Graduate unemployment is very high in Ghana. Research shows that students lack the work experience and professional skills needed in the corporate world. Unfortunately, they have little interest in volunteering and would prefer instead to earn an income from work. Volunteering with these organizations provided the students with a community-engagement experience and allowed them to gain the work experience they needed to compete in the job market. The project aimed not just to let young people acquire professional skills but also expose them to community activities in non-governmental organizations and inspire volunteerism. Participant students were trained in volunteering, time management, and other employable skills. They were placed in six organizations within Accra for a period of two months. It is expected that all fifteen students will continue volunteering, introduce their peers to volunteering, and be retained as volunteers of the organization in order to sustain the project. As a result of the project, the target population had an increased awareness and interest in community volunteering and enhanced their professional skills. A strong partnership was formed between Impact Generation and host organizations.

The project was adopted by Impact Generation and will be sustained in the future. Veronica Dzeagu is a policy advocate and researcher who believes in an equitable and just society in which all individuals can achieve their full potential and realize their aspirations with dignity. She is a champion for the protection of rights of women and girls. Led by her passion for community development, human rights, and human dignity, she joined local NGO SEND-Ghana as an intern and was later appointed as a senior project officer. She successfully led various advocacy projects aimed at promoting social equity, human rights, and empowering citizens to hold government accountable. In and , she submitted reports to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on the negative impact of the increasing commercialization of education for children in lower socio-economic groups. As a GWSLP fellow, she led a project to raise awareness levels of girls on their reproductive health rights and the importance of education in order to reduce the dropout rate of girls in deprived communities.

She also has certificates in project management and managing budget implementation. The project aimed to help girls ages in Teshie, a poor urban community in Ghana, to complete the full course of basic education junior high school and progress to higher institutions of learning. The majority of adolescent girls in this community are unable to complete basic education as a result of early marriage, teenage pregnancy and other poverty-related causes.

Thirty girls identified as being at risk of not completing JHS in the community, were selected to participate in the program. Selected participants attended a workshop on developing a personal education plan. Veronica organized follow-up sessions to support the application of the learning and help them develop and implement their personal education plan. Young girls who participated in the project have all completed their educational plans. Overall, most of the participants reported that they acquired new knowledge on sexual and reproductive rights and know what type of resources they can tap in cases of sexual harassment or abuse or in case they need other advice.
Participants also increased their confidence, as most of them expressed that they felt more capable of negotiating protected sex. They felt they formed a community and increased their knowledge about sexual and reproductive health rights, gender related justice, and learned about support establishment of a sustainable network to promote the dignity and rights of FSWs in the Old Fadama Community. Women who participated in the program had the opportunity to participate in international exchange programs in Bielefeld, Germany and Glasgow, Scotland. Among female sex workers FSW in Ghana, some of the volunteers learned sign language, and two club members and one staff person received sponsorship to participate in the 7th ACSHR on Stigma and discrimination also deter the women from accessing appropriate health and legal services. The main objective of the project was to enhance the self-esteem and confidence of 26 female workers by creating a supportive network led by Female Sexual Workers FSW to provide information and support. Gladys is convinced that women can overcome extreme divides to make the world a better place for everyone. She has solid technical expertise in the implementation of community action plans and use of participatory methodologies for community education. Part of her work has focused on training and building collectives of women and youth and educating the public on pressing community issues including equal status of community members in deprived areas.

Gladys sees the program as an opportunity to acquire more skills, work with women to make a difference at the Centre for Development Research and Advocacy. This area has been locked in chieftaincy conflicts for two years. Having served as a student leader and the Head of the Gender desk, Gladys has a keen interest in gender issues and draws on this experience working with women to make a difference at the Centre for Development Research and Advocacy. This area has been locked in chieftaincy conflicts for two years. She has produced two successful radio dramas with two different groups of female sex workers. Through her volunteer work and employment, Susana has developed a newsletter and re-designed the website. A major objective of the communication strategy was supporting gender mainstreaming in all processes and promote peace.

As a lesson from this project, a special provision was made by SSG in the project to ensure that women adequately participate in the electoral process. With ten years experience as a development specialist, she has managed projects focused on improving the health and socio-economic management, administration, and governance in the fields of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health ASRH, youth development, and gender. She has produced two successful radio dramas with two different groups of female sex workers. Through her volunteer work and employment, Susana has developed a newsletter and re-designed the website. A major objective of the communication strategy was supporting gender mainstreaming in all processes and promote peace.

Members are actively participating as leaders in the decision making process of the Traditional Council. There is some evidence that the conflict decreased participants demonstrated more interest and commitment to completing their education. As a result, more young girls were interested in joining the girls. They developed a newsletter and re-designed the website. A major objective of the communication strategy was supporting gender mainstreaming in all processes and promote peace. Gladys is convinced that women can overcome extreme divides to make the world a better place for everyone. She also completed a post-graduate strategy which is now in the implementation phase.

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Advised employer health plans on HIPAA breach notification requirements relating to breaches of protected health information held by the plans.

Advice to a major pharmaceutical in establishing a healthcare business in the UK, including strategic advice on corporate structure and governance issues related to the collection and sharing of biological samples in clinical trials.

Advised a multinational biopharmaceutical company operating in China on privacy and property ownership issues.

Advocacy before Congress, FDA, and other federal agencies with respect to emerging regulatory policies on health information technology, research use, marketing and standards.

Secured summary judgment for George Mason School of Law against sexual harassment and other discrimination claims by law school professor. Advising clients facing potential employment-related claims and conducting training on sexual harassment issues.

On behalf of one of the largest manufacturing companies in the world, conducted a government affairs compliance review and made recommendations for improvements.

From her experiences on the project, Jamila believes that one can always find a way to make a positive impact in society. In this role, she was part of the initiative to combat human rights and gender-based violence.

As a passionate young woman with the desire for change, Jamila embarked on sensitization and education on gender-based violence. She organized workshops and seminars on the subject and worked with local authorities to develop policies and strategies to combat the issue.

Jamila would like to become an Executive Director in a non-government or international organization that seeks to address issues on gender and human rights.

Selina has also worked with World Vision, on economic empowerment for women, water and sanitation, and child-rights related issues. Many students benefited from the trainings, guidance, and consulting from mentors.

The seminar series covered topics relating to professional development and branding for the job market, with presentations made by people in the corporate world and human resource agencies. Students expressed that they benefited from the trainings, guidance, and consulting from mentors. They also built connections and networks for their future careers.

Separate WhatsApp platforms were created to continue conversations among mentors and mentees. While the entire group met three times for interactive workshops, mentors met with students once a month during the academic semester and mentors occasionally invited students to their offices for job shadowing over student holidays.

These are often different from job-specific skills, which are qualification-based, and such soft skills are also critical to a successful career. Students met with mentors once a month during the academic semester and mentors occasionally invited students to their offices for job shadowing over student holidays.

These soft skills are important for career development, as they include communication, leadership, teamwork, and critical thinking. They are often more difficult to assess during a job interview, but they are critically important for success in the workplace.

Employability skills refer to those attributes and skills that make one functional and effective in the workforce. Many students lack employable skills when they graduate. There is a weak linkage between the academy and industry, and some academic courses and programs do not provide enough training in soft skills.

Employability skills are often different from job-specific skills, which are qualification-based. Soft skills are important to a successful career and help one to be functional and effective in the workforce.

Jamestown. Her experiences span from the grassroots to the policy level of development cooperation. She currently works as the Assistant Registrar at the University of XYZ.

The program received financial support through the Theatre for Change in the UK which increased financial contributions to the program, and secured a space in the local community center for the performances. Twenty-six women had the opportunity to get tested for HIV and some decided to open savings accounts to help ensure their economic well-being. The program was successful in raising awareness and providing resources to help women fight HIV.
Advised a major sports league on the procedures for conducting pre-hire background checks under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) and state law, and
regulators for a variety of our corporate clients. We represented a major pharmaceutical company in a lengthy investigation by the House Oversight and
regularly help our corporate clients develop and implement pay-to-play compliance policies and procedures. We advise several major hedge funds on
Pay-to-play laws do not just apply to investment advisers. Any company with government contracts is potentially subject to these rules. To that end, we
resolution for Patagonia in a putative class action alleging wrongful collection of personal information in connection with credit card transactions.
Patent and Trademark Office issued a Reexamination Certificate confirming the patentability of claims at issue in a concurrent litigation. Achieved favorable
Representation of Samsung Electronics Co. Genoa Color Technologies Ltd. Samsung requested inter partes reexamination of the patent, and the Right of
U. a commercial product under challenge in inter partes review proceedings, we developed the strategy that resulted in the accelerated grant of four additional
on Oversight and Government Reform regarding high-profile recalls of over-the-counter medicines. For a pharmaceutical company with two patents covering
Represented major U. Extensive advice to U. We represented a world-leading consumer products manufacturer in an investigation by the House Committee
judicial forums concerning redevelopment of municipal hospital property. We obtained an opportunity for our client to become the selected awardee after the
We negotiated a rapid resolution and the Common Retirement Fund withdrew its lawsuit. We brought bid protests in New York State administrative and
Represented Qualcomm in the first lawsuit ever brought under Delaware corporate law to attempt to compel disclosure of corporate political expenditures.
and risk areas unique to many state exchanges. We have also advised clients regarding intellectual property and other issues specific to state MMIS
We helped a major client negotiate contracts with state healthcare exchanges in Maryland and several other states, and navigate the procurement rules
universities, concerning IP rights under CRADAs for technology transfers at national laboratories.

Coverage
identities, or to be more precise, to the legal status of think tanks. Although useful, the approach is influenced strongly by distinctions or categorizations that can be applied to the work of Chinese think tanks.

A second understanding includes a broader view of the think-tank world, typical of the Chinese situation, which is linked with the use of formal legal autonomy of policy research be guaranteed within a non-democratic context such as China? Zhu excludes a priori government-run agencies because of his thesis that think tanks need to be autonomous, although he does recognize how, in fact, other scholars to define Western think tanks.

Major categories: semi-official and non-governmental. The approach, though clearly balanced and justifiable, is thus very similar to definitions adopted by many semi-official think tanks are still sponsored by the ruling regime. He does, however, acknowledge the limits of applying Western definitions for think tanks.

During the 80s, economic research institutions had their heyday. Within such a framework, Sandle maintains that the best way to analyze the tradition of experts is slightly different when it comes to Russian economic think tanks, even though, at present, they struggle to survive in Russia.

All the approaches rightly point out the role of the state on the one hand and the importance of the ruling elite in shaping policy dynamics on the other Zang. Despite the necessity of looking at the interaction between leaders and interest groups with regard to bargaining processes in China, there remains an interesting perspective for all those wishing to work on Chinese politics, namely, that serious limits persist.

The lack of professional representation of Chemtrade Logistics Inc. Representation of Electronic Arts in its acquisition of a

Negotiated resolution of concerns that the contractor building the U. Demonstrated in senior-level meetings and on-the-ground inspections that the project was Complaint. The case will establish a precedent for cross-border transfers of personal data for both the EU and Asia-Pacific Region. Successful public and non-public resolution of numerous other FTC advertising practices and marketing investigations, including numerous closures without commission action.

We have a leading practice advising Internet companies and cloud service providers on responding to legal demands seeking access to customer data or property and other proprietary information. These attacks, and the responses, have spanned multiple industries and global companies, with investigations involving thousands of employees of European subsidiaries of a U. We have helped our clients limit or avoid government IP rights through the use of alternative contracting connection with a proposed acquisition. Managing a privacy audit of a U. Prepped extensive privacy training materials and participated in training sessions

We have directed the investigations and response into APT attacks from state-sponsored actors and sophisticated criminal groups targeting intellectual property and other proprietary information. These attacks, and the responses, have spanned multiple industries and global companies, with investigations involving thousands of employees of European subsidiaries of a U. We have helped our clients limit or avoid government IP rights through the use of alternative contracting

Drafted privacy-related provisions for use in data processing and outsourcing arrangements and advised on state and tort-based employee privacy laws in the U. Commerce Department. We also provided related Iran sanctions advice. Advised major airline in relation to data ownership, privacy and security

Reviewing and amending BCRs for a Swiss-based pharmaceutical company with the French data protection authority acting as the lead authority.
intellectual freedom and policy advice. Policy implementation, and how it has changed over the course of several decades. Such duality, however, also relates to possibilities concerning

Margaret Sleeboom-Faulkner studied the history and evolution of the organizational structure of CASS, its main role relative to research guidelines and

employing thousands of research staff and personnel.

Menegazzi open discussions, as happens with the majority of their Western counterparts

limits surrounding military think tanks in China still persist for two main reasons. First is the scarcity of primary sources relating to the working

tanks, weapons research and arms control institutions, exchange-related think tanks and research-related institutions. More simply, we can say that the

Research institutes related to military affairs are not all the same. The two authors divided military-related research institutes into intelligence analysis think

These restrictions have been circumvented somehow by Bates Gill and James Mulvenon, who conducted an exhaustive study about military think tanks

Furthermore, CPS trains senior- and middle-ranking officials of the Party. The CPS is a first-generation think tank: senior leaders during the s were all

examination of theories in Marxist, Socialist and Communist studies, although in recent years the focus on international politics has particularly expanded.

The military sector.

in charge of enacting laws and implementing regulations, advising the government and policymakers within administrative departments, the government and

Differentiating between various types of intellectuals is essential in order to analyze research, policy and ideas production processes by think tanks and

and technocrats remains. It is for this reason that they are often perceived as a threat to the Party-state system, which explains why leaders so often try to

In the years of the Cultural Revolution, they were all re-educated and today, only a small heterogeneous group of experts, scholars, advisors, propagandists

contextualized from a historical and a cultural perspective.

To Suzanne Ogden, the same notion of intellectual is nothing more than a social construct and thus has to be

associations, many of which were non-governmental or only partially government-affiliated.

that, notwithstanding their growing role in contributing to public debate and policy formulation, Chinese think tanks still do not play a recognized role as civil

Jiang Zemin, cited in Marinelli

intellectuals do not participate and we do not bring their activism into full play, it will be impossible to accomplish the construction of socialist

DRC, and to those believed to be more autonomous, such as the China Centre for Economic Research CCER, affiliated with Peking University. If

Here, scholars tend to distinguish between think tanks active prior and up to the s and those established from the s onwards. The distinct possibility of

affiliated factories and 44 others under provincial-level Public Security Bureaus, plus 48 others at the prefectural and provincial levels. After, a third

In the case of public security, the department in charge was the Ministry of Public Security MPS, which in already controlled 11 research institutes, 10

certain ministry or policy department of the Chinese government.

It is thus within such a context that think tanks in China started to grow. In these years, the rise of Public Security research institutes also became

A different scenario is the one dealing with Chinese think tanks in the field of military affairs.

China: from to and from to the present

describe knowledge-producing organizations, that is, state research units, party-state research units and academic research units.

and military think tanks, the institutes affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Social Science, academic research institutes and civilian think tanks.

based on a major typology devised in the past to classify Western think tanks.
currently not achieved anymore. The current deployment pace of nuclear energy is constrained by social acceptability in many countries due to concerns.

Lower emissions and reduced urban air pollution have been achieved there by use of ethanol and biodiesel as fuels Hill et al. Many scenarios in Chapter 2

countries, and may be deployed as a mitigation option for aviation, shipping and freight transport see Section 4.

disagreement on the sustainable capacity for bioenergy stems from global versus local assessments.

used Ghorbani et al. Bioenergy is renewable energy from biomass. Biofuel is biomass-based energy used in transport.

Scale-up estimates vary with assumptions about costs and technological maturity, as well as local geographical circumstances and the extent of storage

literature.

Another important factor affecting feasibility is public acceptance, in particular for wind energy and other large-scale renewable facilities Yenneti and Day, ; Rand and Hoen, see Section 4.

energy needs, such as industrial areas see Section 4.

photovoltaics PV REN21,

They appear well underway to contribute to 1. The largest growth driver for renewable energy since AR5 has been the dramatic reduction in the cost of solar

had dramatic growth trajectories.

All renewable energy options have seen considerable advances over the years since AR5, but solar energy and both onshore and offshore wind energy have

demand-side options, including energy efficiency in buildings and transportation, are discussed in Section 4.

This section discusses the feasibility of mitigation and adaptation options related to the energy

provide the impetus for these system transitions. The feasibility of individual options as well as the potential for synergies and reducing trade-offs will vary

on options identified by Chapter 2 and risks and impacts in Chapter 3. The section puts more emphasis on those adaptation options Sections 4. They also

This section assesses the mitigation, adaptation and carbon dioxide removal options that offer the potential for such change within those systems, based

Innovations that disrupt entire systems may leave firms and utilities with stranded assets, as the transition can happen very quickly IPCC, b; Kossoy et al.

Satterthwaite and Bartlett, 72 , flood buffering Colenbrander et al.

Examples of co-benefits include gender equality, agricultural productivity Nyantakyi-Frimpong and Bezner-Kerr, 71 , reduced indoor air pollution

responses Jordan et al.

suggests is possible Kern and Rogge, 84 , but could also introduce new constraints and risks Geels et al. Disruptive innovation and technological change

84.

China’s think tanks: Functions, performance and impact

important precondition for think tanks to perform vital roles.

consistent marginalization in the literature about their functions within developing or illiberal settings, argue that a liberal democratic context is not the most

meaningful policy advice and promising intellectual arguments in order to explain and justify authoritarian practices in China, and those who, aware of the

Nevertheless, it is essential to differentiate between those who employ these arguments to criticize Chinese think tanks for their inability to provide

totally distant from civil society.

democratic development. Within weak, often authoritarian, institutional environments, the role of think tanks is expected to assist the civilian and

governmental sector in improving specific policies, while helping young or partial democracies to succeed in fundamental systemic reforms conducive to

academic activities of this sector acquiring increased levels of status and esteem in the eyes of policymakers.

Their main feature is that they are attached to or affiliated with a university department and they engage frequently in policy research activities. They can
Conservation agriculture (CA) is a soil management approach that reduces the disruption of soil structure and biotic processes by minimizing tillage. A sustainable adaptive capacity of medium evidence and medium agreement, CA practices can also raise soil carbon and therefore remove CO2 from the atmosphere. Additional climate adaptations include adjusting planting times and crop varietal selection and improving irrigation efficiency. CA can also help build soil health and biodiversity, but when used independently, may decrease yields in other situations (Pittelkow et al.).

This section assesses the feasibility of mitigation and adaptation options related to land use and ecosystems. Land transitions are grouped around different dimensions: increased productivity of agriculture, reduced vulnerability of food security, increased biodiversity, increased carbon sequestration, and reduced fossil fuel use. Such options include conservation agriculture, improved livestock management, increasing irrigation efficiency, agroforestry and management of food loss and waste, improved crop rotation, and the use of bioenergy.

There is medium agreement that elevated CO2 concentrations can change food production and quality. Increased temperatures, including by elevated CO2 and temperature, can result in the loss of valuable biodiversity, decreased soil carbon stocks, and changes in the availability and price of food and water (Pretty and Bharucha; Aguilera et al.). Higher temperatures can also impact the efficiency and costs of electricity generation. This section assesses the feasibility of mitigation and adaptation options related to land use and ecosystems. Land transitions are grouped around different dimensions: increased productivity of agriculture, reduced vulnerability of food security, increased biodiversity, increased carbon sequestration, and reduced fossil fuel use. Such options include conservation agriculture, improved livestock management, increasing irrigation efficiency, agroforestry and management of food loss and waste, improved crop rotation, and the use of bioenergy.

Some high-latitude regions may benefit from the combined effects of elevated CO2 and temperature because their average temperatures are below optimal for CO2 fertilization and photosynthesis. Increased temperatures, including by elevated CO2 and temperature, can result in the loss of valuable biodiversity, decreased soil carbon stocks, and changes in the availability and price of food and water. This section assesses the feasibility of mitigation and adaptation options related to land use and ecosystems. Land transitions are grouped around different dimensions: increased productivity of agriculture, reduced vulnerability of food security, increased biodiversity, increased carbon sequestration, and reduced fossil fuel use. Such options include conservation agriculture, improved livestock management, increasing irrigation efficiency, agroforestry and management of food loss and waste, improved crop rotation, and the use of bioenergy.

Increasing the efficiency of power plants can reduce emissions and water needs (Eisenack and Stecker; van Vliet et al.). The technological, economic, social and institutional feasibility of efficiency improvements is high, but insufficient to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C. In addition, a number of options for water management have been proposed, including increased reuse of water and storage, changes in the type of cooling systems used at power plants, and the development of new technologies to capture and store CO2. Some of these options, such as the capture and storage of CO2, are promising but face significant technical and economic challenges.

Hybrid renewables-based power systems with non-hydro capacity, such as with high-penetration wind generation, could provide the required system flexibility. This would enable several places to source more than half their power from renewable sources. However, the cost and environmental impacts of such systems need to be evaluated carefully to ensure that they can be implemented on a large scale.

Electric vehicles can be used as a form of storage, and demonstrations are emerging. Climate change adaptation options include the development of new infrastructure, such as the construction of new transmission lines, and the development of new technologies, such as the use of advanced energy management systems. The use of electric vehicles as a form of storage has been modelled and evaluated as an opportunity, and demonstrations are emerging. Dhar et al. have modelled such systems and found that they can provide significant benefits in terms of reduced emissions and improved system reliability.

Emerging battery technologies may provide greater efficiency and recharge rates, but there are concerns about the availability of resources and the technical maturity of these technologies. Research and demonstration of energy storage in the form of batteries, which can be used to store excess energy produced by wind and solar power, is ongoing. Pardo et al. have conducted research on the use of batteries for energy storage, and their work suggests that batteries can be an important component of a renewable energy system. However, there are challenges associated with the use of batteries, including the cost of battery technology and the need to develop new materials for battery production.
Livestock management. Livestock are responsible for more GHG emissions than all other food sources. Emissions are caused by feed production, enteric fermentation, animal waste, land-use change and livestock transport and processing. Some estimates indicate that livestock supply chains could account for 7. Cattle beef, milk are responsible for about two-thirds of that total, largely due to methane emissions resulting from rumen fermentation Gerber et al.

Despite ongoing gains in livestock productivity and volumes, the increase of animal products in global diets is restricting overall agricultural efficiency gains because of inefficiencies in the conversion of agricultural primary production e.

There is increasing agreement that overall emissions from food systems could be reduced by targeting the demand for meat and other livestock products, particularly where consumption is higher than suggested by human health guidelines. Adjusting diets to meet nutritional targets could bring large co-benefits, through GHG mitigation and improvements in the overall efficiency of food systems Erb et al.

How the role of dietary shift could change in 1. Adaptation of livestock systems can include a suite of strategies such as using different breeds and their wild relatives to develop a genetic pool resilient to climatic shocks and longer-term temperature shifts Thornton and Herrero, , improving fodder and feed management Bell et al.

Most interventions that improve the productivity of livestock systems and enhance adaptation to climate changes would also reduce the emissions intensity of food production, with significant co-benefits for rural livelihoods and the security of food supplies Gerber et al.

Whether such reductions in emission intensity result in lower or higher absolute GHG emissions depends on overall demand for livestock products, indicating the relevance of integrating supply-side with demand-side measures within food security objectives Gerber et al. Transitions in livestock production systems e.

Overall, there is high agreement that farm strategies that integrate mixed crop—livestock systems can improve farm productivity and have positive sustainability outcomes Havet et al. Shifting towards mixed crop—livestock systems is estimated to reduce agricultural adaptation costs to 0. Evidence from various regions supports this Thornton and Herrero, , although the feasible scale varies between regions and systems, as well as being moderated by overall demand in specific food products.

In Australia, some farmers have successfully shifted to crop—livestock systems where, each year, they allocate land and forage resources in response to climate and price trends Bell et al. However, there can be some unintended negative impacts of such integration, including increased burdens on women, higher requirements of capital, competing uses of crop residues e.

Finally, the feasibility of improving livestock efficiency is dependent on socio-cultural context and acceptability: there remain significant issues around widespread adoption of crossbred animals, especially by smallholders Thornton et al.

Irrigation efficiency. While increasing irrigation system efficiency is necessary, there is mixed evidence on how to enact efficiency improvements Fader et al. Physical and technical strategies include building large-scale reservoirs or dams, renovating or deepening irrigation channels, building on-farm rainwater harvesting structures, lining ponds, channels and tanks to reduce losses through percolation and evaporation, and investing in small infrastructure such as sprinkler or drip irrigation sets Varela-Ortega et al.

Each strategy has differing costs and benefits relating to unique biophysical, social, and economic contexts. Also, increasing irrigation efficiency may foster higher dependency on irrigation, resulting in a heightened sensitivity to climate that may be maladaptive in the long term Lindoso et al.

Improvements in irrigation efficiency would need to be supplemented with ancillary activities, such as shifting to crops that require less water and improving soil and moisture conservation Fader et al. Currently, the feasibility of improving irrigation efficiency is constrained by issues of replicability across scale and sustainability over time Burney and Naylor, , institutional barriers and inadequate market linkages Pittock et al.

Growing evidence suggests that investing in behavioural shifts towards using irrigation technology such as micro-sprinklers or drip irrigation, is an effective and quick adaptation strategy Varela-Ortega et al.

While improving irrigation efficiency is technically feasible R. Fishman et al. The integration of trees and shrubs into crop and livestock systems, when properly managed, can potentially restrict soil erosion, facilitate water infiltration, improve soil physical properties and buffer against extreme events Lasco et al.

There is medium evidence and high agreement on the feasibility of agroforestry practices that enhance productivity, livelihoods and carbon storage Lusiana et al. Long-term studies examining the success of agroforestry, however, are rare Coe et al. The extent to which agroforestry practices employed at the farm level could be scaled up globally while satisfying growing food demand is relatively unknown. Agroforestry adoption has been relatively low and uneven Jacobi et al.