

GOVERNANCE MATTERS



**POWER, RESILIENCE, AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN
BANGLADESH**

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CONCLUSION



**Do not forget
governance**

Bangladesh



Ground zero for climate change



Extreme weather events



Extreme weather events



Extreme weather events



Cyclone *Sidr* on November 15, 2007



After two years, cyclone Aila hit the costal area of India and Bangladesh



Adaptation



Adaptation



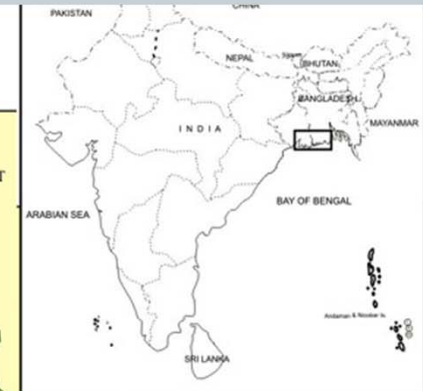
Adaptation



Adaptation



Sundarban



Three objectives

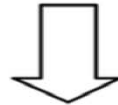


- First, to understand the existing form of power structure.
- Second, to be acquainted with what types of activities are carried out by the *mastaan* structure in contemporary Bangladesh.
- Third, to explore the villager's perceptions of *mastaan* activities and its impact on their livelihood resilience in the face of climate change.

Mastaanocracy



Syndrome of *Mastaan*



Causes

Creation of new social order and creation of new socio-political image

Mastan as a powerful actor

- Norms breakers
- Criminal activities
- Maximization of profit making
- Monopoly control over man power and resources
- Political manipulations

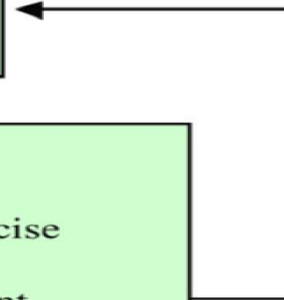
Manifestation

Violence

- Individual
- HH
- Community
- State

Institutional Influences

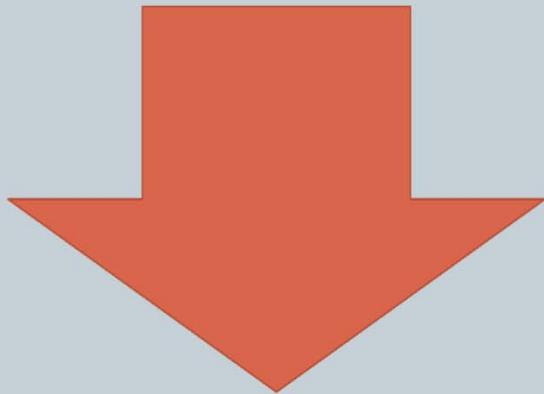
- Political interest and uneven power exercise
- Disparate form of corruption
- Poor services provided by the government
- Weak law, rules and regulations process



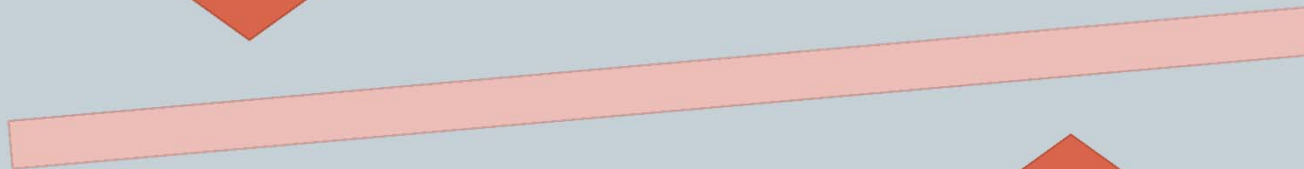
Getting into Sundarban



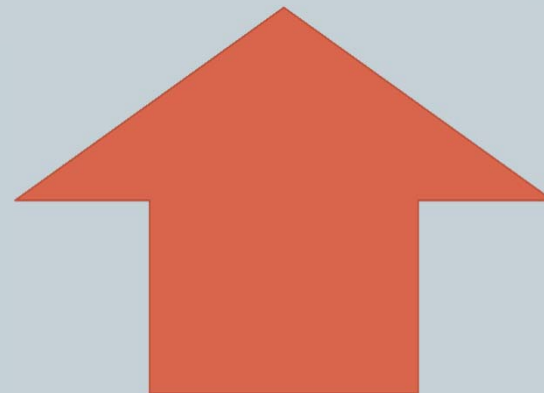
MASTAANOCRACY AND LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE



Mastaanocracy



**Livelihood
resilience**



Conclusion



- “Tigers with two legs are dangerous than tigers with four legs.”

**Do not forget
about governance**