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The climate change affects almost all the sectors of livelihood and is inevitable. At the context, this study was to access the livelihood vulnerability in the context of local climatic parameters and experience of locals at VDC level in two different VDCs of Manaslu conservation area. A composite index approach was chosen to combine survey data into single index. Method of calculating LVI is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change framework of vulnerability. Climatic data acquired from DHM were assessed using statistical tools and focal group discussion, key informant interviews; questionnaire surveys were carried out to collect information about impact of climate change on livelihood. After calculations, results showed that Samagaun (-0.063) was relatively more vulnerable than Sirdibas (LVI: -0.073). The trend analysis of annual average precipitation showed that precipitation was increasing at the rate of 2.84 mm/year at Jagat station and was decreasing at the rate of 2.02 mm/year at Larke station. Analysis of