

The Dependency of Coastal Livelihood on Forest Resources, and Alternative Options in the Periphery of the Sundarbans Reserve Forest, Patharghata, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Dependency on forest resources poses a threat to the environment in Patharghata, Bangladesh. Therefore, this study explores the role of forest resource in the life and livelihood of coastal people as well as to understand the effectiveness of forest and status of forest dependency in and around south-central coast in Patharghata, Bangladesh. We collected data randomly from 105 household heads through both open and close-ended questionnaire. To investigate the forest dependency and people's perception regarding alternative solutions, Microsoft excel software program has been applied. The findings reveal that usage of fuelwood in cooking, housing structure, fish catching, honey & fodder collection significantly contributes to household dependency on forest resources, while other variables seem to be insignificant. Our study amplifies that the share of forest income to the total household income was only 19% while other earning sources provided 81% income. The result shows that respondent people collect forest resources primarily for cooking purpose with a share of 71% where 9% forest resources are collected as fodder followed by 8% forest resource collection as food and sheltering purposes. Moreover, the study found that using alternative cooking system, artificial instruments, declaring the forest as tourist spot, changes in housing structure, occupation are some effective options to reduce forest dependency. The study concludes that these alternative options need more financial and other support from the government, non-government and other civil society organizations to cut down forest resource dependency.

Keywords

Forest Resource Dependency, Biodiversity Conservation, Sundarban Reserve Forest, Coastal Livelihood

1. Introduction

Globally mangroves are important forest resources for the coastal people as it provides diversified benefits to human beings (economic, ecological and cultural) to support their livelihood activities (Ewel et al., 1998; Glaser et al., 2003; Moberg & Rönnbäck, 2003; Rönnbäck et al., 2007; Barbier et al., 2011; Warren-Rhodes et al., 2011). Hundreds of millions of insolvent people around the globe have a direct or indirect dependency on mangroves for their livelihoods and wellbeing (FAO, 2020b). It provides food security, fishery products and timber and non-timber products for their consumption as well as generates income to meet other life-supporting requirements for the coastal people (Hussain & Badola, 2010; Richman, 2002; Shervette et al., 2007; Walters et al., 2008). Additionally, many developing countries of the world meet up to 90% of their energy requirements using fuelwood (World Bank, 2004; Abdullah et al., 2016; FAO, 2020a). Moreover, it is considered as a natural barricade against cyclones and tsunamis shielding lives and property of the coastal people (Alongi, 2008; Badola & Hussain, 2005; Dahdouh-Guebas et al., 2005; Dahdouh-Guebas & Koedam, 2006; Das & Vincent, 2009; McIvor et al., 2013; Sathirathai & Barbier, 2001; Walters, 2003, 2004). A recent study reported that 80% of people in developing countries have a dependency on NTFPs for their primary and nutritional needs (Dash et al., 2016).

Unfortunately, the mangrove area experiences a sharp decrease of 35% in the last 2 decades and it is still declining at a 2.1% rate per year (Cornforth et al., 2013). The reduction rate is more pronounced in developing countries due to anthropogenic pressure (Duke et al., 2007). The rapid degradation and depletion of mangroves have impacted the livelihoods and wellbeing of the local communities (Béné et al., 2001; Midmore & Whittaker, 2000; Scherr, 2000; Kesavan & Swaminathan, 2006). Natural dependency is coming under dynamic pressure chiefly for high population growth (Barbier, 2005; Hecht et al., 2012). The case is worse in Bangladesh as more than 35 million people live in the coastal area of Bangladesh, representing 29% of the total population (Ahmad, 2019) and more than half of this coastal (nearly 52%) of people directly depend on forest resources for their livelihoods (Islam & Rahman, 2015).

Livelihood implies the capabilities, assets and activities required as a means of living (Chambers & Conway, 1992). Livelihood should comply with the conservation and management of natural resources to sustain ecological and social system oscillations (Allison & Horemans, 2006). Poverty and forest dependence are interrelated in multiple and potentially conflicting ways (Nerfa et al., 2020).

High forest dependency together with poverty may indicate a scarcity of alternative livelihoods or a marginal economic valuation of forest products (Angelsen & Wunder, 2003). Again, forests act as a safety net in times of unexpected scarcity or as gap fillers in times of regular shortfall (Angelsen & Wunder, 2003, Shackleton & Shackleton, 2004; Paumgarten, 2005). In both the case, impoverished household tends to be more dependent on forest products (Reyes, Nelson, & Zerriffi, 2018). As a result, the nexus between forest dependency and conservation of natural resources has become a considerable concern of researchers to understand the factors of household dependence on forest resources for the sustainability of forest resources and biodiversity conservation.

The Sundarbans, the world's largest contiguous mangrove forest, is situated in between Bangladesh (59%) and India (Chaudhuri & Choudhury, 1994). Its designation as a Ramsar Site and a World Heritage Site indicates the global conservation value of the forest. Economic incentives, property rights and participation in-management process significantly influence the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems (Walters et al., 2008). To provide economic incentives, in the form of alternative income-generating activities, livelihood analysis is a very important task as it enables the targeted involvement of people to reduce forest dependency and to ensure sustainable management of forest resources by including them in the management aspect (Fikir et al., 2016; Hussain et al., 2018). It will also help policy makers, researchers and professionals to develop diversified livelihood options and encourage sustainable use of forest resources for bringing balance between forest dependency and conservation of resources (Mmbando & Baiyegunhi, 2016). However, few attempts were taken to understand the livelihood perspectives of the Sundarbans. Therefore, this study aims to determine: 1) What factors influence the household's dependency on forest products? 2) What extent the household depends on forest resources? The present status of forest resource dependency and 3) What are the alternative options for reducing forest resource dependency.

2. Research Methodology

In this research, we followed both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection. In primary data collection, we used three methods: questionnaires survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) (Figure 1). The questionnaire has developed in both ways i.e., open and close-ended and used to collect information from Households respondents of the research area. FGD method used to have an in-depth understanding of forest dependency and alternative solutions. During the research period, three FGD conducted with local people. KII methods used to get information about forest dependency and alternative solutions from different stakeholders who are well-connected and informed about the local community such as forest range officer, forest bit officer, Union Parishad chairman and member, local influential person and teachers.

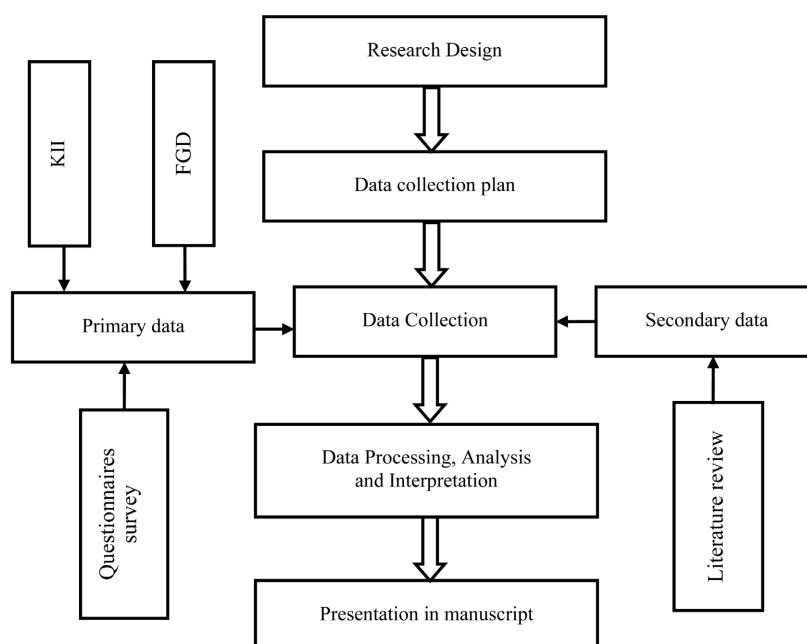


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of this Study. *FGD (Focus group discussion); KII (Key Informant Interviews).

2.1. Study Area

We conducted this study in three villages of Patharghata Upazila of Barguna coastal districts in Bangladesh, namely Tengra, Padma and Horinbaria (**Figure 2**). The Patharghata Upazila population is 163,927 out of this 80,544 are male and 83383 are female (BBS, 2011). These villages are vulnerable to different natural disasters because of their proximity to the Bay of Bengal, surrounded by Bishkhali and Boleswar River. These area's major hazards are flood, storm surge, cyclone, salinity intrusion, riverbank erosion, and waterlogging. The people's vulnerability to these disasters has intensified due to the dense population and poverty (Rahim et al., 2018).

Moreover, these villages are connected with Sundarbans Reserve Forest (SFR), which is declared as "Ecological Critical Area (ECA)" (Polin & Alam, 2020). So the dependency of people on SFR forest exists and at the same time as ECA, so we have to find alternative solutions for reducing dependency and considering this dependency and vulnerability, this area is selected as a study area.

2.2. Determination of Sample Size

The determination of the sample size was based on Yamane's formulas for the study. The total population of three villages (Tengra, Padma and Horinbaria) is 9640, where the average household population is 4 (BBS-2011).

$$\text{Sampling Size } *n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$= \frac{9640}{1 + 9640 \times 0.05^2}$$

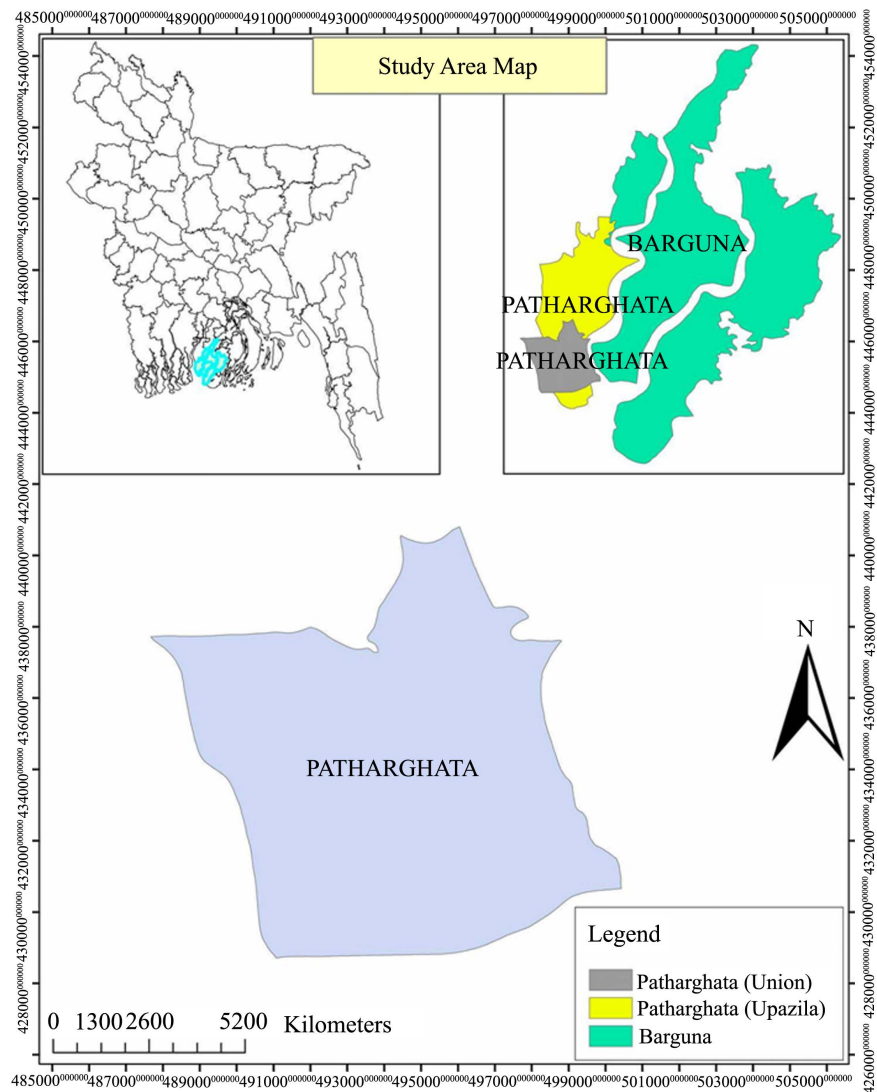


Figure 2. Study area map of Patharghata.

$$=387.56$$

$$=388/4 = 97 \text{ [4 = Average household population]}$$

$$=97$$

where,

* n = Sampling size;

N = Total population in three villages;

e = sampling error ($\pm 5\%$).

For this study, 97 questionnaire surveys are the standard sampling size but for the more effective and stability of data, continued 105 (average population per household is 4) household questionnaire survey.

2.3. Data Analysis Method

Different tables, charts and diagrams are used for processing the relevant data. MS Excel software program has been applied for showing statistical tests and

analysis.

2.4. Forest Resource Dependency Analysis

Forest dependency of households in the periphery of the Sundarbans Reserve Forest (SRF) has been calculated as the ratio of monthly income received from the forest in compare with the monthly household's income. Total household's income has been calculated as the combination of all income generated from forest resource collection and household's primary income sources like fishing, agriculture, day labour, business and job holder. Fuelwood, fish, fodder, honey, shelter wood, fruits and *Nypa fruticans* leaves are the ingredients of forest resource income. Items data collected from the forest has been recorded for each household. After that, data has been computed and converted into monetary value based on unit, the resource collected amount, frequency in every month, resource available in months and local market price (Table 1). Then we count the monetary value of all resource collected in a year and convert it to a monthly basis because many of the forest resource items are available for a specific month/season (Table 1). Finally, we compare this forest resource income with total income to find the dependency status.

3. Result

3.1. Respondent Age and Sex Ratio

In the study area, we applied random sampling methods and after analysis it has been found that, among respondents, 76% of respondents were male and 24% were female (Figure 3). We consider a person as respondent whose age ranges from 18 to 80 years old. The graph shows that about 42% data were collected from 35 - 44 ages people, 18% from 45 - 54 age, 16% from 25 - 34 ages, 9% from 55 - 64 ages, 6% from 65 - 74 ages, 5% from less than 25 and only 4% data collected from age range 75 - 84.

Table 1. Forest resource collection computation example.

Resource name	Unit	Amount of collected resource/day (Average)	Local market price (BDT)	Frequency average (times/month)	No. of Collection month in a year	Year total (multiplication of previous 3 column)	Average Monthly total
Fuelwood	Kg	150	600	8	12	57,600	4800
Fish	Kg	2.5	400	8	12	38,400	3200
Shelter wood	Piece	8	870	4	3	10,440	870
Fodder	Sack	12	360	8	10	28,800	2400
Fruits	Kg	5	500	5	4	10,000	833
Honey	Kg	10	3000	6	4	72,000	6000
Hogla Patha	Faggot (Ati)	18	2000	12	1	24,000	2000
Goal tree	Pon (local)	10	550	3	2	3300	275
Vegetable	Kg	1.5	10	7	12	840	70

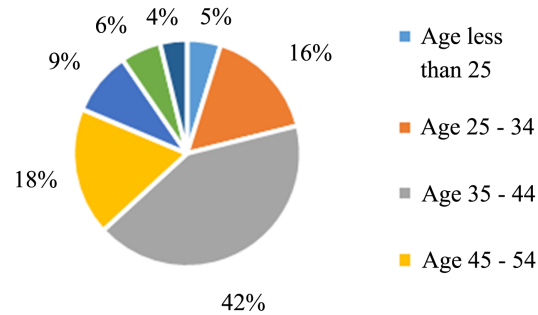


Figure 3. Age of respondents.

3.2. Education Qualification of Responder

Education is considered as a catalyst for enhancing desired social change, economic growth and human development. The graph illustrates the education level of the respondent population of the study area in five categories.

The graph shows that most of the population of the study area is illiterately followed by primary and secondary level of education while attending higher secondary and graduation level study are significantly low. In the study area more than 40% people are illiterate, about 30% people complete primary educations (Grade 1 - 5), and about 20% people complete secondary education (Grade 6 - 10). But unfortunately, the rate of attending higher secondary (Grade 11 - 12) and undergraduate education decreased to 7% and 3% (**Figure 4**). Overall, we can see that a significant number of respondents have no education while the rate of attending education goes down as the level increase. There is a positive correlation between education level and monthly income, but this is a very weak relationship.

3.3. Housing Structure

The below graph shows the housing structures of the respondents of the study area. As the figure shows, most of the respondents live in timber houses followed by semi-pacca and pacca. Around 90% of the respondents' houses are made of wood called Kacha house, while around 8% of houses are semi-pacca made of wood and concrete (**Figure 5**). On the other hand, only 3% of houses are built by engineering materials. From the graph, it is clear that forest is a significant source of housing materials for most of the people of the study area.

3.4. Occupational Sources

The graph below illustrates different occupations uphold by respondent population. Most of the people's living is directly dependent on natural resources compare to other earning sources. Half of the total respondent's mention fishing as their main income source, while agriculture provides living to 23% people (**Figure 6**). Around 19% of respondents are day labour, while 6% of respondent's mention business as their main occupation, and only 2% of respondents are job holder.

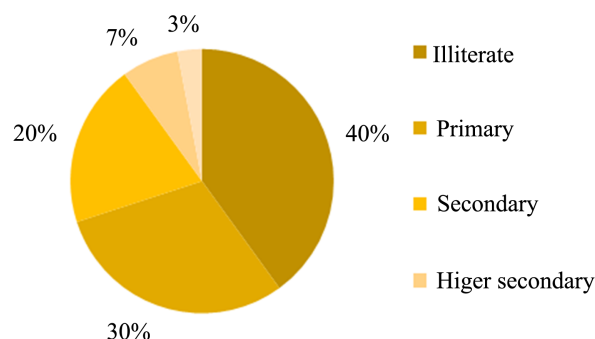


Figure 4. Education qualification of responder.

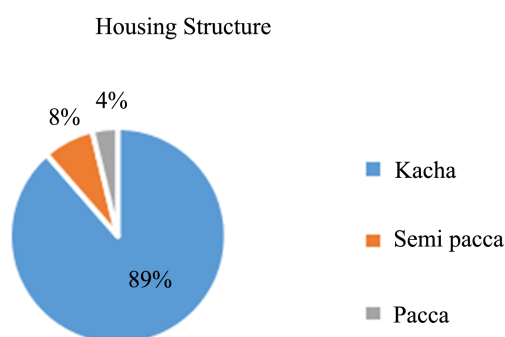


Figure 5. Housing structure of respondents.

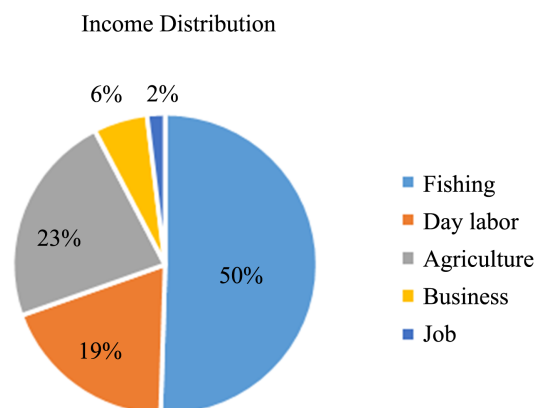


Figure 6. Occupation of the respondent.

3.5. Household Income Status

Following graph shows the income status of respondents in the range of BDT 5000 to 20,000. It has been found that most of the people's monthly income range is BDT 5001 - 10,000 followed by up to BDT 15,000 and less than BDT 5000 (**Figure 7**). 60% respondent's income range is BDT 5001 to 10,000 while 17% of people's income range is BDT 10,001 - 15,000 and 16% of people earn less than BDT 5000. Only 6% of people are earning range is BDT 15,001 - 20,000. Earning above BDT 20,000 is drastically low, which is merely 1%. The average income of the respondents per month is BDT 9457. Henceforth, most of people's daily expenditure is about BDT 315 (USD 3.72).

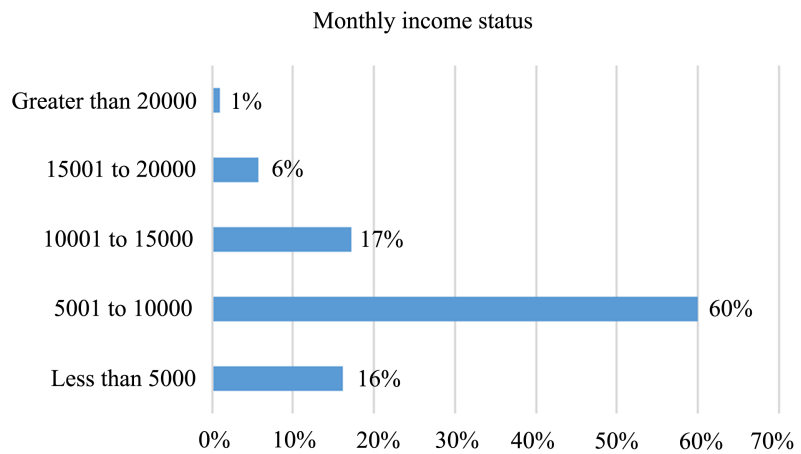


Figure 7. Household income status.

3.6. Purposes of Forest Resource Collection

People living nearby woods are dependent on forest resources for many reasons. The graph shows the purposes for which forest resources are collected. 71% of resources are collected for cooking purpose. People also collect fodder for their cattle, where the percentage is 9. For food and shelter, 8% of forest resources are collected (**Figure 8**). In the case of medicine and commercial purpose, consecutively 3% and 2% of resources are collected. It clearly states that forest resources are mainly used as cooking fuel rather than food, fodder and other apparently essential purposes.

3.7. Percentage of Forest Resource Collection from Forest

The graph illustrates the percentage of the respondents' monthly income from the collected forest resources. It shows seven categories of resources for which forest is a significant provider. 36% monthly income comes from fuelwood followed by fish, fodder and honey, which consecutively contribute 25%, 14% and 10% income out of total income generation from forest resources (**Figure 9**). At the same time, people earn from shelterwood, fruits and hogla pata collected from the forest that successively provides 7%, 5% and 2% income. It shows that the forest provides a partial income source for the surrounding people.

3.8. Forest Resource Dependency

The graph shows the result after the interpretation of total monthly income and income from forest resources. It shows that 19% of respondents earn their living from forest resources, while other earning sources provide 81% income (**Figure 10**). It indicates that people are still dependent on forest resources for many reasons. But this trend should not be continued for natural forest preservation.

3.9. Alternative Options for Reducing Forest Dependency (People Perception)

In the study area, people practice some options which are effective to reduce

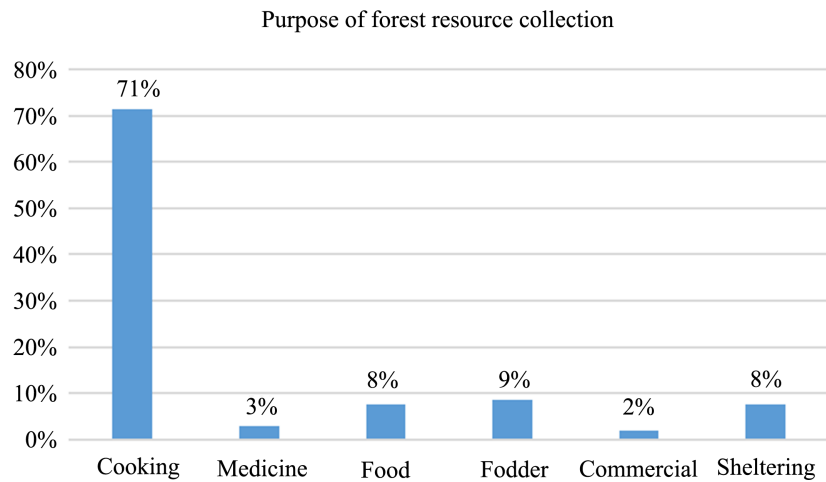


Figure 8. Purpose of forest resource collection.

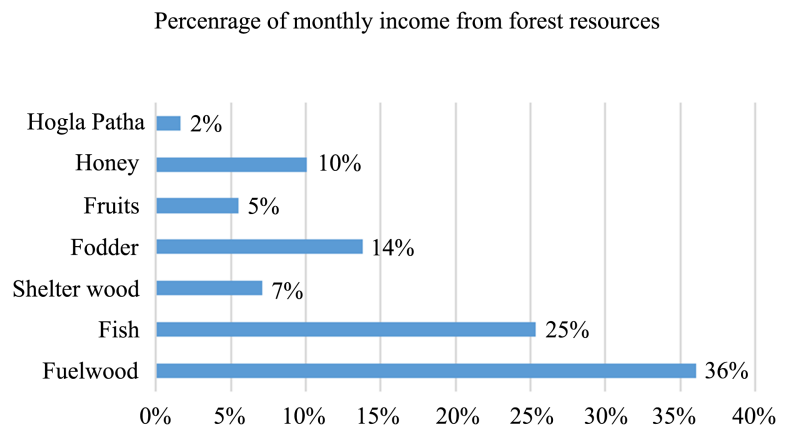
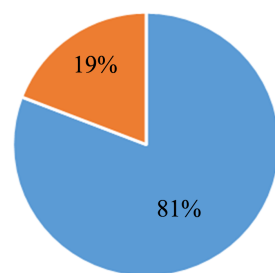


Figure 9. Percentage of forest resource collection from forest.

Forest resource dependency status



■ Income form other source ■ Income form forest resource

Figure 10. Forest resource dependency status.

forest resource dependency. The following graph shows several potential alternative options that people are using and could use to reduce forest dependency. 75% of people said that they are using alternative cooking systems to reduce fuelwood use in daily cooking activities (Figure 11). As of, 58% respondent

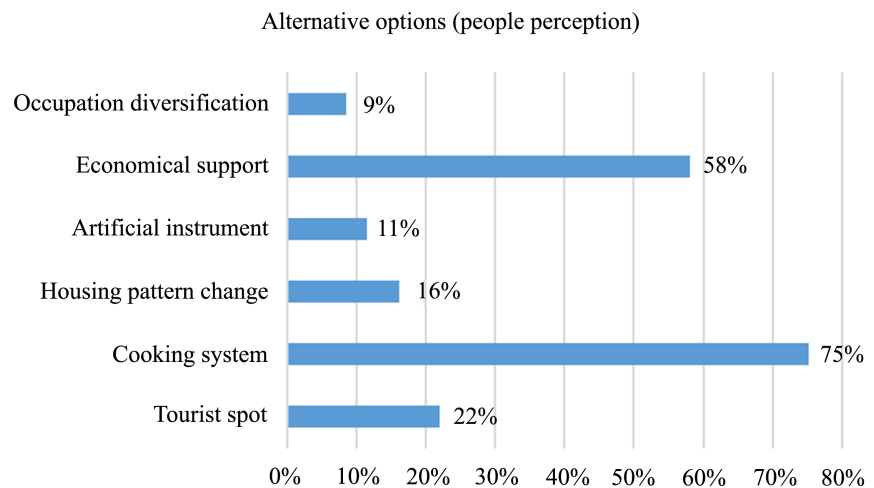


Figure 11. Alternative options, people's perception.

stated that economic support could decrease forest resource dependency. 22% of people opined that declaring the forest as tourist spot could have contributed to increasing their income and reducing forest resource dependency. Likely, changing housing patterns, using artificial instruments and diversifying livelihood options were highlighted as alternative options to decrease forest resource dependency. Overall, we can see that these alternative options would add great value to minimize dependency on forest resources.

4. Discussion

The study population encompasses those residents living in the surrounding area of the forest. So naturally, they have a connection with the forest. It paves the way of mutual dependency between forest and adjacent community. We have seen that around 90 percent of houses in our study area are made of wood from the result. This information clearly indicates that the forest is a significant provider of housing materials.

Exploring the inter-dependency between education and forest resource collection, the result shows us that education plays hardly any role regarding forest resource dependency for the people living nearby the woods. It is assumed that as the education level increases, dependency on forest resources will be reduced (Ali et al., 2020). Nonetheless, the result illustrates that most of the people from the adjacent area regardless of their educational status depend on forest resources. There are several reasons behind it. One of the most important factors behind it is that these people live in this area for generation after generation. They are historically habituated with nature which reluctant them to go outside their own community. This area is not industrially developed also. As a result, employment opportunity in industry is relatively less here compared to the suburban area. And in case of employment in this area, a minimum level of education level which means up to higher secondary level (grade 12) is required. It turns out that the adjacent area of forest cannot provide decent jobs for highly

educated people which cause them lack of interest in education. This indifference towards education becomes grounded with local perspectives over the times resulted in settling the lives and livelihoods center to this area.

Study shows that the average income of a household is BDT 9457 from which BDT 2350 comes from forest resource collection. The major area of respondent's income is fishing, agriculture and working as day laborer followed by business and service provider, while it is mentionable that topmost income comes from fishing in that area which covers almost 50%. Hence, it is clear that the forest is not the primary income sources for the study population.

Most of the forest resources collected from the forest are generally used for household consumption purpose. Resources are mainly used for cooking purpose. Literature shows that more than 70% fuelwood is the main source of cooking for the people who are close to the reserve forest (Adam & Tayeb, 2014; Rahman et al., 2017; Ali et al., 2020). Apart from this, they also use the resource as food, fodder and for housing materials.

Results show that household's dependency on the forest is 19%, from the relevant study this found from 13% to 50%, in general, it is around 30%. However, it varies with location, socio-economic conditions and social context (Jain & Sajjad, 2016; Mukul et al., 2016; Rahman et al., 2017; Ali et al., 2020).

5. Recommendation

Forest plays a significant role in human life, particularly in rural people's lives and livelihoods. Over dependency on forest resources, mainly for cooking, building houses, and food, is creating tremendous environmental impacts globally. The study shows some alternative options based on people's perception to reduce forest resource dependency within the coastal community. From the study, we draw the following recommendations that will significantly contribute to lessen dependency on forest resources.

5.1. Provide Sufficient Cooking Stove

The community people use some alternative cooking system, but it is not sufficient for reducing the dependency on fuelwood collected from the forest. Some coastal people use biogas, cookers, slender gas, development stoves, and use the friend stove (in Bangla, Bondhu Chula). More support is much needed to publicize alternative cooking system, which is environment friendly and easy to use & manage.

5.2. Alternative Material Use in House Construction

Kacha house or shack needs more timber and non-timber forest products. This can be reduced by transforming the housing structure into pacca house, the main materials of which are brick, cement etc. This change will save excessive extraction of timber from the forest. Additionally, the pacca house is more disaster resilient. Though some affluent people build pacca house, most of the

people of this area do not afford the costing of pacca house. For this, the following steps are recommended:

- Government as well as other development agencies should provide incentives to build pacca house.
- A number of demo pacca house, which are also designed in disaster resilient pattern, can be demonstrated in this area.
- Mass awareness raising on alternative housing material usages can play significant role to reduce forest resource dependency for housing purpose.

5.3. Create Occupation Diversification

Diversification of livelihoods is one of the sustainable solutions to reduce the forest dependency in the coastal zone of Pathorghata, Barguna. It will greatly contribute to conserve forest resources. Simultaneously, diversified livelihoods lessen risk and seasonality of natural resource dependent people. As a result, this can ensure a continuous earning throughout the year.

- Different jobs, business, farming and non-farming related occupation are some viable options that could be introduced among people.
- More supports from government and other development agencies are needed to encourage people for occupational diversification.

6. Conclusion

The lives and livelihoods of coastal people revolve around forest resources. This paper investigates forest resource dependency of people living in south-central coast of Pathorghata, Bangladesh. People living within or near the coastal forest mostly depend on its resources to fulfill many of their fundamental needs such as food, housing materials, medicinal herbs, fuel, fishing and many other items for employment and commerce. Woods provide basic material for houses, furniture and local boats. Half of the total respondent population earns their livelihoods from fishing in the forest. In exploring the purposes of forest resource collection, most of the forest materials used as cooking fuel followed by fodder, food, sheltering, medicine and commercial purposes. After the interpretation of data, the result shows that 19% respondents earn their living from forest resources, while other earning sources provide 81% income. The findings conclude that though most of the respondent's earning comes from sources which are not directly connected to forest, the percentage of people dependent on forest assets is a matter of concern for forest conservation.

Introducing alternative options to reduce the forest resource dependency can play a significant role. The factors behind forest resource dependency, as identified in this research survey, should be addressed considering the needs of community people. This study suggested four sustainable ways of forest resource dependency reduction based on local people opinion. These options, i.e., tourist spot related socio-economic development, introduction of alternative cooking system, changes in housing structure and livelihood diversification, require ex-

tensive support from government and other concerned agencies, who are working constantly for the improvement of lives and livelihoods of these marginal people. This will protect our forest and the forest will stand as a natural shield to protect people from natural calamities as well as contribute to conserving environmental stability.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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