

The political determinants of Adaptive capacity in coastal Bangladesh: A case of shrimp farming

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In this era of climate change it is important to highlight who are the most vulnerable and how their adaptive capacity is effected by external factors. So this paper looks at the political determinants of adaptive capacity of marginal farmers and impoverished women in the coastal region of Bangladesh. Impoverished women and marginal farmers are considered the most vulnerable to climate change in the region and using the the elite theory this paper analyses the relationship between shrimp producers in coastal Bangladesh and the two vulnerable groups. The shrimp farmers in this scenario are the minority elites while impoverished women and marginal farmers are the majority whose adaptive capacity is influenced by the minority. This analysis has resulted in showing that in the case of marginal farmers' adaptive capacity has been lessened while it has increased the adaptive capacity of impoverished women.