

GOBESHONA 4

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Building local climate knowledge

Making Livelihood of Vulnerable Communities more Resilient



Munirul Islam
Programme Manager
Climate Change and Disaster Resilience Programme
Islamic Relief Worldwide-Bangladesh

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Location

Location of the
study :
Monirampur
Upazila, Jessore



Background of the Situation

- ❑ The target area has long been waterlogged, climate change has made the situation worse
- ❑ Monirampur Upazila of Jessore district is one of the water logged areas having three rivers -Muktesshori, Horiho and Kopotakkho
- ❑ Climatic variations are affecting existing livelihoods in different ways
- ❑ Women, children, elderly and persons with disability are most vulnerable



Rational of the work

To apply different adaptive and alternative agro-farming practices to produce and multiply higher amount of crops throughout the year using limited homestead resources to cope with water logging



Methodology

- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries group and off farm livelihood groups
- Key Informant Interview (KII) with the extension service providers
- Farm Household survey (150 HHs)
- Validation of Resilient livelihood assessment tools in consultation with union, upazila and district level extension service providers as well farmers.

- ❑ In consultation with Upazila and District level government service providers analyzing tools development
- ❑ Analysis of existing livelihood through focus group discussion (FGD) with vulnerable communities

Process followed:



Process followed

- Preparation of plan of resilience
- Validation of resilient livelihood plan at Union, Upazila and District level

- Selection of poor households and formation of groups
- Training of households on specific technique to make livelihood resilient

- Support given for demonstration



Findings

- ❑ 150 Household head or nominated persons receive training on how to make their livelihood resilient through different adaptation technique.
- ❑ Communities have been linked with Upazila, Union Parishad
- ❑ Vulnerable households are linked with Disaster Management Committees
- ❑ Communities are getting support from union and Upazila



Findings

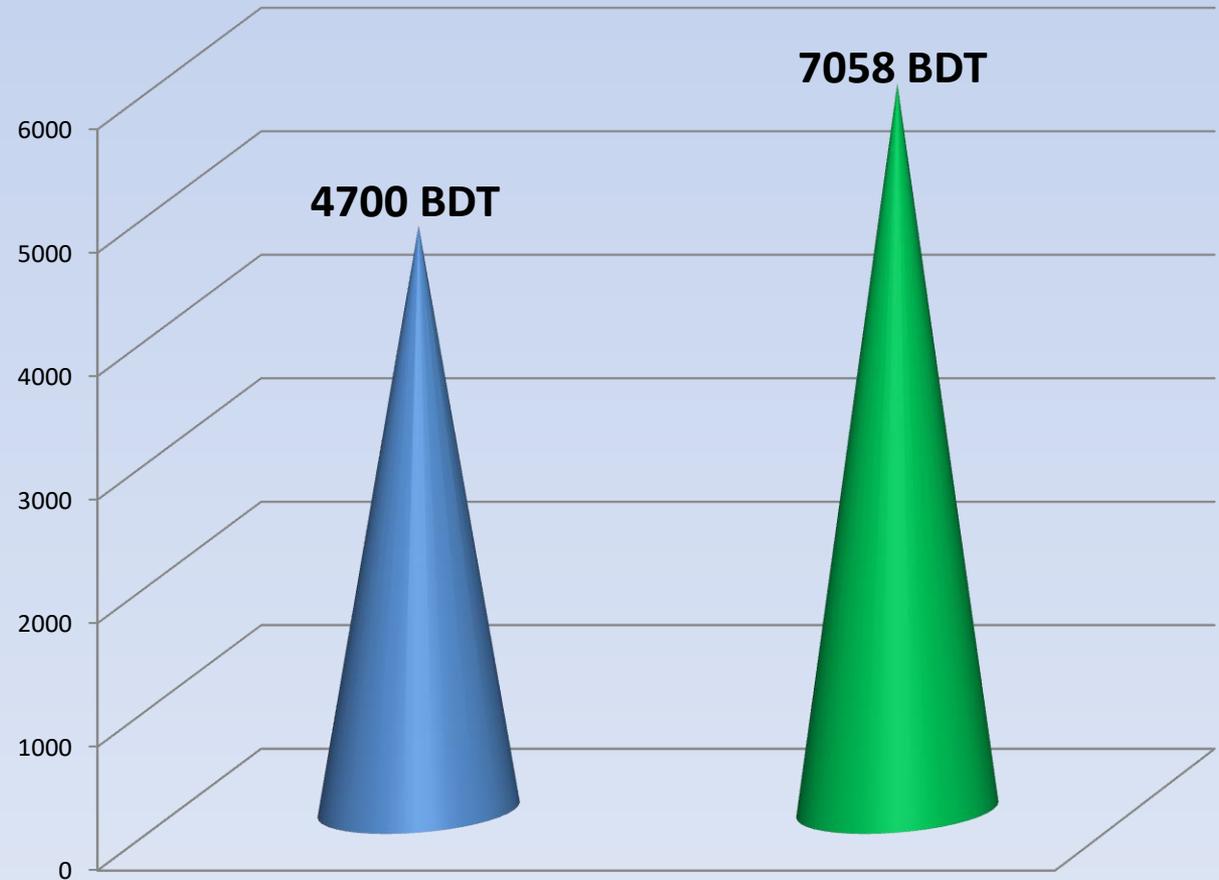
❑ Households and adjacent communities have been able to demonstrate following adaptive technique to make their livelihood more resilient:

- ❑ Bag gardening
- ❑ Sapling production from water hyacinth boll
- ❑ Portable vertical floating gardening
- ❑ Cage fish culture



Findings

□ Average monthly income increased from 4700 to 7058 Taka



Findings

☐ Productive asset increased by more than 100% (Average)



Improved water, Sanitation and Hygiene education at community

- ❑ Awareness increased on water and sanitation and hygiene education to reduce water borne disease considering water logging issue.
- ❑ Hygienic and raised latrine have been installed at HH level considering flood level
- ❑ Community based plinth raised hand pump deep tube well has been installed through co-financing system, now people are getting safe drinking water round the year.



Households developed Linkage, networking and rapport with stakeholder

- Farmers group mobility has increased
- Build rapport with Local government representative, DAE, DoF, DLS at Upazila and District
- Linked with different kind of market to get high price of their product and also they can purchase required quality seeds
- Increased School going student due to awarded their guardians and available adaptive livelihood options.



How the targeted households have become more resilient compared to different recognized resilience framework?

Human Capital

100 % Households have increased capacity on different issues such as livelihood, disaster preparedness.

Social Capital

Households have increased their access to society through groups, disaster management committees, Union Parishad, Upazila level government service providers

Natural Capital

Households have been able to conserve their surroundings nature in a sustainable way.

Physical Capital

Households income increased, savings increased, asset increased

Financial Capital:

Households are linked to bank transfer, account opening

Proposed Local Solution

- ❑ Through consultation with local communities involving government service providers , it is easy to identify adaptive solution to livelihood which is more resilient .
- ❑ Area specific analysis of livelihood problems in the face of water logging, climate change and other associated problems and plan of solutions is required at macro level government planning
- ❑ Involvement of local government institutions makes households more prepared to disasters which make them more resilient
- ❑ Vulnerable families become stronger through groups
- ❑ To do above actions it is required to do advocacy and networking with line agencies and policy makers

How the solution would address the problem?

- ❑ Based on the area specific resilient livelihood plans Union Parishad can plan and implement development activities through ADP (Annual Development Programme) and other funding sources.
- ❑ Likewise Upazila and district level agencies such as DAE, DoF etc or other NGOs can take appropriate programmes



How the Implementing Agency Reach Out the Beneficiaries

- ❑ The approach has been implemented in the most vulnerable communities of Monirampur involving local government institutions, government agencies, community's.
- ❑ So, it has been tested



Final Words

If the resilient livelihood approach is replicated and scaled up in wider area, through government livelihood of most vulnerable communities will be more resilient.



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