



Overview of Provincial Climate Change Policy

**Climate Change Research
Knowledge Exchange**

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October 19, 2017



Why Climate Change is an OMAFRA Priority

Agriculture



Reduced yields from droughts, flooding, and damage from extreme weather

Increased heat stress on livestock

Changing pest and disease dynamics

Increased risk of soil erosion

Northern expansion of agriculture

Food



Disruptions to supply chain

Increasing reliance on refrigeration

Increased utility costs

Rural Affairs



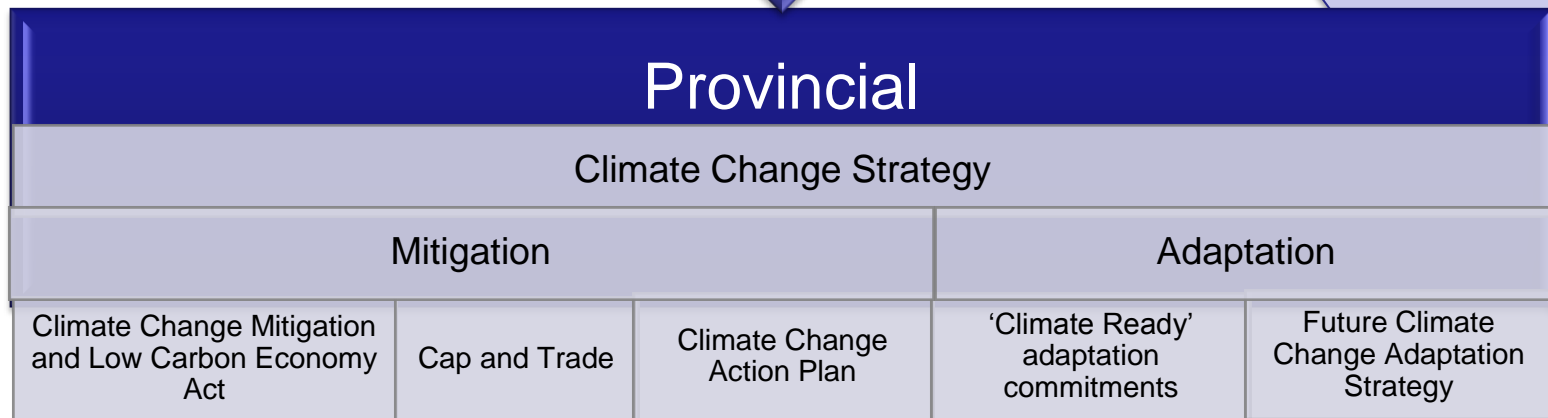
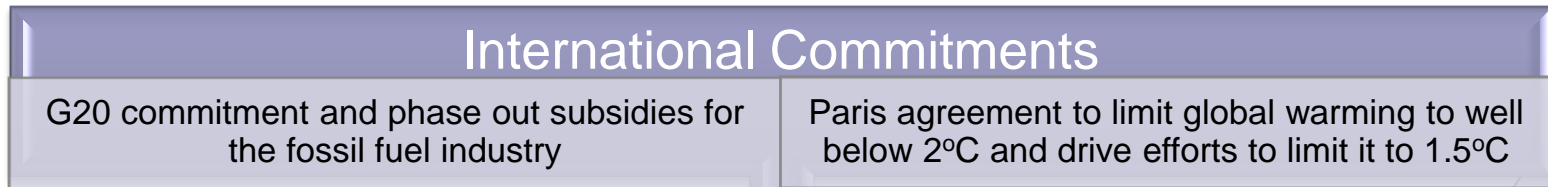
Pressures on rural infrastructure

Impacts on rural economies

Gaps in rural municipal capacity to respond to and manage climate change impacts

Diverse challenges and unique opportunities to support mitigation and build resilience

The Big Policy Picture



Industry leadership on sustainability and climate change

Supporting reduction targets of 15% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 37% below 1990 levels by 2030

Ontario's Emission Sources

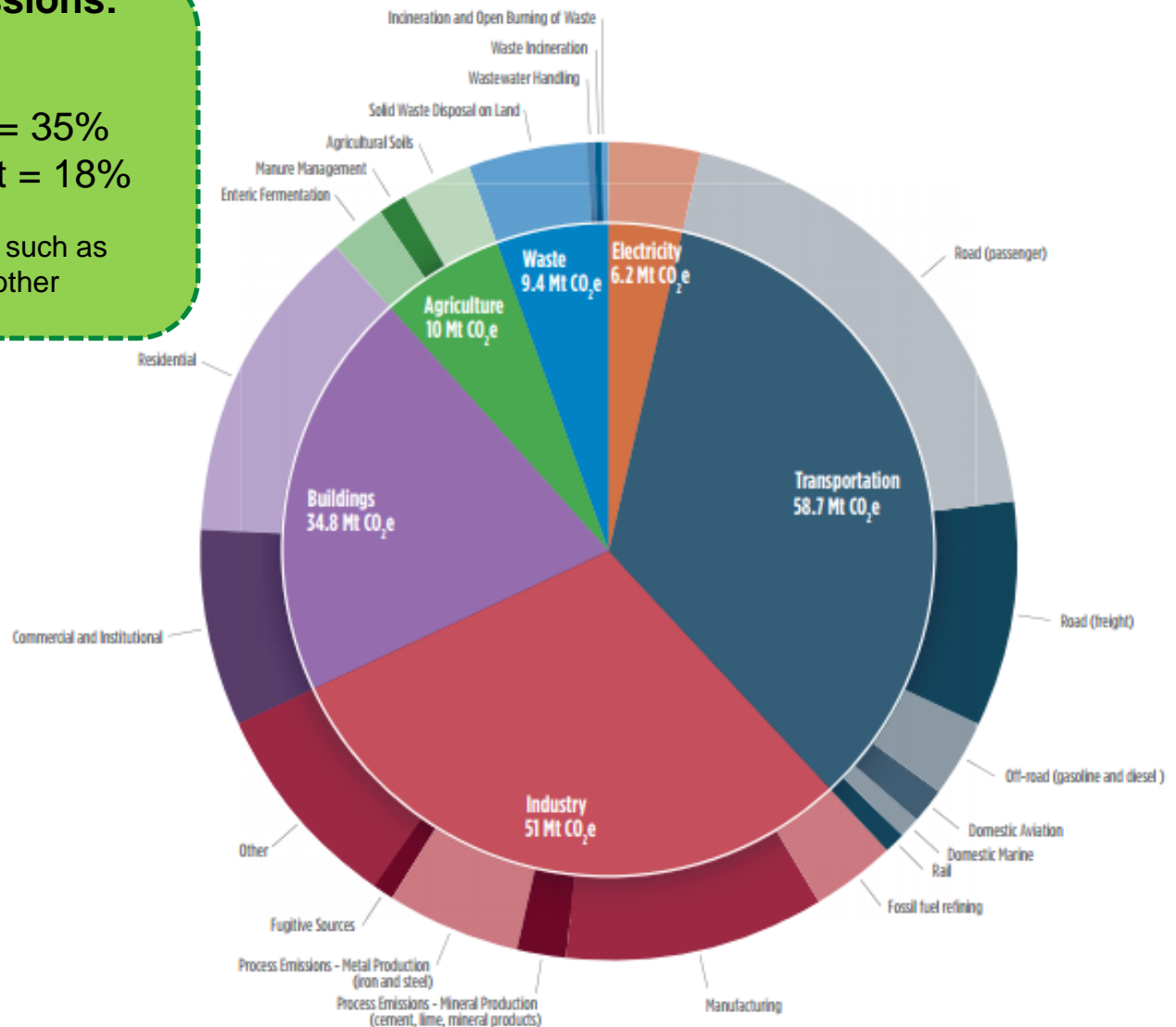
Agricultural Emissions:

Soils = 45%

Enteric fermentation = 35%

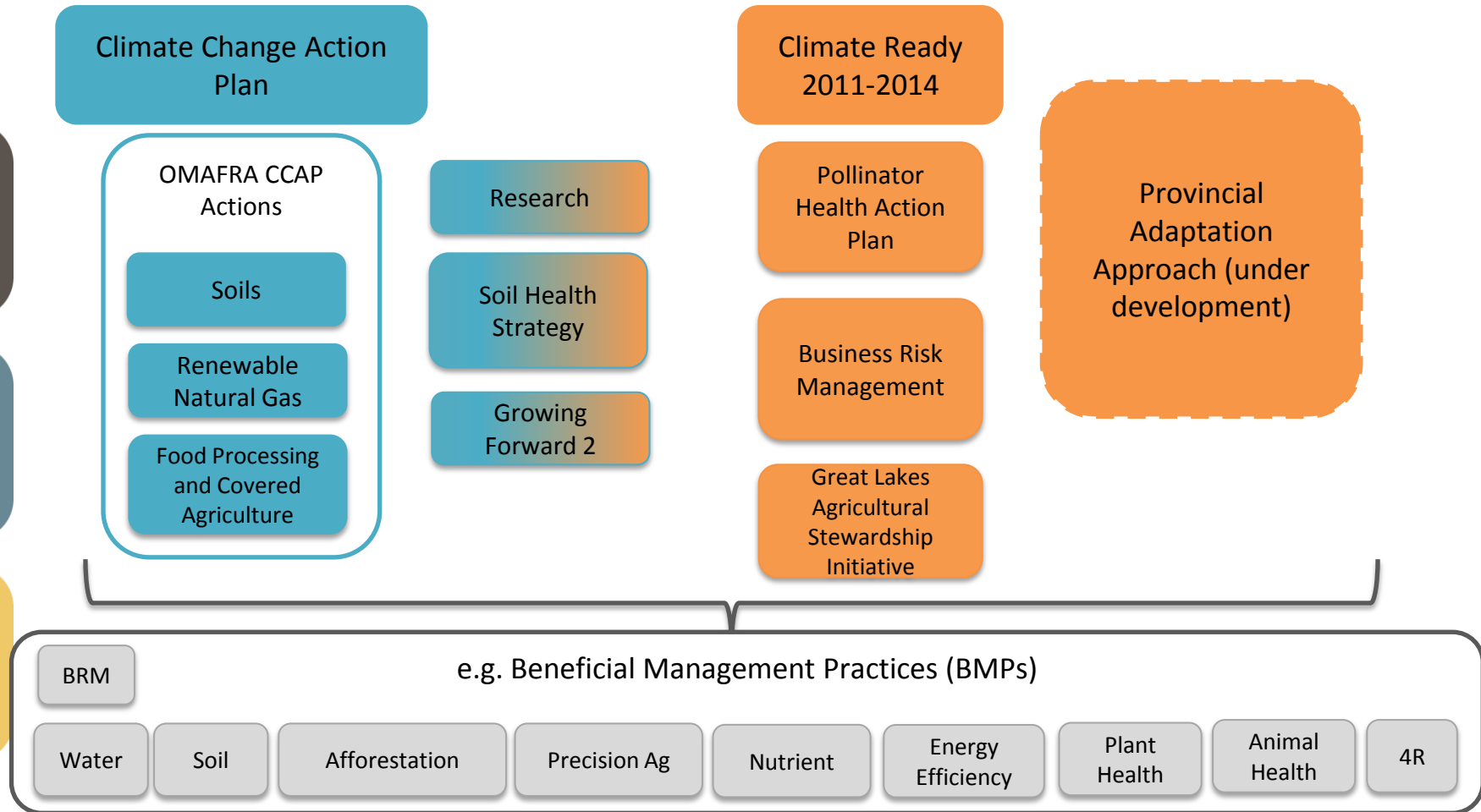
Manure management = 18%

*does not include emissions such as fossil fuel use, attributed to other sectors



Source: 2017 ECO Report, 2014 data

OMAFRA Climate Change Policy and Programs



Adaptation
Mitigation

The Need for Research

- Research is an important resource that provides unbiased and rigorous evidence that can support evidence based policy.
- Research is one form of evidence that can be used by policy makers.
- However, there are limitations and barriers to the use of research in policy making (e.g. research vs. policy timelines).
- How can researchers and OMAFRA work better together to serve both of our needs?

