

Abstract

Adaptation and Mitigation: A Complementary Process to Respond and Reduce the Negative Impact of Climate Crisis

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Climate change is having a significant impact on all sectors due to shifting climatic conditions. People also affected by this changing in numerous ways i.e. health difficulties caused by poor air quality, effects on local and global food security and accessibility and immigration. Industries are forced to alter their traditional operation and individuals must change their way of life to accommodate current and future concerns. To handle these challenges, adaptation and mitigation are being considered as complementary approaches. While mitigation refers to reducing or preventing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere, adaptation refers to how to deal with the current and future repercussions of climate change. Thus, combining adaptation and mitigation will assist to reduce GHG emissions and prepare for the more severe negative effects of the climate crisis in a sustainable way. Climate science and policy have recently focused on the potential for synergy between adaptation and mitigation of climate change. Hence, there is an increasing demand for studies to find the appropriate combination of adaptation and mitigation recently. Where adaptation is largely determined by the availability of climate change-related information, voluntary mitigation is generally motivated by perceived vulnerability to risks and the severity of climate change or climatic variability impacts. As a result, in order to inspire behavior change, the climate change issue could be approached from a health perspective.

Keywords: Climate crisis, Adaptation, Mitigation, GHG emission