

Climate Change, Forced Displacement, Livelihood: Adaptation Strategies of the Char Land Dwellers in Sirajganj, Bangladesh

Research Questionnaire

A. Socio-economic and Demographic Information

1. Age of household head: years
2. Gender: (i) Male (ii) Female (iii) Preferred not to say
3. Level of education (years):
4. Occupation of the household's head: (i) Unable to work (ii) Beggar (iii) Farmer (iv) Self-employed (v) Service
5. Household's monthly income: Tk
6. Total members of family:

B: Information on the level of perception of climatic variability that forced people to displace

7. What are the reasons for forced displacement? Give tick marks appropriately. ("1= Strongly disagree", "2= Disagree", "3= Neutral", "4= Agree", "5= Strongly Agree")

Components	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5
Economic drivers	Loss of occupation					
	Production loss due to the time shifting of the seasonal crop and the change in the cropping pattern					
	Income loss					
	Dissatisfaction at work					
	Agricultural activities disruption					
Social drivers	Lack of social relations and respect					
	Increase child marriage and child labor					
	Low level of social services and education					
Political drivers	Inequality					
	Violence					
	Uncertainty					
Environmental drivers	Being exposed to hazards					
	Insufficient food and water					

	Effect on quality of life					
Physical drivers	House structure loss					
	Cropping land loss					
	Farming and livestock loss					
Psychological drivers	Anxiety					
	Displeasure					
	Worried about further disasters and human health					

C. Perception towards the impact of climatic hazards on livelihood

8. How has climate change affected your lifestyle in the past, and how does it affect it now?

Types of Assets	Impact	Description	Previous location %				Present location %			
			N	L	M	H	N	L	M	H
Natural assets	Cultivated land	Poor Quality of cultivated land								
	Livestock	Poor animal health, a shortage of feed, and the loss of livestock								
	Drinking Water	Issues about the accessibility of safe drinking water								
Physical capital	Housing	Housing damage and destruction								
	Agricultural land	loss of the household's agricultural resources								
	Non-agricultural equipment	loss of the household's non-agricultural equipment's								

Financial capital	Loans	The availability of both official and informal lending sources declined								
	Occupation and income	Occupation and income loss								
	Savings	Reduced the amount of household savings								
Social capital	Community facilities	Constraints to family members' access to community facilities								
	Social relationship	Difficulty in making social relationships								
	Organizational involvement	Barriers to household members' involvement in the groups								
Human capital	Education	Disrupt educational facilities								
	Physical and mental health	The vulnerable residents have poor health and are prone to illness.								
	Food uncertainty and malnutrition	Increased as a result of reduced income and production								

D: Adaptation strategies related questions

9. How are the adaptation strategies for livelihood resilience?

Adaptation strategies	F	P
Borrowed money from GO, NGOs, Mahajan, Co-operatives, and relatives at high interest rates		
Lend money from relatives, neighbors, and Donor agencies with Low interest or free interest		
Changed their livelihood		
Earning extra money from an extra workload		
Decrease in the rate of schooling (secondary and higher secondary)		
Schooling of children (Govt. primary school)		
Reduce expenditure		
Reduce food consumption		
Begging		
Use community sanitation		
Seeking treatment from a Crack physician or the government hospital		
Taking drinking water from the roadside public tap and the tub-wells that exist in the slums and streets.		
Take shelter (Ashrayan Project)		
Taking Lease (Govt., landlord)		

E: Factors affecting adaptation strategies related to information

10. Do you have adequate finances? (i) Yes (ii) No

11. Do you have any knowledge gaps? (i) Yes (ii) No

12. Is there adequate climate information? (i) Yes (ii) No

13. Is there an extension service available? (i) Yes (ii) No

14. Do you get proper community support? (i) Yes (ii) No

15. Are Government policies implemented properly here? (i) Yes (ii) No

F: Factors hindering the livelihood adaptation strategies related questions

16. What are the factors that hinder the livelihood adaptation strategies?

Questions	strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
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Limited access to information and knowledge about climate change					
Lack of financial resources					
Inadequate infrastructure					
Social and cultural constraints					
Low levels of education					
Gender inequality					
Poor governance					
Weak institutional support					
Land tenure insecurity					
Political instability					
Lack of awareness regarding adaptation options					