

## **BUILDING LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE OF COASTAL HOUSEHOLDS IN BANGLADESH**

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### **Executive Summary**

The long-term capacity of systems, communities, households or individuals to prevent, mitigate or cope with risk and recover from shocks (sudden flooding) and stress is referred to as resilience. Livelihood resilience refers to as the capacity of households to sustain and improve their livelihood opportunities and well-being despite environmental disturbances, as well as other disruptive events like social and economic. Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to various natural disasters. Specifically, the coastal zones are severely affected by floods, sea-level rise and cyclone every year. The objectives of the study were to develop a representative set of indicators of resilient livelihood, to measure livelihood resilience of disaster-affected households, to develop a policy implication matrix using dimensions versus capacities of resilience, to build livelihood resilience of disaster-affected households in coastal zones of Bangladesh. The data was gathered from a sample of 120 households utilizing an interview schedule of the total 6 villages of 3 Upazilas; namely, Subarnochar (Noakhali), Hatia (Nuakhali) and Ramgoti (Laxmipur) in 1<sup>st</sup> October to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2017. The livelihood resilience of households was conceptualized using GIZ's (German Cooperation for International Development) climate resilience assessment framework and analysed developing a composite resilience index, which consists of three capacities and five dimensions. The results were elaborated using correlation and multiple regression analysis. The results show that (i) respondents had absorptive capacity (50.51%) than adaptive capacity (33.65%) and transformative capacity (15.85%), (ii) the social dimension (32.37%) made the most contribution to capacity building, but the institutional dimension (13.67%) was neglected., and (iii) the role of human capital, social capital, cropping diversity, access to finance, access to market, use of climate smart agriculture technologies and practices, training exposure and institutional function in enhancing livelihood resilience were crucial. This study concludes that improving the adaptive and transformative capacity of households is necessary to improve the resilience of livelihoods. It is suggested to the policymakers that disasters vulnerability can be minimized by investing in social capital and human capital, and improving the ecological, physical and institutional conditions of coastal zones of Bangladesh.

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