

Children on the Move



Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in **Kurigram, Bangladesh**



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Executive summary

This report investigates the relation between climate change and migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh with a specific focus on vulnerabilities faced by children. Bangladesh is counted as a least developed country (LDC) and is facing significant challenges as the frequency and intensity of climate hazards increase. The study reveals that these environmental events exacerbate existing inequalities, particularly affecting those with limited resources who rely heavily on agriculture, farming, and fisheries. The lack of financial means to recover from climatic shocks compels many to migrate in search of better opportunities, while others remain due to strong community ties and social support systems.

A combination of field research methods was used, which include surveys carried out with the help of Terre des Hommes' Bangladesh unit and SPiRiT project team. These surveys are used to estimate vulnerabilities and migration statistics. Despite encountering some limitations with the data collection, the findings underscore the limited scalability of the research, as the conclusions drawn from Kurigram and Dhaka are not reflective of the entire country due to significant geographical and sociocultural differences. However, survey data clearly highlights the increasing trend of climate events such as river erosion in low-lying areas, migration as an adaptation strategy, and the loss of livelihoods.

Moreover, semi-structured interviews were conducted which revealed that different regions in Bangladesh experience varied climate stressors and disasters. The coastal areas face sudden-onset events like cyclones and storm

surges, and slow-onset issues such as saline intrusion, leading to severe socio-economic impacts. In contrast, the northern regions, including Kurigram, primarily deal with floods that devastate agriculture and livelihoods. Kurigram's rising poverty rates, despite national trends of poverty reduction, highlight its unique vulnerability. Migration emerges as an adaptation strategy for climate-related hardships, with people moving from rural areas to urban centres like Dhaka and Chittagong. This migration is often temporary and male-dominated, though permanent migration involving entire households is also observed. The qualitative interviews with experts help us conclude that there should be advocacy for the term "climate-related migration" over "climate-induced migration."

It is further concluded that children face more vulnerabilities than adults facing increased risks of child labour, child marriages, and exploitation especially in urban slums. Moreover, in the absence of institutional support, many migrants feel unsupported by the government.

Finally, this paper concludes with several recommendations to mitigate the identified issues through our field research methods. These include improving child-friendly infrastructure in migration destinations, promoting long-term resilience-building programs, creating safe spaces for children, and advocating for child-inclusive climate policies. Additionally, community-led initiatives and enhanced social cohesion efforts are emphasised to protect and empower children.

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1. Literature review

Bangladesh has borne the brunt of climate change for decades now, suffering the consequences of different weather events such as heatwaves, tropical cyclones, floods and droughts (Saleemul Huq et al, 2024). These events induce migration as adaptation strategies and our comprehensive literature review reveals that such migrations contribute to macro-level challenges, including loss of livelihoods, and the inadvertent rise in issues of violence and exploitation, stemming from economic hardships and the enduring aftermath of climate events such as floods.

International and domestic legal frameworks

Bangladesh is a signatory of various international agreements and is dedicated to implement different domestic policies on climate change, migration, children rights, and child protection. This section aims to illustrate the relevant legal mechanisms operating on both levels to give an overview of the context.

International context

In 2015, Bangladesh joined the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This aims to tackle seventeen global issues which include core themes such as poverty, injustices, climate change (Md Mizanur Rahman, 2020). In addition, Bangladesh is one of the members among 187 countries that have signed the Paris Agreement in the year 2016. The purpose of this agreement is to steer nations into the direction of developing a low-carbon, climate-resilient

country, which will in effect help to minimise its exposure to climate change (Hasan et al., 2020).

The causal relationship between climate change and migration implicitly recognised in the Paris Agreement by mentioning migrants in its preamble, thereby marking a significant victory in efforts to seek international legality for climate-induced migration (Hasan et al., 2020). In addition, the previous year Bangladesh committed to the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 to voice the necessity of managing displacement resulting from disasters. These frameworks help strengthen the impact of environmental degradations on countries with development by providing them with solutions to some of the pressures of migration arising from it. This aims at safeguarding those deemed as “forced” to leave their homes because of floods, cyclones or river erosion (Hasan et al., 2020; United Nations, 2015).

Bangladesh ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocol on protecting children from exploitation in 1990 and 2000 respectively. Then, to further enhance the protection from child labor, it ratified the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2001 and ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age in 2022. In addition, Bangladesh also signed regional commitments like the SAARC Convention on Child Welfare because they aimed to eradicate child exploitation while addressing important aspects of child welfare and stable development. These are critical agreements that act as support to reinforce Bangladeshi policies seeking to ensure children growing up in a safer and more stable environment (Mia et al., 2022).

Domestic context

Bangladesh has adopted different policies to address the problem of climate change and promote sustainability. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) formulated in 2009 prioritised adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (A. Islam et al., 2013). The country had submitted the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) in 2005 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which identified measures to deal with climate risks but overlooked climate-related migration initially. The government also launched the Climate Change Trust Fund as well as Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund for financing the adaptation (Pervin et al., 2019). Despite these efforts, challenges remain regarding the integration of climate change into the local development plans, especially in Dhaka (Fatemi et al., 2020).

The nexus of climate change and migration is complex and has not yet been fully integrated into formal policies. The updated NAPA of 2009 and the BCCSAP include references to human mobility, such as monitoring internal and external migration and assessing the impacts of climate change on out-migration. However, the National Plan for Disaster Management 2016-2020 is much more devoted to displacement than in migration (Geun Ji, 2019). While the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted to the UNFCCC in 2015 does not address climate migration explicitly, the government recognises this gap and the need for institutional mechanisms to address the issue (Geun Ji, 2019).

Protecting children from the adverse effects of climate change and migration is critical.

Child rights in Bangladesh are different for different backgrounds of children and many of the policies do not match with internationally recognized mandates (Mia et al., 2022). Nevertheless the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, UNICEF, NGOs and other civil society actors and humanitarian organisations have agreed to establish the Child Protection Cluster (CPC) network in Bangladesh at national and local levels, especially for the children in the disaster affected areas (Mohajan, 2014). In 1989, Bangladesh signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) for protecting children, ensuring (Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), 2016). In addition to that The Children Act 1974 (Act XXXIX of 1974) was enacted just after the emergence of Bangladesh for the protection of children and their rights (Guideline for the Child Protection Case Management in Bangladesh 2023). Current laws and policies that ensure child rights and protective environment in Bangladesh are the National Children Policy 2011 and Child Act 2013 and it replaced the child policy of 1994 and reflects more clearly on the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Islam, 2019). In recent years, the government has formulated a wide number of recent policies concerning the establishment of child rights and well-being. According to the Bangladesh Child Act 2013, all persons up to the age of 18 years shall be regarded as children, and Bangladesh is endowed with young demography as children aged 0–17 years constitute 36 percent of total population in Bangladesh (UNICEF, 2020). The Children’s Act of 2013 provides social protection of children through a legal framework by adequately addressing the issue of preventing child labour. This act makes it compulsory to hire probation officers to ensure its implementation at the district-level. Additionally, physical, mental, sexual, and economic abuse (i.e. withholding access to money, or preventing from attending school) were defined in the

Domestic Violence Act of 2010 providing a safety net for children. The Human Trafficking Prevention and Repression Act of 2012 sought to reinforce this safety net by ensuring safe and secure immigration for children as they are highly vulnerable to trafficking, and protecting their rights (Tasnuva et al., 2023).

Demographics

The entirety of Kurigram is 2245.04 square kilometres and is located between 25°23' and 26°14' north latitudes and between 89°27' and 89°54' east longitudes. The district is surrounded by India's state West Bengal in the north and another Indian state Assam in the east. As per the latest Census conducted by the country in 2022, Kurigram has a total population of 2,383,268 people, with almost 78.3% of the population living in rural areas (Bangladesh Census, 2022). The majority of the population (93.8%) is Muslim, with Hindus forming the major minority group. Agricultural activities including crop production, fishing, livestock and poultry rearing are the main income source of livelihood in Kurigram which is around (70.4%), followed by commerce (9.45%) and service sectors (4.98%) (Kurigram District - Banglapedia).

Climate Patterns in Kurigram

Average Weather Patterns

Kurigram is reported to have a tropical savannah climate which means that the general temperature every month is relatively warm with both wet and dry seasons (Weather and Climate). Average daytime temperatures range between 27°C and 36°C and average nighttime temperatures range

between 14°C and 26°C. It rains approximately 202 days and there is a total of approximately 3647 mm rainfall (Weather and Climate)

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Day temp. (°C) | 27 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 27 |
| Night temp. (°C) | 14 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 16 |
| Precipitation (mm) | 5 | 11 | 52 | 199 | 459 | 695 | 764 | 691 | 607 | 166 | 10 | 8 |
| Days with rain | 2 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 13 | 4 | 3 |
| Dry days | 29 | 25 | 23 | 10 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 18 | 26 | 28 |
| Sun hours per day | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| Wind force (Bft) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| UV-index | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |

Figure 1: Climate Patterns in Kurigram

Climate Variability

The north-western region in Bangladesh (which includes Kurigram) typically experiences the lowest rainfall in the entire country but recent data shows that rainfall (both monsoon and annual) is rising with every passing year. Increasing rainfall disturbs agricultural cycles, destroys soil quality and permeability, and hinders groundwater recharge (Mojid et al., 2019).

A survey report in Kurigram performed by CARE France shows that 96% of survey respondents in Kurigram report that there has been an increase in

drought conditions in the district. Every local citizen of Kurigram and adjoining region reports a rise in extreme weather events such as heat waves, drought conditions, thunderstorms, and cyclones. The same report highlights focus group discussions which reveal that rainfall has considerably reduced in the month of October, a phenomenon which is called *Kaitan Satao* in the local language (CARE France, 2012).

Adaptation as a Strategy for Climate-Induced Vulnerabilities

Climate changes lead to climate vulnerabilities and adapting to these vulnerabilities can be very challenging and limited. According to Ji (2019), adaptive strategies can be categorised into two concepts. Firstly, 'in-situ' adaptation entails implementing adjustments within the current residential context, i.e. avoiding relocation to an alternative geographic area (Ji, 2019). Secondly, in 'ex-situ' adaptation, migration is seen as an adaptive strategy towards climate-induced vulnerabilities and entails the affected person migrating to a different location (Ji, 2019).

Migration as an adaptive strategy (ex-situ)

Often times migration is seen as a consequence of failing to adapt to local conditions (Vachani, 2014). However, Gemenne and Blocher (2017) state that in recent years, migration has been increasingly depicted as a possible adaptive strategy in response to climate-induced vulnerabilities. It can function as a viable solution when needs, which are heightened due to climate change, cannot be satisfied 'in-situ' and pass a threshold, thus making residing unsustainable (Gemenne & Blocher, 2017). This can be needs such as economic stability, access to education or infrastructure as

well as more urgent needs, in particular when triggered by events, such as food, shelter, or safety.

Temporary Migration

In order to deal with the implications of *sudden onset* climate change events, such as hurricanes, cyclones, or floods, individuals may rapidly but temporarily migrate to a location, which lowers their exposure to vulnerabilities (O'Donnell & Wodon, 2015). However, temporary migration also arises from *slow onset* climate change, such as river corrosion, land degradation or changes in precipitation patterns. For example, rising coastlines may negatively impact local resources such as crop yield. Therefore, individuals of climate-affected households may attempt to lower dependency on income streams based on local resources by temporarily migrating and sending remittances back to the household (Vachani, 2014). Expanding on different sources of income reduces the impact of climate-induced vulnerabilities. Yet still, this puts the remittance sender under great pressure, as it may make up a significant amount of their income (Gemenne & Blocher, 2017).

Permanent Migration

The effect of permanent migration varies for the migrant themselves as well as their community of origin and community of destination. Gemenne and Blocher (2017) describe that migrants often enjoy increased socio-economic prospects. This may include greater autonomy, access to employment, and increased services. For the community from which the migrant left, Gemenne and Blocher state (2017) that on the one side, the absence of the individual reduces the burden on set resources and prevents

overpopulation, while simultaneously allowing the migrant to make use of increased access to capital markets. Contrarily, extensive migration may also lead to a reduction in the local workforce and put additional burden on those left behind. Recipient communities, in particular those in low- and middle-income nations, are especially vulnerable to the negative impacts of migration. While resource scarcity, overcrowding, and inadequate infrastructure may lead to a severe negative impact on communities of destinations, it is important to note that experiences can vary among different recipient communities (Gemenne & Blocher, 2017).

Adapting without migrating (in-situ)

This section tackles how children and young people manage to stay and adapt to the difficulties. The current literature explains that when people manage to stay their situation tends to worsen. Beazley (2015) explains that child migrants are often depicted as something transported (e.g. luggage) by an adult which is most of the time a woman. They are objects devoid of emotions and lacking individual autonomy. Rather, researchers need to consider them as active agents in the migration process (Beazley, 2015). The section aims to look at people, while putting an emphasis on children, staying on location after a natural disaster which can be voluntary or involuntary. We will unpack the different concepts and variables explaining why some stay to face the aftermath.

Research has shown that post-disaster, people tend to remain in disaster-prone residential areas, and it is critical to understand their decision to remain or leave (Woodhall-Melnik & Weissman, 2023). According to Askman et al. (2018) a crucial aspect in understanding this choice is the level of risk awareness, which involves understanding the potential hazards

associated with a situation. Insufficient awareness regarding a risk often results in inadequate preparation. Individuals who lack awareness of their susceptibility to risk are less inclined to take measures to alleviate it by adapting accordingly to the circumstances (Askman et al., 2018). Furthermore, Gemenne and Blocher (2017) underscore the impact of environmental changes on eroding resilience and adaptive capacities. They argue that short-term coping strategies can mitigate harm, while initially mitigating harm, can ultimately prove maladaptive, exacerbating vulnerability of other systems, sectors, and social groups (Gemenne & Blocher, 2017). According to Akter et al., Subarnabad in southwest Bangladesh illustrates this phenomenon. The region's inhabitants traditionally relied on rice farming, homestead gardening, cattle grazing, alongside fishing and gathering. However, persistent challenges such as salinity, flooding and waterlogged conditions forced farmers to sell their land and shift to shrimp production. While these autonomous, short-term strategies seemed beneficial for the national economy and affluent shrimp operators, they brought adverse consequences for the marginalised and small-scale farmers. This shift led to land loss, a rise in unemployment, decreased crop production, reliance on exports, and a decline in soil and water quality (Akter et al., 2015). Additionally, studies have highlighted the disproportionate impact of disasters on children, particularly in developing countries, addressing various vulnerabilities spanning physical, psychological, and educational aspects (Shah et al., 2022).

Involuntary decision to remain

In understanding decision-making, the frameworks proposed by Haavelmo and Farley and Reyna (1950; 2006) offer distinct yet intersecting perspectives. Haavelmo's economic framework focuses on collective decision-making within a society, suggesting that involuntary economic decisions are tied to the comparison of alternative economic systems. In the context of a flood-prone area, this could relate to collective decisions made by the community regarding infrastructure, evacuation plans, or resource allocation, which might influence the child's options and choices. Farley and Reyna's framework (2006) on adolescent risk perception and behaviour highlights how individuals, like adolescents, may perceive risks differently from others, exhibiting an optimistic bias. However, the link between perceived risk and actual risky behaviours is intricate; some high-risk groups acknowledge higher risks, while others engaging in risky behaviours perceive less risk. Their study also underscores the impact of experience: the absence of negative outcomes might lead to underestimating risks, whereas negative experiences could adjust risk estimates upward. This multifaceted understanding of adolescent risk perception showcases how it influences their decision-making processes. In the context of involuntary decision-making, these perceptions might contribute to the adolescents' choices without fully recognizing the potential risks due to their biased risk perception (Reyna & Farley, 2006). Thus, these frameworks underscore how awareness of risks and their decision-making might be shaped not just by individual cognitive biases but also by collective actions and systemic constraints within their environment, potentially influencing their choices despite the perceived risks (Haavelmo, 1950; Reyna & Farley, 2006).

Furthermore, the decision-making process can be hindered depending on your social class. People in poverty, and more specifically children in poverty, are more likely to turn to prostitution. Dutta's insights reveal how external factors and structural deficiencies coerce individuals, especially children, into exploitative situations, severely restricting their capacity to make voluntary decisions due to systemic pressures (Dutta, 2017). Conversely, O'Connor's (2017) research challenges the conventional distinctions between voluntary and coerced entry into prostitution, emphasising the influence of structural constraints and individual circumstances. The concept of "informed critical agency" brought forward in the study underscores the importance of understanding consequences and considering various options before making decisions. Moreover, O'Connor's work illuminates the coercion, abuse, and violence experienced by individuals engaged in prostitution, shedding light on the complexity of willingness in such coercive contexts. This analysis of structural limitations and personal circumstances echoes the constraints a child might face, potentially affecting their decisions despite the risks associated with their environment and personal connections (O'Connor, 2017).

Voluntary decision to remain

Woodhall-Melnik & Weissman's (2023) research centres on the complexities inherent in the decision-making process of individuals residing in regions susceptible to flooding. Their investigation navigates the intricate connections of personal, psychological, social, political, and economic factors influencing the decision to either remain in these vulnerable areas or relocate. By focusing on the emotional and psychological attachments to homes, community integration, financial

constraints, and diverse emotional responses, their analysis illuminates the intricacies involved in these decisions. The emotional bonds and place attachments underscore the significance of subjective experiences that inform the choices of individuals, showcasing the multifaceted nature of their decision-making process (Woodhall-Melnik & Weissman, 2023).

On the other hand, DasGupta & Shaw (2015) offer a systemic examination of resilience within communities facing flood hazards. Their framework broadens the lens to encompass socio-ecological resilience, emphasising the role of various socio-economic factors as indicators. This includes demographics, livelihoods, health, education, and the importance of social capital. The emphasis lies in understanding how communities counter external stressors, emphasising the significance of strong social bonds and the collective capacity to recover and reorganise following disruptive events (DasGupta & Shaw, 2015).

Shah offers one of the indigenous values and traditions for which people might stay behind. After a flood, the traditional belief in Bangladesh is that the soil becomes rejuvenated, enabling some to stay despite the risks, eager to restart farming as early as possible to minimise the losses, especially economic ones, on their ancestral land (Shah, 1999). Certainly, and to everyone's relief, this appears to have happened in 1999, the year following the biggest flood that Bangladesh had faced, with a bumper of boro rice crops that exceeded even the government's pre-flood expectations. The surplus crop was facilitated by expanding cultivation areas, shifting land from aman rice to boro rice, and increased access to government-provided fertiliser and free seeds. This agricultural success significantly improved

employment opportunities, as boro rice cultivation requires more labour per acre than aman rice (Shah, 1999).

The synthesis of these perspectives constructs a holistic view of the decision-making process. It reveals the intricate interplay between individual-level considerations, such as emotional attachments and community ties, and larger-scale socio-economic factors affecting communal resilience. Understanding decision-making in flood-prone areas involves a mix of personal, socio-economic, and environmental factors, showing how people and communities make diverse choices in these situations (DasGupta & Shaw, 2015; Woodhall-Melnik & Weissman, 2021).

How climate change exacerbates vulnerabilities for children

In the context of climate change and migration, vulnerability has been defined by the IPCC as 'the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes' (IPCC Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, 2007). Additionally, vulnerabilities exist on a spectrum and can be variable based on different factors: how climate patterns impact a particular region, the socio-economic background, preexisting adaptation strategies of the population, and how sensitive a community is to such changes (Barry Smit & Johanna Wandel, 2006).

Additionally, we also looked into the Sustainable Livelihood Framework provided by the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office's (former DFID) which helps in assessing vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change. Vulnerability is tightly linked to climate trends, seasons, and shocks

which are not in a community's control. Additionally, in order to properly map all kinds of vulnerabilities, we need to look at different kinds of capitals which include Natural capital, Physical capital, Financial capital, Human capital, and Social capital:

- **National capital:** These consist of natural resources through which livelihoods can be derived. Examples can include forests, soil fertility, etc.
- **Physical capital:** These include infrastructural structures that support livelihoods such as bridges, train tracks, hospitals, schools, and others.
- **Financial capital:** This includes the regular flow of money that helps people stay afloat which can include savings, investments, etc.
- **Human capital:** This includes qualities that humans possess such as labour abilities, skills, knowledge, etc.
- **Social capital:** Includes community bonds that people share with their neighbours, friends, relatives to help each other and cooperate during times of need.

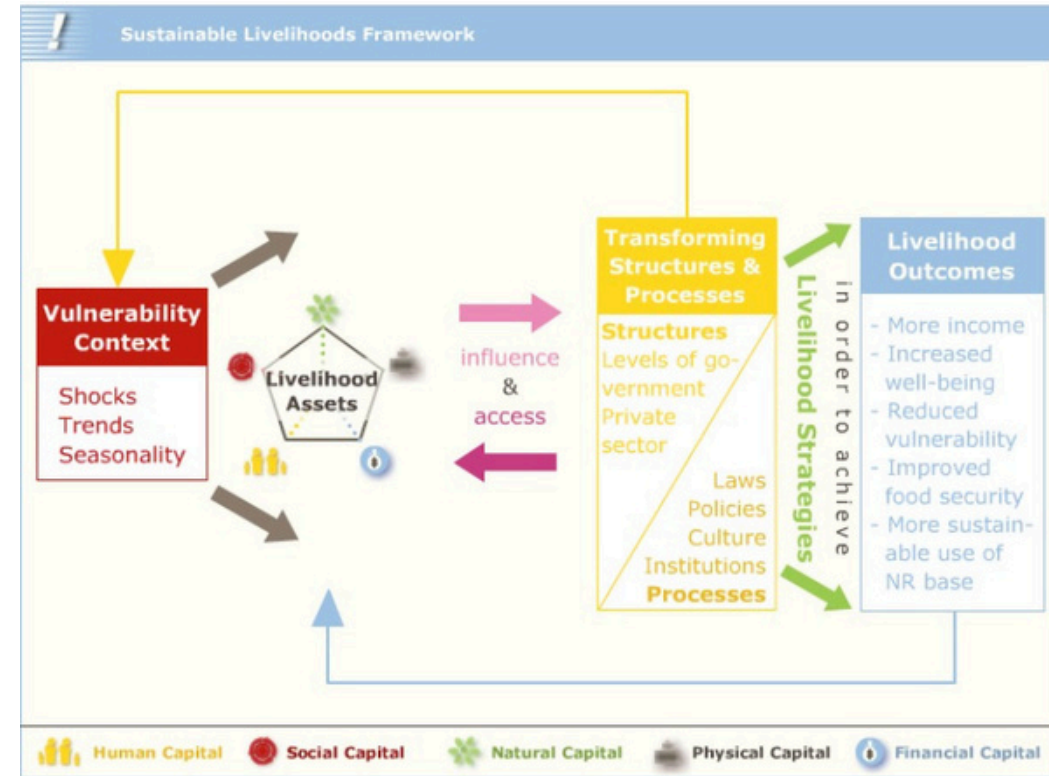


Figure 2: Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

Research shows that residents of Kurigram experience vulnerabilities in all capital types highlighted above but the case of children could be slightly different.

Children are forced to migrate due to several reasons: seeking work in exchange for labour as a response to poverty, being forced to move because of parental decisions, floods and drought which often impact Bangladesh,

and other societal problems like child marriage (Wazed, 2010). Oftentimes, there is an overlap among these reasons. For example, child marriage has noticed an increase of 39% in Bangladesh due to climate change according to an International Rescue Committee (IRC) study (Laczko et al., 2019). Such instances are happening rapidly in Bangladesh and our literature review emphasizes the role of climate change in child migration and supplementary issues such as child labour and child migration.

Based on our research, we have mapped several vulnerabilities that children migrating due to climate change inside Bangladesh and outside the country face. We have also tried to relate those vulnerabilities to losses in different types of capital. The vulnerabilities hold significant importance as each represents a distinct discourse in itself. Regarding child migration, some of the vulnerabilities pointed out by IOM include violence, abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and detention (Laczko et al., 2019). These vulnerabilities are higher for unaccompanied or separated migrant children (IOM, 2023). We have also found some additional vulnerabilities with an overlap with the core vulnerabilities highlighted previously such as displacement or loss of homes, educational disruptions, increase in child marriage and sexual violence, increase in child labour to earn basic necessities, among others.

Displacement or loss of homes

The World Health Organisation (2022) reported that approximately 7.1 million Bangladeshis were displaced by climate change in 2022. Because of its unique geographical location, the tidal heights of the sea compel people to forcefully migrate because the coastal area is in increasing danger of

submerging (Displacement Solutions, 2012). When children are forced to migrate due to excessive flooding whether they are accompanied by their family members or separated, it creates an irrevocable void. They often lose critical documentation such as identification cards, probable marksheets. Sudden relocating has a detrimental effect on the mental health of the child as they figure out how to adjust to a new environment, the living conditions of which are often in a deplorable state (Pardo, 2023). The literature posits that this is a direct loss of human capital because children not only lose their documents, they also lose their opportunities for education and other vocational training.

Increase in child marriage

Asadullah, Islam, and Wahhaj (2021) claim that there is a positive correlation between any climate change event in Bangladesh and the rise of child marriage. They further use qualitative data such as interviews to prove that oftentimes, it is the economic vulnerability and patriarchal norms that dictate the fate of young boys and girls being pushed toward child marriage (Asadullah et al., 2021). In this way, climate change becomes an accomplice to some of the larger social problems that permeate Bangladesh as a country. The urgency of climate change makes parents make riskier decisions for their children at the expense of instant gratification. It is also important to note that the issue of child marriage in Bangladesh remarkably exists alongside the rising female literacy and employment in Bangladesh as noted in the same research paper. Child marriage leads to the loss of human capital through disrupted education and health risks, diminishing social, financial, and physical capital,

perpetuating cycles of poverty, social exclusion, and depleting community resources.

Increase in health risks

Extreme weather events such as floods in Bangladesh are often a cause of increased health risks among children. Not only do floods lead to an increase in waterborne diseases such as cholera and jaundice, but they also create the perfect environment for other diseases to thrive such as malaria and dengue which are transmitted through mosquito bites (Hossain, et al., 2012). All these developments pose a risk to children's health. Getting displaced, becoming homeless, and losing all documentation to receive free subsidies also pose an intense risk to children's health because the parents are rendered without any savings or help to provide adequate nutrition to their children. This is at the intersection of the loss of human capital, financial capital, and perhaps even social capital. In 2022, UNICEF reported that Bangladesh floods left 3.5 million children devoid of clean drinking water which is a basic necessity for a child (Williams, 2022). This points towards the loss of natural capital and such events are more common than estimated and often lead to increased healthcare risks which are hard to recover from.

Rise in violence and exploitation

Because climate change renders many of the families displaced and homeless, this leaves children particularly vulnerable, often compelled to take up unskilled, low-paying jobs such as in brick kilns, garment factories, or agriculture, leading to the erosion of human and social capital. Some of these jobs lack appropriate labour laws for children,

leaving informal child workers exposed to exploitation by employers, enduring extended work hours for minimal pay (Rahman, 2023). The inadequacies of legal protections further exacerbate their vulnerability, with clear gaps evident in safeguarding individuals, especially children, from exploitative situations like labour exploitation and prostitution (Dutta, 2017). Ahmed, Haq, and Bartiaux (2019) highlight that adolescent girls, responding to escalating sexual violence amid extreme weather events, often resort to child marriages. These young girls are among the first victims facing adverse consequences due to livelihood losses and sudden homelessness (Ahmed et al., 2019). Dutta's study on human trafficking underscores the broader societal issues of poverty, food insecurity, and culturally insensitive environments, indicating significant challenges in addressing exploitation, particularly in countries like Bangladesh and India (Dutta, 2017).

2. Research Methods and Methodology

This section aims to map out a methodology for investigating how climate change impacts certain areas in Bangladesh that have traditionally dealt with floods such as Kurigram, compelling people to either migrate from their hometowns or stay behind and be forced to deal with unwanted circumstances such as loss of livelihoods, both voluntarily and involuntarily. This is done in a mixed-methods approach, through qualitative methods such as literature review or interviews with experts and locals, as well as quantitative analysis through survey data collected from children, migrated and remaining parents. The report intends to properly outline and contextualise the extent of this problem in order to suggest further recommendations at the end of the report.

Research Location

Geographically, the paper is primarily focusing on Kurigram and Dhaka, two key regions significantly impacted by climate-induced migration. From the preliminary research, it was concluded that migrants flee from Kurigram to Dhaka during the flood season and are coerced by external circumstances to live in slums. The selected areas for investigation include the Unions (the smallest rural administrative and local government unit, typically made up of multiple villages) of Astomir Char, Begumgonj, Hatiya, Jatrapur, Mogalbasa, and Ranigonj, which are all located in the Kurigram district.

Data sources and collection

Primary Data

The primary data, on which the research is largely based, has been collected firstly in the form of a survey from the Kurigram district as well as in the form of semi-structured interviews with experts, scholars, and local leaders. Between April 22nd and April 25th, 2024, parents and children in the Unions of Astomir Char, Begumgonj, Hatiya, Jatrapur, Mogalbasa, and Ranigonj participated in the research survey. The data was collected through the SPiRit Project Team in Bangladesh, consisting of six data collectors, which gathered data from three target groups. Firstly, children and youth, aged 15 - 22 in the Kurigram district. These children were already in close communication with members of the SPiRiT project. Through this, vulnerabilities particular to children, such as child marriage, was to be identified. Secondly, the survey targeted parents, who have migrated from their original homes in Kurigram due to climate change. Lastly, the survey targeted parents who have remained in their original

place of residence and have not migrated. Moreover, through this survey data, this paper aims to explore further confounding variables such as dropout rates of school children due to climate-induced migration, rise in child marriages, increase in sexual violence, and increase in child labour. The SPiRit project had already had some trust built into the community which facilitated the surveys and interviews. The survey received a total of 121 responses, 68 of which were children, 36 parents who migrated, and 17 parents who remained. The data collected was translated from Bangla into English and separated into three parts, according to the target group. In the next step, the data was cleaned and categorised in Microsoft Excel. Thereafter, various charts and graphs were created in Microsoft Excel to visualise the results from the data. Moreover, the qualitative answers in the survey were analysed in order to find relevant anecdotal evidence.

The second part of the primary research consisted of semi-structured interviews with public academics, private research centres, International Organizations, and NGOs. In order to better understand local mechanisms, further interviews with local authorities and administration, whose access was facilitated by the Terre des Homme, were conducted. This includes Upazila Nirbahi Officers (district officers), Project Implementation Officers (PIO), Union Members, and local elite members. Three data collectors interviewed locals in three different Upazilas. This research assessment produced a total of ten semi-structured interviews to investigate the extent of the difficulties faced by the affected populations in Kurigram and Dhaka regions. This paper references the information retrieved from the interviews in the following way. Each interview partner was assigned an acronym to refer to them (e.g., VK refers to Vally Koubi). Furthermore, each answer given is numbered. Therefore, "(VK-2)" refers to Vally Koubi's

answer number 2. The full list of interview partners and their respective acronyms can be found in Appendix A and the full transcript of each Interview can be found in Appendix C. Similarly, to directly refer to particular responses from the survey, this paper uses the combination of identifier and question number (e.g. “(51-19)” would refer to respondent number 51’s answer for question number 19). The full list of survey responses can be found in appendix D.

Both interviews with local leaders, as well as the survey, were conducted in Bangla. For this, the survey questions were translated from English into Bangla by the Spirit Project Team, which was confirmed by the research team. The subsequent survey and interview data was translated by the research team back into English.

The survey questionnaire for minors was designed after careful consideration of all possible ethical challenges. Most of the questions were binary (yes/no) in nature and the language was kept extremely simple, in accordance with guidelines released by London School of Economics. The questionnaires designed for parents were also simple in order to make data collection more efficient. Likert-scale questions were used to get more nuanced answers than the binary questions used for children’s interviews. However, some questions involved more development from the respondents, some would only answer “No” when they were asked to elaborate on their reasons or motivations.

Sampling

Because of the reliance on proxy interviews for these field research methods, a mixture of convenience sampling and snowball sampling was

used. The interviewers had either personally interacted with the respondents before or knew them through networks (hence the snowball sampling).

A total of 67 children participated in the survey. They are based in the Unions of Astomir Char (16%), Begumgonj (16%), Hatiya (19%), Jatrapur (18%), Mogalbasa (18%), and Ranigonj (12%) and are aged between 15 and 22, with an average age of 16.9. The vast majority (95.5%) are still living with their parents. 36 parents, who were forced to migrate took part in the survey. They range in age from 19 to 67 years, with a majority of 72% being female. A total of 17 parents who did not migrate as a result of climate change were surveyed with ages ranging from from 34 to 61.

Secondary Data

An extensive literature review was conducted by using pre-existing news reports and in-depth research reports released by international organisations, NGOs, local government bodies, and think tanks so that this paper maps the gravity of how much climate change has exacerbated floods in Bangladesh with a special focus on Kurigram. It further uses the same sources to establish the extent of climate-induced migration in Bangladesh to map just how many people are being forced to move or are being forced to stay behind and adjust to extraordinary circumstances.

3. Ethical Framework and Considerations

This project is primarily focused on understanding the impact on children, guided by the principles outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, specifically Article 12, which emphasises the rights of

children and young people to express their views and participate in decisions that affect them. Terre des hommes (Tdh) actively involves the most vulnerable children, including those at increased risk of abuse, providing age-appropriate information to empower them in making informed decisions.

Our approach involves a consultative form of participation where adults seek and value children's perspectives to enhance our understanding of their lives. This process is often initiated and led by adults, lacking opportunities for children to influence outcomes. To address this, Tdh's child safeguarding policy reinforces our commitment to ensuring the safety of children, protecting them from harm and abuse. Upholding children's rights is foundational to our work, and we strive to communicate in a child-friendly manner.

In addition to interviewing children and parents, we have also interviewed scholars and experts in this field. Recognising the unpredictability of interviews, we have strived to conduct interviews in an informed and respectful manner and acknowledge that participants play a role in co-creating knowledge and should have a voice in ethical considerations. We have maintained transparency and sought informed consent from participants in both discussions and research, following the guidelines provided by Kostovicova and Knott (2022). To ensure a comprehensive understanding and avoid missing any information, interviews have been conducted in Bengali and translated by a team member who knows the local vernacular.

4. Findings

Environmental and Socioeconomic Impact of Climate Change in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, the Bay of Bengal region and the northern border experience vastly different disasters and climate stressors. The coastal belt, spanning 710 km and home to a significant portion of the population, faces multiple severe challenges. These include sudden-onset disasters like cyclones and storm surges, which can cause immediate and extensive damage. Additionally, the region is plagued by slow-onset events such as saline intrusion, which gradually degrades agricultural lands and freshwater resources, severely impacting livelihoods (AR-1; SH-1). The socio-economic conditions in the coastal region are particularly dire, with poverty levels significantly higher than the national average (AR-1; RAB-1). This underdevelopment exacerbates the vulnerability of the population to climatic and environmental stresses. The infrastructure in these areas is often insufficient to cope with frequent disasters, leading to repeated cycles of damage and recovery that strain local communities and economies (AR-1; RAB-1). In contrast, the northern part of Bangladesh, including river basins like Rajshahi and areas on the top right of the map, experiences different types of floods. Even within the northern region, the nature and impact of floods can vary significantly, with western and eastern parts facing distinct challenges. While floods are a major concern, the specifics of their impact and the local responses to them differ from those in the coastal areas (AR-1).

Kurigram, a district in northern Bangladesh, presents a unique case amidst the country's efforts to combat climate change and alleviate poverty. Despite a nationwide decrease in poverty levels over recent decades,

Kurigram has experienced a concerning rise in poverty rates, contrasting sharply with the national trend. In some areas of Kurigram, poverty levels approach a staggering 90% (AR-6). The district's economy is heavily reliant on agriculture and livestock, both highly vulnerable to climate-related disasters like floods, which frequently devastate crops and livelihoods. Kurigram serves as a frontline indicator of flooding in Bangladesh, bearing the brunt of climatic events and suffering substantial agricultural losses. The most affected regions according to the local administrative staff interviewed included Panchgachi Union, Jatrapur Union, Mogalbasa Union, Holukhan Union, Ghogadaha Union, and Bhogdanga Union.

The lack of industrialisation and infrastructure further compounds the district's challenges, with limited access to electricity hindering economic diversification and development. Consequently, many residents are forced to seek employment opportunities in urban areas like Dhaka, often settling in informal settlements and facing socio-economic hardships. Meanwhile, those left behind grapple with ongoing climatic stresses, relying on remittances from migrant family members to alleviate their struggles. The complex dynamics of migration, poverty, and climate vulnerability underscore the need for targeted interventions and support mechanisms to address Kurigram's unique challenges and empower its residents towards sustainable development (AR-6,7; RAB-1; SH-5).

All interviewees agree that droughts have become extremely common. With the advent of deforestation, rainfall is scarce, and the excessively hot climate is exacerbating mental and physical health issues among the common people of Kurigram. The agricultural community was highly dependent on rainfall but now due to scarcity, people are becoming homeless and poorer

than before. Poor farmers have to migrate to low-lying areas where they construct shabby houses which get destroyed by seasonal floods. These are cyclical patterns that affect the daily lives of their families such as obstructing education for children. Just restricting to one meal each day is now a new normal for the Kurigram population. Monsoons and winters have been delayed and the entire seasonal schedule continues to be disrupted.

Migration Dynamics and Strategies

In climate action discussions, there are three key components: mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage. Mitigation focuses on reducing carbon emissions and other greenhouse gases, while adaptation involves implementing strategies to help vulnerable communities cope with climate change impacts. However, in some cases, such as severe and irreversible losses, adaptation is insufficient, leading to permanent migration. In Bangladesh, where resilience to natural disasters is ingrained, the intensifying impacts of climate change have rendered some areas uninhabitable, forcing communities to abandon their homes permanently (SH-2). In Bangladesh, a phenomenon previously unseen is the shifting of houses, particularly prevalent along the Jamuna river and coastal areas. This has led to permanent migration rates as high as 10% to 12% in some regions, with temporary and seasonal migration being predominantly male-dominated, while permanent migration involves entire households (VK-1). Notably, international migration was not observed in previous researchers' samples (VK-1).

Migration is often employed as an adaptation strategy when local livelihoods are threatened. In such cases, people migrate from rural areas to

urban centres like Dhaka and Chittagong in search of employment opportunities (RAB-1; VK-2). Over the past 25 years, temporary migration has become more frequent and of longer duration. It has increasingly emerged as a recurrent coping strategy for a growing number of households, particularly in our coastal areas (SH-1). Typically, families make the difficult decision to send one or two members to these cities to find work, such as rickshaw pulling or other informal jobs. These individuals usually stay in the city for 20 to 30 days, earn some money, and then return to their rural homes (RAB-1).

Some migrants find temporary work opportunities within rural areas as well. However, those without land often migrate with their entire families. This results in cyclical migration, where people move back and forth between rural and urban areas based on employment opportunities. Children accompanying their parents to urban slums can face significant challenges, including impacts on their well-being and education due to the harsh living conditions and lack of stability (RAB-1). Identifying the exact reasons for migration can be challenging because when asked, people often cite economic reasons. However, a deeper investigation reveals multiple underlying triggers, including political events and climate-related incidents. People frequently mention they moved to urban areas due to the lack of employment opportunities in rural regions, yet their responses are often mixed and complex (RAB-1). It is essential to recognise that some people may choose to stay due to strong social and family ties, as well as a deep attachment to their community and surroundings. These bonds often exert a powerful influence on individuals' decisions to remain in place despite challenges or risks (VK-3).

This complexity is why scholars in Bangladesh prefer the term "climate-related migration" over "climate-induced migration." It acknowledges that while climate factors play a significant role, they are intertwined with other social, economic, and political factors that collectively influence the decision to migrate (RAB-1; SH-2).

Specifically for children, those aged 14-18 are often sent by their families to migrate to cities like Dhaka or Chittagong in search of work, usually facilitated through social networks. Families feel insecure about their children doing informal jobs in these cities, so most migrating individuals are adults who carry these children along with them (RAB-3; SH-1). Migrants face numerous challenges when relocating to a new place, often struggling to live with dignity and respect. They encounter significant hurdles, including food and housing shortages, lack of medical facilities, and unwelcoming local communities that deny them respectful work opportunities. These migrants are often derogatorily labelled, such as being called people from 'Utthne gram' (meaning uncertain). The primary issue they endure is the immense mental pressure and stress (SM-3).

More than half of the children surveyed have been forced to move locations due to a variety of weather events. The two biggest reasons for forced displacement are river erosion and floods with 60% and 30% respectively (Appendix B). Most commonly, with the erosion of the river, their living space gets destroyed and they have to resettle and rebuild their homes.

Surveyed parents largely had to migrate due to climatic reasons with 88% of them stating that they migrated due to natural disasters. Trailing far behind is migration due to economic hardship with solely 5 percent of the answers. The majority of respondents feel that migration can be a long-term

adaptive strategy, whereas just under 20% disagreed with this view. Different coping strategies in order to deal with the risk associated with staying in disaster-prone areas can be implemented. Most commonly, parents have an evacuation plan in order to have a predetermined way of escaping natural disasters. This encompasses roughly 55% of the participants. Moreover, infrastructure improvements or allocating resources can be adaptive strategies, among 17% of respondents respectively.

It is further found that 41% of migrations are done so voluntarily. When comparing permanent and temporary migration, over 72% have engaged in temporary migration as a result of climate vulnerabilities. Two major concerns going along with permanent migration are the loss of cultural identity and connection to the ancestral land, as well as challenges in adapting to the new environment and lifestyle. However, a significantly greater concern is the disruption of community ties and social networks. Around half of the parents believe that one of the greatest effects this permanent migration has on the community, which they are leaving, is a loss of skilled labour and workforce.

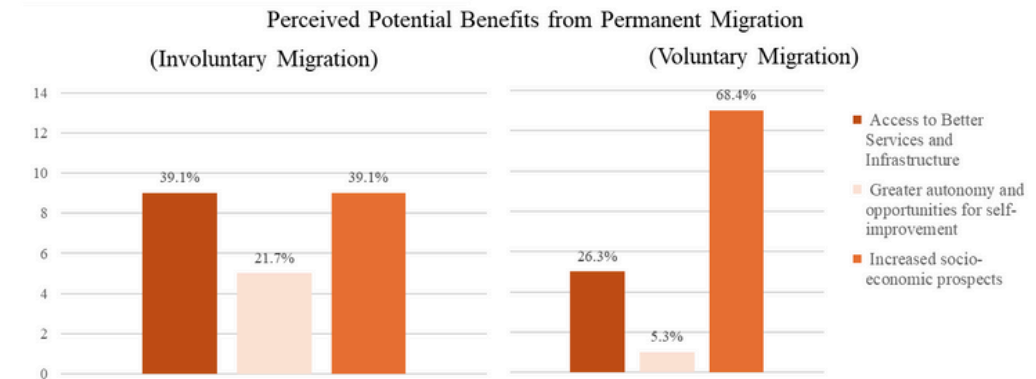


Figure 3: Comparison Perceived Benefits from Permanent Migration

On the other hand, the overall perceived potential benefits associated with permanent migration are the strongest regarding increased socio-economic prospects, followed by access to better infrastructure and services. Figure 3 shows that while the gap between these two prospects is over 40 percent when considering answers from those who migrated voluntarily, it is on an equal level for those who had to migrate involuntarily.

Although all remaining parents experienced natural disasters, they either chose not to relocate or were unable to move to a different area. The most significant factor that influenced their decision to remain was the emotional attachment to their home and community with 70% of respondents stating this. In the same theme, 64% of respondents stated the existing community support and social ties as a reason to stay. More practical aspects like financial constraints or lack of viable relocation options were named by 47% of respondents each.

Comparison Coping Strategies
Migrating vs. Remaining Parents

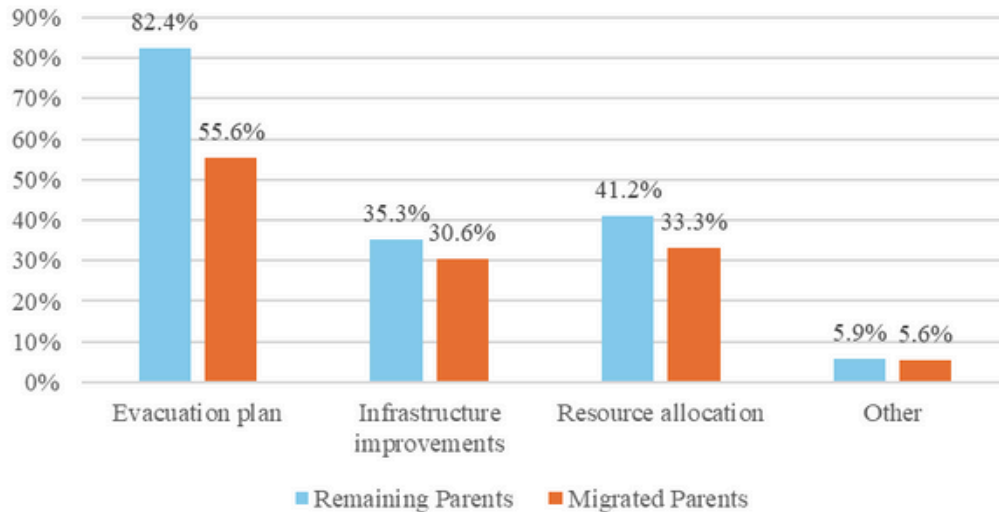


Figure 4: Comparison Coping Strategies

Figure 4 shows how remaining parents implement coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying in disaster-prone areas in comparison to those of parents who already migrated. The methods are comparable with the only major difference being that the number of parents who stay alert with an evacuation plan is significantly higher among the remaining parents. While most remaining parents are somewhat aware of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone area, the single respondent stating to be 'Not aware at all', consequentially explain that they therefore did not have any coping strategies implemented and that their house got destroyed by river erosion (211-6/7).

Child vulnerabilities

Climate change impacts genders differently, with child marriages being very common among female children, particularly to protect these girls from exploitation in urban slums. In Chittagong, for instance, children often roam the slums while their parents work independently. Female children face greater risks of exploitation such as abduction or sexual violence while their parents are away at work, prompting early marriages. As more family members, including women and children, contribute to the household income, child insecurity rises. The impact varies among families, with adult females sometimes leaving for economic purposes and entrusting their children to relatives like grandparents (RAB-3,4). Sometimes families are also compelled to send their children to perform exploitative jobs for livelihoods, undermining their right to education and exposing them to health issues like respiratory diseases and dengue (SH-1).

Children bear the brunt of the climate change in Kurigram. The adults have personal adaptation strategies to deal with these changes while children remain vulnerable and inexperienced. They suffer health issues due to lack of adequate medical facilities and their mental health development also gets hampered (AG-4). They are also deprived of proper education, which impacts their learning and development (MAR-9). Children are also suffering from malnutrition and one interviewee reported stunted growth among children (FR-5).

Only two-thirds of the children surveyed are currently attending school with 37% having been asked or forced to drop out of school before. Migration has impacted children's access to education in various ways. While some children move to a an area which is more favourable to their

access to education (107-18; 110-18; 111-18; 121-18), many children are unable to continue going to school, as there are no schools closeby in the destination location (101-18; 133-18). Others struggle with the new school environment and do not feel comfortable (119-18; 131-18), while also a considerable portion cannot attend school due to the financial burden (106-18; 120-18; 125-18; 135-18). Out of the youth who do not attend school, just under half are currently engaged in work activities. The majority states that they do so for their families to meet their basic needs. Around a quarter use the money earned to save up for their own use. The work is mainly hard labour work such as on a crop field or moving sand into bags, and roughly half of the working children go to Dhaka for their work.

Roughly 12% have experienced sexual violence, abuse, or harassment. A portion of respondents say that when they are forced to move they are vulnerable to this misbehaviour, as they do not have any connections with the people of the newly settled place (32-19; 33-19, 51-19). Another portion points to the abuses of (child)-marriage (18-19; 20-19, 22;-19). There is a general awareness and acceptance of child marriage with some respondents stating that girls should or must be married early and that girls over the age of 18 have difficulties finding a partner (55-17; 27-17). Just under half of all the children state that they personally know people who have been forced into child marriage or have been forced themselves. Despite it being so common, it is often done in secrecy (33-17; 38-17; 51-17). Many state the financial burden as a core reason for this child marriage, as expenses like education are not endurable (35-17; 53-17; 58-17). With this emotional burden, most children rely on their parents for emotional support, as 43% state that they have no other person in their life to talk to besides their parents.

Although almost all parents were able to bring their children along in their migration, this process has negatively impacted the child's access to education in over 60% of the cases. While it did not explicitly negatively affect the child's education in 40% of the cases, this can partially be attributed to the child not attending school in the first place. A majority of the negative impacts are described as being a result of a lack of financial means. The parents were experiencing livelihood problems after moving to a new area and therefore unable to continue the child's education. Moreover, the new environment also plays a great role, as there may be no schools to attend closeby, or the new and unfamiliar is not accommodating, with some stating that their children did not want to go to school, as they knew no one and had no "good classmates" (101-18; 119-18; 133-18). The majority of parents attempted to accommodate these new challenges by providing emotional support and reassurance or encouraging open communication, while only five percent sought professional help.

Policy and Management

According to Dr. Shanchita Haque, the government of Bangladesh is deeply committed to disaster risk reduction and climate change actions, despite its negligible contribution to global carbon emissions (less than 0.48%) (SH-4). However, despite being a signatory to numerous international conventions aimed at supporting developing and climate-vulnerable nations, the promised support has not materialised adequately. Bangladesh lacks advanced technology for adaptation and transforming its economy into a green one, making international cooperation essential for survival and progress (SH-4). Efforts have been made to strengthen resilience in various sectors, including agriculture, through the development of climate-resilient

crops and innovative farming mechanisms. Education is prioritised, with initiatives such as scholarships, school feeding programs, and vocational training aimed at breaking the cycle of child labour. Additionally, labour laws are being reinforced to prevent children from entering the workforce prematurely. Infrastructure is being made resilient to climate change, with early warning systems and sustainable agriculture practices being implemented nationwide (SH-4). Despite progress, challenges remain, particularly in data collection and access to advanced technology for disaster preparedness. While significant investments have been made in disaster risk reduction and climate change programs, more support is needed, especially from international partners and multilateral development banks. Ensuring that vulnerable communities, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, are not left behind requires further attention and resources. (SH-4).

There is some successful collaboration between the government and NGOs in Bangladesh, notably in addressing critical issues like child marriage and poverty eradication. Despite being a Least Developed Country (LDC), Bangladesh established its own Climate Change Trust Fund in 2009, funding nearly 969 projects domestically, totaling \$500 million (SH-6). NGOs play a significant role in project implementation, emphasising the importance of government-NGO collaboration. Presently, Bangladesh undertakes ambitious projects like the Kuru School Special Shelter Project, aimed at rehabilitating climate refugees. International support is crucial, particularly in financing adaptation plans outlined under the UNFCCC (SH-6). Bangladesh's national adaptation plans require approximately \$230 billion USD over 27 years. Fulfilling commitments made under the Paris Agreement, including providing \$100 billion annually to developing

countries, is vital for equitable climate action globally. However, the gap between promises and reality persists, with developing countries bearing the brunt of climate impacts despite minimal contribution to climate change (SH-6). This can be facilitated by international cooperation, especially through international organisations headquartered in Western nations as they can provide access to technology and relevant knowledge (SH-6).

There are some initiatives to mitigate these issues of climate-related migration, especially in Lalmonirhat to Jamuna bridge but mostly people are resorting to migration as an adaptation strategy. Union members and executives try to document a list of such farmers and send the list to the government for possible reparations. But both the government and the local communities are highly reliant on NGOs because they manage the bulk of welfare measures. Effective river governance is imperative for Kurigram, given its dynamic cultivable land potential, which, with proper management, could transform the region akin to developed urban areas like Singapore and China (MAR-1; FR-1; SM-1; UMB-1, AG-1, UNO-1).

Fizanur Rhaman mentioned that they perform community risk assessments to understand the basic needs of the migrant population, especially for building floating schools to keep basic education models functional during environmental disasters (FR-7). They also mentioned that livestock could be an adaptable means of employment. For example, starting a poultry farm could be effective in dealing with unemployment issues (FR-7). One respondent also mentioned that during the time of environment disasters, the local community including union council, teachers, leaders, imams and other people holding authoritative positions in the society cooperate together to form informal partnerships for supporting the local population

(UMB-8). Their efforts can include taking people affected by the floods to higher grounds and do broadcasting in advance for people to prepare for the impending disasters. During disasters, social cohesion is strong and people collaboratively help one another by offering temporary accommodations and sharing resources such as dry foods (SM-11).

Nearly all respondents agree that migration due to climate change is increasing exponentially and the government and local population are not prepared to handle the recurring climate events. However, everyone acknowledges that the government is taking measures to alleviate the problems faced by the common public. 90% of parents feel only partially supported by community, organisations, or government agencies, while 5% feel completely unsupported and another 5% feel strongly supported. The support largely manifested in the form of boats and dry food.¹ The most demanded additional support for their children was assistance in mental health development, with nearly 70% of respondents indicating this need. Other demanded support lies in education (5%) or economic assistance (5%).

In contrast to the parents who migrated, the perceived support received from the community or government is much lower. Almost 50% feel that they are not supported at all, while the remainder perceive the support as only partial. Similarly, calls for aid in mental health development are prevalent, but also for the bare basic needs to be met. Alongside this, is the desire for technical and education assistance.

The perception of the resilience of the community to deal with the aftermath of natural disasters is quite split. Just over 50% describe the resilience of the community as 'strong', whereas around half of the respondents state it to be 'weak' or 'not so strong'. The most important factors in the perceived resilience are the community's demographics and their livelihoods. Despite resilience, the impact on children is large. Over three-quarters of children's access to education was impacted and emotional changes were observed in 95% of the children. Yet still, all of the parents believe their decisions regarding natural disasters affected the well-being of their children in a positive way. It is found that the decision to remain is only voluntary in 65% of the cases.

5. Discussion

Economic vulnerability and climate-related migration

Due to its location, Kurigram experiences frequent and intense climatic hazards, which stands in direct correlation with a rise in poverty. In this part of Bangladesh, people are mostly impacted by floods and river erosion. This not only destroys the crops and has devastating effects on the soil, but the erosion also completely deprives the people of arable land (Kartiki, 2011). The dependency on agriculture makes it very challenging for people to cope with the new environment, not allowing them to use the techniques and customs they usually resort to (Rahman, 2018). Farmers in Kurigram face serious difficulties to understand their new environment and do not know how to reconquer their land (Uzzaman et al., 2016). There is not only a lack of financial resources, but also knowledge regarding modern agricultural technologies more appropriate to the new state of their new climate (Al-Maruf et al., 2022). This creates considerable

¹ The responses to the open-ended question "Q.22b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most?" showed a remarkably high level of uniformity, with 77% of participants providing the identical answer ("Neighbors helped with boats, dry food"). This unusual consistency suggests a potential area for further verification.

food insecurity for people, and especially children who are the most vulnerable to these negative effects. Climate change exacerbates inequalities where those with the least amount of means have great difficulty living on their ancestral land (DM Watch, 2021). Due to the irreversible nature of these events, people have no other option than to adapt to their new environment. When there is no more food and highly limited access to fresh water, people decide to leave. This is in alignment with our literature review which showed that rainfall patterns had become quite erratic in Kurigram which hindered agricultural activities. Here, migration serves as a coping mechanism which lowers the costs and risks associated with the disaster recovering process that the wealthier is able to afford (Black et al., 2011).

People have a variety of ambitions and aims, thus we can observe a variety of migration patterns (Alam et al., 2017). First, we can observe the temporary migration that usually entails that a few members of the household, often males, will go to bigger cities to search for a non-agricultural revenue. They will be physically strenuous like rickshaw pullers. This pattern takes a temporary form due to the fact that some members of the family stayed behind. The mechanism operates as such that once one has made what they would consider enough money, they will go back to Kurigram to their wives and relatives who have taken care of the household while they were away. This is a common practice for households to improve their rural property and support themselves while avoiding to completely lose touch with the ancestral land. The second pattern corresponds to a permanent migration where the entire family, when there is one, migrates to another area. They would not get any job or financial opportunity in their village, and nothing enables them to return to settle in their village, they would only go visit their families for a short period of

time (Ishtiaque & Ullah, 2013). As a result, people would resort to settling in the outskirts of a big city such as Dhaka or Chittagong. This again corroborated well with our literature review where we explored the different kinds of migration: permanent, temporary, in-situ and ex-situ migration (Alam et al., 2017; DM Watch, 2021).

Impact on children and families

The effects natural disasters and displacement have on children are profound and fundamental rights such as the child's educational development are endangered. There is a clear link between the economic struggle of affected communities with the child's opportunity to go to school. Although primary education is free, the opportunity cost of not working or the necessity to assist with household duties and care for siblings often makes attending school financially untenable for many families (Mcleod et al., 2020). This has severe long-term consequences for the communities, as the lack of education limits the prospects of people working in fields other than agriculture and livestock, which are highly susceptible to climatic events (Teixeira, 2020). This exacerbates limitations and vulnerabilities within the communities. Moreover, this gives rise to increased exploitation of the child. When children are forced to work in labour jobs simply to support the basic needs of their families, there is great room for exploitation, as they have next to no leverage to negotiate and they cannot afford to work in less exploitative conditions (Alston et al., 2014). Additionally, child marriage is closely linked to these issues. Many cite the financial burden as the driving force for the need for child marriage. This is a severe vulnerability for girls and young women, as they are dependent on

the support of their in-married family, and as in most cases this was done involuntarily and in secrecy, room for exploitation rises (Carrico et al., 2020). The anecdotal reports from the survey respondents clearly show the linkage between sexual violence or harassment and the vulnerable state caused by climate-induced migration (31-19; 32-19; 33-19, 51-19). All these factors may significantly impair the physical and mental well-being of the child, as can be seen by the clear desire for additional support in mental health development.

More challenges to overcome highlighting the gaps in institutional support

Despite migration being used as an adaptation strategy to reduce vulnerabilities, we observe that people end up suffering from unintended consequences of migration often in the form of new vulnerabilities. Indeed, from the answers collected from parents who migrated it is very difficult for them to relocate. They usually have to live outside of the growing city of Dhaka (or Chittagong) to find unwelcoming communities, only exacerbating the challenge of adjusting to a new environment. Furthermore, the setting allows limited access for people to live with dignity and respect due to the severe hygiene issues and derogatory terms used to describe the newly arrived. This puts an immense mental burden on people who have already left their homes (Amjad, 2020). This highlights the gap mentioned by Bangladesh officials, they have been waiting for funds from foreign aid programs. Decision-makers and representatives show willingness to acknowledge the detrimental and life-threatening situations people face and commitment to attempting to tackle them (Carnegie & Marinov, 2017).

However, the gap persists where they do not have the capacity to remain in their homeland and find alternate economic activities to sustain themselves (Al-Maruf et al., 2022). If they resort to migrating they end up in areas where infrastructures are very weak to the extent where people live in unsafe and unsanitary conditions. People adapt within their capacity which is not sufficient to achieve reasonable standards of a dignified life (Gemenne & Blocher, 2017). This highlighted the responses collected from parents who migrated, majority of them do not feel supported by the government or any other institution. They respond to their needs and those of their children within their individual capacities (Mcleod et al., 2020). It is fundamental to establish that the lack of institutional support would impact migration directly, instead, we argue that it operates as an instrumental variable exacerbating the effect of climate change on migration (M. T. Islam & Nursey-Bray, 2017). Due to the fact that people experience limited access to solid social, sanitary, health, and education structures, it makes the detrimental climatic effects on the local population of Kurigram greater (Hayward & Ayeb-Karlsson, 2021).

Respondent's divergent perceptions of adaptation

Despite the strong attachment to their land, the respondents mostly show a strong connection to the people. Kurigram has very strong community-based mechanisms where people support each other in times of need. Catastrophic events strengthen family ties and increase cooperation among relatives (R. Islam & Walkerden, 2014). This is a common pattern in circumstances of shared norms, values, and understanding among a group, it significantly increases the sense of togetherness. Families impacted by climatic hazards can become less vulnerable when they are able to muster up enough social capital to develop stronger in-communal bonds among each other which intensifies when the disaster takes place (Massey & Parrado, 1998). This provides an opportunity for collective action, giving rise to adaptation against climatic odds. The strong communal support mechanism operates as a safety net which is highly valued by the members of the community, and as a result, people are afraid of losing their main support system. These informal partnerships seek to alleviate individual burdens and mitigate the overall impact of climate change on the group (Paul et al., 2020). Here, however, the impact of institutional support is unclear, half of the sample population does not feel supported at all where the rest give mixed reviews. Additionally, in this scenario, respondents perceive migration as a failure to adapt. This emerges from the term adaptation being associated with resilience, the ability to recover from or adjust to misfortune or change. Migrating would mean that people are abandoning their heritage, and did not manage to organise themselves and generate adequate mechanisms to sustain the livelihood of the group. Consequently, we can clearly assess a correlation between people's sense of

belonging to a place and a group, however, we can definitely see that local communities in Kurigram are impacted differently by government support (Ishtiaque & Ullah, 2013; Massey & Parrado, 1998; Rahman, 2018).

6. Limitations

As with any other social science research project, we encountered a host of limitations. We have tried to highlight all possible biases and limitations within the scope of this section:

Language limitations: We had only one member on our project who knew Bangla, but even she was limited by the regional dialects. Hence, we originally designed all the survey questionnaires and interview questionnaires in the English language. Although these were translated in Bangla by team members of the SPiRiT project, there were limitations in properly translating terms such as 'sexual violence', 'sexual assault', especially since these questions were primarily addressed to minors. We tried accommodating the ordinary language interview technique and depended on the SPiRiT team who are proficient in Bangla to decide how to ask questions in the local language especially since they interacted with our target population often and were more aware of how our eventual respondents interpret certain terms.

Interviewer bias: We encountered some interviewer bias during transcription of the interviews in Bangla. Like all proxy interviewing formats, our control as remote researchers was inherently limited. Furthermore, our interactions with the SPiRiT team were confined to just two remote meetings, both of which occurred within a very tight deadline,

leaving us with limited personal acquaintance. This creates a risk of the proxy-researcher conducting the interview subtly influencing the responses and perceptions of the target population. But our ability to manage interviewer bias was severely constrained, compounded by our lack of proficiency in the local language and dialect.

Data Contamination: Collecting primary data by proxy meant that the interviewer had a restricted understanding of the purpose, structure, and meaning of the questions. Many fields in the received dataset were left empty, and answers were incorrectly matched with the questions at times. Additionally, the order of the questions was sometimes altered, and some questions were spontaneously added, compromising the authenticity of our structured interviews. This inconsistency not only affected the reliability of our quantitative data but also skewed our qualitative analysis. The spontaneous additions and misalignments skewed the data and made it difficult to draw accurate insights from the responses.

Scalability: The conclusions drawn from Kurigram and Dhaka are not reflective of the entire country of Bangladesh, highlighting a significant limitation in the scalability of our research findings. This issue arises because our study is geographically confined to Kurigram which is in the northern part of Bangladesh with low-lying rivers. The southern region of Bangladesh, bordered by the Bay of Bengal, experiences distinct climatic challenges such as cyclones and severe flooding due to its coastal geography. Given these significant geographical and sociocultural differences, it is challenging to generalise our research findings to a national or global scale. The mechanisms observed in such a specific area are highly

context-dependent, limiting the applicability of our results beyond this particular region.

7. Good practices with direct impact on climate-vulnerable populations

Grassroots and Youth-Led Climate Solutions From The Gambia

In Gambia, West Africa, the population experiences direct impacts of climate change which keep getting worse overtime. There is a strong government and community commitment to adapt to these challenges, and the population has become increasingly connected even though internet, social media, and other forms of communication remain uncommon in certain societal groups, especially in rural areas. The authors decided to target home and school environments to expose children to ideas, problems, and solutions to climate change. Focus and awareness can be garnered around the issues, empowering discussions and allowing students to drive the conversation. This allows for peer-to-peer learning methods which are effective at delivery of an educational message both engaging and motivating. They founded their so-called “Climate Change Solution Festival” for children from 13 to 18 years old across the country by taking inspiration from previous engagement activities in some primary schools of Baku a few years prior. The stimulating discussions among the youths the problems addressed shed light on perceived problems and local priorities helping identify areas requiring further research. Additionally, some of the solutions that emerged would require further investigation through cost-benefit analyses, and to implement these solutions in the community, the NGO

worked in close collaboration with local authorities to assess the feasibility to the wider population of Gambia (Bonell et al., 2022). This constitutes a practical approach in a context similar to Kurigram. This is an interesting approach especially because they target students, but not solely in the school facilities. As discussed, children in Kurigram can face de-scolarisation, and here the operation is still communicated to children's households, thus minimising those left behind.

The role of youth-led advocacy

The Australian Youth Climate Coalition (AYCC), largest youth-led organisation, has played a key role by building an enduring organisational base and using multiple strategies to foster understanding and commitment among young people in Australia towards issues of sustainability and action on climate change. Social media is instrumental to generate participation which is highly important in movement-building. They deploy tactics of lobby groups and political parties while using storytelling to build a youth movement for climate change. Here, youthfulness is a core part of the AYCC, their campaign issues, and the ways to inform their young audience to make it easier to engage. They leverage peer-to-peer strategies to solicit friendship networks to connect with personal motivations and broader interests to build a sense of shared purpose and immediate need for action. Additionally, they also act as a training and capacity building organisation through bootcamps, summits and school programmes for over 15 year-olds. They have the key strategy of providing and implementing peer-based education. This challenges the way institutional political organisations alienate young people where students have been central to global strikes for climate justice (Hilder & Collin, 2022). This is an example of a local actor advocating for their own issues at the domestic level. These constitute interesting examples to understand how the youth mobilise, even though in certain areas there is limited access to the internet people manage to communicate and be informed through social networks. With this kind of actor, Tdh could support or collaborate with as an ally rather than being the focal point.

Advocating for climate induced migration: the role of NGOs

This paper addresses the issue of climate migration communication in NGOs which tends to exacerbate the “us” and “them” dichotomy by depoliticising climate migrants. The authors analyse NGOs climate migration-related websites and blog posts particularly in the UK which showed a dramatic shift in attitude towards who is responsible for safeguarding the rights of climate migrants. The government funded the Foresight Project on Global Environmental Migration in 2009. It highlighted climate migration as an adaptation response, in which people relocated voluntarily to minimise the vulnerabilities of the communities remaining in climate sensitive areas. On the contrary, UK policies depicted migration as a negative impact on health and the wellbeing caused by climate change. In addition, NGOs contribute by circulating visuals and discourse of people migrating due to climate change disproportionately concentrated in the global south reinforcing the portrayal of the global north throwing a life-line to these people. Some NGOs managed to adjust their discourse to a powerful weapon to affect governance results by adopting climate justice framing and emphasising loss and harm in order to break the “us’ versus “them” binary. The authors encourage NGOs to innovate and create a range of possible interpretations on climate related migration in order to avoid painting the portraits of powerless universal subjects which can raise doubts in host-communities about the efficacy of climate migration (Sakellari, 2023). This case illustrates international advocacy and reminds NGOs to keep improving and nuancing their narratives.

8. Recommendations

This section aims to highlight the gaps in the literature as well as in the research to suggest elements needing further investigations. Additionally, the recommendations are intended to serve as ideas to build on a strategy.

1. Local governments and Leaders

Empower communities to protect children: We believe that supporting community-led initiatives is important in Kurigram because of our social capital points highlighted above. Raising a child should not be restricted to parents and Kurigram's communities can harness each other's resources and knowledge to ensure better environments for children. Governments and NGOs can work together to ensure that they make social-capital centric community awareness programmes that can be used to educate the agricultural communities to help each other out more effectively during climate emergencies.

Construct child-friendly infrastructure: The local government of Kurigram should focus on re-building and creating child-friendly infrastructure which can help alleviate immediate issues such as loss of education, increased health risks, etc. during a climate emergency. These buildings can include multi-purpose shelters which are constantly stocked with important medication, safe and clean drinking water, and educational assets that can be used in the absence of proper school curriculum and regular classes.

Educate communities on agricultural training: Since we have already established that agricultural practices are the most important occupation in the Kurigram region, we recommend facilitating access to essential and foundational agricultural knowledge for community members, particularly those with low income. It is important for the local leaders to help their communities by educating them about new agricultural techniques that can help them economically survive climate change. Agricultural cooperatives and farmer associations that are knowledgeable about new farming practices should be enrolled in these activities. This can help farmers cope better during climate emergencies which can further ensure that children's basic needs are met during such tragedies.

Solidarity movements within South Asia: Lastly, we encourage locally operating independent NGOs as well as local subsidiaries of international organisations to collaborate with cities and villages outside Bangladesh. India, for example, is undergoing similar challenges as Bangladesh and there are several local social startups working towards alleviating these issues. The emergence of hydroponics startups in India for dealing with soil degradation due to climate change and excessive agriculture is equally useful for Bangladesh. State institutions can collaborate with and support NGOs and South Asian private organisations and civil society for knowledge sharing, thus making Kurigram more empowered for handling climate change.

2. Civil Society Organisations

- **Focus on mental health:** Because children suffer from cognitive decline in the absence of proper education during climate emergencies and having to economically struggle at a young age, it's important to create spaces where they express their frustrations. The governments and NGOs should work in collaboration to create special centres with qualified psychologists who can create safe and supportive environments where children can express their needs and concerns without fear of reprimand. These centres can include school-based clubs or community centres.
- **Train community leaders on child rights:** We also encourage that training should be provided to local leaders which can include administrative staff, school teachers, union members working in Kurigram district which are specifically related to climate change mitigation and management. Enrollment of climate change experts who specifically work on children's rights to effectively advocate for and support the rights and well-being of children in their communities. This is specifically important for organisations such as Terre des Hommes which and UNICEF which have carried out targeted projects related to children's rights.
- **Advocating for climate and environmental education:** Training programmes should be carried out for young or expecting parents to make them understand the mechanisms of climate change and its manifestations in daily life. One significant issue is that individuals experiencing the effects of climate change often do not perceive the causal relationship with migration. Climate change remains a significant driver, and thus it is essential to spread awareness on

some of the root causes of some of the disruptive social and economic changes in local communities. This is key to keep advocating for climate-related migration.

- **Global Compact for Migration:** Push for provisions or resolutions focusing on the impact that migration has on children, emphasising their protection and empowerment. When children are experiencing abuse it is linked to relevant underlying factors such as legal frameworks, or culture. However, there needs to be an emphasis on how migration impacts children directly and empower them to share their perspectives.

3. Academia

- **In depth research on child migrants:** Children migrating usually has everything to do with their parents or guardian's decisions. Additionally, we have a certain level of understanding of the immediate consequences, but long-term ones remain unclear. It would be useful to investigate impacts overtime on different generations, on the economy and social structures.
- **Policy analysis climate justice and child rights:** Bangladesh has ratified and signed numerous agreements and policies. They are putting numerous efforts to fight climate change. However, people don't seem to feel supported. A rights-based approach would be useful to identify the gaps in understanding the specific mechanisms that hinder the effective implementation and reach of child protection and disaster mitigation policies particularly for the most

affected individuals. It is crucial to explore the intersection of climate justice and child rights from young people's perspectives.

- **Having an intersectional approach:** It would be useful to explore how factors such as ethnicity, religion, and disability influence vulnerabilities and adaptation strategies among child migrants which could help better understand the different community based mechanisms and highlight why people migrating to a different area becomes very daunting to them.

9. Conclusion

Bangladesh is one of the most impacted countries by climate change on the globe and is also classified as a least-developed country. From these two major elements we can observe the vulnerabilities emerging. Bangladesh has a long history of climate change, and people have established adequate mechanisms to not only survive, but accommodate the changes. However, in the recent decades people experienced an increasing frequency and intensity of the climate hazards which made life very difficult, mostly for those with the least resources. The environmental events exacerbated the already-existing inequalities to the extent where people with little means would lose their properties. This is due to the fact that the national economy heavily relies on the exploitation of primary resources. Without solid financial means it is challenging to recover from such climatic shocks and children remain the most impacted group. They become increasingly vulnerable due to the rise of child labour and child marriages after a natural disaster. Economic struggles of the adults hinder children's access to education as families prioritise survival over schooling which further limits.

opportunities in the long run. What is fundamental from the literature review and remains consistent with the survey responses, children in Kurigram are not agents of their lives for the most part and they have very limited negotiation power. Children obey or follow the adults in terms of migrating but also the role they will play in sustaining the household or the family which makes it difficult to assess accurately and realistically their experience.

These increased sets of obstacles push people to make certain decisions. Some decide to migrate within the country to find better job opportunities, and others decide to remain in situ. We link climate change to migration because migration serves as a coping mechanism to the new environment. People find themselves without food, limited access to fresh water, and their house and land can be destroyed. In such a scenario, we find that there is very little reason for the person to remain. For those who remain, their reasoning is that they are attached to their community and they do not want to lose their safety net. This highlights two important elements. The first one that, once people face hardship they organise to create new adapted mechanisms to the new settings of the group. The second element, covers the gap between institutional support and how people experience it. The respondents who returned to migration did not feel the support where those who remained had a more fractionated answer. We found that this further supports some of the challenges Bangladesh encountered in regards to financial support from the international community.

Finally, we terminate on an exhaustive list of limitations, good practices, and recommendations outlining numerous steps on the focus areas to fill in the gaps on how children are impacted. The recommendations aim to address

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challenges faced by children and families due to climate-induced migration comprehensively. They focus on improving infrastructure and resilience programs, empowering children through safe spaces and support networks, advocating for child-inclusive policies, supporting community-led initiatives, and future research topics. Together, these measures aim to empower children, collaborate with local governments, and strengthen community support to mitigate the impacts of migration effectively.

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11. Appendix

Appendix A: List of Interview Partner

| Name | Accronym | Organization | Position | Residing Location | Interview Location | Conductedby | Date |
|----------------------------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| VallyKoubi | VK | ETHZurich | Professor | Switzerland | Online | ARP45 | 28.03.2024 |
| Rashed Alam RAB Bhuiyan | | Universityof Dhaka | Assistant Lecturer | Bangladesh | Online | ARP45 | 31.03.2024 |
| Ashfaqr Rahman | AR | IOM | National Programme Officer | Bangladesh | Online | ARP45 | 26.04.20204 |
| Shanchita Haque | SH | Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations | Deputy Permanent Representative | Switzerland | Online | ARP45 | 30.04.20204 |
| MD. AbdurMAR Rahim | | Gobindapur High School | Headmaster | Bangladesh | In Person | Tdh Team | 22.05.2024 |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Fizanur Rhaman | FR | Kuriram | Project Implementation Officer | Bangladesh | In Person | | 22.05.2024 |
| Shahajalal Miah | SM | Daldalia | Local Elite | Bangladesh | In Person | Tdh Team | 22.05.2024 |
| Abbas Uddin | AU | Union Council Burabori | Union Member | Bangladesh | In Person | Tdh Team | 22.05.2024 |
| Md.Minhajul Islam | MI | BD Civil Service, Chilmari | UNO | Bangladesh | In Person | Tdh Team | 22.05.2024 |
| Abdur Gofur | AG | Union Council | Chairman | Bangladesh | In Person | Tdh Team | 22.05.2024 |

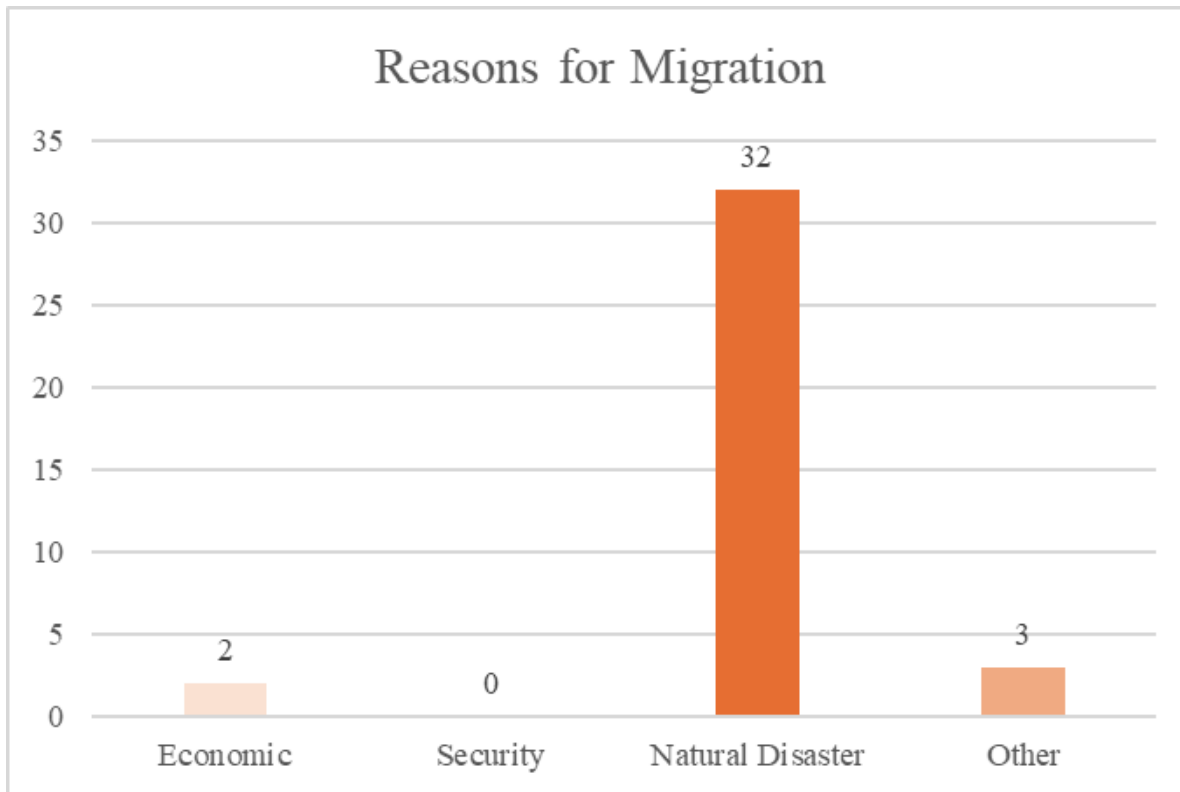
Appendix B: Survey Charts

Migration due to Weather Events

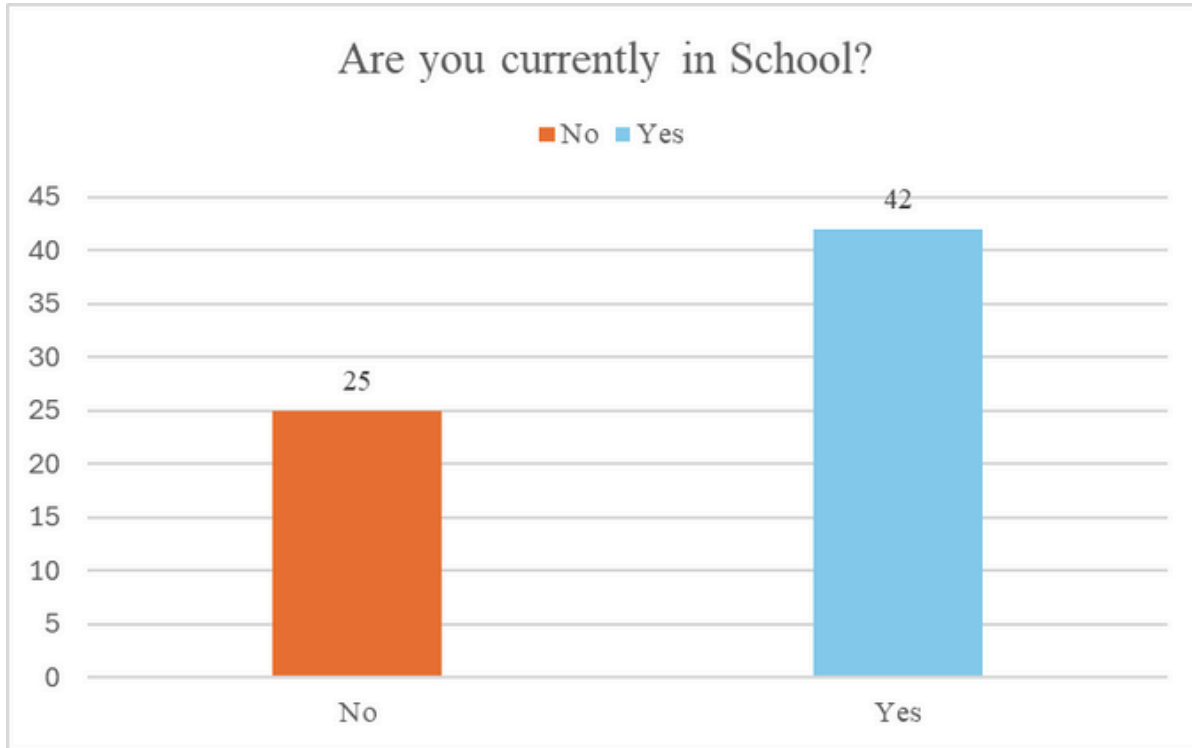


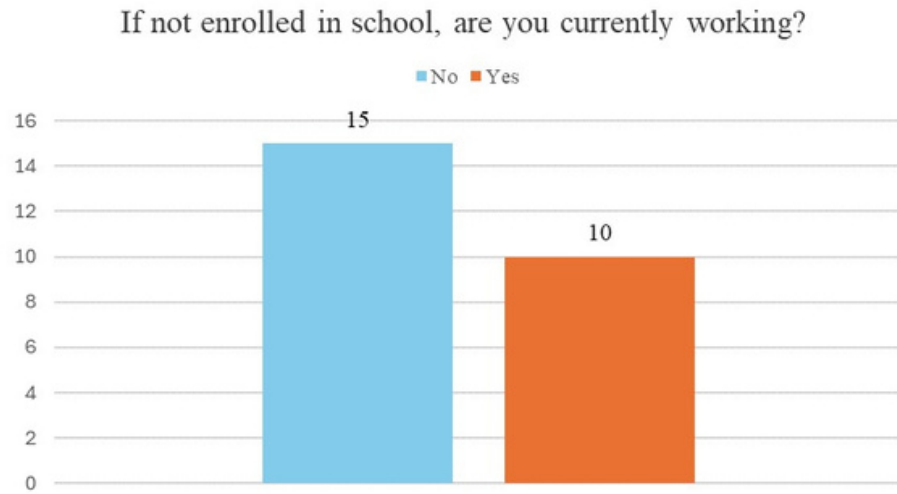
Distribution of experience of sexual violence by age



Distribution of Reasons for Migration

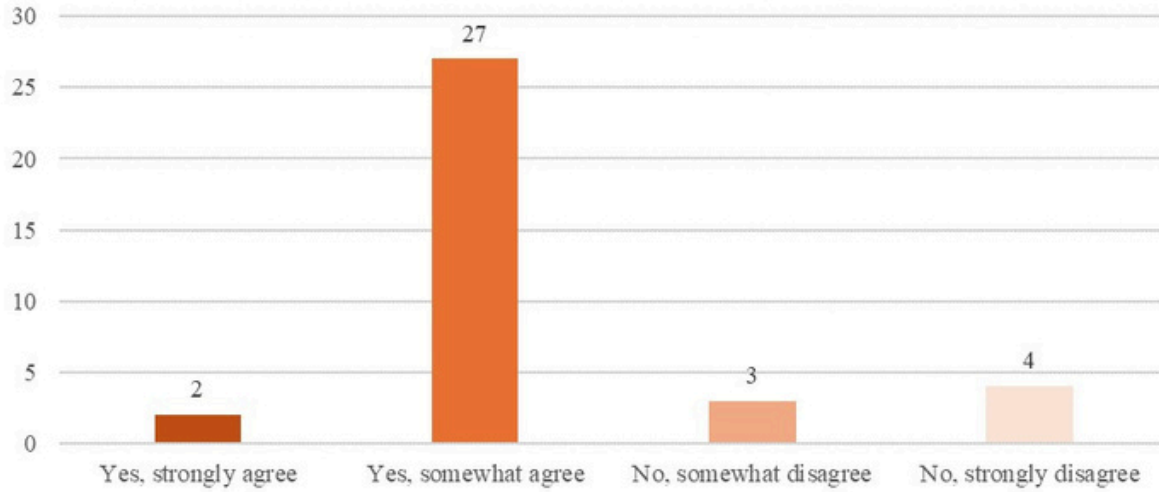
Children School Enrollment



Distribution of working-children, not enrolled in school

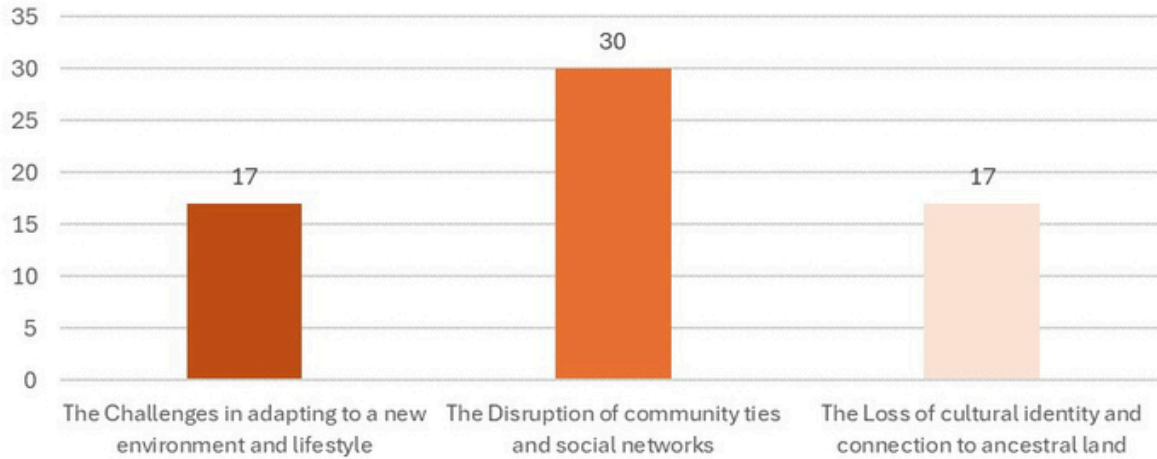
Migration as long-term adaptive strategy

Do you see migration as a long-term adaptive strategy in response to issues created by climate change/natural disasters?

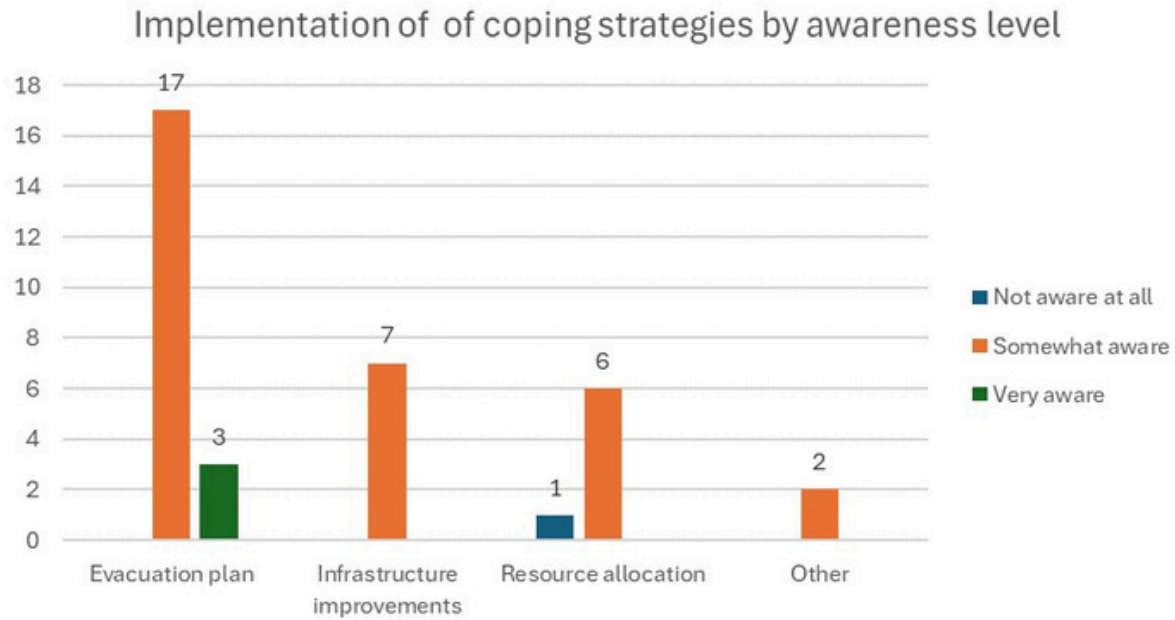


Concerns related to permanent migration

What concerns do you have regarding permanent migration for individuals or families in climate-affected areas?



Implementation of coping strategies by awareness level



Appendix C: Interview Transcripts

Interview Vally Koubi

Interviewer: ARP45

Interviewee: Vally Koubi

Position and location: Professor at ETH, Zurich

Method: Online

Date: 28.03.2024

Q1 - ARP45: What are migration patterns that you have observed in Bangladesh or other developing countries?

A1 - Vally Koubi: For the migration pattern, I can go straight to Bangladesh. We just finished the collection of our data. 1700 heads of households. 200 female and another 200 oldest children along de Jamuna river. So Kurigram is not far away from Jamuna river but it's on the wrong side because we did it on the east side of the Jamuna river. What we have found so far is that the migration is internal. But the same thing for other less developed countries. While the expectation is that it is mainly rural to urban, we have evidence for rural to rural. There is seasonal migration, temporary migration but also permanent migration. And then there is something that we have never seen before the shifting of the house, which is very common in Bangladesh, at least along the Jamuna river but also in the coastal area. The permanent migration could be up to 10%, or we observed up to 12%. At least in our sample, we don't have any international migration. The temporary and seasonal migration is mainly male-dominated, the permanent migration is the whole household.

Q2 - ARP45: What is the impact of these patterns on the lives of children especially and their extended family?

A2 - Vally Koubi: I cannot tell you about the children specifically because we did not look at those. We looked at the household as a unit. There is a lot of hardship. We looked at floods and erosion. People are more likely to leave if they have experienced severe erosion. Meaning that they have lost not only agricultural land but also their house. Flooding, at least in Bangladesh, does not really affect migration, but only if it is very severe. And it might be a good explanation of that. We are talking about the river area which means that agricultural production depends heavily on the replenishment of the nutrients in the agricultural land. So as long as flooding is not severe, it is not going to be heavily affected by individuals, they are not going to lose that much and they are going to remain in place. One more comment about the migration patterns: We are talking always about people moving. I've seen it before in other countries but in Bangladesh who are immobile. And they are immobile because they do not have the ability or capacity to move away.

Q3 - ARP45: In one of the papers that you wrote on the environmental perception in migration decision-making. You found that gradual environmental events such as droughts lower the likelihood of international migration, but sudden onset events increase movement. It came to my mind that floods in Bangladesh are sudden onset events but because they are happening every year, can they be considered gradual events or perennial events? Where does the intersection lie?

A3 - Vally Koubi: Floods are definitely sudden climatic events because they come very quickly and they don't last long. So in this case the patterns of migration you will observe will be temporary. And this is what the literature converts right now. If you have a storm or a flood, your life is threatened, you cannot live in your house, you are very likely to move. Usually, they move closeby, not far away and they will stay just for as long as the water is not receding. I was kind of wrong when I talked about the gradual environmental events when I said people stay. Because at that time the assumption was the people will adapt and they will cope. But also because we studied that in one instance, one survey, one shot, we could not see how over time things change. And we thought that the slow climatic events, because they come very slowly, they will give enough time to the people who experience them to cope and adapt to them. Say you are a farmer and there is a drought year after year, you will say I need to substitute the water-intensive crops with those that are water resistant. But in this type of situation, yes there are going to be some who are going to be able to do that, but there are some others who by trying to adapt or cope with this climatic event may in the meantime exhaust all their savings. Or they might borrow heavily. And then the time comes where they are going to be so in debt or poor that they no longer possess the monetary or financial to understand the move. So despite the fact that they have been really affected by the climatic events, they would like to move, because we know the aspiration of moving is heavily affected by climate events but do not possess the financial capability of doing so. Now something important, what we discuss about the floods, is something that reverses, right? The impact is going to be reversed. Maybe we have some kind of spillover effect if you lose some kind of income, but the land is still going to be there for the farmers to cultivate. There are some prolonged climatic events like droughts or water soil salinity, and sea level rise, and when they manifest the impacts of those events are reversible. But if there is coastal erosion the land is gone. If you have river erosion the land is gone. This is how the effectiveness, the impact, and the longevity of the impact make people move away. But all the time you need to understand that people might stay because of social ties, family ties, and usually this kind of ties and place attachment is extremely strong.

Q4 - ARP45: When migration occurs and people leave their place, what are some vulnerabilities people face on the move and also when they arrive at their destination. Do these vulnerabilities differ based on gender?

A4 - Vally Koubi: We are going to study this, but we have not done it so far. What I can say is that when people move away, they are not particularly happy. When we started this survey in Bangladesh in 2021, pre-monsoon, and since then we have carried out 14 rounds of surveys. 4 have been on site and 10 have been by far. We follow our respondents pretty regularly. So when we talk to the migrants, and especially those who are supposedly permanent, they are not happy. We have cases where people say they feel foreignness in their own land. Their dream is to be able to work hard because they were farmers and now they work as ... This is the type of work that they do. And what they like to do is to be able to save a lot and go back to their villages where they will start some type of business.

Q5 - ARP45: In this climate-induced migration, how do you see the role of the government and policy makers of mitigating and lessening the negative impacts of these events on migrants?

A5 - Vally Koubi: My experience from Bangladesh and also what our respondents have said to us is that river bank embankments, and especially the concrete ones, increase the security that the respondents feel, so they are very likely to stick around. But you need to understand that the land for 250km following the Jamune is not going to be easy and it's quite expensive. The same holds true for the coastal area. So this is a very costly kind of option. They could use sandbags but definitely, there are some ways that the government could protect these kinds of people. But again, it is costly, so any help from the industrialized world is going to be very appreciated and very effective in protecting these lands.

Q6 - ARP45: So you are saying that these embankments and measures are quite impactful but there is a financial issue in implementing them?

A6 - Vally Koubi: Yes. But as I said, I was there several times. I saw an embankment being built one year and the second year when I went back the embankment had been damaged. So you need to understand that the river is a very ferocious river. Unless you do a very good job the embankments are not going to last. But at least for 10 years the people are going to be secure and life will flourish in economic and social terms.

Q7 - ARP45: We were trying to map vulnerabilities with children. We saw how in Bangladesh climate-induced migration leads to a rise in child marriage. This is a very weird and complicated vulnerability that is coming out of climate change. Do you know any similar such vulnerabilities or do you know the factors behind this?

A7 - Vally Koubi: I just recently read a paper, which showed that in South America, where the marriage age for women has really decreased and they correlate that with climate change. I'm worried, relatively speaking. I don't speak Bangla but I spend every year 5 weeks in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Every time, along the 250km of the Jamuna, basically I walked. And in every village, I would talk to the people. It was often the case that they asked in a chat if I had children. How old they are? I will tell them the age, 25, and then the next question is: are they married? Do you have grandchildren? No! Are you kidding me, they are babies. Often there was the case, where there was a mother with her 16-year-old daughter and the response would be "What? My daughter is 16 years old, and she is already old for marriage!". So I'm not so sure it's just the climate change. I think it has a lot to do with the tradition, the lifestyle because what do the people do? They go to school not for many years and then there is nothing to do other than get married. At least from my experience, and I don't know much, I would say that climate change in the region where I've been, has decreased the marriage age of girls and boys. I know that they are getting married young. But as I said, there is nothing else to do. And women will not go out without their husband and of course, it's a patriarchal society and women are not going to go out without their husbands. At least I've never seen women at the tea stand at least when the sun is about to go down.

Q8 - ARP45: I have another question related to the government. In this climate-induced crisis, where do you see the role of International Organizations and NGOs? Especially them working in cooperation with local and central government to mitigate this crisis.

A8 - Vally Koubi: I do think the role of both IOs and NGOs are important, because they can provide, especially in countries like Bangladesh, both technological expertise but also the financial financial means. The problem is, not so much with the IOs or international donors, but with NGOs. I mean yes, they are there and provide some services but at the same time there is a lot of competition between themselves, and they don't have the resources. They will not stay there for a very long time to see the results. Usually, they have a project, which has been financed to be implemented but I'm not sure to what extent they follow up after the money dries out to see the long-term repercussions of their interventions. I'm saying that because when I start going to Bangladesh people are very suspicious of us and somehow very skeptical. The first year we were asked why we are there and what are we doing for them. The response is always that we are academics. We cannot offer you anything. We cannot promise you anything. We are here because we are interested in knowing your lives. We never mention the word migration. You never want to bias your respondents in any way, so we were there in order to study their lives.

Q9 - ARP45: Then what would be the most effective thing NGOs can do?

A9 - Vally Koubi: Don't ask me. I don't know. What I can tell you is that when I went to a village and there were four or five different wells for water and none of them worked, because the land was sandy. But I could see the plaques with the names of government and NGOs. Okay, they built it but they are not working. So, what exactly was the long-term benefit of that kind of intervention?

Q10 - ARP45: When these extreme weather events are increasingly frequent and intense, what do you see the challenges for the Bangladesh government to be with increased migration?

A10 - Vally Koubi: There is a lot of migration to Dhaka. But from the Jamuna region, it's not so much to Dhaka but it could be to other major cities but it's mostly rural to rural. They are going to move from place to place close by. Even those who move permanently, the so-called shifting of the house, will move every year some 300 meters away from the river because the river destroys their land. There are going to be a lot of challenges. Even more so in the south with the rising sea levels. The water is extremely bad quality. I don't believe that the Bangladesh government will be able to deal with all these challenges by itself. It will need the help of the international organizations and NGOs. But one of the things that the government could do is have some type of policy of redirecting people to other cities, not just Dhaka. How they can do that? You have Dhaka with over 20 million people and then the next one is in size about 1-2 million. There is a huge difference. So there is a lot of potential to have some kind of redirection of the people to these cities. But in order for this to happen, the infrastructure has to be improved. They also need to build incentives for businesses to move away from Dhaka. Let's say a textile manufacturer needs to have easy access to airports or ports or whatever they need to transport the garments. So again, infrastructure is going to be important. A professor in Dhaka was pushing a lot for this kind of new cities.

Q11 - ARP45: I'm a little concerned about the government resources. While it makes sense that they should be investing in infrastructure in smaller towns and cities for big organizations to shift there, I'm concerned because a big part of the GDP is also going towards helping the migration and they have limited resources.

A11- Vally Koubi: But I'm not saying to help the migrants. I never said that. I'm not talking about building these big bridges. There are huge infrastructure projects but I'm not talking about this. But I'm talking about better infrastructure for other cities and giving incentives for the private sector to move. Say you own a garment factory in Dhaka. If you were given some kind of incentive and move to Kurigram or Kurna or somewhere else. Then you would need to have employees. You need to hire people. So if there are jobs outside Dhaka, don't you think that people are going to go there? But at the same time, you need to build schools, mosques, hospitals, and things that people need to make the place attractive. But if they come here and work, they will pay taxes and have a salary that they will spend. Everybody concentrates on Dhaka. It is a heavily polluted city. The air quality is extremely bad. They came 2nd of the most polluted city in the world. There is also noise pollution. People work for a dollar a day and live in slums. The Dhaka area has over 1000 slums. So don't you think that the quality of life improves if they move to a city where jobs exist?

Q12 - ARP45: I do agree with that. I was just trying to understand where does the government get the resources to do that.

A12 - Vally Koubi: As I said, the government can not do this by itself. One thing that you have to remember is that people do not want to go. They do not want to leave. Even if they move they will not go far away. There is a possibility for the government for the agreement that they made at the last conference of the party that some resources are going to be channeled to countries like Bangladesh in order to help its population.

Q13 - ARP45: The effects of erosion are irreversible. But when it comes to floods, from what you have observed, do people manage to come back eventually?

A13 - Vally Koubi: Yes. I have always been there during the dry season when there is no water in the river. Jamuna can go up to 12km in width. You are standing on a river bank, 7m high, and you will see the river 2km downwards I know that in July, the river will be where I am standing and destroy the house behind me. Flooding is extremely important. All the small rivers that go into Jamuna are grim. They plant the rice there. This is how they make their livelihood. This is how they can make crops twice a year. They plant rice in January-February and then again in April-May. If the monsoon comes early before they harvest the rice, the whole period of collecting the rice is gone. The same is true for other types of agricultural products. For example, if they plant something End of October/November when monsoon water have supposedly receded, but it doesn't happen then there is not time to cultivate the land. The flooding is going to bring all the nutrients that the land needs but floods can also severely destroy the agricultural production of one or two seasons. They will not have enough resources not only to live on for a whole year but also to buy seeds in order to replant for the next period.

Q14 - ARP45: We have been trying to distinguish between voluntary and involuntary migration. Would you say such a thing as voluntary migration due to climate change?

A15 - Vally Koubi: Of course. If you have educated people, rich people, these people can go. But maybe this constant stress may people make the decision to go. The involuntary is when they have to move because their life there is not sustainable anymore. But as I said, life is not sustainable anymore for some people and still they stay. There are a lot of complex elements that we need to consider.

A16 Vally Koubi: Let me tell you something about the kids I met. Very happy kids, I would say. What surprised me the most, was when I asked them how they see their lives, if they are happy here. And always the response was yes, they loved their lives here. And they could not see themselves leaving forever. They would like to travel. Especially young kids would like to travel but they could not imagine themselves far away from these lands. Now of course, I need to add that there were people of your age, who were interested in how they can get married to someone in Switzerland. So if you meet so many people you will always hear a lot of different stuff. But while I would not generalize the latter, I would tell you that I was very surprised that most of the kids do see their lives there. They would like to go to school and they like to stick around. This is one of the countries where the place attachment is extremely strong.

Q17 - ARP45: Yes, also with these adaptations method of the house shifting when they can't really go anywhere.

A17 - Vally Koubi: It is not because they cannot all the time. It is true that they cannot but it is also because they do not want to go. There was a couple that said they shifted their house 10-12 times that it was the last time now and they do not know where to go after. The ties are extremely strong. Always they are looking for ways to stay, living with their relatives. Sometimes the government gives them land to cultivate. The last two years we had an area where in monsoon season 300 meters of land disappeared. About 200 houses had to move. This is how fast things can change in the river. What happened is that they moved about 1.5km. This was to a different administration unit but people kept saying the name of the village they came from and they added in front of it "ist". We had to spend a lot of time to define what is migration. It is a much more complicated situation to define. The term migration, which I am using, can be very misleading. We cannot know, because there is no data. I have strong beliefs that we see the same patterns.

Q18 - ARP45: We often see this idea of migration being that you have substantially move but hardly define this 'substantially'. Is it 3km, 300m, a different country?

A18 - Vally Koubi: Well, this we know. If the IOM says, domestically or internationally, permanent or temporary, but in between that there is a lot of things. There is a difference when we talk about seasonal migration in terms of workers coming from Italy and France to Switzerland and if it is seasonal because of the monsoon or it is seasonal because they need to go and earn an income during the dry season in Dhaka and work in a brick factory to get the remittances.

Q19 - ARP45: Would you say that this idea of moving is a form of adapting as well? A19 - Vally Koubi: Definitely it is a way of adaptation. The question is it's a good adaptation. I'm not sure about that. There is not a lot of research whether that is the case. I have seen many instances of maladaptation. I have seen people in Bangladesh, Uganda, and Peru who moved to the capital cities and now their lives is much worse than what it was in the place they left from. They are hungry there they are even more hungry now and they would like to go back. But we do not know much.

Q20 - ARP45: Yes, unfortunately it is a very complicated and multifaceted issue. So we really have to focus on one aspect, climate change and moving.

A20 - Vally Koubi: But this is not easy. It is very difficult to isolate the environmental factor as a driver of migration. If you ask the people, only the ones who have experienced sudden climatic events are likely to tell you that they left because of the climate or weather. Because of an event. But people who left because of the prolonged one are very likely to say they left because of economic reasons. Because there was unemployment, they couldn't feed their families and they didn't have any resources to survive. Where in reality the climate was behind it.

Q21 - ARP45: Yes, we are questioning people in Bangladesh and it makes formulate the question very difficult.

A21 - Vally Koubi: No, it's not complicated at all. You never ask why did you leave. You can ask about their motivation at the end. But in order to really see you have to ask them what kind of environment they have experienced. You can give them a list and ask them to tell you which one they have experienced. Then you ask them to what extent this kind of event has impacted them. What exactly happened to you? Did you lose your land? Did you lose your crops? Did you lose your job? You can ask in this kind of way. You don't mention climate change. Then you ask them, how long did it take you to recover? One month? Two years? How much land did you lose? This is the kind of question you ask. You never ask directly and you never want to make them tell you what you like to hear. You ask them first about when they moved first. How were their lives at the time? How was the weather at the time? To get to know what happened to them? And then you ask them directly, why did you move? And you let them tell you what they think. That is the so-called unprompted question. They will tell you a lot of things and you tell them to name the 3 most important ones. And if they don't have a lot of answers, maybe one or two, you can give them a list. Because we know people move because of economic reasons, social reason, political reason, environmental reason. So you need to cover all of those. So, you have a list for social: I was alone, I didn't have any relatives, and I felt discriminated against as a woman. Then you have the economy: not enough jobs, not enough income, loss of agricultural production. Then you go into the climatic ones. How many and which events did you experience? You ask also about quality. Water quality, land quality, because they might have left because of this. People might leave to go to Dhaka, not because of the climate event. Then you have politics: it might not be prevalent, but some might have been politically discriminated or there is some kind of conflict. You need to make them aware of all of those options. How are you going to choose the respondents?

Q22 - ARP45: There is already a team established in Bangladesh that will carry out the survey and chose the respondents. They work with children and young adults with sports, with football.

A22 - Vally Koubi: You need to be very careful with the choice of the respondents because you need to come up with unbiased findings. What you can do is train your facilitator to make sure that they ask the questions in a way that you write the questions. Do not allow them in any way not to ask them in a way different from what you wrote them. You write them simply. Ask the facilitator to ask the question exactly in the same way to everyone otherwise, you will have the facilitator collecting inappropriate answers. I had an instance who finished the questions very fast. I could not understand how that could have been possible. And it turned out that he was explaining the concept and ideas to the respondents, and he was just going too fast with the questionnaire. I had to throw out 70 of the questionnaires. And that's why I'm telling you this from experience. Yes, they are kids, but the questions are not going to be difficult. You need to be careful about the timespan. Is there a timeframe for how long you are going to ask? Because there might be a recall bias don't go too far back. Go a year or two. And if you ask them to talk about the events that they experienced, they are most likely to tell you about the ones that were really bad. If there was a mild flood, they would not mention it.

Q23 - ARP45: We should get a copy to see if they translated it correctly.

A23 - Vally Koubi: You always have to check. During the training, I spent a lot of time to change the question. The numerators will tell you that 'this way they won't understand' or 'we use this word, not that'. There is a lot of time to invest in building the questionnaire. You need to have faith in your data.

Interview Ashfaqur Rahman

Interviewer: ARP45

Interviewee: Ashfaqur Rahman

Position and location: National Programme Officer IOM, Bangladesh

Method: Online

Date: 26.04.20204

Q1 - ARP45: What are some migration patterns that you have witnessed in Bangladesh, which are induced by climate change? What is the direct impact of such patterns on the lives of the people and in particular children?

A1 - Ashfaqur Rahman: Can you open a Map of Bangladesh in share it with us? You see the Bay of Bengal? From here, to the right Border of Bangladesh.

Vulnerabilities stressors, and disasters, in this area are vastly different from the disaster on the top border. I mean, from the northern side. So, these two places have entirely different sort of challenges, disasters, and climate stresses. You see the blue part that is coming from India besides the long pool the river entering the border of Bangladesh, is called Rajshahi. And there's another one on the top right. So, in these river basins, disasters are different they're even within the upper part of the country, where we have floods, but floods in the left part of the country and in the right part of the country are different. So, if we start with some of the disasters, if you come back again to the Coastal Belt, what happens is cyclone, storm surge, there's a sudden onset disaster and then you have slow onset events like saline intrusion. These are the main disasters and climatic stresses facing the coastal world. So, these coastal valleys are 710km long and a significant part of the Bangladesh population lives there. So, because Bangladesh is not so very developed in sort of socioeconomics, the coastal region is like a lagging region of the country is where poverty is concentrated more compared to the national average.

So, in the south people's homes are made of not-so-strong material. So, if the wind speed say reaches 100 and 100 km per hour, then a significant portion of this houses will get destroyed. And people are so poor and they have so limited access to livelihood opportunities and other social facilities. They have very limited capacity to bounce back. So imagine a situation which you build a home that gets destroyed a second time, then you again build the home, it gets destroyed by a cycle, and it keeps happening for 10 years, your house is destroyed 12 times, 15 times, 10 times what would you do? Are you trying to migrate away? Possibly yes or try to earn more income so you can be in a better home.

So that's the kind of situation in terms of Cyclone you need to understand two different notions which are displacement and migration. The definition is different and many people use these two words interchangeably, but they are not interchangeable and they each refer to different sets of human mobility, displacement, or migration. So the saltwater moves inland, I mean, far land in the dry season. That's a considerable distance from the sea, right? So across this region, people are facing a shortage of resources. And imagine living without fresh water and the consequences. So people, this is how, you know, climate change, climate stressors, disasters are affecting people's mobility decisions.

Across riverbanks erode, starting from the places from the Indian border where the river is entering Bangladesh, and the water is being carried away to the Bay of Bengal. Across this whole path, the riverbanks erode. Imagine you're living on the bank of any of these rivers. And it happens usually in two seasons. During the monsoon, and after the monsoon. Monsoon is the time when it rains heavily there is so much water that it becomes a problem. And when that flood water is receding it floods the entire northern part of the country. So apart from people, public facilities like schools, hospitals, and government buildings, which all gets eroded away. So if a land is eroded away, what would you do? You'd move to somewhere else. So these are the types of movements we see. Now, this has been happening for maybe one to 2000 years because Bangladesh is a disaster-prone country because of its geographics. But again, what is the contribution of climate change if you ask that we cannot distinguish between say a cyclone X in the month of May because of climate change and cyclone Y in the month of November, is, as always an international disaster. We cannot make that distinction. But what we know with scientific evidence is that climate change increases the intensity and frequency of disasters. So with increased intensity and frequency of disasters, and this loss of climatic events like drought or saline intrusion. These kind of magnifying the existing drivers of migration or poverty, and inadequate access to health care.

Q2 - ARP45: What are the primary vulnerabilities that children (or people in general) in Bangladesh face due to climate-induced migration? Do these vulnerabilities change according to the gender of a specific child?

A2 - Ashfaque Rahman: The vulnerability depends on the composite thing, it's not like a very linear thought. So, it kind of varies with the socioeconomic status with each individual's adaptive capacity, their social connection and a lot of other factors. Because Bangladesh does not have an advanced economy, it is it was a less developed country or a lower income country, which is kind of trying to move his way out of there, trying to become a middle-income country, the LDC graduation is set for 2026. But the viability depends on the individual level, at the community level, at the society level, there are different layers of accountability. So if you focus on the poorest of the poor, then every basic need becomes a challenge, say, if I don't have a home, if I don't have access to education, health care how your life becomes. So the poor people, they cannot afford any of this or whatever they cannot afford from public services. That is not a very good quality or quantity. So the basic rights becomes a challenge.

Q3 - ARP45: Do you see there any differences between maybe those who are the more well off and maybe in particular regards to the needs of children like education, for example?

A3 - Ashfaur Rahman: Of course. People with deep pockets, they will have better that capacity. Something is not available at the price of say \$1. But it is available for the price of \$10. So people who can afford this \$10 It's okay for them. So for example, we have very high level of air pollution for the past five years. So people who are wealthy they can afford the air purifier. For people who are not really well off, they can afford to wear a mask and the poorest of the poor, they can't afford to wear a mask. Water is not available, but you can buy fresh water if you have money. In terms of children, if you look at statistics, poverty is still very persistent in Bangladesh. So the children belonging to the poor. Say we have schools, the public schools at the primary level, it is free, you don't have to pay a penny. But say we have the most expensive school in Bangladesh. For one children you have to pay up to \$2,000. And this is where the kind of the elite segment of the society is in scope. So when you have the difference that primary education is free across Bangladesh. And then you have got a school that provides \$2,000 a month at the primary level education, you can understand the difference, right? And say Bangladesh is a country with very limited resources, it faces multiple competing priorities, we don't have enough resources for education. There has been a stellar performance of in terms of economic growth in terms of poverty alleviation in terms of reducing maternal mortality, or child mortality. So these things have been achieved. But the I mean, our GDP per capita is something like \$2,500. But if this was \$10,000, or \$15,000, then the country would have been different. So we'll apply kind of that system thinking lens, that how everything is connected in the economy and the development trajectory of the country. So I think we have to put the climate migration and the vulnerabilities and the challenges and needs into the bigger picture and how it fits the way we see it, it has to be managed. So this migration, this kind of mobility, becomes beneficial for the persons who are undertaking it.

Q4 - ARP45: Do you see any correlation between the effects of climate change and child marriage?

A4 - Ashfaur Rahman: Think about family living in the coastal part of Bangladesh, where the main head of the household has migrated to Dhaka city. Then, with the main head away, say the family has a young daughter, and the wife, it faces a set of vulnerabilities. Because the main head is not there, it raises protection concerns, because gender violence is also prevalent in the country. And it's still a very patriarchal society. So one of the negative coping mechanism to address that concern is to marry up the daughter, then it becomes the husband's headache. And also, when you live close to saline water, I don't have statistical evidence for this, but it's kind of anecdotal observation that we live close to the saltwater, skin becomes darker and the hair starts falling off. And poverty also kind of intensifies these things. So child marriage is high in Bangladesh, actually, to be honest, one of the highest of the world. But the direct causality relation, I'm not sure about the statistical evidence, but we can draw from the observations or anecdotal evidences.

Q5 - ARP45: Can you think of any other factors besides climate change that increase the vulnerability of climate-related migration? Are there some confounding variables?

A5 - Ashfaque Rahman: In the context of our country, the mobility that is being shaped by climate change, and disasters is mostly internal, because international migration is so expensive, the poorest of the poor can't afford it. And it is usually the poorest of the poor, who migrate internally in terms of getting better opportunities and services.

Q6 - ARP45: What we learn from like previous interviews, is that infrastructure is a large problem. Because when people migrate, for example, from Kurigram, they usually go to Dhaka. If there was better infrastructure, this could maybe be mitigated in a way that the migration flow could be diverted a little bit to other areas as well, but which is not really the case right now. What are your views on that?

A6 - Ashfaque Rahman: Kurigram is a particularly interesting case in Bangladesh, because over the past few decades, the national average of poverty has been decreasing. However, there are some pockets of poverty in the country, where it is increasing, exactly the opposite trend of national average, and Kurigram is one of those places. So, think about it. The national average of poverty in the past decade has gone down from 40% to 20.5%. But the poverty in Kurigram has increased from 60% to 77%. We have a particular sub district of Kurigram that has poverty level close to 90%. Think about a sub district where 90% of the population is poor. In terms of infrastructures, I mean there is no industrialization in this area, the only way of income is agricultural and livestock and that is very disaster and climate dependent. Kurigram is one of these places where when Bangladesh gets flooded Kurigram is the gauge, is the entry point, of that flood. So it's very difficult to sustain the cultural activities because grow profits get flooded by water. The entire harvest is lost. This happens quite often. And it is so far away from the developers of the country that the producers do not get the right price. And you cannot do industry there because there is no steady supply of electricity or the gaps connection, which you need for industrial activities. So it doesn't have those services. Particularly from Kurigram, so people come in different areas of Bangladesh, primarily Dhaka with the labour in urban slums get employed in the informal sector of the economy. Again, very limited income, they survive, but they don't enjoy it.

Q7 - ARP45: How does this climate-related migration affect both the communities they leave behind, say Kurigram, and the communities in the places they arrive like

Dhaka? A7 - Ashfaque Rahman: The new communities arriving in Dhaka, they live in slums. So, they live in those conditions. But in terms of social cohesion, host community versus new arrivals, that does not exist so much. It's all countrymen. But they live in a very, not so decent condition. In terms of the people left behind, so for that, you have to understand who is migrating. Usually the able-bodied man first, if he's successful, he can bring his family, otherwise, he would go and visit them periodically. And some to migrate with the entire family. So I think I've already talked about the daughters and we want also think about the elderly population who needs care. And there's the whole family and the young ones, maybe within there's no one to care for them. So the left behind group continues to face the climatic stresses, but with the money coming from Dhaka, they can fight back. It's a very complex issue.

Q8 - ARP45: So they usually send remittances back?

A8 - Ashfaqr Rahman: Of course, of course. I mean, that's why they're living like this.

Q9 - ARP45: How do you see the role of governmental policies and interventions in mitigating the challenges faced by children in climate-induced migration scenarios?

A9 - Ashfaqr Rahman: The IOM as an organization, International Organization for Migration, has a particular position in terms of human mobility in the context of climate change. Our aim is to develop three set of solutions, solutions for people to move, solutions for people on the move, and solutions for people to stay. If you Google IOM climate migration strategy, you will find a more easily pinned document. There you can see the different set of interventions that I will propose globally under each of these three solutions. So these are these are kind of examples that kind of apply to every country places the challenges of climate progressions, if they can do that, I mean, it would help the host the government with the member states to manage this climate migration better. It's a big list of interventions that can be undertaken.

Q10 - ARP45: So more specifically, in those three sets of solutions, what does international organizations like the IOM actually do like more concretely.

A10 - Ashfaqr Rahman: So, for example, we don't have enough data in Bangladesh regarding this movement. So we are working with the host government, the government of Bangladesh to produce this data. And once this data is available, that will understand all the stakeholders and the government itself to design programs, projects or interventions to assist these people. Right now, you would have data but it's scattered. It does not reflect the realities on the ground, too, we are creating a data and information ecosystem. When people are moving, they don't have enough skills that will get access to them to the formal sector of the economy, so we are working with the government and private sector to build this up, to upskill, the vulnerable population. So they have another alternative livelihood, which is different from their traditional agricultural livelihood. We are building the capacity of the Government of Bangladesh to manage this migration, because it is an emerging issue. This sort of challenges, Bangladesh has not faced before, like the water salination, poverty, child mortality. So we're working with the government to be in their capacity, their institutions capacity to implement the policy frameworks they have, because they have excellent policy framework are set when the lack is the implementation. We're trying to also move the game ahead for all the institutional level stakeholders, so they're able to manage it better. Then we are trying to see the task to pool the population of Bangladesh who are residing in the advanced economies of the world, how they can contribute and becomes a change agent for their area of origin in Bangladesh. So we are trying to explore that mechanism as well. Our interventions have different layers. It focuses at the community level, individual level, then we have interventions for the duty bearer and then the government level.

Q11 - ARP45: In contrast to the IOM, an IO, what is the impact of the local and national government?

A11 - Ashfaqr Rahman: So the situation in the country is that you have too many policies because one of the focus of our development interventions is to get the institution, to get the policies. But then, because Bangladesh is a development laboratory is like an experimental ground of different sort of interventions, in the entire

spectrum of development assistance, be it humanitarian, or be it development. There has been a lot of work and the civil society and NGO sector is very vibrant in the country. And it receives a lot of overseas development assistance. So in terms of that, I think, to me, this policy framework sometimes becomes an impediment to policy implementation. We contribute to raising awareness, building the capacity for the enforcers to implement the policies, but it's kind of an ultimate end issue of the host government, because each host government or the member state has different political context, different socio economic contexts, but operating within that we try our best places for the government developing those solutions I talked about. And our policy work is not only on climate migration, but it has also worked on trafficking, which is a big issue for Bangladesh for labor migration, which is a big issue for Bangladesh for border management, which is another big issue for Bangladesh.

Q12 - ARP45: So you're also saying that there's since there's so many policies there, and also a lot of NGOs, and maybe that this kind of contradicting or conflicting with each other?

A12 - Ashfaquur Rahman: Lot of NGOs are not conflicting. A lot of NGOs is not so much conflicting issue, it's a good issue, because you have a lot of the government actors doing interesting things where things. But what is problematic is when you have too many policy frameworks, because the overseas development assistance has particularly focused on developing a policy framework that has led to an abundance of policies and people are no longer aware or they don't care, because there's just so many open. It kind of also correlates to the overall governance of the country. The challenges facing governance of every issues in Bangladesh.

Q13 - ARP45: What are some kinds of measures or policies that organizations and NGOs have taken in the past, which have been shown to work well, in mitigating the negative effects of climate change on these most vulnerable populations?

A13 - Ashfaquur Rahman: Well, in terms of policies, contributions, is very difficult to measure its impact when you walk in the policy. And it's very difficult to correlate that this has happened because of the policy and that didn't happen on that was the counterfactual situation is difficult to draw those relations. But what has seemed to work, I think, when the organizations can leverage their comparative advantage of operation, say, a grassroot level NGO, United Nations agency, and a local partner, each has an individual role to play in any country's development trajectory. And the government's role is to facilitate this process. And the Prime Minister's role is to drive the growth and also support the social causes. So when each of these come in harmony, this seems to work and has worked. Say for example, if you compare child mortality, poverty reduction, maternal mortality, HDI index, you'll see that Bangladesh has progressed significantly, even in water and sanitation related indicators. Because the access to hygienic water was a challenge for us. Access to sanitation facilities was a challenge for us 10 to 15 years back. So in those places, everything was harmonious. The government adopted the right policy framework that allowed all the actors to act. There were enough resources flowing into this and there was public level awareness. Bangladesh also has one of the lowest tax to GDP ratios. That means there is not enough domestic resources to find out what the country and policy framework wants to do. We have one of the lowest tax to GDP ratio of the entire world. Till now, when Bangladesh was a low-income country or a less developed country, there was overseas development aid flowing. There was external assistance with the LDC graduation and now becoming a lower middle income country, you

expect those grants to dry up and you expect your loans the loans from multilateral development bank or from bilateral development banks, the loans should become costlier because you're no longer a poor country. So that kind of puts the country in a tight space to address the challenges in the spacing right now.

Q14 - ARP45: From previous interviews, we were learning that, for example, in villages where wells were being built, that the government, NGOs, or other organizations were building wells, but then did not have the financial means to carry on, keeping them running. So you would see in a village, four or five different wells, sponsored by different organizations, or NGOs, but none of them in the end are working because they did not have the funds to keep them running. So my question being, from your experience, how can NGO's deal with working past each other?

A14 - Ashfaqr Rahman: Think the NGOs need to get smart to access different streams of funding. So for example, there are people who drive Rolls Royce in Bangladesh. And we also have extremely big groups in economic activities, giving rise to a middle class and a ultra rich class. The whole set of the local actors, they need to up their game, to diversify their funding streams. And then not only looking at the government sources, but also looking at the private sector and how they can become a potential partner in cooperation. It is still at infancy. I'm not going to say it is not happening, because there's a lot of private sector involvement in terms of funding and migration that is yet to reach in scale. It is still at infancy.

Q15 - ARP45: At what point is temporary migration transitioning from being ad-hoc response to a reoccurring pattern which shifts to being permanent migration?

A15 - Ashfaqr Rahman: It varies from case to case. And if you want to generalize, I cannot give you enough statistics. But some portions of migrants do migrate seasonally, some portion, they do permanently, a lot of factors like their social connections, where they are related, do they have anything to go back home to. For example, one of the person who got displaced, he was saying that the graveyard where the parents are buried and their grandparents were buried, it was eroded away. So the home is gone. Many stories, and it's all different stories for people why people keep going back, would migrate seasonally and why people do not go back. It varies from individual to individual, but at the community or at the statistics level, there will be some percentage who is migrating slowly some migrating permanently. But I cannot tell you the percentage because I'm not sure if such exercise is done is going to be nationally representative or other technical issues.

Q16 - ARP45: Regarding the riverbank erosion, for me, personally, who has never been to Bangladesh, it is a bit difficult to understand over what timeframe does this erosion happen?

A16 - Ashfaqr Rahman: It happens over a large area, like I said, in the past, across the whole riverbank that's flowing through the scale is massive. But it is fast enough to not give you preparation, you're going to know that in two days, the river is braking, say, 100 meters away. And every time the pace is different, so you can't estimate that. But the problem is the land is gone. The land was an asset, a high value asset.

Q17 - ARP45: What are some adaptations strategies through for example agriculture do people take in order to stay in places like Kurigram? A17 - Ashfaqur Rahman: I think if you can give fair prices for the agricultural produce that's going to work. If the people who are coming from Kurigram have employable skills, there's going to help the entire industry, because then there will be more money flowing back because the problem is that there's not enough investment being made to reduce the disaster risk, to build the industrial base, or to provide livelihood opportunities. So as soon as you start doing that, that's going to help. Those would increase people's capacities. The more investment in diversifying land, industry, more money flowing into it. So when money starts circulating in the district is going create rich middle class, increased demand.

Q18 - ARP45: So, the improvement of opportunities of livelihoods will be very high priority and way for NGOs to help the local population?

A18 - Ashfaqur Rahman: Yes. Because when you have money to buy your next meal, you automatically start looking for a place and shelter and then eventually decent education. Addressing the poverty for Kurigram, and the only way out of poverty is livelihood, because that is what is causing poverty, and better disaster risk management. Because when I am being the gate of the entire country's flood, I need to be heavily invested to manage that water. So when this thing starts happening, I think there's going to be the role of NGOs. So they advocate the government that you divert a greater source of your resources to Kurigram, then they work with the government and private sector to upskill the population to get them ready.

Interview Shanchita Haque

Interviewer: ARP45

Interviewee: Shanchita Haque

Position and location: Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations, Geneva

Method: Online

Date: 30.04.20204

Q1 - ARP45: What are some migration patterns that you have witnessed in Bangladesh specifically induced by climate change? And what is the direct impact of such pattern on lives of children and their extended families?

A1 - Shanchita Haque: Thank you, Tasnim. And I would also like to express my happiness, seeing the presence of Arman and Patrick quick. My name is Shanchita Haque, I am Deputy permanent representative in Bangladesh mission. It's my fourth year now actually, I'm going to complete very soon. And it's a I had the I am having an experience of working in this field, on migration displacement for a considerable time now. And we have several organizations here who are directly working on this topic, that is UNHCR, IOM, and there are several other NGOs as well. So, I'm very happy that you have chosen this topic for your research. This is a subject which is very, very pertinent for Bangladesh, that climate and migration, this Nexus, and climate in Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable climate vulnerable countries in the world. And actually, there is no debate on this, of the immense vulnerability of Bangladesh to climate change impacts. And to answer to your question that the pattern that we are witnessing now in Bangladesh within the field of migration this is directly linked with climate change. I don't know how much Patrick and Amen are ever heard about Bangladesh's susceptibility to disasters. Bangladesh is widely known in the world for its climate disaster and frequency of disasters for a considerable history. It's it was always like this; Bangladesh was always very susceptible to natural disasters and calamities. But now due to climate change impacts, the frequency of those natural disasters has increased manifold. And it has directly impacted the migration pattern in Bangladesh, internally. Due to climate change, and its natural disasters, because climate change is impacting the frequency of the natural disasters, people are, particularly in our coastal areas, people are forced to leave and leave their homestead leave the places where they have been living for centuries. And it's not that it's only to escape the escape the natural disasters that they are migrating. It's a complex interplay of climate change and migration factors that force people to migrate. Now, first of all, climate change and natural disasters are affecting agricultural lands. So, it's disrupting agriculture, yielding of crops is decreasing, and people are forced to leave their houses to leave their homestead. So number one is due to agricultural impacts. Secondly, labour. Due to salinity and other impacts of climate change, river erosion, since the area land area is also decreasing, land is going underwater, agricultural land experiencing salinity of water, and that is also making food production impossible. So for these reasons, not only in agriculture, also in other labour sectors, people are experiencing losses of jobs that's in their homestead, in their locality. That's why they are migrating.

Over the last 20-25 years, temporary migration has become more frequent, it has become longer in induration. It has become an increasingly recurrent coping strategy for a greater number of households, particularly in our coastal areas. In our 19 coastal districts, more than 42 million people live. Sitting in Europe, particularly in very less populated country like Switzerland, you won't understand the gravity of the situation, that in nine in 19 districts 42 million people are climate vulnerable. So, these are very serious issues. This is impacting family household, this is impacting people's livelihood.

And now, I think another portion of your question is regarding its impact on children. So, children are paying the price for climate change. This is so severe, and this is impacting them so harshly and in many ways, it is impacting them children. Since families are impacted, naturally, children are also impacted. First of all, it has forced parents to send their children to work, because their livelihood has decreased, their livelihood or their professions cannot, cannot meet their demands of the family needs with their limited income. That's why they are forcing children to take up jobs and most of the time these are exploitative jobs. These impacts of climate change, which is forcing people to migrate and is impacting child's rights. Their right to education. Many times it's seen that the schools are destroyed due to natural calamities or they are always on the move. They have to shift their schools from one place to another. It is impacting their health, due to salinity. And there are diseases, which are the direct outcomes of climate change. Due to excessive heat, dengue and other diseases and respiratory diseases are really very common and pervasive in Bangladesh and children are being affected by that. They have homeless. Migration is a coping strategy. So, one is homelessness. One is their continuous detachment from their families and family life. Their detachment and separation from schools, which is affecting the country as well, because they are they are not being adequate indicated. Skill development is no longer there. Child labour and other social scars that we are facing due to climate change such as forced marriage or child marriage. So, this is another thing, which is impacting our children. So, all these are directly or indirectly linked with climate change, and its huge impact on our children and on our families.

Q2 - ARP45: Can you identify critical gaps or shortcomings in current disaster management strategies that hinder effective response and support for migrant children and their families in Bangladesh?

A2 - Shanchita Haque: Okay, no, it's a very good question. I must say, first of all, I want to highlight or pick up that part of your question, your observation, that many people who you have interviewed are not ready to accept that climate change directly impacts migration. But the reality for Bangladesh, is that that country like Bangladesh, which has a very small area, with a large population. Even to imagine what kind of challenge it is for Bangladesh, migration, when you understand that environmental degradation, and frequency of natural disasters, these things directly affect our economy, directly affect our labour sector, directly affect children's physical growth, and also their educational growth. It directly affects skill development of the country. When your people are on the move, because they are so vulnerable to do climate change impacts then, isn't it the most logical and rational thing and the natural thing to leave that place and go somewhere, where you expect to at least escape the ravages of climate change or natural disaster? Of course, it is.

So migration and displacement, are directly linked with climate change. Some areas are even beyond any adaptive capacity now. That means you cannot really go for any adaptation now. I'm sure all of you are very aware that in climate change discussion or in climate action, one is mitigation, mitigation of the mitigation of carbon, carbon dioxide and other gases which create climate change. Mitigation of those factors, those gases is called mitigation. And this is number one climate action. Then there is adaptation, to put the mechanisms in place by which you can adapt your society, the vulnerable communities. They can add up with the impacts of climate change. So, that is called adaptation. Some places are beyond any adaptation, because there is another component of climate action, which is called loss and damage. That means, something that is lost forever. You cannot bring it back. That can be your resources, that can be your land, those things are directly linked with your productive capacities. These people, they have to migrate forever. It's not even temporary, it's forever because it's beyond adaptation, and adaptation is regarded as a coping strategy. You cope up with the impacts of climate change. In Bangladesh people are very resilient because for centuries, for 1000s of years, they have been living with natural disasters. So, it's nothing new for them. But what has become really new experience and unfathomably harmful experience for them is that climate changes, impacts are so severe now that they cannot go back to their original leaving places, their original places which they used to call home, it is no longer possible. And so, the government of Bangladesh is fully committed to disaster risk reduction and climate change actions. I would also like to share with you that the contribution of Bangladesh to climate change is less than negligible. Bangladesh part of global carbon emission is less than 0.48%. But we have paid the highest price, we are bearing the brunt of this climate change. Although there are many international frameworks, international conventions, laws that are in place to address climate change, to support the developing countries, climate vulnerable countries in climate actions, that has not happened. Those international conventions, where most of the countries are signatories, or parties, and the commitments made in those conventions, have not delivered much. We don't have the advanced technology, with which we can go for adaptation, to make our economy a fully fossil fuel free economy. We don't have that technology to transform our society into a green society, our economy into a green economy. So, international cooperation is much needed for the survival, for the progress of climate vulnerable countries like Bangladesh. So, the critical gaps that you have mentioned, I would like to tell you that the government of Bangladesh is a signatory to almost all climate related international conventions and we have really invested in making resilient economy, resilient agriculture, resilient farming mechanisms. Our agricultural scientists have invented many salinity resilient crops, climate change resilient crops. Our government has always supported this kind of research and innovation. Due to government's wholehearted support, and financial support to create and enabling environment, our scientists, could invent these climate resilient crops and they have really helped us in mitigating the challenges in food sector posed by climate change. That is what the government has done to ensured that all children go to schools, there are schools in every village in Bangladesh, and the quality education government is there, making sincere efforts to make education, quality education, and make access to education 100%. And I'm also happy to share with you that our channel to enable our children to go to schools has introduced many scholarships, school feeding programs, vocational trainings. All these have been made a part of the solution, because access to quality education, we consider it essential in breaking the cycle of child labour. We are also strengthening labour laws and proper enforcement of those labour laws, so, that the children are not forced to join labour force before they are 18. Also raising awareness about climate change and its impacts on child on children among the parents. Most importantly the government has invested a lot in making infrastructure resilient, modern, climate change-preventive. Our early warning systems are being strengthened. And at the same time, sustainable agriculture practices are being practiced and being split to the whole of the country.

Q3 - ARP45: Actually, if I can chime in, thank you so much for that explanation. It's really impressive how the government is handling this. When you were talking about all these measures that the government is taking, I was wondering what some areas are where there's still like room for improvements?

A3 - Shanchita Haque: Thank you, Patrick. Of course, while you know Bangladesh government has taken many measures, many steps are to address the challenges posed by climate change, we cannot be complacent. There is no scope for our complacency. We need a lot of things to do. But there are certain areas where we need further improvement, or we need further investment or attention. One area is data. Data is so crucial, it is one of the mandates and objectives of the SDGs. In particular the developing countries, their capacity to produce data, to use data, and to bring their population under their data system has been emphasized by the SDGs. And this is really very important and the government is trying to bring our very vulnerable population, people who are vulnerable to climate change, to bring all of them under our data system. This will help the government in identifying, assessing and monitoring their vulnerabilities and what to do to address their vulnerabilities and what are the areas where people need more support than other places. So, this is one area that the government is working on.

The second is, we have now a considerably strong early warning system. We have our own satellite as well. So, what happens is that people are made aware of the event of natural calamities quite early, so that they can take preparation and they can leave. They can leave the place for a safer place. However, advanced technologies are very expensive thing. And technology is primarily in the hands of private sector. But in Bangladesh there is significant public sector investment in in disaster risk reduction and climate change programs. The Government or Bangladesh should have more access to more advanced technologies. So that these early warning systems and our disaster management system can be more modernized. Although there is huge progress. In 1970, in Bangladesh, there was a very strong cyclone that killed 500,000 people. But in recent years, there were stronger cyclones took place in 2023, or in 2022 and there was not a single loss of live.

This preparedness and response, these require more investment, more support, more technology. Bangladesh government should be supported by international community and multilateral development banks, the IMF, World Bank, ADB. They can come forward to help Bangladesh invest more in critical infrastructure, in disaster response programs, in awareness raising programs, and also to modernize our shelter homes. Many of our schools have turned into shelter homes. So, when people are evacuated to those shelter home, there should be measures so that they can have a comfortable life during their temporary shelter. We have to make sure that no one is left behind, there are vulnerable communities, vulnerable groups of people, like children, like pregnant women, like women with very young kids, people with disability, older people. If we had got the support of the international community and development partners, then perhaps our preparedness and response would have been much better.

Q4 - ARP45: What are the primary vulnerabilities that children in Bangladesh face due to climate-induced migration? Do these vulnerabilities change according to the gender of a specific child?

A4 - Shanchita Haque: In every development area, in every development sector, be it education, be it training, girls are particularly vulnerable, because their vulnerability is more acute than those of other groups. So, they often face discrimination, no doubt about that, however, and this is a lack of awareness about the special needs of girls. This stems from basically lack of awareness of their special needs and a vulnerability in the sense that women who have young kids need a special support when they are evacuated, when a disaster strikes. When people are displaced, then a woman cannot leave right away, because she has to take care of her children, she has to take care of the household. So young girls they have special needs, for example, their toilets have to be responsive to those needs. So, to provide them with that support, you need to put special measures in place, you have to take special measures to address the specific challenges faced by women, lactating women, women with disability, girls, young girls, and they are more vulnerable to sexual harassment, sexual gender pay, which is called gender-based violence. And when they are evacuated to a shelter home, those shelter homes must be equipped with the with the arrangements that responds to their needs. And that must have must be a safe place for them. There must be awareness that unscrupulous people are also there who can take advantage of the vulnerabilities of the girls who have taken shelter over there. They can be subjected to violence, sexual violence. So, our government is fully aware of this situation, the special needs of the girls and women and that's why you will hardly hear about this on untoward situations having taken place in the cyclone shelters. So, while this is a good thing, that people are now very aware of the specific vulnerabilities of specific groups, I think more awareness is definitely required on this specific issue. So, the vulnerable groups, I can right away or identify women, children, persons with disabilities, old people. Because sometimes earlier what used to happen is that older people would have been left behind, because who will carry them because they need special support for their move mobility. So that support was not there. But now, for example, in Bangladesh there are close to 100,000 volunteers, community volunteers, that are there when there is any warning for any natural disaster and when there is any impending disaster. They literally go from one home to another, to see whether someone is left behind, whether someone is outside this safety and evacuation mechanism. So, these are certain good practices that that other countries can also follow. And by the way, Bangladesh's disaster management system is, although we have many development challenges, resource constraints, we have a large population, we have a lack of appropriate technologies, but still, Bangladesh' disaster management system is one of the best in the world, as far as the size of the population is concerned, and the number of disasters is concerned.

Q5 - ARP45: There is much research on the coastal area of Bangladesh, but much less on the north side of Bangladesh. We are specifically working on Kurigram and the people who are displaced from Kurigram to Dhaka because of flooding. Can you specify the role of the role of government in this certain issue of flooding? Is there any specific roles or initiatives government is taking?

A5 - Shanchita Haque: Yes, it's not only the coastal areas of Bangladesh, which has a which are bearing the brunt of climate change. There are other parts of the country, as you have mentioned rightly Kurigram and the northern part of Bangladesh, which are often experiencing floods and river erosion which is very rampant in those areas. Historically, the particularly the district that you have mentioned, according to Bangladesh's statistics, according to their latest report, Kurigram is the poorest district in Bangladesh. So, their vulnerabilities are different and very acute, and those vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. And that's why the government has a very special support program for these areas of the of the country. To ensure that agriculture is not hampered in those areas, our agriculture

department take certain measures such as irrigation of for food, for crop building, and for food production, irrigation is a must and for that, you have to ensure free flow of water of sufficient water and the government has taken measures so that we have modern irrigation system in place in in northern parts of Bangladesh.

This is one, then, economic diversification. People should not remain wholly hostage to agriculture sector, or they should not remain confined to agriculture sector only for their livelihood. There should be other forms of economic activities and like manufacturing sector, service sector. So the government is investing a lot in those areas so that economic diversification takes place over there. And like the small and medium enterprises, SMEs, vulnerable groups, particularly whose poverty is compounded by the impacts of climate change and disasters, they must be integrated into the mainstream development in those areas. And the government is committed to do that. And that's why women are also being integrated to development, and job creation. To address the unemployment situation in those areas, the government is now supporting and promoting SMEs, then skill development and vocational training. These are one of the primary focus of the government in those areas. So all of these are adopted, keeping in mind the particular vulnerabilities of those areas, or people of those areas. And poverty eradication strategies of the government, social safety net programs; programs are in place. Kurigram and other northern districts are one of the biggest beneficiaries of the social safety net programs of the government. The objective of the government is empowering population, empowering people of a particular area, involving them into government projects, be it disaster management, be it climate action, or be it poverty eradication, because when you have empowered your people, when you have integrated them, associative them into the mainstream development, only then the underlying factors for climate change or poverty will be addressed. Only then when you have addressed the underlying projects, underlying factors.

Q6 - ARP45: How do you assess the readiness and capacity of local authorities and organisations in Bangladesh to address the unique needs of migrant children and families during climate-induced disasters? What do you think is the role of international organisations in averting this crisis? How do you envision them working in collaboration with the local governments and other non-governmental actors to mitigate the impacts of climate-change induced migration on children and their families?

A6 - Shanchita Haque: Bangladesh is, I think, one of the most successful countries in the world where government and NGOs work in partnership and in many of our success stories, you will see that the government and NGOs have really worked hand in hand. Be it addressing child marriage, be it poverty eradication, beat literacy, or immunization of children. Bangladesh, being an LDC, a least developed country, created its own climate change Trust Fund in 2009. With its own resources, completely with its own resources, and so far 969 projects were funded from that Bangladesh climate change trust fund, and it cost about \$500 million. The point I'm trying to make is that, despite our immense resource constrains, we have prioritized climate actions. And we have taken a large number of projects to address these challenges. In a significant number of these projects, NGOs are working with the government, NGOs are implementing government's projects. And so, you can understand that Bangladesh recognizes the importance of this collaboration, NGO government collaboration, because this is crucially important. Government's role is to create an enabling environment, but the government has to you know, involve these NGOs, these small organizations, local organizations, in implementing the projects, otherwise, the projects will not be successful. Government has always supported them, and invited them welcomed them in, in its projects. So, I think in that area, we don't have

any problem, we don't have any issues rather, that has helped NGOs have also contributed to the to the implementation of these projects. So projects on building dams, afforestation, then building cyclone shelters. So, these are starting projects which the government will implement in the fiscal year 2023 and 2024, that is this year and till next year. This will cost around \$4 billion. Bangladesh is also constructing world's largest shelter project, this is called Kuru school, special shelter project. And this aims to de rehabilitating climate refugees, that is climate affected people who are displaced due to climate change, who are extremely vulnerable to climate change and have the potential to be displaced anytime, due to climate change and natural disasters. So, this project this world's largest shelter project, which is crucial, this project aims to rehabilitated rehabilitate 4409 families, and you can understand the enormity of the project. So, in all these projects NGOs and different types of organizations have been playing a big role and government has in integrated them to address the challenges faced by the vulnerable communities. What can the international community or international financial institutions do or how they can help in our efforts? Bangladesh has submitted its national adaptation plans, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. So, under that framework or under that convention, Bangladesh submitted its national adaptation plan and we have 113 priority programs in eight sectors and across 11 climate risk areas of Bangladesh. And we will need approximately \$230 billion USD to implement this. This figure is for 27 years. So, you can understand how much we are in need of funding support from the international organizations for implementing this one plan, So, if the international financial institutions like World Bank, IMF and also there are other multilateral development banks like ADB. So, if we are not given the opportunity to have grants from these institutions, if we are not given loan on a very low minimal interest rate for conducting for implementing our climate actions for undertaking our climate actions, then it's not possible for us because we have to respond to the immediate needs of the people, their immediate needs are bought food, education, health care, jobs, all of these are affected by climate change. And so, it is so important that we undertake adaptation, we are successful in adapting ourselves with the climate change impacts, it is so crucially important for our economic development for our survival, for our growth and for protecting the rights of our people, this is so important. So, if those development partners come forward to help us in implementing these projects, and it is not only funding that they can provide, they can help us in getting to technology, they can support us in putting in place early, highly modernized response system, early warning system. So, how we can keep a track of the of the vulnerabilities of people, how we can monitor them assess the essence, the vulnerabilities that are already there, and some which are emerging, that may come that have the potential because, emerging vulnerabilities are also there. There are certain vulnerabilities that we are not aware of it right now. But it you know, a disaster never comes alone, it comes with many other things, which perhaps you cannot foresee. But when you have the technology, you can foresee many things. So that's why this is how we put so much emphasis on international cooperation. Paris Agreement, all of you are aware that in Paris Agreement, it was decided it was articulated that the developed countries will come forward with \$100 billion every year now and the Paris Agreement will be in place from 2015 to 2030. We are only six years away from that target year finishing line and \$100 billion in one year, it's a far cry, even in now, it's in nine years. In nine years also it was not enough. So, you understand that there are commitments to support the developing countries in all UN negotiations, in all frameworks, conventions. However, in reality, the ground realities are very different. In reality, there are gaps in delivering on those commitments. So, since most developing countries are not industrialized, you can easily understand they had hardly any role in making climate change happen. But again, due to the absence of technologies in these countries, they are paying the highest price.

Interview MD. Abdur Rahim

Interviewer:TdhTeam Interviewee: Abdur Rahim Position and location:
Gobindapur High School Headmaster, Bangladesh Method: In Person
Date: 22.05.20204

Q1 - Interviewer: What kind of effects have you noticed on human lives in your area because of Climate change?

A1 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Around me the first thing I notice is extreme drought. There were many greenaries before so the climate was tolerable. Now all the big trees are gone and as a result rainfall is less now and People are living in misery. The overheating is disrupting the mental status of the people and the health issues are increasing as well. Excess temperature is making it difficult even getting out of the house. In the summer there was rainfall before but the scarcity of rainfall made it difficult to continue working. The rainfall used to make soil fertile and farmers could do cultivation in the field. Now that is stopped as well. And if I start talking about river erosion and floods, it will be a long tale. The mass people are suffering more, some became homeless, the poor became poorer. The living standard is in a very vulnerable condition. One meal each day is now a new normal for them.

Q2 - Interviewer: What kind of challenges, people face who migrate because of climate change?

A2 - MD. Abdur Rahim: ow ! It's a very sad story. There were different communities of people here. But now that they are living in different places, these people are now community-less. They are not happy in the current situation. Their relatives and friends are in different parts of the country and there is no communication for different reasons such as high transportation fare, distance. So even though they go to cities and find work they come back and start living in these river sand dunes.

Q3 - Interviewer: So now what are the biggest challenges they face ?

A3 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Actually the main challenge is that we can't stop climate change. If we want to survive we have to fight climate change. So the first strategy will be reforestation, seek help from NGOs and IOs. The government also has the responsibility towards these people. So they have come forward. The government's help could be a relief for these migrant people.

Q4 - Interviewer: Did you notice any risk for these migrant people?

A4 - MD. Abdur Rahim: The first problem is adaptability. During this time they are under huge mental pressure. This mental issue is the most crucial risk here. You can't mingle, you can't talk with people in reverse, the people of that place show hostility to the migrants. This mental pressure makes their life miserable.

Q5-Interviewer:Youweretalkingaboutcommunicationdisruptions.Sowhatkindofeffectdoesithaveonpeople'slives?

A5 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Well I will then talk about my experience. When my father was alive we had to migrate to go to Thakurgaon(another district of BD). I completed my studies there. So when we went there my father suddenly became sick and that was a time when the cellphone was not very available. If you sent a letter, it used to take 10-15 days to get a reply. By that time the person is dead. Now we have better mobile phone communication but still you can not instantly travel to other places in time of need. The road accident on top of that is a huge problem. If I want to go to Panchgar(another district near Kurigram) it takes the whole day. If I know the news of anyone's illness by the time I reach there, that person is dead. This is the reality.

Q6 - Interviewer: So do you have any idea which parts of the regions are most affected areas as a result of climate change?

A6 - MD. Abdur Rahim: From my point of view I would say that river bank areas. In the time of drought at least you are not losing your house. But river erosion is the worst.

Q7 - Interviewer: What is the name of your union?

A7 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Panchgashi union.

Q8 - Interviewer: Which part of Panchgachi was affected?

A8 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Half of the Panchgachi is now under water.

Q9 - Interviewer: What kinds of effects do climate change have on children?

A9 - MD. Abdur Rahim: I think Children get more affected than adults. Just see the schools are now closed but they were open just a few days back. The main culprit here is climate change. Students are being deprived of their education and this is irreplaceable. They are also becoming more sick nowadays.

Q10 - Interviewer: Did river erosion increase or decrease than before?

A10 - MD. Abdur Rahim: It's increasing and the reason is floods. Overall the main reason is climate change.

Q11 - Interviewer: Is migration also increasing? What is the reason behind this?

A11 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Of course increasing. Actually the direct reason is poverty and it is the main culprit for migration.

Q12 - Interviewer: So climate change is influencing employment as well?

A12 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Yes , think about the time of the dry season. In the drought, there is no work. The day labourers suffer most. Their unemployment and economic disability are making it more difficult.

Q13 - Interviewer: Did you take any initiatives to deal with this problem?

A13 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Locally it's quite impossible to tackle the disasters. We can't stop climate change. What we can do is try many survival adaptive methods to survive. For example , we don't have any work in the region so we have to go out of our region to find work despite many obstacles. People go to Dhaka, Tangail, Dinajpur etc to find work. I mean they have to live, no?

Q14 - Interviewer: So do you plan to take any initiatives for the future to solve this problem?

A14 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Well there is no future plan because what can we do? We can't go to any place higher to be safe from the flood. We are wobbling on this point as well. If the government takes any steps and spread it through the local NGOs that could be a solution for the victims.

Q15 - Interviewer: Our spirit project is working for children who have suffered from climate change. We are working for the development project of their physical and mental health. What do you think ? Is it a good project?

A15 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Well, the solidarity project on games in my school, I like it. Beside education, physical activities such as games help to develop the mental and physical development of the children. You can't just do it by sitting home. This process makes them more adaptive and physically fit.

Q16 - Interviewer: Thank you, What do you think are the short term and long term effects of climate change, in case of migration and displacement?

A16 - MD. Abdur Rahim: This must be seen from different perspectives. When a person lives in one place he can get help from the people around him as there is a bond among the people. But people migrate, you don't get the help of people like before. Both migrants and the dwellers are suffering.

Q17 - Interviewer: What is the uniqueness of this Panchgachi union?

A17 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Mostly we cultivate different kinds of crops. There are different types of lands for different types of crops. Rice, jute, vegetables etc are our main crops. Mainly an agro based culture is the main structure of our society. Though because of natural disasters the amount reduced still we are an agro based community.

Q18 - Interviewer: What kind initiatives should be taken to mitigate and improve the situation?

A18 - MD. Abdur Rahim: To mitigate the situation we could bring varieties and more sustainable species of crops.

Q19 - Interviewer: In different places and villages people are migrating as a result of climate change. How can we help them ?

A19 - MD. Abdur Rahim: If NGOs come forward to help them. It could be in the form of monetary or even advice.

Q20 - Interviewer: The policy-makers are aware of climate change. -how do you rate this statement?

A20 - MD. Abdur Rahim: 5

Q21 - Interviewer: Mass people are aware of the need of migratory people. - how do you rate this statement?

A21- MD. Abdur Rahim: 4

Q22 - Interviewer: Climate change is the first priority for the local government.- how do you rate this statement?

A22 - MD. Abdur Rahim: 5

Q23 - Interviewer: Migrants are aware of their rights. - how do you rate this statement?

A24 - MD. Abdur Rahim: They are well aware of the situation and rights.

Q24 - Interviewer: 'The local Institutions have enough resources for the migrants and to help people to rehabilitate.'- how do you rate this statement

A25 - MD. Abdur Rahim: If I talk about educational institutions, then my answer is no. The development is not possible with this amount, we need the government's help.

Q26 - Interviewer: Do the committees establish any fund for this purpose?

A26 - MD. Abdur Rahim: Well I think they do because they want this country to progress.

Interview Fizanur Rhaman

Interviewer:TdhTeam Interviewee: Fizanur Rhaman Position and location:
Project Implementation Officer, Kurgiram, Bangladesh Method: In Person
Date: 22.05.20204

Q1 - Interviewer: What kind of effects have you noticed on human lives in your area (Kurigram main city) because of Climate change?

A1 - Fizanur Rhaman: If we look at our calendar year normally the rainy season starts in April to May. But since 2015 or 16 the calendar year has changed. When there should be rain in the monsoon season there is no rain, when there should be winter it's not coming. It's changing our regular living style. If I talk about wheat , we normally cultivate wheat in the winter season. But as the temperature is so high even in winter the wheat cultivation came to a stop. The pattern of the natural disaster changed. Let's say we talk about floods, even a little amount of rain can flood the lower part of the region. The reason behind this is mostly 'Navigability' of the river bed, the capacity of the river is decreasing. This used to be a blessing for the cultivable land but the intensity of the recent year made it difficult. The climate was very temperate before. No one did the river dredging to solve the problem. River governing is very necessary. The cultivable land of the Kurigram is very dynamic so you can make this area like China Singapore but proper governing is needed. From Lalmonirhaat to Jamuna bridge has some initiatives for this area.

Q2 - Interviewer: What kind of challenges, people face who migrate because of climate change?

A2 - Fizanur Rhaman: Regular lifestyle is being hampered that is for sure but the problem is that the fulfilment of their basic needs is in danger. Migrants are making new houses again in newly risen river shelves or dunes. This new 'char' or shelves has no structure for a standard living. So it hampers the basic needs of the migrants.

Q3 - Interviewer: Do they suffer from adaptive difficulties?

A3 - Fizanur Rhaman: I don't think so because it has already become part of the culture of this region.

Q4 - Interviewer: So do you have any idea which parts of the regions are most affected areas of climate change?

A4 - Fizanur Rhaman: Panchgachi union, Jatrapur Union, Mogalbasa union, Holukhan union, Ghogadaha union, Bhogdanga union these six unions are the most affected areas.

Q5 - Interviewer: What kinds of effects do climate change have on children?

A5 - Fizanur Rhaman: The needs of a child from nutrition to health to education are all being hampered. Some children are facing death. There was a survey where we could see that the children are becoming more dwarfer because of lack of nutrition.

Q6 - Interviewer: Is migration increasing? What is the reason behind this?

A7 - Fizanur Rhaman: Increasing day by day and it will continue if we fail to govern our rivers properly. The river erosion will increase so will the migration. Even a new river shelf is a challenge for us.

Q7 - Interviewer: Are you taking any initiatives to tackle this problem locally ?

A7 - Fizanur Rhaman: First We do community risk assessments then we start to regulate the basic needs such as the establishment of floating schools for the 'Chars. We will establish the medical clinics or facilities in the same structure. The livestock could be a means of employment. We can start the poultry farm initiatives. We can create different kinds of employment opportunities. All of these are under our radar.

Q8 - Interviewer: What kind initiatives should be taken to mitigate and improve the situation in future?

A8 - Fizanur Rhaman: We can't stop it because obviously it is a natural disaster but we can make ourselves more resilient and adaptive. Even the government also changed their strategies to mitigate the problem.

Q9 - Interviewer: Our spirit project is working for children who have suffered from climate change. We are working for the development project of their physical and mental health by focusing on games and training. What do you think about it?

A9 - Fizanur Rhaman: I think before this you could help to establish a school, high school or college in this inaccessible area, especially the floating ones. You can even do it on a boat. Children will come and will be able to study in a very lovely environment.

(there was an argument so I skipped it)

Q10 - Interviewer: Thank you, What do you think are the short term and long term effects of climate change, in case of migration and displacement?

A10 - Fizanur Rhaman: If we don't do anything it will be the reason for our destruction in the long run . Just imagine if the temperature becomes 50 degree celsius then what will happen. The short term effect to me is the lack of the basic needs.

Q11 - Interviewer: The policy-makers are aware of climate change. -how do you rate this statement?

A11 - Fizanur Rhaman: 5 out of 5

Q12 - Interviewer: The mass of people are aware of climate change. -how do you rate this statement?

A12 - Fizanur Rhaman: 1 out of 5

Q13 - Interviewer: The institutions who are funding to help the climate change and mitigate the problem, is this fund enough?

A13 - Fizanur Rhaman: No

Q14 - Interviewer: What initiatives are the local and central governments taking for the migrants?

A14 - Fizanur Rhaman: The government is very concerned about it and continuously working for it. Even the local people are becoming more aware and trying adaptive methods.

Interview Shahajalal Miah

Interviewer:TdhTeam Interviewee: Shahajalal Miah Position and location: Daldalia, Local Elite, Kurgiram, Bangladesh Method: In Person Date: 22.05.20204

Q1 - Interviewer: What kind of effects have you noticed on human lives in your area Daldalia because of Climate change?

A1 - Shahajalal Miah: Climate change has become the reason for many losses and damages such as River Erosion, Floods etc. because of river erosion people's houses and harvesting land go under water or break and they have to go somewhere else. Some people rebuild their houses beside or on the road, some people do not get any land and go somewhere else. Crops, agricultural lands, farms like fish farms face losses because of floods and river erosion.

Q2 - Interviewer: Is there any other reason besides floods and river erosion relating to climate change?

A2 - Shahajalal Miah: Oh yes, drought, heavy rain, hailstorm, cold etc could be counted as other reasons.

Q3 - Interviewer: What kind of challenges, people face who migrate because of climate change?

A3 - Shahajalal Miah: Actually there are different kinds of challenges but first I would say that when they migrate from one place to another and start living there, they can't do it with dignity and respect and they face many hurdles with their family. Food, living space scarcity, no medical facilities and the local people are not very welcoming and they don't give them the opportunity to work with dignity. The migratory people are called names such as people from 'Utthne gram'(not so sure what uttuk means though). The main problem is the mental pressure and stress they tolerate.

Q4 - Interviewer: Which class of people face this kind of adversity?

A4 - Shahajalal Miah: Mainly the poor and helpless people are the victims here. People who have money, can buy lands in the cities or different places.

Q5 - Interviewer: Do they get affected by the new relationship status with their neighbours and surrounding people?

A5 - Shahajalal Miah: Truth be told the relationships are mostly not good and the locals are not very welcoming. To be honest there is no relationship here.

Q6 - Interviewer: The houses in front of you, are those also made by the people whose houses and lands were broken or damaged?

A6 - Shahajalal Miah: Yes. Though we are living here now, these people are from my village.

Q7 - Interviewer: So how is your communication with the local people?

A7 - Shahajalal Miah: Oh it mostly depends on the local hut or bazaar system. That is the only way of communication.

Q8 - Interviewer: So which areas and people are being affected by climate change ?

A8 - Shahajalal Miah: The areas which are near the river suffer most. There are different names for these zones such as fulghuli, mohadev, potidev, laal masjid, dokkhin dolia, arjun etc. Old people. Women, children and pregnant women are the prime sufferer of this situation.

Q9 - Interviewer: What kind of effect does it have on children's lives?

A9 - Shahajalal Miah: Different kinds of diseases spread faster , their studies stop, they can't go to school anymore, there is food scarcity, communication problems etc.

Q10 - Interviewer: Did river erosion increase or decrease than before?

A10 - Shahajalal Miah: Day by day it's worsening, for 4-5 years at a stretch the river erosion is going on, the geological location of the river changed. 30 years ago it was 1 kilometre behind from the current position. But suddenly it started again 4-5 years ago and within 2-3 years 1 km of land is gone.

Q11 - Interviewer: Are you taking any initiatives to tackle this problem locally ?

A11 - Shahajalal Miah: Local people help each other. People who live on the safe side, when it is flooding time, they help with raft and boat and dry foods, give them space to live temporarily and take the vulnerable ones to safe places.

Q12 - Interviewer: What is the role of the Union Parishad or the government in this situation?

A12 - Shahajalal Miah: The government gives relief food, pure water, medicine etc but it is really poor in amount rather the NGOs help us more.

Q13 - Interviewer: So what is NGOs role here?

A13 - Shahajalal Miah: They give us daily necessities from oil to candles, rice, other foods and many more. In the time of floods we mainly stay in the school buildings. So the schools become our temporary home.

Q14 - Interviewer: What are the initiatives the government takes for the future precaution that you know? I mean you live in the school in time of floods, we know that but did the government make any other arrangements?

A14 - Shahajalal Miah: Actually till now the government didn't take any sustainable measures. They use sacks of sand, grits etc on the river bank. The work needs to be done in the dry season but there are no initiatives taken when it should be done. When there are floods and as a result happens river erosion, then the government starts their work.

Q15 - Interviewer: The social organisations such as local clubs etc, do they have a role in this?

A15 - Shahajalal Miah: Yes, the young people from these organisations come and help us while building new houses.

Q16 - Interviewer: You have noticed that our spirit project and we are working for children between 15-16 who have suffered from climate change. We are working for the development project of their physical and mental health. What do you know about this?

A16 - Shahajalal Miah: Oh it's a great initiative. In this project the children are given training on how to solve specific problems and also the game training is admirable. They are doing great work.

Q17 - Interviewer: What do you think are the short term and long term effects of climate change, especially in the case of migration and displacement?

A17 - Shahajalal Miah: Short term problems include living place findings, food scarcity, no medical facilities, impacts on education, finding work etc. In the long term some do get established in the new place but who can not, their children are forced to leave education and go to cities, especially Dhaka to find jobs. Some work in the garment sector or different factories. These children do not get the proper living conditions.

Q18 - Interviewer: What are the cultural effects of climate change such as in the case of harvesting ?

A18 - Shahajalal Miah: There is no water in the summer, no electricity production because of drought. The soil becomes hard and then in the rainy season there are floods and the crops get wasted.

Q19 - Interviewer: Are there any impacts on your culture, way of living ?

A19 - Shahajalal Miah: Our way of life gets altered depending on the season.

Q20 - Interviewer: What kind initiatives should be taken to mitigate and improve the situation?

A20 - Shahajalal Miah: Making a permanent dam on the river side, reforestation etc could reduce the problem. The government, NGOs, local authorities and people can help in this.

Q21 - Interviewer: In different places and villages people are migrating as a result of climate change. How can we help them ?

A21 - Shahajalal Miah: Actually locally it is possible to help them properly. I think Government and NGOs should come forward.

Q22 - Interviewer: Even though you are a UP member, you could not do many things. From your perspective, what kind of help do these people need?

A22 - Shahajalal Miah: The most important help would be employment and then skill training to deal with the long term effects and for short term solutions would be food supply , medical facilities etc.

Q23 - Interviewer: Do you think the policy makers are aware of climate change ?

A23 - Shahajalal Miah: No, I don't think so. I think I will give them 2 out of 5.

Q24 - Interviewer: People are aware of climate change- is it true?

A24 - Shahajalal Miah: I will give them 3 out of 5

Q25 - Interviewer: Climate change is the first priority of the BD government. - how do you rate this statement?

A25 - Shahajalal Miah: 3 out of 5

Q26 - Interviewer: Climate change is the first priority for the local government.- how do you rate this statement?

A26 - Shahajalal Miah: I will give us 3 out of 5

Q27 - Interviewer: We are aware of the need of migratory people. - how do you rate this statement?

A27 - Shahajalal Miah: 3

Q28 - Interviewer: The policies taken for climate change and migratory people, help them to rehabilitate. Is it true?

A28 - Shahajalal Miah: Not entirely.

Q29 - Interviewer: 'The local policies such as the policies in your union for climate change and migratory people, help people to rehabilitate.'- how do you rate this statement?

A29 - Shahajalal Miah: 3 out of 5

Q30 - Interviewer: 'The government of Bangladesh is coping up with climate change, the causes of migration and rehabilitation.'- how do you rate this statement?

A30 - Shahajalal Miah: 2/3 out of 5

Q31 - Interviewer: 'The central government gives enough resources to the victim communities of the climate change problem.'- how do you rate this statement?

A31 - Shahajalal Miah: 1 out of 5

Q32 - Interviewer: 'The initiatives taken by the local government for the migrants related to Climate change are satisfactory.'- how do you rate this statement?

A32 - Shahajalal Miah: 1 out of 5

Interview Abbas Uddin

Interviewer:TdhTeam Interviewee: Abbas Uddin Position and location: Union Council Burabori, Union Member, Kurgiram, Bangladesh Method: In Person Date: 22.05.20204

Q1 - Interviewer: What kind of effects have you noticed on human lives in your area Burabori (an union of Kurigram: kind of village) because of Climate change ?

A1 - Abbas Uddin: In my area and my ward and neighbourhood because of climate change, we are witnessing different natural disasters such as river erosion, floods, cold waves etc. In the summer season, the river erosion became a constant problem. Unemployment, living conditions, animal farming , the relationships etc are in disorder and are the effects of climate change. The mortality rate, health issues are increasing. Our children's lives are at stake.

Q2 - Interviewer: What are the prime risks as a result of climate change in your area?

A2 - Abbas Uddin: River erosion, floods, and drought are three main effects of climate change. Flood is the most crucial one. Even a little rise in the water level nowadays causes floods. As a result of flood, pure drinking water, food, harvesting, farming, communication, migration, unemployment etc always come to disruptive situations.

Q3 - Interviewer: What kind of challenges, people face who migrate because of climate change, especially communication?

A3 - Abbas Uddin: In my area what I have noticed is that before people lived here permanently but floods created infrastructural problems. Then again in social space, adapting in the community becomes a severe problem. From languages to way of living, everything gets affected. The new environment and culture are very foreign for these migrant people.

Q4 - Interviewer: How can we prevent it?

A4 - Abbas Uddin: Well the first thing is to stop river erosion.

Q5 - Interviewer: Which portion of society is the most affected by climate induced migration?

A5 - Abbas Uddin: The poor, the people under the poverty line are the most affected ones. If I note specifically then pregnant, children, old and disabled people are always at risk as a result of the migration.

Q6 - Interviewer: What kinds of effects do climate change have on children?

A6 - Abbas Uddin: The upbringing of a baby is endangered in the situation of migration. The new place creates an adaptive hazard for the child and is very foreign.

Q7 - Interviewer: Is migration increasing? What is the reason behind this?

A7 - Abbas Uddin: I have been a union member for four terms. That means for the four consecutive terms I had been elected UP member in this area. And if my bitter memory doesn't betray me, I would say it is increasing.

Q8 - Interviewer: Are you taking any initiatives to tackle this problem locally ?

A8 - Abbas Uddin: The Union Council, Teachers, leaders, imams and other respected persons of this area, all of us jointly help the displaced people at the time of river erosion and when there are floods, we take the flood affected people to the higher grounds and do the broadcasting as well, so that they can prepare for the flood and we build camp for people and cattles. In short, We make sure that people who live on the lower grounds can take shelter in the higher grounds.

Q9 - Interviewer: So do you know anything about the government's initiatives for damage control or mitigation as a result of climate change.?

A9 - Abbas Uddin: For disaster management at the government level we have a special committee from the Union Council who works particularly for this issue. The UNO (Chief Executive Officer of an upazila) directs us to take preventive measures and in accordance with that the committee calls upon a meeting. In the meeting along with all the volunteers, the committee members, union council members and the local people, the government takes actions immediately to ensure the safety , food security and medical help for these flood affected people.

Q10 - Interviewer: So what are the roles of NGOs in this scenario?

A10 - Abbas Uddin: The NGOs such as Solidarity Kurigram, Mohidev, Care Bangladesh and many more organisations are working to make the flood affected people self-reliant and to reduce the risk after climate change hazards. They are giving both short term as well as long term support to the people by different programs such as training, by supplying safe drinking water, building toilets etc. Though the amount of help and support they provide is still insufficient for these families.

Q11 - Interviewer: What do you think are the long term effects of climate change in society?

A11 - Abbas Uddin: In my area, agriculture is the main means of livelihood. As a result of river erosion the cultivable land is decreasing then again as a result flood the crops are getting damaged. All these factors are increasing the unemployment rate. So finally the whole community is going down the poverty line. So I would say that is the long term effects of climate change.

Q12 - Interviewer: What are the long term effects of climate change for migrants?

A12 - Abbas Uddin: When a person moves from one place to another, he can't take his resources with him. In the new destination, being in a new environment and earning money is, if not impossible, quite difficult and it takes a very long time. Food scarcity, diseases, and insecurity are now their constant struggle. In addition to that in the new place, people aren't very welcoming in the new environment. The new environment creates uncomfortable phenomena for that new migrant family. From getting some pure drinking water to toys for the children, the whole scenario is difficult for that family.

Q13 - Interviewer: So we have talked about different issues of migration and effects of climate change. What can we do to prevent it?

A13: Abbas Uddin: In my area, for poor and extremely poor people we ensure their independence, security, education, economic security, communication and infrastructural facilities. Women and children and unemployed people can be trained on life skills. Farming, sewing, technical work, freelancing could be the examples and they could contribute to society as well.

Q13 - Interviewer: What can we do to support the displaced people as a result of floods and river erosion?

A13 - Abbas Uddin: The first is to create employment for them. Half the problem will be solved. We can add them in projects for the development of their social and economic life skills. Communication and safety should be ensured as well. In a well planned way we must support them to relocate and establish in the new place.

Q14 - Interviewer: Policy makers are aware of climate change. -How do you rate this statement?

A14- Abbas Uddin: 3

Q15 - Interviewer: People are aware of climate change and its effects -How do you rate this statement?

A15- Abbas Uddin: 2

Q16 - Interviewer: climate change is the government's first priority.- How do you rate this statement?

A16- Abbas Uddin: 5

Q17 - Interviewer: climate change is the local government's first priority. How do you rate this statement?

A17 - Abbas Uddin: 4

Q18 - Interviewer:Migrants are aware of climate change and its effects -How do you rate this statement?

A18 - Abbas Uddin: 3

Interview Md.Minhajul Islam

Interviewer:TdhTeam Interviewee: Md.Minhajul Islam Position and location: BD Civil Service, Chilmari, UNO, Kurgiram, Bangladesh Method: In Person Date: 22.05.20204

Q1: What are the effects of climate change in Chilmari?

A1: Md.Minhajul Islam: I was transferred here only 5 months ago so my observation might not be fully well observed. In the northern part of Bangladesh during winter the cold is severe, on the other hand the summer is extreme as well.

We can see the effects of climate change on all kinds of people but women and children are the most affected. Health extremities could be included here

Q2: Sir, did you notice any natural disaster in these effects?

A2- Md.Minhajul Islam: well floods and river erosion was always there. People become homeless and the number of people who are affected, especially homeless people, is really high. If

Q3:In Chilmari, which areas are highly affected? A3- Md.Minhajul Islam: The main affected area is Noyar haat char(an island) . The communication between the mainland and the island is in a disruptive situation. There is no bazaar on the island, so to buy anything people need to come to the mainland city. The pregnant women in critical condition are in danger because they can not be transferred to the city hospital. Because of river erosion they can not build any buildings.

Q4: Did you do anything locally to prevent this? A 4: Md.Minhajul Islam: Not much but we are doing our best with our limited resources. For example we have made the boat system more easier for the students so that they can reach their schools easily. The government has funds for this project. We are building roads and culverts. We are currently working on a shelter project. The government is funding it. It was already there before but we are making it more vast and inclusive for the next floods.

Q5: Sir , do you know of any NGO, who are working for this project?

A5: Md.Minhajul Islam: NGOs are working on different projects not only on this one. From giving advice on farming to health care, making the barricade higher, conducting training on skill development, there are different things they are trying to improve. Actually Kurigram is highly river erosion and flood prone area. So the main issues in this area revolve around floods and river erosion. Even winter is manageable but floods are not.

Q6: What are the effects on society? I mean how the society perceives the migrants? A6: Md.Minhajul Islam: This is a very old phenomenon. It's not that the poor are only suffering from it, even the rich are also in the same boat. The whole problem concentrates on the economy. I mean the government is providing them new land to relocate but the issue begins with the monetary lackings. So the acceptance of the society or the neighbour is not the problem. Because in this area migration is a very normal phenomenon.

Q7: What are the cultural barriers for the migrants? Such as in agricultural sectors?

A7: Md.Minhajul Islam: So new technologies and new species of the crops made it less intense for the people to adopt culturally. So the new science and technology has a great influence on cultural adoption.

Q8: How do we alleviate the effects of Climate change? What do you think about this? A 8: To be honest, in the case of Kurigram it does not mainly depend on climate change. I mean flood was always there. So climate change is one of the reasons behind the flood. To alleviate it we need a large amount of budget. We have to Excavate the river and secure the river bank on priority basis. Though we don't have enough money. The government has given shelter to all the people. So now there are no homeless people anymore. But if river erosion continues some other people will be homeless.

Q9: What are the steps the government took for the river erosion?

A9: Well it's a need based process. The most prioritised project gets the fund faster. The Water Development board works on the project in their own technical format. So with limited resources the government is doing their best to provide for these people.

Interview Abdur Gofur

Interviewer:TdhTeam Interviewee: Abdur Gofur Position and location:
 Union Council, Chairman, Kurgiram, Bangladesh Method: In Person
 Date: 22.05.20204

Q1: What are the effects of climate change in Jatrapu? A1-Abdur Gofur: What I have noticed is that 700-1000 houses are getting destroyed. So when you cultivate on land and lose it and you have to migrate, you don't have any economic resources. And most of the farmers don't have any savings. So when they migrate they somehow build a very shabby living house and live there. As they don't have any land anymore they find the lower land which is available and build houses. But the problem with that is that every year floods gulp the lower land very frequently and they suffer more. The migrant children cannot carry on their education. Only one climate change issue creates so many problems! It deprives people of Healthcare, education, human rights, cultivation, and tolerable temperature. We are making people aware of the situation. So the architecture of the houses is being changed and more protected.

So if we want to solve this the governments and NGOs must work together. When a house is destroyed by river erosion, we make a list and send it to the government. Millions of taka are funded for this project. And the people are provided with a new home. The last time the government allocated fun for the people and we gave 85 dollars to each family. The NGOs are giving advice, cattles, arranging games for the children to motivate them. However all of these are not enough at all for the problem. The world is changing and the dimension of the environment is changing. So all of us have to come forward to work together.

Q2: What are the challenges that you are working on?

A2-Abdur Gofur: Our main challenges are three. River erosion, Education, and health. We are trying to build schools in the islands (primary school) so that child marriage reduces. We are arranging for floating clinics. We are working on a bill for river excavation. We are trying to reduce the unemployment rate as well.

Q3: What are the communication problems migrant people face?

A3-Abdur Gofur: There are people who lost their houses 6-7 times. So they become so frustrated that they are now building their temporary houses on bridges !! In this process, they might leave one of the family members with their remaining lands. In our local law, a public representative must treat the migrant equally as the original dwellers and make sure of their safety. But the previous union is not very much responsible for the leaving people. So it creates conflict between two unions!

Q4:What are the effects on children? A4-Abdur Gofur: The Children are the most vulnerable here. The adults have already seen this and have their own experiences. But the children never witnessed it. Many children die because of floods. No health care is provided. You don't have any vehicles to cross the stagnant water. Then again on the island, there is no place to play. So mental development gets hampered.

Q5:What is the current situation? Did river erosion reduce? Or increased?

A5-Abdur Gofur: The last year was the most dangerous one in history. The island is so non-livable, that homeless people are not able to build houses there.

Q6:What initiatives do we take locally? A6-Abdur Gofur: The first solution we found is in forestation. And then if the government and NGOs help we take on new projects for them. We take all the information and make a census of people who are in need. Then by the selection process, we support them on a necessity basis. So if you leave the place, you don't get these facilities. So despite all the unbearable suffering, they don't leave this union. They would rather even live under a tree.

Q7: What initiatives can the government take to reduce the effects?

A7-Abdur Gofur: The immediate action we are

Appendix D: Survey Data

| Identifier | Age | District | Upazila | Union | Q.3. Do you live with your parents? | Q.4. If you answered No, can you tell us if you are in contact with your parents? | Q.5. Have you ever moved from one location to another because of weather events? (e.g. flooding, river erosion) | Q.6. If you answered yes, can you tell us how and why you moved from your home? | Q.7. Do you have any documents (birth certificates, school marksheets) with you? | Q.8. If you answered yes, can you tell us which documents you have with you? | Q.9. If you answered no, can you tell us how you lost your documents? |
|------------|-----|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | 16 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 2 | 15 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 3 | 15 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 4 | 15 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 5 | 15 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 6 | 17 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 7 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | No | | Evacuation time |
| 8 | 21 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 9 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 10 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 11 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 12 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 13 | 19 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 14 | 18 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 15 | 17 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 16 | 19 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 17 | 18 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Age | District | Upazila | Union | Q.3. Do you live with your parents? | Q.4. If you answered No, can you tell us if you are in contact with your parents? | Q.5. Have you ever moved from one location to another because of weather events? (e.g. flooding, river erosion) | Q.6. If you answered yes, can you tell us how and why you moved from your home? | Q.7. Do you have any documents (birth certificates, school marksheets) with you? | Q.8. If you answered yes, can you tell us which documents you have with you? | Q.9. If you answered no, can you tell us how you lost your documents? |
|------------|-----|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 18 | 17 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | No | Yes | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 19 | 17 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 20 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 21 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 22 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Age | District | Upazila | Union | Q.3. Do you live with your parents? | Q.4. If you answered No, can you tell us if you are in contact with your parents? | Q.5. Have you ever moved from one location to another because of weather events? (e.g. flooding, river erosion) | Q.6. If you answered yes, can you tell us how and why you moved from your home? | Q.7. Do you have any documents (birth certificates, school marksheets) with you? | Q.8. If you answered yes, can you tell us which documents you have with you? | Q.9. If you answered no, can you tell us how you lost your documents? |
|------------|-----|----------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 23 | 15 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | No | Yes | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 24 | 17 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | Yes | River break | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 25 | 17 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 26 | 15 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 27 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | Yes | oyed in the river, s | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 28 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | Yes | | Yes | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 29 | 16 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 30 | 16 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 31 | 15 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Age | District | Upazila | Union | Q.3. Do you live with your parents? | Q.4. If you answered No, can you tell us if you are in contact with your parents? | Q.5. Have you ever moved from one location to another because of weather events? (e.g. flooding, river erosion) | Q.6. If you answered yes, can you tell us how and why you moved from your home? | Q.7. Do you have any documents (birth certificates, school marksheets) with you? | Q.8. If you answered yes, can you tell us which documents you have with you? | Q.9. If you answered no, can you tell us how you lost your documents? |
|------------|-----|----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 32 | 20 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration, School certificate | |
| 33 | 19 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration, School certificate | |
| 34 | 16 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | flood, River Erosio | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 35 | 16 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | This will be a really important document one day | |
| 36 | 18 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 37 | 17 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

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|------------|-----|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 38 | 22 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | National Identity Card | |
| 39 | 17 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 40 | 20 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | National Identity Card | |
| 41 | 21 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 42 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Mogalbasa | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 43 | 18 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Astomir Char | No | Yes | Yes | River break | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 44 | 21 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | Yes | e to family proble | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 45 | 18 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 46 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 47 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 48 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 49 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 50 | 15 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Age | District | Upazila | Union | Q.3. Do you live with your parents? | Q.4. If you answered No, can you tell us if you are in contact with your parents? | Q.5. Have you ever moved from one location to another because of weather events? (e.g. flooding, river erosion) | Q.6. If you answered yes, can you tell us how and why you moved from your home? | Q.7. Do you have any documents (birth certificates, school marksheets) with you? | Q.8. If you answered yes, can you tell us which documents you have with you? | Q.9. If you answered no, can you tell us how you lost your documents? |
|------------|-----|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 51 | 16 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River break | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 52 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | Flood, River Erosio | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 53 | 17 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | I will be needing that if I want to get a job | |
| 54 | 15 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | I will be needing that if I want to get into a school | |
| 55 | 17 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | I will need it someday | |
| 56 | 17 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Begumgonj | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | I will need it someday | |
| 57 | 18 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 58 | 17 | Kurigram | Ulipur | Hatiya | Yes | | Yes | Flood | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 59 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Age | District | Upazila | Union | Q.3. Do you live with your parents? | Q.4. If you answered No, can you tell us if you are in contact with your parents? | Q.5. Have you ever moved from one location to another because of weather events? (e.g. flooding, river erosion) | Q.6. If you answered yes, can you tell us how and why you moved from your home? | Q.7. Do you have any documents (birth certificates, school marksheets) with you? | Q.8. If you answered yes, can you tell us which documents you have with you? | Q.9. If you answered no, can you tell us how you lost your documents? |
|------------|-----|----------|----------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 60 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 61 | 17 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 62 | 16 | Kurigram | Chilmari | Ranigonj | Yes | | Yes | Flood, River Erosio | Yes | Birth registration, School certificate | |
| 63 | 21 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 64 | 16 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | Yes | River Erosion | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 65 | 15 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |
| 66 | 19 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | School certificate | |
| 67 | 18 | Kurigram | Kurigram Sadar | Jatrapur | Yes | | No | | Yes | Birth registration | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.10. Are you currently in school? | Q.11. Have you ever been asked or forced to drop out of school? | Q.12. Do you currently work or have ever worked? | Q.13. Where did you/do you work? | Q.14. How do you spend your money if you earned it/earn it? | Q.15. Are you aware of child marriage? | Q.16. If you answered yes, have you or your friends/acquaintances ever been forced into child marriage? | Q.17. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about it? |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 2 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 3 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 4 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 5 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 6 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 7 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | My Sister was forced to get married |
| 8 | No | Yes | Yes | In my area | My family spend it | Yes | Yes | My Sister was married off against her wish / was forced to get married |
| 9 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | My classmate was married off against her wish/ was forced to get married |
| 10 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | My classmate was forced to get married |
| 11 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | My classmate was forced to get married |
| 12 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | My friend was forced to get married |
| 13 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | My sister was forced to get married |
| 14 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | class mate |
| 15 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | My classmate was forced to get married |
| 16 | No | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | My classmate was forced to get married |
| 17 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

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|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 18 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | My parents forced me to get married at a very early age and I also became a mother at a really early age. Now I have so much mental pressure on me that I can't take care of myself properly. |
| 19 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | I had a friend in my neighbourhood. Her parents married off her forcefully but she did not . She wanted to continue her studies like me. But her parents did not agree. |
| 20 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | I was married off at a very age then I got divorce. Now I live with my parents and even now they did not let me study. |
| 21 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | My friend's parents forcefully married her off at the age of sixteen. |
| 22 | Yes | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | I was married off at a very age then I got divorce. Now I live with my parents. |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.10. Are you currently in school? | Q.11. Have you ever been asked or forced to drop out of school? | Q.12. Do you currently work or have ever worked? | Q.13. Where did you/do you work? | Q. 14. How do you spend your money if you earned it/earn it? | Q.15. Are you aware of child marriage? | Q.16. If you answered yes, have you or your friends/acquaintances ever been forced into child marriage? | Q.17. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about it? |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 23 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | My parents forced me to get married at a very early age because they think if no one will marry me if I get older. |
| 24 | Yes | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | What I have seen is that getting married before 18 is normal. |
| 25 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | In our village if a girl don't get married before 18 it becomes difficult to find a suitor after that. |
| 26 | No | Yes | Yes | I work as a day labourer | for my family and for my pocket money | Yes | Yes | Girls are married off before 18 mainly because of peverty |
| 27 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | If girls become a bit older or over 18, the boys and their family don't want to take them as brides. |
| 28 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | yes, I got married very early |
| 29 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 30 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 31 | No | Yes | Yes | Sometimes I go to Dhaka due to my work | I save and spend | Yes | No | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.10. Are you currently in school? | Q.11. Have you ever been asked or forced to drop out of school? | Q.12. Do you currently work or have ever worked? | Q.13. Where did you/do you work? | Q. 14. How do you spend your money if you earned it/earn it? | Q.15. Are you aware of child marriage? | Q.16. If you answered yes, have you or your friends/acquaintances ever been forced into child marriage? | Q.17. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about it? |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| 32 | Yes | No | Yes | Sometimes I go to Dhaka for work but rest of the time I stay here | I used to save and spend | Yes | No | |
| 33 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | many underage girls are married off secretly |
| 34 | No | Yes | Yes | Sometimes I go to Dhaka for work | Save and spend | Yes | Yes | well child marriage happens but we get informed after marriage |
| 35 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | well child marriage happens because education is expensive |
| 36 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | if a girl is married at early age the amount of dowry to pay becomes comparatively less |
| 37 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

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|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 38 | No | Yes | Yes | I work in my area | I give my earnings to my father and he spends it | Yes | Yes | two girls of this neighbourhood were forced to marry. one is 15 and another one is 16 . The parents took the girls to their relatives place to marry them off secretly. |
| 39 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | My sister was forced to marry against her will |
| 40 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 41 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 42 | No | Yes | Yes | In my area and outside as well | by spending money for my family | No | | |
| 43 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 44 | No | Yes | Yes | Dhaka | I don't have any earning source as I am sick now | Yes | No | |
| 45 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 46 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 47 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 48 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 49 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 50 | No | Yes | Yes | Dhaka | for the family | Yes | No | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.10. Are you currently in school? | Q.11. Have you ever been asked or forced to drop out of school? | Q.12. Do you currently work or have ever worked? | Q.13. Where did you/do you work? | Q. 14. How do you spend your money if you earned it/earn it? | Q.15. Are you aware of child marriage? | Q.16. If you answered yes, have you or your friends/acquaintances ever been forced into child marriage? | Q.17. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about it? |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 51 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | Child and early marriage is very frequent in our area but we get informed after the weddings because the parents do it in secrete. |
| 52 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 53 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | well they marry children so that the alimony becomes almost none. |
| 54 | Yes | Yes | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 55 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | a gir should get married very early that why they are married off ?? |
| 56 | No | Yes | No | | | Yes | Yes | Girls must get married early ?? |
| 57 | Yes | No | Yes | I used to work at a place where I put sand into trucks, but I no longer do that. | I used to earn money and give it to my parents. | Yes | Yes | Parents force their girls to get married early because see girls as their burden |
| 58 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | Parents force their girls to get married early because of poverty |
| 59 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

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|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 60 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 61 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 62 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 63 | No | No | Yes | crop field | For my family | Yes | No | |
| 64 | No | No | Yes | Dhaka | To fulfill the basic needs of my family | Yes | No | |
| 65 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 66 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |
| 67 | Yes | No | No | | | Yes | No | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.18. Have you ever experience sexual violence/abuse/harrasment of any kind? | Q.19. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about that experience? | Q.20. Do you have someone apart from your parents to talk to? Can you tell us their role in your life? | Q. 21. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your life? |
|------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | No | | Elder sister | No |
| 2 | No | | Grandfather and grandmother | No |
| 3 | No | | Grandfather and Grandmother | No |
| 4 | No | | Grandfather and grandmothers | No |
| 5 | No | | No | No |
| 6 | No | | No | No |
| 7 | No | | No | No |
| 8 | No | | No | No |
| 9 | No | | No | No |
| 10 | No | | No | No |
| 11 | Yes | to my classmates (I don't what it means) | No | No |
| 12 | No | | No | No |
| 13 | No | | No | No |
| 14 | No | | No | No |
| 15 | No | | No | No |
| 16 | No | | No | No |
| 17 | No | | No | No |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.18. Have you ever experience sexual violence/abuse/harrasment of any kind? | Q.19. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about that experience? | Q.20. Do you have someone apart from your parents to talk to? Can you tell us their role in your life? | Q. 21. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your life? |
|------------|--|---|--|--|
| 18 | Yes | I got married at a very early age. as I am very little I can't do all the household works prepoerly, so my in laws misbehave with me. | No | No |
| 19 | No | | No | No |
| 20 | Yes | Child marriege and then divorce as a result mental pressure | No | No |
| 21 | No | | No | No |
| 22 | Yes | In my in laws they regularly disrespect me and my husband | No | No |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

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|------------|--|---|--|--|
| 23 | No | | No | No |
| 24 | No | | No | No |
| 25 | No | | No | No |
| 26 | No | | No | No |
| 27 | No | | No | No |
| 28 | No | | No | No |
| 29 | No | | Sister, yes. | No |
| 30 | No | | yes I do. my classmates and friends | After joiningg the spirit project, now I have many friends |
| 31 | Yes | As a result of floods we migrate frequently and people disrespect us for that | yes my friends and relatives | No |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

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|------------|--|---|--|---|
| 32 | Yes | Because of river erosion we had migrate and we didn't know anyone in the place. The people there misbehaved with us | My paternal Grand father | No |
| 33 | Yes | Because of river erosion we had migrate and in the place I had very few friends and people were misbehaving with us | My friends helped me in everything and in my studies as well. | Yes!of course! I am very happy that I am involved with this spirit project. Now, My friends and neighbours love me a lot. |
| 34 | No | | My parents are everything to me | No |
| 35 | No | | good behaviour | No |
| 36 | No | | I do not have my father. Luckily my uncles helped me with my studies and gave monetary help as well | no, I don't want to share anything else |
| 37 | No | | Mu uncle bear all the expenses of my education | no , nothing more |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.18. Have you ever experience sexual violence/abuse/harrassment of any kind? | Q.19. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about that experience? | Q.20. Do you have someone apart from your parents to talk to? Can you tell us their role in your life? | Q. 21. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your life? |
|------------|---|--|--|--|
| 38 | No | | My uncle, he helps us in everything | No |
| 39 | No | | Mygrandfather takes care of us | No |
| 40 | No | | I only have my mother | No |
| 41 | No | | My maternal Grand father | No |
| 42 | No | | My maternal Grand parents | No |
| 43 | No | | Maternal Grand Mother | No |
| 44 | No | | No | Yes |
| 45 | No | | No | Yes |
| 46 | No | | I don't have anyone else beside my parents | No |
| 47 | No | | I don't have anyone else beside my parents | No |
| 48 | No | | I don't have anyone else beside my parents | No |
| 49 | No | | My elder supports me in everything | No |
| 50 | No | | Elder Brother | No |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.18. Have you ever experience sexual violence/abuse/harrassment of any kind? | Q.19. If you answered yes, can you tell us more about that experience? | Q.20. Do you have someone apart from your parents to talk to? Can you tell us their role in your life? | Q. 21. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your life? |
|------------|---|--|---|--|
| 51 | Yes | We had to migrate because of river erosion and we didn't know anyone at our new place. Therefor we werel the victims of violence or exploitation | I have a lot of friends who help us at the time of danger | After joining the spirit project, I got a lot of friends. I don't get scared of people anymore |
| 52 | No | | Brother | No |
| 53 | No | | Good | No |
| 54 | No | | Good behaviour | No |
| 55 | No | | Good behaviour | No |
| 56 | No | | Good behaviour | No |
| 57 | No | | After my parents my maternal uncle loves me most . He helps us in everything and bears the expenses my studies. | No |
| 58 | No | | My maternal uncle is my guardian in absence of my parents | No |
| 59 | No | | yes , my paternal uncle | No |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

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|------------|---|--|--|--|
| 60 | No | | yes , my sister from my neighbourhood | No |
| 61 | No | | Yes with my elder brother | Yes |
| 62 | No | | yes, my elder sister. She helps me all the time. | No |
| 63 | No | | yes with my younger brother | Yes |
| 64 | No | | yes with my elder paternal uncle | Yes if you could help me with skill development |
| 65 | No | | yes I do. with my friends | No |
| 66 | No | | yes with my sister's daughter | Yes |
| 67 | No | | yes with my sister in law | No |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Gender | Age | Current Residence | Previous Residence | Q.5 What is the reason that made you leave? | Other (explanation) | Q.6 Do you see migration as a long term adaptive strategy in response to issues created by climate change/natural disasters? | Q.7 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.8 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? |
|------------|--------|-----|--|--|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| 101 | Female | 38 | Village Kanchkol, Union: Raniganj, Upazila: Chilmari, District: Kurigram | Village Kanchkol, Union: Raniganj, Upazila: Chilmari, District: Kurigram | Natural disaster | | Yes, strongly agree | Very aware | Evacuation plan |
| 102 | Male | 19 | At home in Newgram | South Khama | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 103 | Female | 34 | I live at my own house | beside the barricade road | Natural disaster | | No, strongly disagree | Very aware | Evacuation plan |
| 104 | Female | 54 | Datiar Char, Bokto Bazar | Salipara | Natural disaster | | No, somewhat disagree | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements |
| 105 | Female | 45 | Village: Anantapur Dobar Par, Post Office: Bagua, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Village: Char Bagua, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 106 | Female | 67 | Uttar Datiar Char | Sali Para | Natural disaster | | No, somewhat disagree | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements |
| 107 | Female | 39 | beside the barricade road | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements |
| 108 | Male | 46 | I live at my own house | Before my house was destroyed I lived near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 109 | Female | 54 | I live at my own house | I live at my own house | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Gender | Age | Current Residence | Previous Residence | Q.5 What is the reason that made you leave? | Other (explanation) | Q.6 Do you see migration as a long term adaptive strategy in response to issues created by climate change/natural disasters? | Q.7 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.8 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? |
|------------|--------|-----|---|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| 110 | Female | 40 | Village | Road of badh | Other | Road of bidh construction | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 111 | Female | 41 | Uttar Datar Char | Manush morar Char | Natural disaster | | No, strongly disagree | Somewhat aware | Resource allocation |
| 112 | Female | 44 | Uttar Datar Char | Boro Char | Natural disaster | | No, strongly disagree | Somewhat aware | Resource allocation |
| 113 | Female | 55 | Village: Anantapur Byapari Para, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Village: Neelkantha, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 114 | Female | 37 | Village: Kanchkol, Union: Raniganj, Upazila: Chilmari, District: Kurigram | Village: Dakshin Khamar, Union: Raniganj, Upazila: Chilmari, District: Kurigram | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 115 | Female | 62 | beside the barricade road | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Resource allocation |
| 116 | Female | 34 | I live at my own house | I live at my own house | conomic, Natural Disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 117 | Female | 38 | I live at my own house | beside the barricade road | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Resource allocation |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Gender | Age | Current Residence | Previous Residence | Q.5 What is the reason that made you leave? | Other (explanation) | Q.6 Do you see migration as a long term adaptive strategy in response to issues created by climate change/natural disasters? | Q.7 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.8 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? |
|------------|--------|-----|------------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| 118 | Male | 25 | Chalipara | North Datar Char | Other | The house was on someone else's land, they didn't let me stay there. | No, somewhat disagree | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements |
| 119 | Female | 36 | Near to the river | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Resource allocation |
| 120 | Male | 30 | Datar Char | Chalipara | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements |
| 121 | Male | 52 | I live at my own house | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 122 | Male | 23 | Kachkol new village | BoroBhita | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Very aware | Evacuation plan |
| 123 | Male | 45 | I live at my own house | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 124 | Female | 37 | near to the river | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Not aware at all | Resource allocation |
| 125 | Female | 36 | At hy own house | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Gender | Age | Current Residence | Previous Residence | Q.5 What is the reason that made you leave? | Other (explanation) | Q.6 Do you see migration as a long term adaptive strategy in response to issues created by climate change/natural disasters? | Q.7 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.8 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? |
|------------|--------|-----|--|--|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| 126 | Female | 40 | Anantapur badh, Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Anantapur Badh, Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Other | Road of bidh construction | Yes, strongly agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 127 | Female | 37 | Anantapur Majhipara, Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Anantapur, Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Economic | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 128 | Female | 47 | Uttar Dattiar Char, Bokto Bazar | Boro Char | Natural disaster | | No, strongly disagree | Somewhat aware | Other |
| 129 | Female | 38 | At my home | I live at my own house | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 130 | Female | 60 | North Dattier char | Chalipara | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements |
| 131 | Female | 52 | Village: Anantapur Kamar Para, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram. | Village: Ramkhana, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram. | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 132 | Male | 55 | beside the barricade road | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Resource allocation |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Gender | Age | Current Residence | Previous Residence | Q.5 What is the reason that made you leave? | Other (explanation) | Q.6 Do you see migration as a long term adaptive strategy in response to issues created by climate change/natural disasters? | Q.7 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.8 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? |
|------------|--------|-----|---|--|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| 133 | Male | 45 | beside the barricade road | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements |
| 134 | Female | 34 | At Someone else's place | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Other |
| 135 | Male | 47 | I live at home | Near to the river | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |
| 136 | Female | 32 | Village: Anantapur Dobar Par, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram. | Village: Ramkhana, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram. | Natural disaster | | Yes, somewhat agree | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Other (explanation) | Q.10 Do you feel that your decision to leave after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.11 Have you or any family members ever engaged in temporary migration due to vulnerabilities caused by changes in the environment (e.g. Droughts, storms, rain increase, heat waves, water level rise)? | Q.11b If you said no, what would you say caused the vulnerabilities? | Q.12 How do you perceive the potential benefits of permanent migration for individuals or families affected by these vulnerabilities? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|---------------------|---|---|--|---|----------------------|
| 101 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 102 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 103 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Greater autonomy and opportunities for self-improvement | |
| 104 | | Involuntary | No | Climate Change | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 105 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 106 | | Involuntary | No | Drought, Flood, River Erosion | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 107 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 108 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Other | It can be different. |
| 109 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects, Access to better services and infrastructure | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Other (explanation) | Q.10 Do you feel that your decision to leave after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.11 Have you or any family members ever engaged in temporary migration due to vulnerabilities caused by changes in the environment (e.g. Droughts, storms, rain increase, heat waves, water level rise)? | Q.11b If you said no, what would you say caused the vulnerabilities? | Q.12 How do you perceive the potential benefits of permanent migration for individuals or families affected by these vulnerabilities? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|---------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------|
| 110 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects, Greater autonomy and opportunities for self-improvement | |
| 111 | | Involuntary | No | Drought, Flood, Climate Change | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 112 | | Involuntary | No | Flood, Drought | Greater autonomy and opportunities for self-improvement | |
| 113 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 114 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 115 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 116 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects, Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 117 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Other (explanation) | Q.10 Do you feel that your decision to leave after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.11 Have you or any family members ever engaged in temporary migration due to vulnerabilities caused by changes in the environment (e.g. Droughts, storms, rain increase, heat waves, water level rise)? | Q.11b If you said no, what would you say caused the vulnerabilities? | Q.12 How do you perceive the potential benefits of permanent migration for individuals or families affected by these vulnerabilities? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|---------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------|
| 118 | | Involuntary | No | Drought, flood, river erosion | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 119 | | Involuntary | No | Fishing in the river, in the area | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 120 | | Involuntary | No | flood, drought, Having many people at home | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 121 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 122 | | Voluntary | No | Naturally | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 123 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 124 | | Involuntary | No | Fishing in the river | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 125 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects, Access to better services and infrastructure, Greater autonomy and opportunities for self-improvement | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Other (explanation) | Q.10 Do you feel that your decision to leave after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.11 Have you or any family members ever engaged in temporary migration due to vulnerabilities caused by changes in the environment (e.g. Droughts, storms, rain increase, heat waves, water level rise)? | Q.11b If you said no, what would you say caused the vulnerabilities? | Q.12 How do you perceive the potential benefits of permanent migration for individuals or families affected by these vulnerabilities? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|---|---|---|--|---|---------------------|
| 126 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects, Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 127 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects, Greater autonomy and opportunities for self-improvement | |
| 128 | Be careful where there is high ground, stockpile dry food | Involuntary | No | flood, river erosion, drought | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 129 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 130 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Access to better services and infrastructure | |
| 131 | | Voluntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |
| 132 | | Involuntary | Yes | | Increased socio-economic prospects | |

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| Identifier | Other (explanation) | Q.10 Do you feel that your decision to leave after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.11 Have you or any family members ever engaged in temporary migration due to vulnerabilities caused by changes in the environment (e.g. Droughts, storms, rain increase, heat waves, water level rise)? | Q.11b If you said no, what would you say caused the vulnerabilities? | Q.12 How do you perceive the potential benefits of permanent migration for individuals or families affected by these vulnerabilities? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|---------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| 133 | | Involuntary | Yes | | | Access to better services and infrastructure |
| 134 | Loan | Involuntary | Yes | | | Greater autonomy and opportunities for self-improvement |
| 135 | | Voluntary | Yes | | | Increased socio-economic prospects |
| 136 | | Voluntary | Yes | | | Increased socio-economic prospects |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.13 What concerns do you have regarding permanent migration for individuals or families in climate-affected areas? | Q.15 Did you manage to bring children with you? | Q.16 Are they your children? | Q.17 Has the migration from a natural disaster impacted the children accompanying you to access education? | Q.18 Could you describe how this change happened or why it didn't? | Q.19 How did you manage to support your children's education after the disaster? |
|------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 101 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | Not familiar with the new place. There is no school or college nearby. | Boost morale |
| 102 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | No | No | was due to displacement | by doing my own work/ works by itself. |
| 103 | Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | No | due to river erosion | By enrolling in a nearby school |
| 104 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | Yes | due to river erosion | We admitted them to another school |
| 105 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | Because of coming to another place, they have to find a new school again, it can be seen that many boys and girls do not go to school. | Again given to the same school in that area |
| 106 | Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | Due to livelihood problems coming to new areas | Through economic contribution by farming |
| 107 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | No | Has got the opportunity to study in a good school after coming here. | by working on other's land and accepting loans. |
| 108 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | No | I didn't want to | no |
| 109 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | No | No, School change | Hard working |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.13 What concerns do you have regarding permanent migration for individuals or families in climate-affected areas? | Q.15 Did you manage to bring children with you? | Q.16 Are they your children? | Q.17 Has the migration from a natural disaster impacted the children accompanying you to access education? | Q.18 Could you describe how this change happened or why it didn't? | Q.19 How did you manage to support your children's education after the disaster? |
|------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 110 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | No | By coming here, they got better education opportunities. | by working and accepting loans. |
| 111 | Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | No | Having school nearby | by working |
| 112 | Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | No | due to river erosion | It was not possible to run in the end due to many hardships due to family problems |
| 113 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | Yes | I couldn't study anymore | I could not continue |
| 114 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | As a result of displacement | admitting into a new school |
| 115 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | Yes | due to work | By earning money |
| 116 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | No | Beacuse no school have change | Heard working |
| 117 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | No | due to river erosion | By earning money |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.13 What concerns do you have regarding permanent migration for individuals or families in climate-affected areas? | Q.15 Did you manage to bring children with you? | Q.16 Are they your children? | Q.17 Has the migration from a natural disaster impacted the children accompanying you to access education? | Q.18 Could you describe how this change happened or why it didn't? | Q.19 How did you manage to support your children's education after the disaster? |
|------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 118 | Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | They didn't continue their studies | joining the school again |
| 119 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | Yes | We had to move the house to another place due to the river erosion, they didn't have good classmates there, we didn't know the area well. | We couldn't send them back to school |
| 120 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | Yes | We were very poor | by wroking |
| 121 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | No | Got here good schools which is close to home. | by earning money |
| 122 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | Dropping out of school | couldn't continue their studies |
| 123 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | Yes | Dropping out of school | couldn't continue their studies |
| 124 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | Yes | Dropping out of school | by taking loans |
| 125 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | shortage of money | couldn't continue their studies |

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| Identifier | Q.13 What concerns do you have regarding permanent migration for individuals or families in climate-affected areas? | Q.15 Did you manage to bring children with you? | Q.16 Are they your children? | Q.17 Has the migration from a natural disaster impacted the children accompanying you to access education? | Q.18 Could you describe how this change happened or why it didn't? | Q.19 How did you manage to support your children's education after the disaster? |
|------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 126 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | As a result of my house collapsing in the river | admitting into a new school |
| 127 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | we had to move the house to another place due to the river erosion | admitting into a new school |
| 128 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | No | Because, no school change | Heard working |
| 129 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | wroks hard | Poeple and NGOs helped me |
| 130 | Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | As a result of migration | admitting into a new school |
| 131 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land, Challenges in adapting to a new environment and lifestyle | Yes | Yes | Yes | They were given to a new school but they did not know anyone there, so the children did not want to go to school. | admitting into a new school |
| 132 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | No | He did not study by his own will | couldn't continue their studies |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.13 What concerns do you have regarding permanent migration for individuals or families in climate-affected areas? | Q.15 Did you manage to bring children with you? | Q.16 Are they your children? | Q.17 Has the migration from a natural disaster impacted the children accompanying you to access education? | Q.18 Could you describe how this change happened or why it didn't? | Q.19 How did you manage to support your children's education after the disaster? |
|------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 133 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | Yes | There were many problems due to lack of schools and colleges nearby | By inspiring them |
| 134 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | No | we moved to nearby area of my previous home. so it was not a problem | by earning money |
| 135 | Disruption of community ties and social networks | Yes | Yes | Yes | After my house got destroyed we ourselves was in dire situation so naturally I could not continue my children's study | couldn't continue their studies |
| 136 | Disruption of community ties and social networks, Loss of cultural identity and connection to ancestral land | Yes | Yes | Yes | Now they work on other people's land. | by selling the cows and working |

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| Identifier | Q.20 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after changing location? | Q.21 If you did not utilise any resources to support your children, can you elaborate as to why? | Q.22 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.22b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.22c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 101 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Seeing professional counselling, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Relatives help with dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 102 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 103 | Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 104 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 105 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 106 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 107 | Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Need financial assistance. |
| 108 | Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | yes |
| 109 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Yes |

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| Identifier | Q.20 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after changing location? | Q.21 If you did not utilise any resources to support your children, can you elaborate as to why? | Q.22 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.22b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.22c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 110 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Union council Member and Chairman assisted with dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 111 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 112 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 113 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 114 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 115 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | A good school is needed. |
| 116 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Seeing professional counselling, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Yes, of course. |
| 117 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |

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| Identifier | Q.20 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after changing location? | Q.21 If you did not utilise any resources to support your children, can you elaborate as to why? | Q.22 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.22b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.22c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 118 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 119 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 120 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Yes, fully supported | NGOs, Union Council Member, Chairman | |
| 121 | Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Education, medical, food shelter. |
| 122 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 123 | Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | yes the child needs support |
| 124 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 125 | Encouraging open communication | Economic Insolvency | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.20 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after changing location? | Q.21 If you did not utilise any resources to support your children, can you elaborate as to why? | Q.22 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.22b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.22c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 126 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Union council Member and Chairman assisted with dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 127 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Union council Member and Chairman assisted with dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 128 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Union council Member and Chairman assisted with dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 129 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 130 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Union council Member and Chairman assisted with dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 131 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 132 | Encouraging open communication | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Yes the child needs support |

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| Identifier | Q.20 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after changing location? | Q.21 If you did not utilise any resources to support your children, can you elaborate as to why? | Q.22 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.22b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.22c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 133 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | | Not supported at all | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | yes |
| 134 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Union council Member and Chairman assisted with dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |
| 135 | Encouraging open communicatio | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | It would be better if we could provide some income by getting a good job. |
| 136 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | | Partially supported | Neighbors helped with boats, dry food | Support for mental health development is required. |

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| Identifier | Age | Current Residence | Q.4 Have you experienced a natural disaster in Bangladesh? (e.g. Flood, cyclone, etc.) | Q.5 What factors influence your decision to remain in the affected area after the natural disaster? | Q.6 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.7 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|-----|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------|
| 201 | 35 | I live at my own house | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Financial constraints, Lack of viable relocation options, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Infrastructure improvements | |
| 202 | 43 | Village: Anantapur, Kamarpara, Union: Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Resource allocation | |
| 203 | 50 | Village of Kanchkal, Dyer | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Resource allocation | |
| 204 | 40 | Village of Kanchkal, Dyer | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Resource allocation | |
| 205 | 45 | Village: Kanchkol New Village, Union: Raniganj, Upazila: Chilmari, District: Kurigram | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Social ties/community support | Very aware | Evacuation plan, Resource allocation | |
| 206 | 45 | I live at my own house | Yes | Financial constraints, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan | |
| 207 | 34 | I live at my own house | Yes | Financial constraints, Lack of viable relocation options | Somewhat aware | Infrastructure improvements | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Age | Current Residence | Q.4 Have you experienced a natural disaster in Bangladesh? (e.g. Flood, cyclone, etc.) | Q.5 What factors influence your decision to remain in the affected area after the natural disaster? | Q.6 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.7 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|-----|------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 208 | 37 | Rosulpur | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Financial constraints, Lack of viable relocation options | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan | |
| 209 | 45 | I live at my own house | Yes | Financial constraints, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Infrastructure improvements, Resource allocation | |
| 210 | 55 | Kajkol new village | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Lack of viable relocation options | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Infrastructure improvements | |
| 211 | 61 | Rosulpur | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Financial constraints, Lack of viable relocation options | Not aware at all | Other | We didn't have a plan because we didn't think our house would be destroyed by the river |
| 212 | 38 | Rosulpur | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Financial constraints, Lack of viable relocation options, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Resource allocation | |
| 213 | 41 | I live at my own house | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan | |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Age | Current Residence | Q.4 Have you experienced a natural disaster in Bangladesh? (e.g. Flood, cyclone, etc.) | Q.5 What factors influence your decision to remain in the affected area after the natural disaster? | Q.6 How aware were you of the potential hazards associated with staying in the disaster prone-area? | Q.7 Did you implement any coping strategies to mitigate the risks associated with staying? | Other (explanation) |
|------------|-----|--|--|---|---|--|---------------------|
| 214 | 42 | Village : Kachankol New Village, Union: Raniganj, Upazila: Chilmari, District: Kurigram | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Resource allocation | |
| 215 | 40 | Dhaka | Yes | Lack of viable relocation options, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan | |
| 216 | 37 | Rosulpur | Yes | Emotional attachment to home/community, Financial constraints | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Infrastructure improvements | |
| 217 | 40 | Village :Anantapur, Uniyon :Hatia, Pollice station:Ulipur, District :Kurigram | Yes | Lack of viable relocation options, Social ties/community support | Somewhat aware | Evacuation plan, Infrastructure improvements | |

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| Identifier | Q.8 Do you feel that your decision to stay after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.9 How do you describe the resilience of your community in dealing with the aftermath of natural disasters? | Q.10 What factors do you believe contribute to the resilience of your community? | Q.11 In your opinion, how do your decisions as a parent/guardian in the aftermath of a natural disaster affect the well-being of your children? | Q.12 Have you observed any emotional changes in your children following a natural disaster? | Q.13 Has the occurrence of a natural disaster changed your children's access to education? |
|------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| 201 | Involuntary | Not so strong | Demographics, Education, Religion | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 202 | Voluntary | Strong | Demographics, Livelihoods, Education, Social capital | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 203 | Voluntary | Strong | Demographics, Social capital, Religion | Significantly positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 204 | Voluntary | Strong | Livelihoods, Education | Somewhat positive impact | No | No |
| 205 | Voluntary | Strong | Demographics | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 206 | Voluntary | Strong | Livelihoods, Health | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 207 | Involuntary | Weak | Health Education, Social capital | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |

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| Identifier | Q.8 Do you feel that your decision to stay after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.9 How do you describe the resilience of your community in dealing with the aftermath of natural disasters? | Q.10 What factors do you believe contribute to the resilience of your community? | Q.11 In your opinion, how do your decisions as a parent/guardian in the aftermath of a natural disaster affect the well-being of your children? | Q.12 Have you observed any emotional changes in your children following a natural disaster? | Q.13 Has the occurrence of a natural disaster changed your children's access to education? |
|------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| 208 | Involuntary | Weak | Livelihoods, Health | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 209 | Voluntary | Not so strong | Demographics, Livelihoods, Health, Education | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 210 | Voluntary | Strong | Livelihoods, Health, Education | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | No |
| 211 | Involuntary | Weak | Demographics, Social capital, Religion | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 212 | Involuntary | Weak | Demographics, Social capital, Religion | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 213 | Voluntary | Strong | Livelihoods | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.8 Do you feel that your decision to stay after the disaster was voluntary or involuntary? | Q.9 How do you describe the resilience of your community in dealing with the aftermath of natural disasters? | Q.10 What factors do you believe contribute to the resilience of your community? | Q.11 In your opinion, how do your decisions as a parent/guardian in the aftermath of a natural disaster affect the well-being of your children? | Q.12 Have you observed any emotional changes in your children following a natural disaster? | Q.13 Has the occurrence of a natural disaster changed your children's access to education? |
|------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| 214 | Voluntary | Strong | Demographics | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | No |
| 215 | Voluntary | Not so strong | Demographics, Livelihoods, Health | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 216 | Involuntary | Weak | Demographics, Social capital, Religion | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | Yes |
| 217 | Voluntary | Strong | Demographics, Livelihoods | Somewhat positive impact | Yes | No |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.14 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after the natural disaster? | Q.15 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.15b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.15c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|---|--|--|--|
| 201 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Not supported at all | | Of course we need help! because we have a big family, my husband runs the family alone. so we can't meet the necessary needs. we can meet our necessary needs if we get help |
| 202 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Not supported at all | | Need financial assistance. |
| 203 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | Partially supported | | Yes, mental support for development |
| 204 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Partially supported | | Yes, mental support for development |
| 205 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Not supported at all | | Yes, mental support for development |
| 206 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Partially supported | | Yes, mental support for development |
| 207 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Partially supported | | Yes, mental support for development |

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| Identifier | Q.14 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after the natural disaster? | Q.15 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.15b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.15c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|---|--|--|--|
| 208 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Not supported at all | | Yes, it seems that both our family and children will be better off if we get extra help |
| 209 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Partially supported | | Acquiring technical knowledge along with education |
| 210 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Religion and spirituality | Partially supported | | Yes |
| 211 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication, Religion and spirituality | Not supported at all | | If I get any additional help, my children and we will be able to eat a little better, will be able to study |
| 212 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication, Religion and spirituality | Not supported at all | | Additional support is needed |
| 213 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Partially supported | | Yes |

Children on the Move: Mapping Vulnerabilities of Climate-related Migration in Kurigram, Bangladesh

| Identifier | Q.14 What resources do you utilise to help your children cope with the challenges they face after the natural disaster? | Q.15 Do you feel adequately supported by community, organisations, or government agencies? | Q.15b Can you elaborate on who/what supports you the most? | Q.15c If not fully supported, what additional support or resources would you find helpful for your children? |
|------------|---|--|--|--|
| 214 | Providing emotional support and reassurance | Partially supported | | Yes |
| 215 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Not supported at all | | Acquiring technical knowledge |
| 216 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Seeing professional counselling, Encouraging open communication, Religion and spirituality | Not supported at all | | It is better to run our family if we get help |
| 217 | Providing emotional support and reassurance, Encouraging open communication | Partially supported | | Yes |