



Integrated Climate Change Programme

Newsletter | Q2 2026

Introduction

Climate change is disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh, particularly those dependent on climate-sensitive livelihoods such as agriculture (crop, aquaculture, poultry, and livestock). According to World Bank estimates, climatic unpredictability and extreme events might cause Bangladesh's agricultural GDP to decline by one-third by 2050 (World bank, 2022).

The impacts are already visible across the country, but they take different forms in different regions. Recurrent droughts, salinity intrusion, cyclones, erratic rainfall, cold wave, unseasonal fog and water scarcity are deepening poverty, food insecurity, and health risks in climate-vulnerable regions.

BRAC's experience across its programmes has shown that addressing these challenges individually is often not enough. Recognising the need for a more coordinated and holistic approach, BRAC launched the Integrated Climate Change Programme (ICCP) to strengthen climate resilience in the Barind and Coastal regions by bringing together support across agriculture, livelihoods, health, WASH, and climate information services. By addressing interconnected challenges holistically, ICCP aims to protect human development gains and strengthen resilience among the most climate-vulnerable households in Bangladesh through its three operational pillars of survive, grow and sustain.

What We Do

Organize



Mobilise vulnerable communities through Village Development Organisations (VDOs) and form sector groups by selecting appropriate members of the VDO (IDP) and VO (MF)

Capacitate



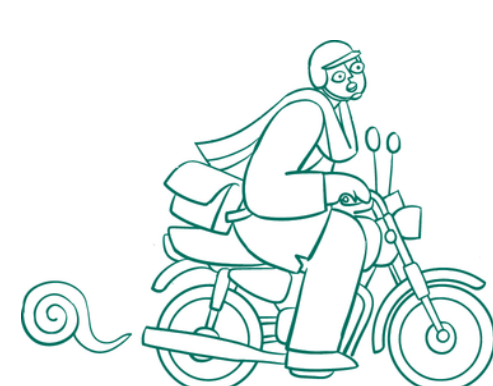
Build knowledge, skills and climate resilience through training, advisory support, health awareness and timely climate information

Connect



Link participants to markets, essential services and institutions to ensure access, fair pricing and sustained climate adaptation support for vulnerable farmers through adaptation clinics

How We Operate



**Programme Organiser
Essential Services**

Critical Services

- Health & WASH
- Skills & Education
- Home-based Nutrition Sensitive Food Production
- Gender Equality and Women Empowerment



**Village Development
Organisation (Community
Platform)**



Crop



Livestock



Fisheries

Risk Mitigation

- Early Warning, disaster preparedness
- Crop & livestock insurance



Crop+
Livestock



**Programme Organiser
Climate Adaptive Agriculture**

Livelihood

- Climate adaptive agriculture
- Access to market
- Climate advice



Fisheries+
Livestock

**Sector Groups
(Farmers' Platform)**

ICCP's operational structure is organised around three pillars: Survive, Grow and Sustain. The Survive pillar's essential services are delivered through the Integrated Development Programme (IDP) Programme Organiser (PO), while the Grow and Sustain pillars, covering risk mitigation and livelihood support, are supported by the ICCP PO.

Programme Highlights



190
Sector Groups
(SG) formed



3,054
Members
onboarded in SGs



200
People received service
from Agri-support
service centre (ASSC)



1536
Climate Information
and Advisory Services
voice calls sent

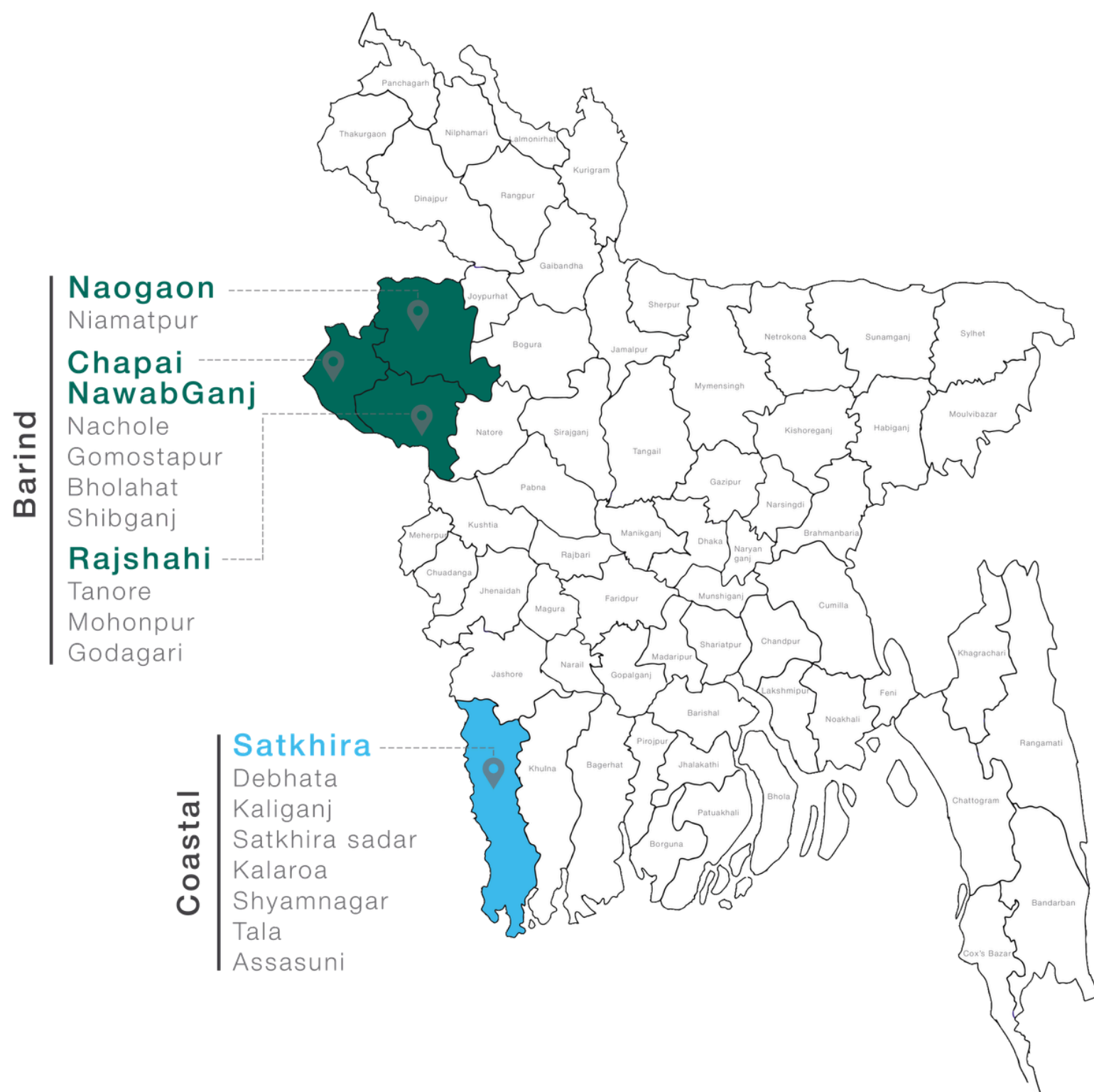


1381
SG meetings held



377
People linked with
government services

Where We Are



Highlights from Field

Mapping Agricultural Realities: Sector Groups Take Shape Big Bet Team Conducts Ground-Truthing



In May, the Big Bet team of BRAC International's Climate Hub conducted ground-truthing visits across selected upazilas in the Barind and Coastal regions to better understand local agricultural realities. The exercise brought together multiple stakeholders, including farmers connected with BRAC through ICCP and Microfinance (MF), non-BRAC farmers, market actors such as seed sellers and buyers, agro-dealers, government agriculture officials including Upazila Agriculture Extension Officers (UAEOs), NGO representatives, and sector specialists.

The team explored the cropping patterns, women farmers' agency and their role in agricultural and financial decision-making across the two regions. Ecosystem mapping was another key objective of the exercise. Through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), the exercise gathered perspectives from diverse stakeholders to develop a clearer understanding of the agricultural ecosystem functions across these regions.

Bringing Agricultural Advisory Services Closer: New Agri-Support and Service Center (ASSC) Launched in Barind



A new Agri-Support and Service Centre (ASSC) has been launched in Nachole, Chapainawabganj, expanding access to agricultural and climate advisory services in the Barind region. The ASSC will provide farmers with practical agricultural advice and climate-related support. ASSC also operates a Field Trial and Demonstration Plot (FTDP) to test and showcase climate-adaptive practices for farmers.

The Nachole ASSC builds on the experience of the ASSC in Niamatpur, which has been operating for the past year.

From Learning to Action: ICCP Teams Reflect and Prepare for the Year Ahead



ICCP's annual meetings for the Barind and Coastal regions were held in July. The meetings onboarded a new batch of Programme Organisers and Senior Officers, introducing them to the programme, its modality, and the context of the respective operational areas. The sessions also covered climate change and its impacts on the two climate hotspots. Existing team members shared reflections and learnings from their field experiences over the past year.

Strengthening Government Linkages: Farmers Receive Seasonal Agricultural Incentives



In Niamatpur, seven sector group members have received seasonal agricultural incentives from the Government Agriculture Office. Five members received Aman rice seeds and fertilisers, while two received onion and vegetable seeds. With guidance from the Agriculture Extension Officer, the members are now preparing their fields for onion and vegetable cultivation.

For these members, this was their first time accessing agricultural support, providing essential inputs while encouraging them to continue and expand their agricultural activities.

Growing Against the Odds Nalita Sarkar's Journey of Resilience



I have been living alone since my husband passed away many years ago. My children live far away from home, so I manage my life and livelihood on my own.

I have a small piece of land, about 25 decimals, where I usually cultivate rice. Last year, my paddy was badly affected by a fungal disease. I was devastated because this field is my main source of livelihood. With the help of Ripon da and the agriculture officer, I followed their advice and managed to reduce the losses.

When the second season came, I decided to follow Ripon da's advice more closely. He taught me climate-adaptive techniques such as line sowing, bird perching and other improved farming practices. I followed them throughout the season, and the result was better than I had expected.



I followed the climate-adaptive techniques Ripon Dada taught me throughout the season, and the result was better than I had expected.



Usually, I harvest around 15–16 mon of rice from this land. This year, I harvested 19.5 mon.



It may not seem like a lot, but for me, it means a great deal. Seeing the difference has made me more interested in these techniques. Now I want to keep learning and see how much more I can improve my harvest.

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