Climate Change is NOW
Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in Coastal Bangladesh

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Research Question:

Who are the most vulnerable to climate change and why?
- **Population:** ca. 1.5 million (Census 2011)
- **Area:** ca. 490 sq miles
- **Diversity:** Hindu, Muslim, Indigenous, & Female-headed H/Hs
- **Livelihoods:** Farming, Fishing, Livestock, forest dependency (e.g. honey collection)
- **Exposure to climate risks:** Slow-onset climate events (e.g. sea level rise) & extreme climate events (e.g. tropical cyclones)
- **Climate impacts:** Salinity in croplands, decrease in agriculture production, water scarcity for human consumption, climate migration etc.
Research Approach:
Preliminary Findings:

Variables that contribute to social vulnerability to climate change:
- Gender, religion and ethnicity
- Dependency on farming and fishing
- Access to non-farm income sources

Most vulnerable groups:
- Marginal farmers, who do not have:
  - their own farming lands (but work as labors or lease others’ lands)
  - non-farm sources of income
- Women and indigenous people, because of their:
  - exposures and dependency to nature
  - limited resources for improved adaptive capacity