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Relationship between household resilient capacity assets and their perceived resilience capacity

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between households'

them build resilience. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected for the relationship between number of years spent in school, farming experience of household-heads and their resilience capacity.

On the other hand, there was no significant relationship between sex ($t = -1.033$; $p = 0.305$), Age ($t = -1.772$; $p = 0.080$), marital status ($t = 1.287$; $p = 0.202$), household size ($t = 0.047$; $p = 0.963$), and monthly household income ($t = 0.071$; $p = 0.944$) and resilience capacity of households to climate change. It may not be surprising that household income does not have significant effect on their resilience capacity as majority of the households were low income earners. Their income would not be substantial enough to help them bounce back after shocks. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted for the relationship between sex, age, marital status, household size, monthly household income and their resilience capacity to climate change.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that farm households in the area experience quite a number of climate shocks ranging from effects of extreme events such as floods and high temperature on crops, livestock, infrastructure as well as health of farmers. Households' perceived resilience capacity assets were limited to water sources available to them, family members as source of social capital, and health of household members. Generally, farm households in the area had very low reliance capacity to the effects of climate change. Households' resilience capacity assets improve their perceived resilience to climate change. It was recommended that policy makers and development agencies should improve the availability and quality of infrastructural and social resilient assets to households in the area. Also, social organizations including traditional rulers, churches, kindred groups, cooperatives and social clubs in the area could create opportunities for both members and non-members to enjoy some social benefits in times of disasters, conflicts and other climate change related shocks. Farm households on the other hand should take opportunities of possible self-help organizations as well as other social capital in their environment to enhance their resilience capacity to climate change. Knowledge and information sharing on climate change among these farmers are particularly important. Opportunities for less experienced farmers to learn adaptation strategies from the more experienced ones should be encouraged. Education should also be promoted among households in the area as this has been found to improve resilience capacity.

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