



MEDIA RELEASE

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Innovative agricultural practices can reduce impact of climate change

The impact of the changing climate on food security in Papua New Guinea (PNG) is an issue of concern.

The National Research Institute Spotlight volume 16, Issue 15 entitled: “**The need to adopt climate smart agriculture practices to promote food security in Papua New Guinea**” by Joe Barak, looks at what farmers can achieve from using Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and how to promote it in PNG.

CSA is primarily an agriculture production system that can be used to increase productivity, improve resilience, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote food security.

Farmers who adopt CSA can achieve the following:

- Better food security for the farmers and their families.
- Enhanced preparation to handle current and future effects of climate change.
- Contribute in reducing greenhouse gases that cause negative climate change effects.

CSA can be promoted by the following:

- Improved agricultural extension services with emphasis on the integration of climate-resilient agriculture practices with traditional farming techniques.
- Adopt traditional climate-resilient crops as a means to address food security.
- Boost the ability of vulnerable smallholder farming communities to access post-harvest processing and storage technologies and to access markets.
- Integrate climate risk management into the national budgeting process.

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