be built in safe. protected areas.

Negatives:

- Some local government to not investigate enough and grant applications with little knowledge of the risk in the area.
- Processing each application takes time and cost a lot of money.

Agricultural Technology

This technology is aimed to help real communities that are the most vulnerable from climate change. Drought resistant crops, no tillage systems, water harvesting technology and new ways of growing crops are among many ways people are adapting to climate change.

Examples:

Floating agriculture is now used in Bangladesh. Rising sea levels cause salivation of groundwater and could make up to 60,000 hectares unusual for planning crops. As a result coastal communities are being given floating beds which they can grow crops on.

Positives:

- Much of the technology already exists and therefore doesn't need to be developed.
- Allows people to continue growing crops and making a living.

Negatives:

- The cost of implementing such schemes is huge, so could prohibit it being implemented in areas where it is needed the most.

Carbon Neutral Development

Offsetting carbon emissions through afforestation, as well as wholesale switching to renewable energy resources.

Examples:

Denmark has set a world record for wind production 2014, getting a huge 39.1% of their energy from the clean resource. The latest figures show that they are on track to meet their target of 50% of energy from wind power by 2020.

Positives:

- The methods used will make a very large difference on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Negatives:

- The cost of implementing the technology to a scale that can provide enough energy to no longer require the use of fossil fuels is huge.
- Some people may oppose the building of wind farms because the spoil the view of the landscape and are noisy
- Solar panel farms take up space which could be used for agriculture.

Sustainable Development

Reducing resource consumption. increased level of awareness as well as locally sourcing food are all methods that individuals can do in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and their carbon footprint. Other methods are using alternative methods of transport e.g. walking or cycling

Examples:

In the US over the past 3 years more than 70% of paper consumed has been recycled, exceeding the 66% in 2011. The trend shows that the level of paper recycling the US has slowly increased since 1990

Positives:

The ideas are known to work and a already in place

Negatives:

- The awareness of recycling is not yet big enough to encourage people to do
- Some methods (most) mean that people will have to make changes to their lifestyle, and they are not prepared to do this.





