

STRENGTHENING ADAPTIVE FARMING IN BANGLADESH, INDIA AND NEPAL (SAF-BIN)

RAINFED AREA CLIMATE CHANGE AND SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

Challenges in rainfed area

- Drought and water scarcity is a constant threat
- Stubborn poverty and food insecurity
- Low rainwater use efficiency, low crop productivity and high instability.
- Land degradation and declining soil health.
- Acute fodder shortage and poor livestock productivity.

Climate Change and Small Holder Farmer

REDUCE IN PRODUCTION	POVERTY	MIGRATION	FOOD INSECURITY
Natural Calamities Fluctuating rainfall pattern Temperature Disease Outbreak	Poor Land Quality Low Purchasing Power Increase in price and agriculture commodities Rise in Food Price	Reduce Land Holding Land Degradation Deforestation	Crop failure Delay or excess rainfall

Cost - Climate Change and Small Holder Farmer

Potential Cost of Climate Change falling on small holder farmers

S. No	Direct Cost	Indirect Cost	Cost of Adaptation
1	<gross return from crop	Cost of land degradation	Cost of technological adaptation
2	Additional cost of crop production	Cost of agro biodiversity loss	Cost of behavioral adaptation
3	<gross return from livestock	Cost of uncertainties	Cost of managerial adaptation
4	Additional cost of livestock and poultry production	Cost of food insecurity	Cost of compliance to policy options
5	Cost due to increase risk of natural hazards	Cost of conflict over scare resources	

Direct : Change in production of crop, livestock, and rise of natural hazards.

Indirect Cost : Effect of climate change in socio-economic condition and lost opportunities for their advancement of the living condition.

Cost of adaptation: Keep themselves away from or minimize negative effects of climate change

Funding Partners



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