



Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change

Developing Adaptation Options for Climate Variability and Change in Bangladesh



- Assess current vulnerability, risks and local livelihoods
- Assess future climate risks
 - Promote institutional capacities for adaptation
 - Identify, validate and test suitable adaptation options
 - Design location-specific adaptation strategies
 - Up-scaling and mainstreaming

Stakeholder Engagement



Cross Cutting Actions

Community participation

Gender perspective

Training

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy advocacy



Action in the Field...

- Agronomic management
- Physical adaptation
- Water management & harvesting
- Variety selection (crops, livestock, fish)
- Enterprise/income diversification
- Strengthening local "self-help" capacities
- Awareness raising, stakeholder dialogue
- Strengthening local institutions
- On-farm testing of adaptive technologies
- Promoting public-private partnership



Key lessons

- Current climatic risks are a good entry point to work with farmers on climate change
- Climate change impacts exacerbate existing vulnerabilities; adaptation must be addressed in the broader context of vulnerability
- Adaptation is a social learning process; it is location specific
- Awareness raising and institutional capacity building are key
- Cross-sectoral perspectives are crucial to capture farmers' needs and to respond
- Improved operational linkages with disaster risk management, development & research are needed

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