Adaptation to Climate Change in Sirvan County, Ilam Province: Options and Constraints

Alireza Jamshidi* – Seyyed Hedaiatollah Nouri Zamanabadi – Mohamad Sadegh Ebrahimii

1- Ph.D Candidate, in Geography of Rural Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
2- Associate Prof., in Geography of Rural Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
3- Assistant Prof., in Rural Development, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran

Received: 24 September 2014 Accepted: 13 April 2015

Extended Abstract

1. INTRODUCTION
Climate change directly affects agricultural production, as agricultural sector is inherently sensitive to climate conditions and is one of the most vulnerable sectors to the risks and impacts of global climate change. Because agricultural production remains the main source of income for most rural communities, adaptation of the agricultural sector to the negative effects of climate change will be imperative to protect the livelihoods of the poor and to ensure food security. Adaptation can greatly reduce vulnerability to climate change by making rural communities better able to adjust to climate change and variability, moderating potential damages, and helping them cope with adverse consequences. Adaptation to climate change has been an important research topic, especially in agriculture, ever since climate change has been commonly recognized. The present study is aimed at considering the reasons for the tendency towards adaptation to climate change in villages located in rural districts in Sirvan County. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effective factors on adaptation intention to climate change, so that one can study and analyze these factors in order to make a plan for increasing the adaptation intention to climate change in rural societies.

2. METHODOLOGY
The study is a descriptive-analytical one whose aim is to investigate the effective factors on adaptation intention to climate change in rural districts in Sirvan County. In order to collect data and gather the required information, field data (questionnaire) and library data were used. The population of the study constituted all the residents of Sirvan County. To estimate the sample size, table of Bartlett et al (2001) was used and 162 individuals (households) were selected. The multistage probability sampling was used in this study.

* Corresponding Author: alireza472003@yahoo.com
Tel: +989188441281
The aim of this study was to examine the variability and change in climate-related impacts on physical and biological systems and to determine farmers' adaptation methods to climate change in Sirvan County, Ilam Province.

4. CONCLUSION
According to IPCC (2011) the scientific community widely agreed that, climate variability and change is already a reality. Over the past century, the temperature of the earth has risen, and associated impacts on physical and biological systems are increasingly being observed. Climate variability and change will bring about gradual shifts such as sea level rise, movement of climatic zones due to increased temperature, and changes in precipitation patterns. According to the IPCC (2011), although there is uncertainty in the predictions, paying attention to the exact magnitude, rate, and regional patterns of climate variability will change the fates of future generations. Thus, the aim of this study was that farmers identify measures to adapt to climate change of Sirvan County to reduce the effects of these changes.

Based on the findings, the adaptability level of Sirvan’s farmers with the climate change happened in the past decade, is not at the appropriate level. About 66% of the farmers reported that they have not done anything to deal with climate change.

Key words: Climate change, adaptation, drought, Sirvan County, Ilam Province.

References


---

**How to cite this article:**


**ISSN: 2322-2514**  **eISSN: 2383-2495**