



## **Role of agricultural extension to improve social-ecological resilience of farm households under climate and environmental disasters**

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Climate and environmental changes highlight the need for responses and activities which improve the flexibility of social-ecological systems. In striving to understand and mitigate the vicissitudes presented by disasters, new paradigms that include social-ecological resilience theory have been incorporated by researchers into studies of sustainability. Resilience is viewed as an important way for persisting and adapting to possible changes. The concept of resilience in social-ecological systems provides the context for growing systems and improving their functions through learning and self-organization. The adverse impacts of climate and environmental disasters especially can be seen on rural communities and marginalized groups, who are dependent on the natural resources for their livelihood. It can increase poverty and migration among these groups. Planning for building resilience is based on a long-term vision that requires to cooperation of policy- and decision-makers in the public and private sectors. In this direction, agricultural extension services is clearly an important player in any effort to increase community's adaptive capacity and resilience to the synergistic impacts of global and environmental changes. Therefore, the aim of this archival and library study was responding to this question that what are the attributes of such an agricultural extension system to build capacity for resilience? In this direction, after analyzing the capacity of agricultural extension in Iran to build resilience, the necessity for revision of agricultural extension system and some principals and practical solutions about definition, objectives, thinking, management systems and structure of this system were provided.

**Key Words:** Agricultural extension, Climate and environmental disasters, Social-ecological resilience