

### „Learning along with the Climate Crisis – resilient agriculture in Bangladesh“

#### **Resilience**

(lat. resilire 'to bounce back' 'to rebound'). The term originally comes from psychology, but for some years it has also been applied to ecological and economic systems or societies. In short, resilience refers to the ability to cope with change, to adapt to changing circumstances and to overcome and survive challenges and crises. This is associated with a learning process that is used for further changes. Resilience in the sense of adaptability thus includes the ability to provide for the future.

#### **Climate resilience**

Climate change puts stress on ecosystems and thus on nature itself, and at the same time climate change leads every individual as well as communities, states, countries into a crisis. Climate resilience means that stresses and disturbances caused by climate change are recognised and eliminated, but no harm is done in solving and coping with them. For example, climate-resilient city addresses any impacts of climate change now and in the future without, for example, putting a strain on the electricity supply or the health system. The impacts of climate change are increasingly coming to the attention of national and international bodies. There are actions by local communities as well as global treaties to build and improve climate resilience. All social, economic, technological and political strategies related to climate resilience are now being implemented at all levels of society.

#### **(Climate) resilient agriculture**

For agriculture, the climate crisis and its impacts such as extreme rainfall or drought pose a major challenge. Building resilience in local agriculture is important to ensure the supply of food for people in their own country and at the same time to contribute to the preservation of the planet. Climate-resilient agriculture uses adaptation strategies to successfully farm despite the impacts of climate change. At the same time, local structures also play an important role here.

#### **Adaptation to climate change**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change describes adaptation to climate change as the process of adjusting to the current or expected climate and its impacts. In human systems, adaptation aims to mitigate or avoid harm or to take advantage of beneficial opportunities. Adaptation options are described as various strategies and measures at the structural, institutional, environmental or social level that are available and suitable for adaptation. Accordingly, adaptation to climate change cannot be considered in isolation from the underlying societal and political-economic conditions. It is also about "how entire societies can respond flexibly to the - often unforeseen - impacts of climate change. Since the limits of adaptation are quickly reached when the global mean temperature rises by more than 4 degrees, adaptation must always be linked to climate protection.