

Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) is a Tool of Socio Economic Development Measuring Livelihoods Changes of People involve: an Experience from Bangladesh

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Abstract

The rural Bangladesh is still poverty prone, the distinction between fisher and non fisher life in rural area is prominent; this is due to limited access right of rural fisher to common properties like waterbodies. To eradicate disparities between fisher and non fisher co management of inland fisheries has been contributing positively to establishing access right to the poor fishing communities. Current paper is a modest attempt of measuring livelihoods impact of a co-management initiative of Community Based Resources Management Projects (CBRMP) in Bangladesh. The sustainable resources management of the CBFM approach has led to livelihoods change of fishing community thus contributing to socio-economic changes. The paper also describes distributional pattern of benefits, appropriateness of the institutions, attitudes and social capital created for all stakeholders within the co-management approach. Open water fisheries resources have a vital role to foster livelihoods of fishers by creating new opportunities. The critical part of the rural economic life of a year spends in fishing in the extended floodplain; a range of poor people received access to the fisheries resources thus, embraces changes in living standard. Based on experience from the study the article explores aspects of the population profile, income, occupation, landholding, assets, food security, women mobility, institutional involvement and access to finances suggests livelihoods development. The paper concluded with the appropriateness of different factors effecting socio-economic development due to co-management initiatives in the open water fisheries management in Bangladesh Key wards: Fisheries Co-Management, Local Institution Building, Livelihoods