

This study investigates coffee farmers' climate change adaptation strategies, based on the climate adaptation framework by Verburg et al. (2019)

### METHODS

- Survey data of 400 coffee farming households in 2 major Robusta growing provinces in Central Highlands, Vietnam.
- A Bayesian ordered logit model was used to assess the determinants of the different adaptation strategies.

### RESULTS

- **Increased temperature** and **drought** trigger incremental adaptation, but discourage farmers from moving towards systems adaptation.
- **Financially constrained households** are less likely to adopt systems adaptation, as this requires substantial initial investment.
- Households better **connected to knowledge networks** (e.g., via friends/neighbors) are more likely to move toward incremental adaptation and systems adaptation.
- Households with more **positive attitude towards technology** tend to adopt systems adaptation.
- **Higher education** and larger households size increase the likelihood of moving from doing nothing towards incremental adaptation.
- **Ethnic minority** households are less likely to employ any adaptation options.

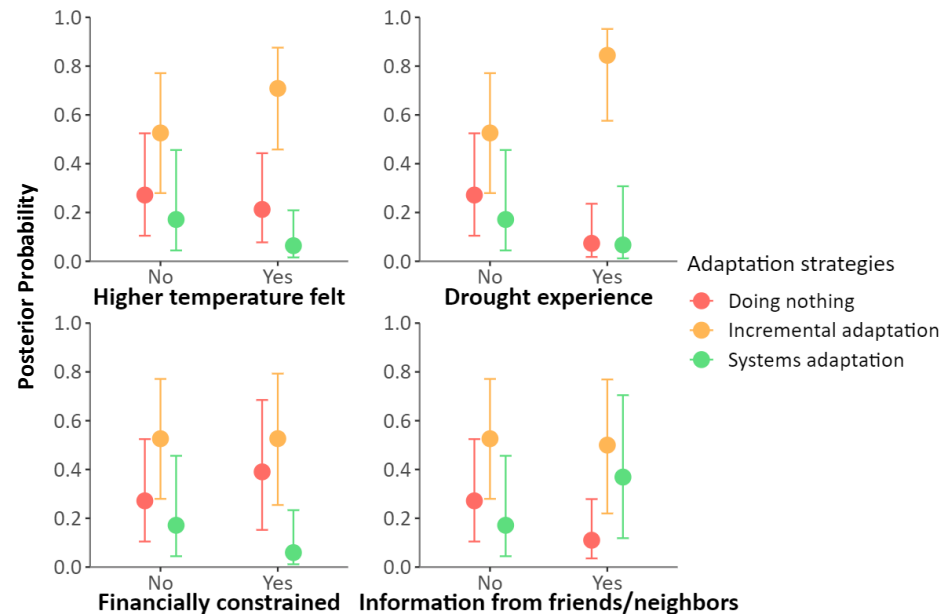


Figure 1. Marginal effects of most important drivers on adaptation strategies

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