



Project Narrative Report

BANGLADESH HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS INITIATIVE

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Displacement Solutions

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DISPLACEMENT
SOLUTIONS



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Introduction

Climate change is real and constitutes a current and looming threat to the planet. There is increasing scientific evidence that climate change will aggravate both sudden and slow onset of environmental events and processes.¹ Thus, the climatic changes are likely to diminish the carrying capacity of a particular area through the serious and rapid alteration of ecosystems. In such situations, people who are fearful of a threat to their lives, livelihoods and shelters react by leaving their homes in search of alternative livelihoods. Academics, scientists, experts and intergovernmental organisations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) unequivocally confirm that climate induced environmental degradations are likely to trigger mass human displacement around the world, both within and across borders.²

The persons likely to be displaced due to climate change are entitled to enjoy the full range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that are enunciated in international and regional human rights treaties and customary international law.³ It is certain from various reports and studies that most people displaced by climate change will remain within the borders of the country.⁴ They are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as defined in the UN Guiding Principles on IDPs (GPs), and thus entitled to full range of rights and responsibilities included therein.⁵ The human rights of these people are generally violated by displacement, as well as inappropriate policies. These violations could be avoided provided the policies and protection framework are based on relevant human rights guarantees recognised under international human rights instruments.

So far there is no legal framework or normative protection for the people likely to be displaced due to the impacts of climate change.⁶ There remains a gap in the interpretation of how existing human rights standards apply to the climate-induced displaced persons (CDPs). However, human rights norms oblige the national governments to enact appropriate laws and policies and adopt other necessary measures,

¹ Philippe Boncour and Bruce Burson, 2010. 'Climate Change and Migration in the South Pacific Region: Policy Perspectives' in Bruce Burson (ed.), *Climate Change and Migration South Pacific Perspective* (Institute of Policy Studies) 5-9.

² Roger Zetter, '2011. 'Protecting Environmentally Displaced People: Developing the Capacity of Legal and Normative Frameworks', Refugee Studies Centre, 2011, 44.

³ M M Naser, 2012. 'Climate Change and Forced Displacement: Obligation of States under International Human Rights Law', 22 (2) *Sri Lanka Journal of International Law*.

⁴ Roger Zetter, 'Protecting Environmentally Displaced People: Developing the Capacity of Legal and Normative Frameworks' (Research Report, Refugee Studies Centre, 2011) 44.

⁵ Elizabeth Ferris, 2010. 'Internally Displaced Persons: A Neglected Issue on the International Agenda' (2008) 4 *New Routes* 10–14, 13; Michelle Leighton, 'Climate Change and Migration: Key Issues for Legal Protection of Migrants and Displaced Persons' (Background Paper, German Marshall Fund of the United States, June 2010) 2.

⁶ Bruce Burson, 2010. 'Protecting the Rights of People Displaced by Climate Change: Global Issues and Regional Perspective' in Bruce Burson (ed.), *Climate Change and Migration South Pacific Perspective*, Institute of Policy Studies, 169-170.

including evacuation and possible temporary or permanent relocation of affected persons to ensure the protection of human rights of the CDPs.⁷

Various international publications recurrently label Bangladesh as the most vulnerable country due to the effects of climate change. The geographic location and geo-morphological conditions of Bangladesh have made the country more susceptible to environmental change and natural disasters. Bangladesh has ranked fifth among 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change-induced natural disasters in the last two decades from 1993 to 2012, according to the Climate Risk Index (CRI), 2014 by Germanwatch.⁸ During this period, Bangladesh suffered damages worth US\$1,832.70 million, wrought by 242 types of natural catastrophes.

Bangladesh is often cited as the country that will produce the largest number of climate migrants. The density of the population further magnifies the challenges posed by climate change. A number of scientific reports confirm that a large number of people have already been displaced in Bangladesh because of the direct effects of climate change, and the number is likely to increase considerably in the future.⁹ Bangladesh suffers from regular natural hazards, including floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts. These hazards are already leading to the loss and destruction of housing, land and property, the loss of livelihoods and widespread displacement across the country. Among the 64 districts of Bangladesh, 26 coastal and mainland districts are already producing climate displacement.¹⁰

According to a recent report, over 35 million people will be displaced from 19 coastal districts of Bangladesh in the event of a 1-meter sea level rise this century.¹¹ But there is no comprehensive national policy in Bangladesh that specifically targets climate displacement. In the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009) Government of Bangladesh expressed its concern about forced migration and urges necessity of addressing the issue with rights of free mobility for these people.

In many cases, the policies and institutional frameworks are not sufficient to protect the displaced people. The rehabilitation of displaced persons by government and non-government sectors are, to date, insignificant in terms of the total number of displaced persons. Importantly, livelihood problems remain after the rehabilitation of displaced persons. There should be a rights-based solution to this problem. There should be initiatives to generate sustainable employment opportunity for the rehabilitated climate displaced persons.

⁷ Rodry C Williams, 2008. 'Protecting Internally Displaced Persons: A Manual for Law and Policymakers', Brookings Institution, University of Bern, 3.

⁸ Germanwatch, 2013. Global Climate Risk Index 2014 : Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events in 2012 and 1993 to 2012, 28p.

⁹ Gaim Kibreab, 2010. 'Climate Change and Human Migration: A Tenuous Relationship?' *Fordham Environmental Law Review* 357- 373.

¹⁰ Displacement Solutions, 2012. Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: The Need for urgent Housing, Land and Property Solutions, May, 2012, 35.

¹¹ Rabbani, M. G. 2009. Climate forced migration: A massive threat to coastal people in Bangladesh, Clime Asia: Climate Action Network-South Asia newsletter, BCAS, Dhaka.

To face the challenge of mass displacement as a result of climate Change, YPSA started Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights initiative with the support of Displacement Solutions to identify rights-based solutions and actions for climate displaced Peoples. After successfully completion of first initiative (HLP 2012), DS further extended collaboration with YPSA for the Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property (HLP-2013) Rights Initiative from March, 2013 to February, 2014. This narrative report will illustrate the progress of HLP-2013 from March 2013 to February 2014 in details against the agreed activities as per TOR.

Overall Objective of the Project:

To identify rights-based solutions and actions that could be undertaken to resolve the displacement of these climate-affected communities as well as to ensure and safeguard their housing, land and property rights.

Major activities of HLP-2013 include the provision of advocacy, lobbying and coalition development on climate displacement in Bangladesh through enhanced legal support for YPSA along with development of key advocacy actions for ensuring rights of climate displaced people and comprehensive training in a 2-day workshop on international legal issues related to climate displacement in Bangladesh; comprehensive mapping study on climate displacement actors and institutions across the Government of Bangladesh; Translation, publication and distribution of “Climate Displacement in Bangladesh” Report, one to one advocacy meeting with local administration and central government representatives for building up awareness on the climate displaced people and ensuring necessary support and hosting a visit of DS representative (Zeke Simperingham) in the mid of project as well as Coastal Kids activities.

Project Narrative Report

Introductory Activities:

YPSA and DS have successfully completed first HLP initiative (HLP 2012) in Bangladesh from April 2012 to February 2013. DS further extended collaboration with YPSA for the Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property (HLP-2013) Rights Initiative from March, 2013 to December, 2013 focusing on mapping study and advocacy with different stakeholders including IEC material development. Before going to the discussion with the planned activities as progress of the project, YPSA and DS have done some activities as supplementary tasks of the project, which helped lots to execution of plan activities. The following are the introductory activities of HLP project.

Finalization TOR, receiving LOI and Budget Break up for HLP 2013

During the meeting between DS and YPSA in Bangkok, major discussion was held to draft a plan for HLP 2013. Accordingly after the meeting DS shared the draft TOR with YPSA and incorporating necessary feedback from YPSA DS finalize the TOR and accordingly signed. After

successful signing of TOR, DS provided Letter of Intent as a commitment for the project. This letter of intent is essential for submission of project to the Bangladesh Govt. for approval.

In the TOR consolidated amount of money was allocated for each of activity. But to get NGOB permission it was necessary to break up of budget of each sup-project/major activity including human resources under. Hence a clause was incorporated to the TOR that a detail break up of budget will have to be prepared by YPSA and accordingly submitted to DS for approval. As per TOR, YPSA prepared a detailed budget with break up and submitted to DS and finally DS gave approval this break up budget to go forward.

NGO Bureau approval process

As per the Bangladesh Govt. law no foreign fund can be received and utilized without getting approval from relevant Govt. department i.e. NGO Appears Bureau (NGOAB) under Prime Minister Office. After having LOI from DS, YPSA prepared application as per prescribed format (FD-2 and FD-6) of NGOAB for submission and approval of project. As it was the continuous project so it took less time than initial project. In the meantime YPSA had to submit the audit report of HLP-2012 before having permission of HLP-2013 project.

Due to worst political situation of Bangladesh, some activities according to the work plan of HLP-2013, have not been finished within the time frame of December, 2013. So, YPSA applied NGOAB for extension of the project of additional 2 months. NGOAB gave the permission on 13th January, 2014 to YPSA for extension of the HLP-2013 project till February, 2014.

Narrative Report for planned activities of HLP project

I. Advocacy, lobbying and coalition development on climate displacement in Bangladesh through enhanced legal support for YPSA

According to the TOR it was desired that YPSA would engage in the advocacy and lobbying to raise awareness of the rights of climate displaced persons across Bangladesh as well as to encourage the adoption of specific strategies that the Government of Bangladesh can implement to resolve climate displacement and protect the rights of climate displaced persons. This work would incorporate and be based on relevant international and domestic legal standards. To fulfill the requirement of TOR and achieve the objective of this project, YPSA did advocacy and lobbying with different relevant stakeholders for raise awareness of the rights of climate displaced persons across Bangladesh. As part of this major activity, YPSA developed five key advocacy action in booklet form, published the Bengali version of DS report, one to one lobbying with influential government officials and local government and political party's leaders as well as lawyers association in Chittagong.

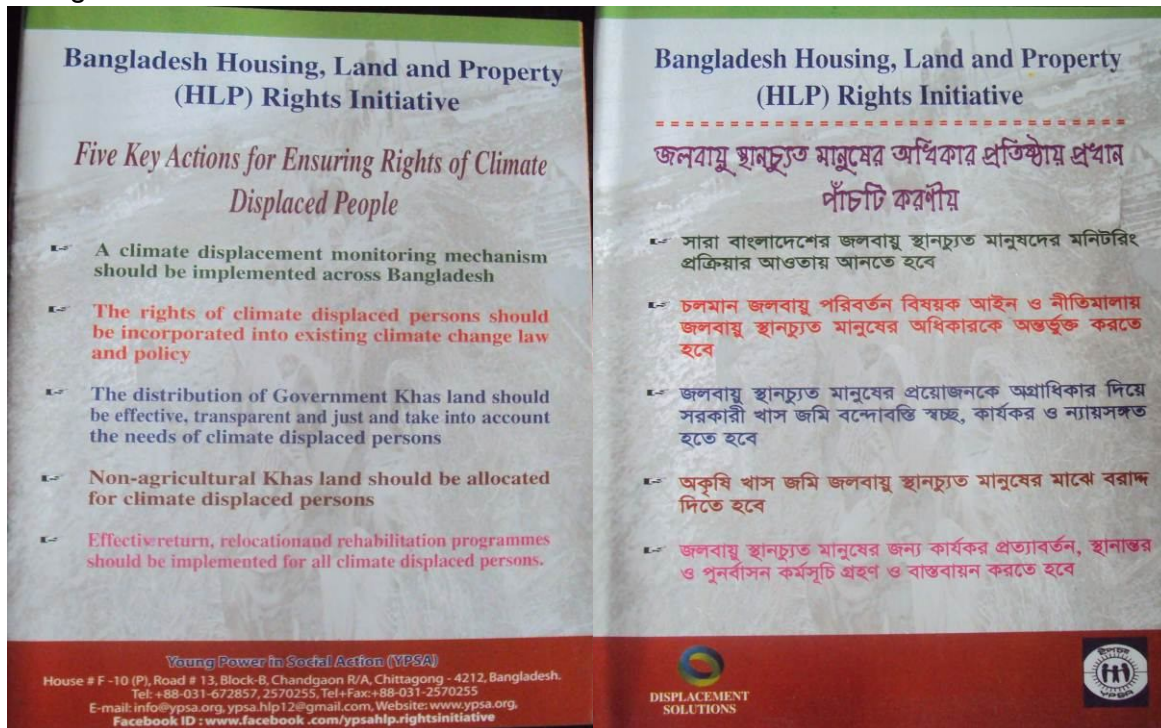
I.I Recruitment of Legal Support Officer

YPSA appointed Mr. Tanvir Zaman as a Legal Support Officer for HLP project who passed LLM from Department of Law, Chittagong University and practicing in the Bangladesh High Court Division. Before selection the person YPSA shared the said person's CV with DS for clearance and after meeting all

requirements, YPSA finally recruited Mr. Tanvir Zaman who played major role for the development of 5 key actions for ensuring rights of climate displaced peoples of Bangladesh as well as worked with legal groups and lawyers associations for awareness buildup on climate displacement. After successfully enrollment of Mr. Tanvir as lawyer in High Court of Bangladesh, he has been unable to work as regular basis with HLP initiative since last November'13.

1.2 Development and printing of five points advocacy plan (IEC Materials)

Development of a five point advocacy action plan on climate displacement in Bangladesh was one of the important activities of HLP-2013 as per TOR. Accordingly YPSA developed five key actions for advocacy, which was edited and approved by DS. YPSA published the IEC materials which structurally known as booklet. This booklet published both Bangla and English version and printed 3000 copies as per budget.



This five point action has been supported by a five page explanatory document, which provided further details, including reference to relevant domestic and international legal standards. Five key actions have been identified on previous research and analysis undertaken by YPSA and DS as well as relevant domestic and international legal standards so that the Government of Bangladesh could undertake those actions to protect the rights of climate displaced persons. This booklet first distributed in the advocacy meeting with the legal groups and lawyers association in Chittagong at Chittagong Bar Association auditorium for sharing the rights of climate change displaced persons in Bangladesh on 26th August'13. After that this booklet has been distributing to different stakeholders through advocacy workshop, postal mail and one to one advocacy. So far approximately 1000 copies of booklet are distributed among the different stakeholders. The proposed key action points are highly appreciated by civil society, local and high govt. officials, academicians and NGOs.

1.3 Meeting with the local govt. and central govt. officials

YPSA organized several one to one meeting with local Government officials and people representatives to highlight the five key action points for building up awareness and raise their voice on climate displacement situation in Bangladesh. YPSA started advocacy with local government from Sitakund Upazila of Chittagong district for ensuring Housing, Land and Property rights of climate displaced people. Then the advocacy meeting continued at Mirsharai, Banskhali and Sandwip upazilla of Chittagong district, Brahmanbaria, Comilla and Cox's Bazar district. During the meeting YPSA handed over the IEC materials as well as Bengla version of climate displacement books published by YPSA and DS on climate displacement in Bangladesh to the Government officials and people's representatives.

YPSA HLP team met with influential central and local govt. officials of Cox's Bazar district. YPSA handed over the advocacy materials to Mr. Sarwar Kamal, Mayor of Cox's Bazar Municipality; Md. Ruhul Amin, Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazar district; Md. Abul Hossain, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General); Abul Faiz Md. Alauddin Khan, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Education and ICT); Abdul Mazid, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer; Enamul Haque Bhuiyan, Assistant Forest Conservator (Coastal Forest Division); Sardar Sariful Islam, Assistant Director, Department of Environment; Ashraful Huda Siddiquee Jamshed, Akhter Kamal, Rafiqul Islam, Humaira Begum, Manjuman Nahar, Mizanur Rahman and Champa Uddin, Councilors of Cox's Bazar Municipalities.



YPSA HLP team members discussed with leading Govt. officials of Chittagong about the climate displacement issues and rights of climate displaced peoples and handed over the published advocacy materials (Bengla version of climate displacement books and five key actions booklet) to Md Khalilur Rahman Additional Divisional Commissioner (General); Syeda Sarwar Jahan, Additional Divisional Commissioner (Revenue); Md. Abdul Mannan, Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong; Md. Sanaul Haque, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General); Tanvir Azam Siddique, Additional Deputy Commissioner (



Education and Development); S.M. Abdul Kader, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue); Md. Jafar Alam, Director, Department of Environment, Chittagong; Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, Deputy Land Reform Commissioner; Engineer Saidur Rahman, Chief Engineer, South-Eastern Region, Bangladesh Water Development Board; Md. Taiful Karim, Deputy Director, Bangladesh Rural Development Board; Md. Abu Ahmed Abdullah, Department of Social Welfare, Chittagong; Sapan Kumar Barua, Executive Engineer, Bangladesh Water Development Board; Md. Saniul Haque, Senior Assistant Engineer,

Department of Local Government and Engineering Division; Md. Toffazal Hossain, Chief Engineer, Department of Local Government and Engineering Division; Md. Abdullah Al Mamun, Assistant Director, Department of Environment, Chittagong; Md. Abdul Maleq, Deputy Director, District Relief and Rehabilitation Office; Md. Abul Bashar, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer; M. Monjurul Alam, Mayor, Chittagong City Corporation; Md. Abdur Rashid, Secretary of Chittagong City Corporation; Md. Shahinur Islam, Chief Town Planner, Chittagong Development Authority; Sarwar Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Town Planner, Chittagong Development Authority; Md. Rezaul Karim, City Planner, Chittagong City Corporation; Advocate Rehena Kabir Ranu & Monwara Begum Moni, Commissioners of Chittagong City Corporation; Dr. Md. Sarfaraz Khan Chowdhury, Civil Surgeon of Chittagong; A.K.M. Rezaul Rahman, Assistant Commissioner (Land), Md. Samiul Masud, Assistant Commissioner (Land) of Chittagong City Corporation area; R.S.M. Munirul Bashar, Divisional Forest Officer, Chittagong Coastal Forest Division.

YPSA-HLP team members met with local and central govt. officials of Brahmanbaria district and also handed over the materials to Dr Md Mosharrof Hossain, Deputy Commissioner; Md. Helal Uddin Mayor, Brahmanbaria Municipality; Ripon Chakma, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Education and ICT); Mohammad Azad Challar, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Md. Khalirul Rahman, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), Md. Abul Kasem, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Dr. Ashraful Haque, Upazila Nirbahi Officer of Brahmanbaria Sadar Upazila; Md. Siddiquir Rahman, Upazila Vice Chairman, Brahmanbaria Sadar Upazila.



Advocacy with Chairman of Sitakunda Upazilla Parishad for ensuring rights of climate displaced people

One to one advocacy also conducted by YPSA HLP team with Govt. officials of Comilla District for building up awareness about the rights of climate displaced peoples. The team met with Md Tofazzel Hossain Miah, Deputy Commissioner; Sanjay Kumar Bhounik, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Education and ICT); Md. Abdul Matin, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue); Monirul Haque Sakku Mayor, Comilla City Corporation; Jamir Uddin Khan, Commissioner of Comilla Municipality; Ayesha Akhter, Upazila Nirbahi Officer of Comilla Sadar Upazila, Comilla.

YPSA HLP team met with local govt. body and local govt. administrators including civil society of Sandwip, Sitakund, Banskali, Mirsarai, Sitakund upazila of Chittagong district. The team discussed among others with Mr. Mostafa Kamal Pasa, Member of Parliament, Sandwip Upazila; Noor-E-Khaja Alamin, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Sandwip; Mohammed Jafor Ullah, Mayor, Sandwip Municipalities; Alhaj Shahjahan, Upazila Chairman, Sandwip; Begum Dilruba Shafiq, Upazila Vice Chairman, Sandwip; Md. Forkan Uddin, Upazila Vice-Chairman, Sandwip; Abul Khair Nadim, Chairman, Musapur Union Parishad; Md. Javedul Islam, Chairman, Amanullah Union Parishad; Md. Samsuddin, Chairman, Gasua Union Parishad; Md. Mizanur Rahman, Chairman, Maitbhanga Union Parishad; Md. Saiful Karim, Acting Chairman, Sontushpur Union Parishad; Kazi Arif, Chairman, Horispur Union Parishad; Farzana Khanum, Acting Chairman, Mogdhora Union Parishad; Md. Delowar Hossain, Chairman, Dirghapar Union

Parishad; Mohammed Ali Khasru, Chairman, Haramia Union Parishad; Abdul Malek, Chairman, Sarikait Union Parishad; Md. Anowar Hossain, Chairman, Azimpur Union Parishad; Md. Hasanuzzaman Mamun, Chairman, Rahmatpur Union Parishad; A.B.M Siddiquir Rahman, Commander, Bangladesh Moktjoddah Songshod; Mr. Rahim Hossain, Secretary, Sandwip Press Club; Mr. Muhammad Shahin Imran, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Sitakund; Nayek (Ret) Shafiul Alam, Mayor, Sitakund Municipality; Khandaker Zakir Hossen, Assistant Commissioner (Land), Sitakund; A. Baker Bhuiyan, Upazila Chairman, Sitakund; Mohammed Ashraf Hossain, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Mirsharai; Md. Shajahan, Mayor, Mirsharai Municipality; Alhaj Gias Uddin Khan, Upazila Chairman, Mirsarai; Md. Jahangir Ali, Upazila Project Implementation Officer, Mirsarai; Md. Saiful Islam, Assistant Director, Cyclone Preparedness Programme, Mirsarai; Engineer K.M. Sayed Mahmud, Nirbahi Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering, Mirsarai; Mihir Dutta, Upazila Cooperative Officer, Mirsarai; Aatur Rahman, Upazila Rural Development Officer, Mirsarai; Md. Ahsah Ullah, Councilors, Mirsarai Municipalities; Alhaj Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury, Upazila Chairman, Banskhal; Sabbir Iqbal, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Banskhal; Nur Hossain, Upazila Vice Chairman, Banskhal Upazilla; N.S Osman Gani, Chairman of Chambol Union Parishad, Banskhal; Rezaul Hoque Chowdhury, Chairman, Danua Union Parishad, Banskhal, Mainuddin Kabir Chowdhury, Chairman, Puichari Union Parishad, Banskhal; Md. Lokman, Chairman of Baharchara union parishad, Banskhal; Md. Arif Ullah, Chairman, Gandhamara union parishad, Banskhal; Pronab Kumar Das, Counselor, Banskhal Municipalities; Milon Barua, Counselor, Banskhal Municipalities and Zakir Ahamed, Panel Chairman, Sharal union parishad, Banskhal.

YPSA HLP team members also met with Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, Coordinator, Bangladesh Climate Change Negotiation Team and Chairman of Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF); Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSF and Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader Chowdhury, Deputy Managing Director, PKSF; Engineer Mohammad Abu Sadeque, Director, Bangladesh Housing and Building Research Institute (BHBRI); Akhter Hossain Sarker, Senior Research Officer, BHBRI; Engineer Isar Hossain, Principal Research Engineer, Bangladesh Housing and Building Research Institute and handed over the published IEC materials.



I.4 Stakeholder Consultation Meeting for Ensuring Rights of Climate Displaced Peoples

Objectives of the Consultation meeting

- i) To orient local government officials and elected representatives on five key points for ensuring the rights of climate displaced persons and seeking their support as well

- ii) To orient on international laws and Human rights documents which support HLP rights and provide the idea of solution to climate Displacement in Bangladesh

Process/Methodologies

Stakeholder consultation meetings were fully participatory and interactive way. Different participatory methods were applied to ensure the better and effective outcome and recommendations from the advocacy meeting. Power point presentation and open discussion session was also the integral part of each meeting. Briefing materials were also distributed as part of the methodology.

Participant profile

These workshops include participants from different cluster of society. Representatives' from displaced communities, local Govt. officials, media professionals, NGO representatives, social workers, community leaders, researchers, teachers and government officials from relevant departments took part as participants in these workshops.

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting in Banskhal Upazila, Chittagong

YPSA organized first stakeholder consultation meeting with the GOs, NGOs, Civil Society groups and climate displaced victims at Banskhal Upazila of Chittagong district on 24th September, 2013. This event was chaired by Sabbir Iqbal (UNO of Banskhal Upazilla) while Alhaj Alamgir Kabir Chowdhury (Chairman of Banskhal Upazilla, Chittagong) was present as chief guest.

Mr. Nur Hossain (Vice Chairman of Banskhal Upazilla, Chittagong), Mohammad Shahidul Islam (Upazilla Krishi Officer, Chittagong), N.S Osman Gani (Chairman of Chambol Union Parishad, Banskhal), Rezaul Hoque Chowdhury (Chairman of Danua Union Parishad, Banskhal), Mainuddin Kabir Chy (Chairman of Puichar Union Parishad, Banskhal), Md. Lokman (Chairman of Baharchara union parishad, Banskhal), Md. Arif Ullah (Chairman of Gandhamara union parishad), Pronab Kumar Das (Counselor of Banskhal pouroshova), Milon Barua (Counselor of Banskhal Pouroshova), Ashma Akter (Executive Director of Wesis) and Zakir Ahamed (Panel Chairman of Sharal union parishad, Banskhal) participated among other in the stakeholder consultation workshop.



Stakeholder Consultation on Climate Displacement Issues at Banskhal Upazilla, Chittagong.

During the open discussion session, Nur Hossain, vice chairman of Banskhal mentioned that's there are vast khas lands are available but major portion of land are under influential people of our society. We have to work together and make sure that landless people got their rights. Many of the local representatives and journalist mentioned that many areas are affected by climate change. Large number of people from the affected areas forced to leave their households and taking shelter in the neighboring

hills, which causing destruction of natural hills. This people need to rehabilitate such a way in an area so that their livelihood is ensured.

UNO mentioned in his speech that, YPSA is performing with sincerity in this area for the betterment of community people. These are a kind of initiatives which focuses on the rights of climate induced displaced families, Bangladesh ratifies the UN charter and we are responsible to ensure the rights of the displaced people. From local administration we are promising our full support in such initiatives from YPSA.

In the closing remarks, UP chairman welcome this innovative and different approach. These points are relevant in many ways. It is a matter of concern that some of the points will be very challenging. We have to look deep into those points. But coordinated efforts of all can make these actions succeed.

Consultation Meeting in Sandwip Upazila, Chittagong

Next stakeholder consultation meeting held on Sandwip Upazila of Chittagong district on 25th November, 2013. Mr Noor-E-Khaja Alamin, Upazila Nirbahi Officer of Sandwip was present as a chief guest in this consultation meeting.

Mr. Firoz Ahmed (Upazila Education Officer, Sandwip), Abul Khair Nadim (Chairman of Musapur Union Parishad), Md. Javedul Islam (Chairman of Amanullah Union Parishad), Md. Samsuddin (Chairman of Gasua Union Parishad), Md. Mizanur Rahman (Chairman of Maitbhanga Union Parishad), Md. Saiful Karim (Acting Chairman of Sontushpur Union Parishad), Kazi Arif (Chairman of Horispur Union Parishad), Farzana Khanum (Acting Chairman of Mogdhora Union Parishad), Md. Delowar Hossain (Chairman of Dirghapar Union Parishad), Mohammed Ali Khasru (Chairman of Haramia Union Parishad), Abdul Malek (Chairman of Sarikait Union Parishad), Md. Anowar Hossain (Chairman of Azimpur Union Parishad), Md. Hasanuzzaman Mamun (Chairman of Rahmatpur Union Parishad), A.B.M Siddiquir Rahman (Commander of Bangladesh Muktijoddah Songshod, Sandwip), Md. Didarul Alam (Upazila LGED Engineer), Mr. Rahim Hossain (Secretary of Sandwip Press Club), Md. Ashraf Hossain (Senior Project Coordination of Social Development Initiative), Ahidur Rahman (Officers of AC Land, Sandwip) participated among others in the stakeholder consultation workshop.



During the open discussion Md. Ashraf Hossain, project coordinator of Society for Development Initiative (SDI), mentioned that climate change has effected through intrusion of saline water into the soil of this island. This has caused an alarming declining of agriculture production in the Upazila.

Mr. Rahim Hossain, Secretary of Sandwip Press Club said that continuous sea-level rise and massive erosion, both manifestations of global climate change, are shrinking the size of Sandwip upazila and this is

on the verge of disappearance. Climate displaced people are common phenomenon in this upazila and the number of suffered peoples are countless.

Many of the local representatives mentioned that during the last 25 years, a large chunk of the island has gone under the Bay of Bengal, as well as the Meghna estuary. Even a few decades back, there were Katgor, Ijjotpur, Hudrakhali, Nayamosti and Batajora union parisads at the island. Since then, all those localities have disappeared under water. Every year, thousands of people become “climate displaced people” in this island, especially during the rainy season.

While speaking as the chief guest of the meeting UNO said that climate change and its devastating effects are no more mysterious to us and it is also crystal clear to us that we, the developing nations, are suffering most though the developed countries are mainly liable for it. It is true that government is duly concerned about the displaced people. There are rehabilitation project, Ashrayon project and Gucchogram project for them. Besides, there are Gucchogram project for the rehabilitation and managing livelihood for the climate displaced people. Sandwip upazila is very beautiful place to visit but due to continue river erosion and natural disaster it is under threat to disappeared from the map of Bangladesh. Therefore, government allocates the cultivable lands but uncultivable lands aren't given, keeping them for the future use. Actually, DC (District Commissioner) is the in-charge of the all khas lands under that specific district. He further said that we have to be transparent and effective use of the Climate Change Trust Fund of Government and taking Adaptation Programme.

Consultation Meeting in Mirsarai Upazila

Mirsarai upazila was the third place for hosting the stakeholder consultation meeting by YPSA on 16th January, 2014. This event was chaired by Md. Ashraf Hossain (UNO of Mirsharai upazila) while Md. Giash Uddin (Chairman of Upazila Parishad, Mirsharai) was present as chief guest.

Speakers in the workshop said that peoples of Mirsarai coastal area frequently suffered by river erosion, salinity intrusion, arsenic water contamination and strong tidal surges. There were 20 km long mangrove forest along the embankment to protect from sea level rise and massive erosion. But now the large area of the coastal area fully unprotected due to damaged embankment and destruction of mangrove forest. So, 4.5 lakh peoples of the Mirsarai upazila are now living at stake from devastating cyclone and other natural disasters. Climate displaced people are common phenomenon in this upazila and the number of suffered peoples are countless.



In the stakeholder consultation meeting,. Md. Jahangir Alam (Project Implementation Officer), Dr. Md. Abdur Razzak (Upazila Livestock Officer), Md. Humayun Kabir Khan (Upazila Senior Education Officer),

Mihir Datta, (Cooperative Officer), Ataur Rahman (Upazila Rural Development Officer), Md. Saiful Islam (Assistant Director of Cyclone Preparedness Program), Md. Alamgir (Executive Director of OPCA), Dr. Md. Jamshed Alam (Managing Director of Matrish Hospital), Nurul Alam (staff reporter of Daily Amader Shomoy), Bipul Das (Staff reporter of Daily Shamakal), Razib Mojumder (local correspondence of Daily Manob Zamin), Md. Sahadat Hossain (local correspondence of Daily Ittefaq) participated among others.

Chief guest of the consultation meeting, Md. Giash Uddin (Upazila Chairman of Mirsharai Upazila Parishad) mentioned in his speech that, over 15 million people remain exposed to cyclonic storm and tidal surge due to lack of necessary measures for afforestation and bad shape of coastal embankment in greater Chittagong division. Lack of proper maintenance of coastal embankment and destroy the coastal mangrove forests, tidal waters and storm surges posing a threat to life and properties in the coastal areas of this upazila. Displaced Peoples from Sandwip, Hatiya islands are living in Mirsarai upazila here and there. The fate of those people living alongside the coastal embankments have been playing hide and seek with the natural disasters apart from acute shortage of safe- drinking water and sanitation and other livelihood facilities. It is matter of hope that YPSA working with this burning issue, which will create hope for displaced peoples and the five key actions will guide the Govt. for do something for landless and homeless peoples in my union, he added.

Consultation Meeting in Chittagong

Next stakeholder consultation meeting held in YPSA-HRDC, Chittagong on 25th February, 2014. Chief guest of this meeting was Niaz Ahmed Khan, Ph.D. (Wales), Post Doc. (Oxford), Professor and Chairman, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka and former country director of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Bangladesh. Chief Executive of YPSA, Md. Arifur Rahman was presided the consultation meeting. Representatives from different stakeholders like NGOs and Civil Society groups of Chittagong were participated in the workshop.



During the opening speech of the workshop, Md. Arifur Rahman said that climate change could cause the forced displacement of up to 30 million people in Bangladesh by 2100 if sea levels rise - as they are expected to - by one meter. Therefore, Bangladesh will have to face the challenge of mass migration, both external and internal, due to climate change as the country is not yet adequately prepared in provide permanent solutions for the resettlement of such a large number of climate displaced people. YPSA has been working together with Displacement Solutions on our joint Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Initiative to find appropriate land resources for the growing climate displaced population in the country. In doing this, we are pursuing a rights based approach to developing and implementing solutions for climate displaced persons. The Initiative has commissioned several detailed studies to identify viable land parcels throughout Bangladesh that could be used as possible planned relocation sites for people and communities displaced due to climate factors.

Chief Guest of the consultation meeting, Dr. Niaz Ahmed Khan said that geographic location and geomorphological conditions of Bangladesh have made the country more susceptible to environmental change and natural disasters. The country is one of the most densely populated in the world and is therefore highly dependent on natural resources for subsistence, making Bangladeshis particularly vulnerable to climate shifts. Over the coming decade, a considerable number of Bangladeshis could be affected by intensifying hydrological and meteorological hazards, thus coming under substantial pressure to displace temporarily or permanently, and internally or across borders. However, whether climate change will lead to massive displacement does not depend exclusively on the nature of the change but on the adaptive capacity of the affected population. Increasing adaptive capacity and resilience of people through strengthening adaptation programmes may play a potential role in preventing displacement. The level of policy intervention and implementation of those policies and institutions will largely determine whether environmental factors, including climate change, motivate or force migration. Thus, appropriate governance interventions and policy measures can further potentially enhance resilience and the adaptive capacity of people faced with environmental degradations. Such adaptive measures may, effectively, increase the quality and quantity of alternatives available to people, preventing human displacement from becoming a humanitarian crisis. In this context, YPSA advocacy strategy for ensuring housing, land and property rights for climate displaced peoples absolutely importance for adaptation strategies to prevent and also rehabilitation for displaced peoples. It is urgently necessary for prepare area based database for estimate number of displaced peoples.

Stakeholder Consultation meeting in Cox's Bazar

Next stakeholder consultation meeting held in Cox's Bazar on 27th February, 2014. This event was chaired by Abu Morshed Chowdhury, President of Federation of Development Society, Cox's Bazar and Mr. Sarwar Kamal, Mayor, Cox's Bazar Municipality was present as a chief guest. Enamul Haque Bhuiyan, Assistant Forest Conservator of Coastal Forest Division, Cox's Bazar was present as special guest.



Mohammad Shahjahan, Team Leader of Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP) Initiative program briefly described the profile of YPSA and activities of the HLP program implementing by YPSA and future planning on the rights of climate displacement in Bangladesh. After the key note paper presentation, Mr. Kanon Pall, Executive Director of EXPAURUL; Ajit Nandi, Regional Manager of BRAC; Ashraful Huda Siddiquee Jamshed, Akhter Kamal, Rafiqul Islam, Councilors of Cox's Bazar Municipalities; Dipok Sharma Dipu, President, Cox's Bazar Forest and Environment Protection Porishad (CBFEPP); Priyotus Pal Pintu, President of Cox's Bazar Environment

Journalist Forum; Adv. Ayasur Rahman; Abdul Majhid, District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Md. Shafique Saleh, Regional Manager of CODEC; Makbul Ahamed, Coast Trust; Fajrul Kader Chowdhury, Green Cox; Bimo Kanti Das, Mukti Cox's Bazar; Dipon Barua, participated among others and gave suggestions about the climate displacement issues.

Speakers in the stakeholder consultation meeting said that Cox's Bazar city is now full of climate displaced peoples came from Maheskhali, Kutubdia, Teknaf Upazilas of the Cox's Bazar district as well as different districts of the country. Their rights of housing, lands and property are totally absent here. As a result these displaced peoples destroying hills, cutting trees and vanishing forests of Cox's Bazar. We should prepare database for counting the number of climate displaced peoples living here. We should rehabilitate climate displaced peoples in suitable places and ensure their rights to protect environment of the world's largest beach and tourist's spot Cox's Bazar.

Enamul Haque Bhuiyan, Assistant Forest Conservator in Cox's Bazar said Forest Department now implementing vast coastal afforestation program at Cox's Bazar to protect the vulnerable islands against climate change along with YPSA. Mangrove forests can protect the coastal erosions from sea but land grabber destroys the forest and rate of displaced peoples increasing from different Upazilas of Cox's Bazar.

Chief Guest of the meeting Mr. Sarwar Kamal, Mayor, Cox's Bazar Municipality mentioned in his speech that, from the local administration we are promising to provide our full support for ensuring rights of housing, land and property for climate displaced peoples initiatives by YPSA. We should ensure sustainable utilization of land and strictly implement land uses policy of the country. The database for climate displaced peoples should be prepared urgently and if YPSA will take necessary action to do a research on climate displaced peoples at Cox's Bazar, Cox's Bazar Municipality will give all kinds of support to do this.

Outcome of the meetings

- Everyone, present at the meeting, apprised of the objectives and activities of the HLP project.
- It has been possible to learn about the needs of the displaced people of different area
- A lot of ideas were suggested by the participant about the steps that can be adopted in local level for the displaced people
- The discussion very effectively pointed out the topics like – government's initiatives that are available for the displaced people and how to make good use of them
- It has been possible to be properly and adequately notified about the matters like - where to work in the future in order to save the rights of the displaced people

Major Recommendations come from the meetings

- Identify the specific needs and problems of the displaced people and set the plan to rehabilitate them
- Livelihood options should be thinking first in all type of resettlement
- Coordinated efforts from GO, INGOs, NGOs' and civil society is must
- Ensure basic facilities and recreation opportunities in the rehabilitation projects
- Listing of displaced people at local level and monitoring their life in new locations
- Develop positive attitude of the political leaders towards policy implementation
- Create cluster villages / model villages and rehabilitate displaced people there
- Major portion of khas lands are enjoyed by politically powerful land grabbers, so distribute these land among landless people after acquiring from land grabbers
- Prepare list of families residing by the coast line so that necessary steps can be taken to compensate their losses according to the prepared lists

1.5 Round Table Discussion in Chittagong

YPSA organized round table discussion on climate displacement with the title “Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: The Need for Urgent Housing, Land and Property Rights Solutions” on 22th February 2014 at Hotel Saint Martin of Chittagong. Dr. Hasan Mahmud, MP and former Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forest was present as a Chief Guest and Md. Jafar Alam, Director of Department of Environment, Chittagong moderated the round table discussion meeting.



Mohammad Shahjahan, Team Leader of Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP) Initiative, presented key note paper in the round table discussion. After the key note presentation, Dr. Monjurul Kibria, Associate Professor of Department of Zoology, Chittagong University; Abu Ahmed Abdullah, Deputy Director of Department of Social Welfare, Dr. Sairul Masreq, Professor of Department of



Public Administration. Chittagong University; Engineer Delwar Hossain, President of Sachatan Nagarik Committee; Dr. Sahadat Hossain, Associate Professor, Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries, University of Chittagong; Dr. Amir Mohammad Nasrullah, Associate Professor of Department of Public Administration, Chittagong University; Mr. Taiful Karim, Deputy Director of Bangladesh Rural Development Board; Advocate Rehana Kabir Ranu and Monwara Begum Moni, Ward Commissioner of Chittagong City Corporation; Humayun Kabir,

Lecturer, Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences; Adv. Anwar Hossain, Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association discussed among other on the key note presentation and gave valuable suggestions for ensuring the rights of climate displaced persons.

The speakers emphasized that Bangladesh requires not only comprehensive policies to ensure the rights of climate displaced persons, but also a supporting institutional framework – that is rights-based,



coherent and effective, with clear lines of responsibility and accountability – in order to ensure the human rights of all climate displaced persons both now and in the future in Bangladesh. Resettlement for the displaced peoples should be a last resort as climate change adaptation including ensuring the livelihood and other essential services like health, education. The climate-induced migrants are often discriminated and face different problems during or after the displacement.

Chief Guest of the round table discussion, Dr. Hasan Mahmud said, climate change is happening in Bangladesh and it is the major obstacle for economic development of the country. This issue is out of politics and we should work collectively for better solution for climate change adaptation and displacement issues. This is a very nice initiative, which focuses on the rights of climate induced displaced families, Bangladesh ratifies the different UN charter and convention and even as per our existing policies we are responsible to ensure the rights of the displaced people. He agreed with the five key actions required for ensuring the rights of climate displaced persons proposed by the YPSA.

I.6 Discussion Meeting with Media Representatives

YPSA organized discussion meeting with leading media representatives from print, online and electronic media for raising mass awareness on climate displacement issues held at Pitstop restaurant of Chittagong on 10th February, 2014. Journalists were asked to publish news / documentary about the worst situation of climate displaced peoples in and around Chittagong region by YPSA and they were agreed to report on the newly burning issue of climate displacement in their respective media with a hope that YPSA will organise events for visiting different hot spot creating climate displacement.

The discussion meeting was presided over by Mr. Nasirul Haque, News Editor of the Daily Suprobbat Bangladesh. The media guests were welcomed by Mohammad Ali Shahin, Program Manager of YPSA. He discussed about the role and contribution of journalist on the climate



displacement issues. He briefly includes its establishment, objectives, mission, completed activities and plan for future. Mohammad Shahjahan, Team Leader of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Initiative project of YPSA shared information on present and future scenario of climate displacement issue in Bangladesh, activities and achievement of HLP program and advocacy action plans for ensuing rights of climate displaced peoples in Bangladesh. After his presentation, participants have participated in an open discussion and shared their idea and potentiality to publish report and documentary video news in their media.

Md. Omar Kaiser, Bureau Chief of Daily ProthomAlo, Md. Nazimuddin Shymol, Bureau Chief of Daily Independent, Md. Hamidullah, Bureau Chief of Daily Amader Samay, Shamsul Haq Haidari, Bureau Chief of NTV, Saidul Islam, Staff Reporter of Bangladesh Pratidin, Md. Saiful Alam, Senior Reporter of Daily Purbakan, Md. Nur Uddin Alamgir, Senior Reporter of Daily Sun, Mitoon Chowdhury, Staff Reporter of bdnews24.com, Tazul Islam, Staff Reporter of Machranga TV, Alamgir Sabuj, Staff Reporter of DeshTV, SaburSuvo, Staff Reporter of Daily Azadi were present in the discussion meeting.

The speakers emphasized that five key advocacy action plan by YPSA are right on track. If these proposed strategies will be implement by policy makers the rights of housing, land and property of climate displaced peoples in Bangladesh will be ensured effectively.

1.7 Meeting with different political party's representative and Member of Parliament

YPSA HLP team met with Mr. Md. Solaiman Seth, Presidium Member-Jatiya Party and President-Jatiya Party, Chittagong on 24th August'13; Mrs. Hasina Mannan, Member of Parliament-348 & Women Seat-48 and Member of Standing Committee on Ministry of Water Resources of Bangladesh Parliament on 27th August'13; Mr. Al-Haj Jafrul Islam Chowdhury Member of Parliament -292 & Chittagong-15, Bangladesh Parliament on 27th August'13.



Everyone express their concern on multifaceted climate change effects on people's life and livelihood,



national economy and national development as a whole. They had experience the distressed condition of people; people lost all their belongings and most of the time these landless families are forced to live on the embankment or permanently switch to some other places. They also emphasized that proper steps needs to be taken to reduce displacements and side by side more rehabilitation activities need to be undertaken. Proper monitoring of policy implementation and mass awareness on displacement issue will help these displaced communities to get justice. They also focused

on mass awareness among vulnerable people about their rights and climate change impacts. During the meeting YPSA hand over them advocacy materials for better settlement of climate displaced peoples and expected to raise their voice on the issue in the Parliament house.

YPSA HLP team met with Mr. Mostafa Kamal Pasa, former Member of Parliament of Sandwip Upazila on 25th November, 2013. He said that Sandwip upazila will be under sea within next 40 years if such rate of coastal erosion has been going on. The area of this upazila now reduced to only 80 square miles from 600 square miles, which was 50 years ago. Peoples of Sandwip living in front of Bay of Bengal remain unprotected as there is no embankment or protection wall for nearly three decades. From the map of Sandwip 5 unions, 100 villages, lot of



cyclone shelters cum schools have already been devoured by the tidal surge. Bangladesh Govt. trying to stop erosion of Sandwip but tremendous wave and current of Sea all attempts become in vain.

1.8 Meeting with legal groups and lawyers associations in Bangladesh

YPSA organized advocacy meeting with the legal groups and lawyers association in Chittagong at Chittagong Bar Association auditorium for sharing the rights of climate displaced persons in Bangladesh under YPSA-HLP rights initiative project on 26th August'13. The objectives of this workshop were – i) to inform and build up awareness among the legal groups and Lawyers about the international and national legal issues related on climate displacement and ii) identify the duties and responsibilities of the legal groups and lawyers for ensuring housing, land and property rights relevant to climate displacement.



The event was moderated by Tanvir zaman, Legal Support Officer, YPSA, Advocate Chandan Das, President, Chittagong District Bar Association, Advocate Md. Kamal Uddin, General Secretary, Chittagong District Bar Association attended in the meeting as guests of honor.

In the welcome speech, Md. Shahjahan, Team Leader of YPSA-HLP project welcomed everybody to attend in the workshop and thanked to Chittagong Bar Association for cordial support to arrange this workshop. He said, climate displacement in Bangladesh is now a major problem of Bangladesh and the rights of housing, lands and property have to be ensured to solve the problem. There are no definite policy and action plan for better settlement of climate displaced people in the country and we are doing

advocacy for the new policy by the government and lawyers will be major stakeholder for our future activities and strategies. So, we arranged this advocacy workshop with lawyers to find our way forward of climate displacement in Bangladesh.

Speaking as guest of honor Md. Kamal Uddin, Secretary of Chittagong Bar Association thanks YPSA for organizing this workshop with lawyers. He said Bangladesh is the most vulnerable countries of the world due to climate change and this is creating displacement enormously, which is the responsible for increasing social insecurity and valance of law and justice in the disaster prone area.

Mr. Chandan Das, President of Chittagong Bar Association expressed his worried for the climate change impact in Bangladesh. He said Bangladesh has several policies and strategies on environment, disaster management and human right issue. But no specific policies for rehabilitation and ensuring housing, lands and property rights of displaced people in Bangladesh, which is urgent requirement for Bangladesh to handle this issue. It is necessary to take necessary action by lawyers for monitoring the khas land distribution by govt. for real climate displaced peoples. He offered YPSA to work together in future to support this initiative in legal aspect.



Mr. Subir Das presented the main theme of the advocacy workshop. After the presentation, Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham, Legal Consultant of Displacement Solution discussed more this issue with distinguished participants and asked to the participants for their comments to way forward this issue. The attended lawyers said climate displacement is the new theme for us and the deprivation of rights of climate displaced people is surprising to us. The lawyers came to a consensus to form a forum to raise the voice in favor of climate displaced people to avail their rights on housing, land and property. YPSA also ensured them to provide all sorts of support on time to this forum of lawyers.

I.9 Comprehensive training on international legal issues related to climate displacement in Bangladesh

YPSA successfully organized two days training workshop on International Legal Issues related to climate displacement in Bangladesh at YPSA- HRDC, Chittagong during 24-25 August, 2013 with the support of Displacement Solutions. Total 15 participants from YPSA-HLP project and senior staffs from different relevant projects of YPSA attended in the training. Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham, Legal Consultant of Displacement Solution, Geneva, Switzerland, facilitated two days training programme.

In the inaugural Md. Mahbubur Rahman, Director-Social Development programme, welcomed everyone to the training programme and expected that it will be effective for everyone to know the all international policies and legal issues existing in the world to do work in this field.

Mr. Ezekiel discussed about 20 important and relevant topics with the participants in two days long training programme including Introduction to climate change and displacement, the expected scope of climate displacement globally, the definition of Climate Displaced Persons under International Law, cross-border climate displacement and international law, internal climate displacement and international law, the Guiding Principles on internal displacement, understanding housing, land and property rights, how do HLP rights apply to climate displaced persons?, a rights-based approach to climate displacement, the need for climate displacement solutions: return, relocation or integration, the role of land in finding durable solutions to climate displacement, efforts to improve international protection: *The Peninsula Principles* and solutions to climate displacement in Bangladesh: the way forward for YPSA and DS.



He hoped that all the issues would be helpful for YPSA for effective implementation of the ongoing Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property Rights Initiative project for the betterment of Climate Displaced person.

In the closing session on 25th August, Mohammad Shahjahan, Team Leader of YPSA-HLP thanked Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham for effective facilitating the training programme as well as to the all participants for their enthusiasm to training topics. He hoped this training would be useful for future planned advocacy strategy for climate displacement issues in Bangladesh.



Md. Arifur Rahman, Chief Executive of YPSA along with Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham distributed the certificate to all participants for successful completion of two days training.

1.10 Hosting Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham (Focal person of Bangladesh HLP Rights Initiative)

Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham, Legal Consultant of Displacement Solution and Focal person Bangladesh HLP initiative visited Bangladesh from August 22 to August 28, 2013 to monitor the project activities, participate in advocacy meeting, conducting comprehensive 2 days long training on international legal issues relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh for YPSA staff.

Details of the visit

August 22, 2013

Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham arrived at Chittagong airport through Dhaka in the evening and Md. Shahjahan welcomed him in the Chittagong and discussed about the schedule of this mission

August 23, 2013

In the morning there was a meeting between DS and YPSA focusing on the mapping study as per schedule. Mr. Shahjahan welcomed everybody to this meeting particularly Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham for attending the meeting as scheduled even after a long way journey from Australia to Bangladesh. He said Displacement Solutions and YPSA has been strong partnership since 3 years and we are looking long time relationship between both the organizations. The comprehensive draft mapping study report has been effective to get information of vast stakeholders in Bangladesh working on climate change adaptation and rehabilitation of landless and homeless peoples.

Mr. Ezekiel Simperingham discussed with YPSA HLP team members about the preparation of Mapping study and future action plan for published the report. He thanked every member of the mapping study team for preparing wonderful and exclusive report on highlighting various stakeholders' involved with climate change adaptation and working for housing, lands and property rights for climate displacement in Bangladesh.

Mr. Prabal Barua, Research officer of YPSA discussed about the preparation and progress of mapping study report. Eight members of the YPSA team attended the workshop. It is discussed that YPSA already submitted 2nd draft of the mapping study report to DS. DS will review this draft and provide detailed comments by mid September.

DS and YPSA agreed that the Mapping Study would be improved by including four charts, where present practices and ideal situation of temporary and permanent settlement of displaced person will be shown like;

- In the current institutional framework of temporarily displaced person
- In the current institutional framework of permanently displaced person
- In an ideal institutional framework of temporarily displaced person
- In an ideal institutional framework of permanently displaced person



DS and YPSA also agreed that it would be valuable to send email to all stakeholders included in the report, to inform them about the report and to ask for confirmation of the relevant information.

DS and YPSA discussed the five point advocacy plan, which has now been completed and 3,000 copies (booklet) were printed. YPSA informed DS that total 400 copies of this Advocacy document will be distributed different relevant stakeholders and rest of copies will be retained in the YPSA offices for ongoing distribution, for example in training sessions or in meetings with Government officials.

It was also discussed that the final Bangla version of the Climate Displacement in Bangladesh report has almost been finalized (and design approved by DS) and 1,000 copies will be printed in the first week of September. YPSA will initially distribute 300 copies by mail, with a covering letter explaining the document and the Bangladesh HLP Initiative. These will be sent to Ministries, NGOs, civil society and other stakeholders in Bangladesh. YPSA will send DS a spreadsheet of all of the recipients of this report. 700 copies will be retained by YPSA for ongoing distribution. But unfortunately this report is taking more time than assumed, during checking the quality of Bangla from English without any deviation of meaning has been time consuming. Now Bangla version is being checked by proof reader, hope by October'13 we will be able to print out this report.

August 24, 2013

Two days comprehensive training on international legal issues relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh started at YPSA HRDC on 24th August, 2013. Theme of Day one of training on “*Solutions to Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: The Role of International Law and Human Rights*”. Zeke Simperingham was the trainer of this program. Discussion on aims for the training were : i) Introduction to climate change and displacement , ii) The Expected scope of climate displacement globally, iii) The Definition of Climate Displaced Persons under International Law, iv) Cross-border climate displacement and international law, v) Internal climate displacement and international law and vi) The Guiding Principles on internal displacement.

At the same day afternoon DS met with Solaiman Sheth, Presidium Member (Executive Committee Member), Jatio Party, in coalition with current Government for discussion on the inclusion of the rights of climate displaced persons in the political manifesto of the Jatio Party for the upcoming general election. Mr. Solaiman Seth agreed that it would be useful to specifically include climate displaced persons in the manifesto of the Jatio Party, however, he suggested that it would be useful to meet the Chairman of the Jatio Party to really doing advocacy on this issue.

Sunday 25 August

Day two of training on “*Solutions to Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: The Role of International Law and Human Rights*” and the training theme was “The need for climate displacement solutions: return, relocation or integration”. At the evening, the two days training programme had been finished. Md. Shahjahan thanked to every participant for participating 2 days training session. He also expressed his gratitude to Zeke Simperingham as resource person and excellent delivery of training session.

Monday 26 August

At the morning, Zeke Simperingham and Md. Arifur Rahman, Chief executive of YPSA handed over the certificate for 2 days training participators. After that he attended the advocacy meeting with legal groups and lawyers of Chittagong district bar association at bar association auditorium. The participants proposed to create a lawyer's forum, under the Chittagong District Bar Association, with the support of

YPSA. This forum would undertake advocacy to support the creation of a specific law to protect the rights of climate displaced persons, as well as advocacy to enable easier access to legal aid for climate displaced persons. YPSA and DS both agreed to support the Chittagong Bar Association, through the provision of information and analysis, to create an effective lawyer's forum.

Tuesday 27 August

In this day Zeke Simperingham and YPSA team met with MP Hasina Mannan, Member of Parliament 348 and Women's Seat 48. DS discussed the need for an effective Government response to the challenge of better settlement of climate displacement. The MP stated her agreement and commitment to raise a question in the final session of Parliament about climate displacement. DS and YPSA agreed to provide information and assistance in drafting the question. YPSA will try to locate a video/evidence of the MP asking the question, as well as the response of the Minister to the question.



After that he met with Sanaul Huq, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong District. The subject of the discussion meeting was need for an effective response by the Government and the role of local Government administration to climate displacement in Bangladesh. He agreed to support everything from Chittagong district administration for ensuring rights of housing, land and property rights of climate displaced peoples.



In the afternoon Zeke Simperingham and YPSA met with MP, (BNP Party and Former Minister for Environment and Forests) Mr. Zafrul Islam Chowdhury discussed about the climate change adaptation and displacement issue. He said his area Banskhali is the disaster affected area and displacement issue is very common here. He emphasized the need for an objective and transparent mechanism for distributing funds and assistance to climate displaced persons. DS, YPSA and the MP agreed to continue sharing information on climate displacement in Bangladesh, as well as to visit Banskhali on the next visit of DS.

After the ending of one to one advocacy meeting with influential stakeholders DS met with HLP Team and YPSA Senior Management Team in de-briefing of visit and discussed about next steps and next visit to Bangladesh. Zeke Simperingham thanked YPSA team for their support and appreciated YPSA-HLP

team for the update of project. Then he started for Chittagong airport, where Md. Shahjahan sees off him. On 28th August'13 Zeke Simperingham flew for London from Dhaka.

2 Mapping study on actors and institutions across Bangladesh relevant to climate displacement

According to the TOR, YPSA has completed a comprehensive mapping study '**Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: Stakeholders, Laws and Policies - Mapping the Existing Institutional Framework**' with the objective to identify and clarify the existing institutional framework as it relates to climate displacement in Bangladesh. DS and YPSA worked jointly to design the study, conduction, preparing report and review the mapping report. This mapping study demonstrates that there are a large number of Government and Non-Government stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, as well as a many laws and policies that are directly or indirectly relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh. The following process was followed for successful mapping study.

2.1 Recruitment of Research Officer

As mentioned in TOR, YPSA would hire a highly skilled researcher to support DS to conduct a comprehensive mapping of climate displacement actors and institutions across the Government of Bangladesh. YPSA would also share the CV of the proposed researcher, for approval by DS, prior to hiring the researcher. According YPSA shared the CV of Mr. Prabal Barua, doing his Ph.d on climate change adaptation issue from Department of Environmental Sciences, jahangirnagar University, Dhaka, as Research Officer and after having clearance from DS he had been appointed for this said post. Before recruiting this person YPSA not only thought for mapping study but also planned to recruit full time personnel who can contribute to all type of research related activities including advocacy work.

2.2 Workshop with NGOs/Civil Societies, Academicians and Govt./ local Govt. officials

YPSA in collaboration with a local organization LoCOS organized a workshop on "Mapping Study of Actors and Institutions of Bangladesh Govt. relevant to climate displacement" at AOSED conference room, Khulna on 12 June, 2013. Representatives from govt. department, NGOs, civil society groups, researcher, academicians and other stakeholders were present in the workshop and delivered their speech in the workshop on the theme.

This event moderated by Professor Anawrul Kadir (Executive Director of Sundarban Academy) and Dr. Tarun Kanti Roy (Director of Department of Environment, Khulna) was present as chief guest. Mr. Deb Prasad Sarker (Chief Executive of LoCOS) moderated the session of the workshop. Assistant Professor of Khulna University Mr. Kusol Roy, Assistant Professor Mr. Tusar Kanti Roy, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Khulna University of Engineering and Technology and Executive director of CCEC Mr. Mowdudur



Rahman were attended as Special guests.

Program Officer of YPSA Mr. Prabal Barua and Subir Das delivered their opening speech and gave power point presentation on involvement of different ministries/ department of Bangladesh government, international donors, civil society groups and international, national and local NGOs working in climate change adaptation and displacement issues in Bangladesh. They also highlighted the activities and outcome of completed first phase of Bangladesh Housing, Lands and Rights initiative project with the support of Displacement Solutions.

Chief Guest of the workshop Mr. Tarun Kanti Shikder Director of Department of Environment, Khulna thanked YPSA for taking this initiative as first time in Bangladesh. He said, “Although Khulna is highly vulnerable to climate change but only 5 projects are implemented here under the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund”.

Divisional Coordinator of Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association, Khulna Mr. Mahfuzul Rahman Mukul, Sariful Islam Selim, executive director of Humanity Watch, Mr. Manira Begum, Chief Executive of Development and Rehabilitation Organization, Prasanta Bishwas, Chief Executive Director of SIDAP, Mr. Asim Paul, Mrit Shilpa Unnayan Sangsha, A. Alauddin, Dainink Purbanchal, Kusik Dey, staff reporter of Daily Kaler Kontho, Begum Momtaj Khatun from Asroy Foundation gave their comments and suggestion for strengthening YPSA’s research on Mapping Study for Climate Displacement in Bangladesh.



Speakers at the workshop said, Bangladesh recognized as the most vulnerable countries of the world due to its unique geographical location as well as frequency of natural disasters. Due to frequent disasters, displacement in Bangladesh is increasing and it will be a major development challenges in future. There are numbers of NGOs working in Bangladesh about the rehabilitation of disaster affected peoples but overlapping problems of activity is very common in Khulna. International NGOs are very much active here for climate change adaptation related projects. Integrated climate change rehabilitation program by government, civil societies, NGOs are very much needed in Bangladesh. The mapping study of actors and institution for climate displacement conducting by YPSA is well organized and this report would be strong document for all relevant stakeholders engaged in climate change adaptation program and climate displacement issue in Bangladesh. They added many institution working in this field and prioritize the involvement of those institution during the workshop.

Everyone agreed that steps should be taken to ensure rights of the displaced people. Also simultaneous activities to ensure life and living of these people are also mandatory. Empowerment of the local people and joint initiative with the local government will ensure the proper execution YPSA-HLP project activities.

Recommendation by the participants

- This report should be well published and disseminated among the relevant stakeholders including mass awareness should also be necessary on this report.
- The current policy regime may reconsider the concerns of climate variability and change and create room for adaptation to climate change at various tiers, taking into account community-led initiatives
- Different research work for condition and sustainable livelihood of displaced peoples should be necessary. The review of the previous research is essential to identify any mishaps and reasons behind those occurrences.

2.3 Key Informant Interview (KII) with resource persons

Key informant interviews are qualitative in-depth interviews with people who know lots about the particular issues been researched. YPSA has taken 15 interviews from researcher, Govt. officials, journalists, academicians and professionals for their roles on climate change adaptation and displacement issues and obtained necessary recommendations and information, which have been very effective as findings of the mapping study and Bangladesh Housing, lands and rights initiatives for climate displaced peoples. List of Key Informant Interviews are as follows:



Table: List of Key Informant Interviews of persons and their institutions and date of interview

S.L.	Name	Designation and Organization	Date
1	Abdullah Al Mamun	Assistant Director, Department of Environment, Chittagong	15/05/2013
2	Kazi Md. Iqbal	Advocate, Supreme Court High court Division (BEPZA Resolving lawyer)	23/05/2013
3	Advocate Satkari Barua	Advocate, Chittagong George Court	23/05/2013
4	Mr. Abdul Malek	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Chittagong	26/5/2013
5	Ms. Sazeda Begum	Head, Chittagong Unit, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	26/05/2013
6	Md. Mokshed Rahman	Chittagong Divisional Land Reform Commissioner, Land Reform Commission	28/05/2013
7	Mintu Chowdhury	Senior Staff Correspondence and Environmental Journalist , online news portal www.bdnews.com	28/05/2013
8	Md. Jafar Alam	Director, Department of Environment, Chittagong	29/05/2013
9	Kusol Roy	Assistant Professor, Environment Discipline, Khulna University	12/06/2013
10	Ferdous Alam	Regional Officer, Relief International Bangladesh Khulna office	12/06/2013

S.L.	Name	Designation and Organization	Date
11	Dr. Md. Harunur Rashid	Dean, School of Environmental Science and Management, Independent University, Dhaka	13/06/2013
12	Md, Abdul Baten	Research fellow of Unnayan Annesha and Lecturer of Department of De3velopment Studies, Dhaka University	13/06/2013
13	Kamrul Islam Chowdhury	Lecturer, School of Environmental Science and Management, Independent University, Dhaka	13/06/2013
14	Dr. Najmul Alam	Research Fellow, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Dhaka	13/06/2013
15	Abdur Rahman Rana	Editor, Pratibesh Paribesh and freelance consultant	20/06/2013

2.4 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with relevant stakeholders

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is one of the important tools of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) particularly for Qualitative Research. It helps to know the overall situation and understanding on a specific issue. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted under the project: Bangladesh Housing, lands and Property Rights Initiative supported by Displacement Solutions. To validate the information and get new idea focus group discussions were conducted under the mapping study.

Meeting with Chittagong District Administration

YPSA arranged discussion administration with Chittagong District Administration and senior staff of YPSA at YPSA Head Office on June 4, 2013 in Chittagong. The focus of the meeting was on the HLP initiative for climate displaced person and involvement of different institution and stakeholders with this initiative including climate change.

Mr. Md. Sanaul Huq, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Education and Development) and Ms. Suraya Akter Swety, Assistant Commissioner of Chittagong District Commissioner Office was present as guest of honor in the discussion meeting. Md. Mahabubur Rahman, Director (Social Development), YPSA presided over the meeting. Mr. Subir Das gave presentation on YPSA while Mr. Md. Shahjahan presented the YPSA's climate change related project 'Bangladesh Housing, Land and Rights Initiative (HLP)'. After the presentation there was a live discussion on the displacement, HLP rights and climate change as well as relevant stakeholders.



Focus Group Discussion with Academicians and Students of Chittagong University

YPSA arranged Focus Group Discussion at the Institute of Forestry and Environmental Science (IFES) Auditorium with the faculty members of Chittagong University. The main objective of the FGD was to

obtain the information for the role of research institute, academicians, NGOs, Govt. agencies on better settlement of climate displacement peoples in Bangladesh as well as validate the information gathered through different method. The discussion was as per checklist developed earlier for FGD of mapping study and everybody contributed lots from their own stand.

Participants of the FGD

No	Name	Designation	Department / Institute
1	Dr. Md. JashimUddain	Professor	Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences
2	Dr. NHM Abu Bakar	Professor	Department of Philosophy
3	Dr. Tapan Kumar Nath	Associate Professor	Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences
4	Mr. Abu Md. AtiqurRahman	Associate Professor	Department of Management Studies
5	Ms. Udit Das	Associate Professor	Department of Institute of Education, Research and Training (IERT)
6	M. Shah Nawaz Chowdhury	Lecturer	Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries
7	Md. Hanif Mia	Lecturer	Department of Sociology
8	Dr. Md. Maruf Hossain	Professor	Institute of Marine Sciences and Fisheries
9	Mrs. Nasima Parveen,	Lecturer	Department of Institute of Education, Research and Training (IERT)
10	Humayaun Kabir	Lecturer	Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences

Outcome

From the FGD and discussion meeting following information obtained for mapping study report:

- ☐ Local Government is the main actors of climate displaced people rehabilitation
- ☐ Every district commission council support the govt. for implementing the rehabilitation programme
- ☐ Ministry of land provide khas land for land distribution to displaced peoples
- ☐ Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief coordinating all the disaster management related programme
- ☐ Ministry of Environment and Forest coordinate the entire climate change adaptation programme by Govt.
- ☐ International donor and NGOs are the main stakeholder on that issue because without their fund the programme can't be successful
- ☐ Generally in Bangladesh most NGOs that are working on climate change adaptation programme, they implementing several project in disaster affected areas with the financial support of INGOs. Advocacy, Rally, Campaign and hardware installation were the basic strategy of the programme

- International NGOs implementing the climate displacement rehabilitation program with the support of local NGOs and they got fund from international funding agencies
- Government is the key actors for implementing climate displacement programme in Bangladesh. Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Disaster Management, Ministry of Water Resources are directly involved the climate displacement in Bangladesh
- Civil Society playing the advocacy campaign stakeholders displacement
- Academicians are helping hand for all stakeholders by providing information, statistics by research works

Recommendation

- Organization/institutions/ Personal profile from the respective web home page has to be search and analysis for fruitful mapping study report
- Climate change adaptation, migration, rehabilitation and displacement related research report from research and academic institutions has been required to collect and regular communication for mapping study report preparation
- Govt. climate change strategy and Action Plan and NAPA will be helpful for identify the possible stakeholders in the mapping study
- No. of Key Informant Interviews should be required for this.

2.5 Mapping Study Report Preparation and Design

YPSA already submitted final draft of the mapping study to DS after exchanging the report each other with necessary editing and checking the sources of information. This report identified stakeholders, laws and policies, institutions, department and organizations relevant to climate change adaptation, rehabilitation of displaced peoples and working with land and housing issue. As per the methodology YPSA communicated with all the organizations/ institutions/ persons through e-mail to have consent on their respective portion of writings of the study report. Within the deadline, some organizations/ institutions responded positively and appreciated this initiative but those had no scope to response we considered as positive consent as mentioned in the email by us. The report also shared with Mr. Pulak Barua, Lecturer of King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia for checking the writing quality. This report now is in designing stage and hoping to print soon.

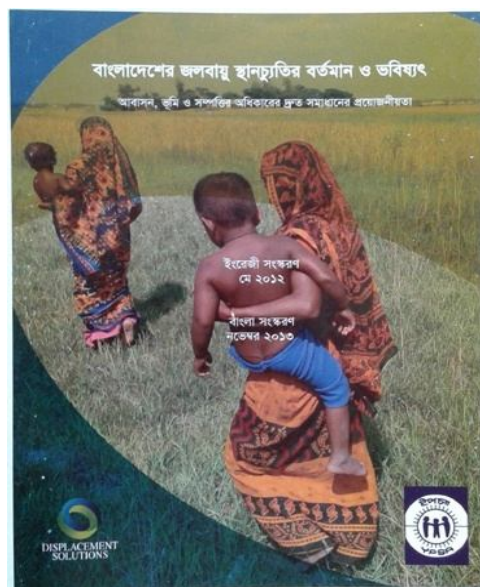
This mapping study demonstrates that there are a large number of Government and non-Government stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, as well as a large number of laws and policies that are either directly or indirectly relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh. However, despite this abundance of stakeholders and laws, at present they do not combine to create a coherent, comprehensive or effective institutional framework for responding to or planning for climate displacement in Bangladesh. To this end, the mapping study identifies 168 institutional and organizational stakeholders and 78 resource persons at the national, regional and international levels, including: 36 Government Ministries, Departments, Institutes and Authorities; 20 International Donors and Funding Organisations; 14 National Civil Society Organisations, Networks and Associations; 45 National NGOs; 23 International NGOs; 30 Academic Institutes, Research Centres; and 78 National Experts. The mapping study also identifies and assesses 22 Laws, Policies, Strategies and Programmes of Action relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh.

This mapping study is designed to be used by Government officials and representatives in Bangladesh as well as all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels who are working directly or indirectly on climate displacement in Bangladesh.

3 Translation, publication and distribution of “Climate Displacement in Bangladesh” Report

3.1 Translation, Review and Distribution of the Bangla version book

YPSA published the Bangla version of DS report of ‘Climate displacement in Bangladesh’ on 10th October, 2014. After the translation as draft, this report was handed over to Dr. Sairul Masreq, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Chittagong for review and necessary adjustment of Bangla version of the report. After his initial review YPSA further worked on it and again checked by the Dr. Sairul Masreq. Final draft of the report was edited by proof reader. YPSA had taken more time for ensuring easy meaning and keeping sequence of Bangla from one sentence to another without any deviation of theme.



After printing the book, YPSA distributed 320 copies of book to different stakeholders including Govt Officials, Local Govt. representative, Govt. Ministries, NGOs, Journalist, academics, institutions and different department of Govt. YPSA advocacy strategy for rights of climate displaced peoples become strengthen after the book is published and distributed through one to one advocacy, stakeholder consultation meeting and postal mail. After sending the book and others materials, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), Department of Environment, Bangladesh Housing and Building Research Institute communicated with YPSA for more publication and future joint work on many research issues in Bangladesh.

4. Coastal Kids Project

Goal of the Coastal Kids Project

The Coastal Kids Programme is designed to enhance understanding of the effects of climate change through educating children of Australia, Bangladesh, Kiribati and Tuvalu (countries particularly threatened by climate change) about climate change issues and facilitating direct contacts among the children with the same age group of those countries.

Objective of the art and debate competition

- To make aware the Coastal Kids about climate change impacts and adaptation strategy.
- To give adequate knowledge to the Coastal Kids about housing, land and rights related factors on climate displacement peoples.

- To conscious and to give adequate knowledge to the Parents and Teachers of the Coastal Kids about various aspects of climate change.

4.1 Debate competition for the schools on Climate Change issues

As we know, Children are the future leaders of a country. One day they will make policies for their own country. If the coastal kids are able to know about Climate Change and the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights of a climate displaced people they will be able to make policies to establish those rights when they become a leader in future. YPSA organized coastal kids debate competition among the 8 schools (Class 6-8) from Chittagong City Corporation, Sitakund and Mirsharai uapzilla of Chittagong districts to create awareness among the coastal kids about the effect of climate change particularly Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights of climate displaced people.



Methodology for debate competition

Debate sessions and debate topic relevant to the climate change and climate displaced people were the basic tool. Besides, materials relating to the climate change and climate displaced people had also distributed as part of the methodology. The whole approach was participatory. The debate format was “Shonaton (General)”. The national and international rules of debate had been followed strictly.

School Orientation for the Debate Competition

YPSA organized orientation programme for all the participated school for preparation of debate competition. In the orientation programme YPSA handed over the handout of climate change issue related necessary documents and power point presentation on climate change scenarios of global and Bangladesh perspective. At that time rule of debate and briefing on all possible theme of debate competition had been discussed with potential participants. Eight schools (four from rural and four from urban area) were selected for this debate competition, which are Haliashahar PH Amin Academy, Chittagong Police Institutions, CDA Public School and College of Chandgaon, Saint Placid's High School, Sitakund Girls School and College, Sitakund Govt. Adarsha School, Mirsharai Pailot High School, Mirsarai Sarkarhat High School. Theme of the debate completion is “Climate Change and Climate Displacement”.

Debate Competition

Sitakund Girls School defeats P.H. Amin Academy and becomes champion at the final round of Coastal Kids Debate Competition 2013 organized by YPSA on 3rd October at Chittagong Police Institution Auditorium. Topic of the final round was “Only climate change is responsible for increasing of tidal flood intensity in Chittagong city”.



Mr. M. Nasirul Haque, City Editor of Daily Suprobhat Bangladesh was present as chief guest and Mr. Palash Chowdhury, Director (Finance) of YPSA, Md. Jahangir Alam, Head Master of Sitakund Girls School was present as special guest in the final round. Md. Akhter Hossain, Head Master of Chittagong Police Institution presided over the final prize distribution ceremony. Captain of Sitakund Girls School Ms. AsfiaTahsin selected the best debater in all the three rounds of coastal kids debate completion.

YPSA arranged Coastal Kids debate competition with the support of Displacement Solution that was started from Sitakund Upazila on 29th September and first session of the debate completion was held at Sitakund Girls School between Sitakunda Govt. Adarsha School and Sitakund Girls School. Students from class 6-8 from every school participated in the competition. Md. Didarul Alam, Head Master of Sitakund Girls School opened the debate completion by wishing good luck of the program and thanked YPSA for arranging the debate competition with this very important issue.



After the 30 minutes very effective session on the issue of “Only afforestation can protect from the adverse effect of climate change” between two schools, Sitakund Girls School won the first session of the debate program and their leader Asfia Tahsin selected as best debater in that session.

The second session of the debate completion held on Mirsharai Pailot High School between Sarkarhat N.R. Hat High School and Mirsharai Pailot School. Mr. Mahiuddin Khan, Head Master of Mirsharai Pailot School opened the debate completion in the Mirsharai Upazila. The subject of the debate session was “Human is the main responsible for climate change impact” and lastly Mirsharai Pailot High School become the wining team of the debate and best debater award went to Munjila Tasnim (Jerin).

After the launch first semifinal between Mirsharai Pailot High School and Sitakund Girls School started on the issue of “Not by public participation, only government attempt playing major role for climate change adaptation”. In that session, Sitakund Girls High School won the competition and they moved to the final of coastal debate competition 2013

Debate competition of Chittagong City was started on 1st October’13 at Chittagong Police Institution and Md. Akhter Hossain, Head Master of the school opened the competition. CDA Public School & College and Haliashahar PH Amin Academy moved into the semifinal round by winning their first round over Chittagong Police Institutions and Saint Placid's High School. Issue of the debate competition in semifinal round was “Not community participation, only govt. efforts can contribute to the climate change adaptation process”. In this session, Haliashahar PH Amin Academy won the competition and they moved to the final of coastal debate competition 2013.

4.2 Art Competition

Selection of school for art competition

William Carey Academy (WCA), a famous English medium school of Chittagong and YPSA signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2012 for implementing Coastal Kids Project to build strong bondages among the students (between the ages of 10 to 12) of Bangladesh and other countries threatened by climate change. In 2012, Skype conversation and essay competition with the student of SPS, Australia and student of William Carey Academy was arranged by YPSA and DS. For strengthening the partnership, YPSA and William Carey Academy jointly organized “Coastal Kids Art Competition” with the support of Coastal Kids Project of Displacement Solutions on January 22, 2014. Students from classes 5 and 6 of William Carey Academy enthusiastically participated in this competition which focused on the topic of “Climate Change and Climate Displacement”. This was designed to build awareness about climate change and encourage students to engage further with this issue.



School Orientation Programme

YPSA organized orientation programme for class V and VI students of William Carey Academy about the climate change issue and art competition on 15th September, 2014. The main issue of orientation programme through power point presentation was climate change scenarios: global and Bangladesh perspective. YPSA also distributed relevant handout of climate change issue and other related documents to all the students and school authority. The main components of one hour session were the green house gas, global warming, global climate change and scenario of Bangladesh. At that time rule of art competition also briefly described. There were a question and answer session after the presentation.

Methodology for art competition

YPSA provided the art paper to all participants. Student had taken other art materials for painting. Necessary orientation on climate change and art issue was provided earlier by YPSA. 25 students were participated from class V and 25 from class VI. Three adjudicators were involved for the judgment of the art work and declare the winners. Mr. Sarad Das, lecturer of Institute of Arts, Chittagong University was the judge from YPSA and William Carey Academy selected 2 judges from school.



Art Competition

YPSA and William Carey Academy,

Chittagong, Bangladesh jointly organized “Coastal Kids Art Competition” with the support of Coastal Kids Project of Displacement Solutions on January 22, 2014. Students of class five and Six of William Carey Academy attended the art competition on the topic of “Climate Change and Climate Displacement”. Penelope Howder, Interim Director of William Carey Academy thanked YPSA for organizing the art competition about the challenging issue. Then she inaugurated the art competition. 50 participants from 2 classes took part. After the judgment of three adjudicators, 10 students were awarded for best performance. Adeeb Chowdury, Raima Mallick and Agatha Talapatra won the first, second and third place respectively. First three winners were awarded crests as well as certificates.

Ms. Krikkit Holly, class teacher, Level-V of William Carey Academy moderated the prize giving ceremony. Mohammad Shahjahan, Team Leader of YPSA-HLP project expressed his gratitude to authorities of William Carey Academy for all kinds of support extended for organizing the competition during his speech in prize giving ceremony. He also said climate change is burning issues in Bangladesh. Children are affected most due to changing climate and the aim of the art competition was to build awareness on climate change among the kids so that they can prepared themselves as an expert in this filed.

Ms. Penelope Howder distributed the crests and certificates to winners of the art competition. At that time she said learning fine arts by kids is not only as hobby today or a subject of a school syllabus; the way one kid is mixing colors, decorating it & create some artwork – these come from the inner side of brain. In future they will act as a good planner for climate change impact and adaptation strategy for Bangladesh. Program officer of YPSA, Mr. Prabal Barua and Sayed Ashraf Ullah were present in the art competition and prize distribution ceremony. Mr. Zirthing Bawm of William Carey Academy coordinated the Coastal Kids Art Competition within the school.

Outcomes of the art competition

- School orientation Programme with students help them to know more on global warming, green house and climate change issues
- Art competition was fully joyful and competitive
- Children obtained their knowledge on environment, natural disasters, climate change impact and vulnerability issues by teachers, guardians and YPSA and it will strongly be helpful for them in future.



Coastal Kids Art Competition is designed to build up awareness among the school students on climate change and displacement issues in Bangladesh. During the final session, YPSA achieved wonderful reputation about art competition from the school and hope to arrange this art competition again in future with large arena.

5. Additional Activities performed relevant with HLP rights initiatives/ climate change issue:

5.1 Attend in the International conference on “Pathways for Climate resilient Livelihoods in Himalayan River basin” and Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Asia and Africa (CARIAA) held in India

International conference on “Pathways for Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Himalayan River Basins” jointly organized by Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA)-India, International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA)-Austria, Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)-Bangladesh and Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)- Pakistan. The conference took place at the Clarian Collection Hotel in New Delhi, India during 1-2 August 2013.

Indian and international resource persons presented the keynotes and discussed detailed on the relevant issues in the conference. Mr. Mohammad Shahjahan, Team Leader of YPSA-HLP project and Mr. Mohammad Abdur Rahaman Rana, Consultant of YPSA, participated from Bangladesh. Following this conference another workshop was held from 4th to 10th August 2013 at IRMA, Anand, Gajarat. The focus of the workshop was on the full proposal development for “Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Asia and Africa (CARIAA)”. YPSA staff also joint is that interactive workshop to finalize the proposal.



5.2 Formulation of Peninsula Principle for climate displacement within State

Arifur Rahman, Chief Executive of YPSA actively participated in the different events (12th August to 22th August, 2013) including the formulation of ‘Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement’ and discussion meeting with Sorrento primary School student in Australia. The entire visit and meeting was organized by Displacement Solutions.

New global rules outlining the rights of people and communities, who lost their homes, land and livelihoods due to the effects of climate change have been approved. Representatives from Australia, New Zealand, Alaska, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Switzerland, UK, Germany, Egypt, Tunisia and the US came together in Red Hill, Victoria and shared their backgrounds and expertise in International Law, migration, forced migration, environmental change and UN policy creation to strengthen and stand behind the Peninsula Principles as the first formal policy of its kind in the world. Mr. Arifur Rahman, Chief Executive of YPSA, represented Bangladesh in the workshop.



The newly adopted **Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement**, a name inspired by the Mornington Peninsula, bear the Victorian capital, Melbourne, where the meeting took place, are an attempt to build a set of rules to assist governments to provide solutions to the growing numbers of people in many countries who are facing the loss of their homes and lands due to climate change.

The Peninsula Principles were developed on the basis of current international law; several thousand interviews carried out over the past five years in heavily affected countries and were most recently

influenced by comments received from the public at large who had access to the draft principles on the internet.



Mr. Arifur Rahman also had a good discussion meeting with the student of Sorrento Primary School in Victoria, Australia. He gave an overall presentation on climate change and its global effect particularly on Bangladesh. Student of SPS was very much enthusiastic to know the detailed about Bangladesh and its people. The meeting was very much interactive and student of SPS enjoyed the session with full of curiosity.

5.3 Hosting of International Guests on climate displacement issue

YPSA hosted international reputed photographer Kadir van Lohuizen and Gardiner Harris – South Asia Correspondent; The New York Times from 6th April to 15 April, 2013. They visited climate change affected place of Khulna district, Sandwip Island and Rangamati district and met with climate displaced peoples and prepared documentary according to their criteria. YPSA provided full time support with staff including permission, accommodation, logistic arrangement etc. Based on this visit finally New York Times made cover story on 28th March, 2014 with the title **“Borrowed Time on Disappearing Land: Facing Rising Seas, Bangladesh Confronts the Consequences of Climate Change”**.



YPSA also hosted and provided necessary support to Alice Baillat, Ph.D researcher in Political Science and International Relations Sciences Po Paris/ CERI for her 5 days tour (May 12- May 6) at Rangamati, Bandarban and Cox’s Bazar about the climate displacement in Bangladesh.

5.4 Final input to Land Solutions book

DS is going to publish the book on “Land Solutions to Climate Displacement” comprising all the research report on different climate vulnerable countries including Bangladesh. Three reports (Land Availability, Land acquisition for climate displaced peoples and viability of CHT as possible destination for Climate Displaced peoples in Bangladesh) of research conducted under HLP-2012 incorporated as main

three chapter of this book. After necessary editing these relevant chapters by DS, YPSA reviewed these chapters again as final. Hope this book will published soon and well circulated.

5.5 Day Observation

YPSA celebrated world Environment day 2013 jointly with Department of Environment, Chittagong with various programmes including discussion meeting on 5th June. These year theme was “Think, Eat, Save”. To observe the day, Mohammad Jafar Alam, Director of DoE Chittagong, led the rally carrying festoons, banners brought out from city's outer stadium and paraded the main streets. A large number of people from all walks of life including students, activists of NGOs, environmentalists and representatives of several professional bodies participated in the rally. An essay and art competition also held at the Muslim Hall Institute where a large number of students took part on the occasion. After holding grand rally a discussion on "Forest Nature at Your service" held at the auditorium of city's Muslim Institute. DoE director Md, Jafar Alam presided over the function while Mohammad Abdullah, Divisional Commissioner of Chittagong attended the meeting as the chief guest. Vice Chancellor of East Delta University Prof Sekandar Khan, environmentalist Prof Monzurul Kibria, ward councilor Rehana Kabir Ranu, among others, addressed the function. Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Faiz Ahmed attended the function as the special guest. Later, the chief guest distributed the prizes among the winners and distributed several types of fruits and medicinal saplings among the students and representatives of several organizations.



5.6 Media sensitization and News/ Feature Publication

YPSA has been doing media sensitization for climate displacement issue involving different journalist and article writers under HLP-2013 activities. YPSA hosted International reputed photographer Kadir van Lohuizen and Gardiner Harris – South Asia Correspondent of The New York Times for preparing story on the climate change vulnerability of Bangladesh. New York Times published the article on 28th March, 2014 with the title **“Borrowed Time on Disappearing Land: Facing Rising Seas, Bangladesh Confronts the Consequences of Climate Change”**. Many Bangladeshi newspapers also published this news translating in Bangla after publishing in New York Times.

Leading English daily newspaper of Bangladesh “The Financial Express” published special feature on 6th February, 2014 with the tilted **“Climate Displacement and Durable Solutions”**. Authors of this article were Mohammad Shahjahan, Team Leader and Prabal Barua, Program Officer of Bangladesh HLP initiative.

International Social Science related journal ‘Social Science Research Network (SSRN)’ published research article **“Superior Settlement for Climate Displaced People of Bangladesh: Approach for Durable Solutions”** by YPSA HLP team on 22nd December, 2013. According to the statistics of SSRN, this article was downloaded 20 times and the abstract of the paper has been viewed 86 times till 30th March, 2014.

Another International reputed English newspaper “The Guardian” published an article on 13th December, 2014 with the title **“Climate change and slavery: the perfect storm?”** where interview of Md. Arifur Rahman, Chief Executive of YPSA has been published. In this report he said “Without a doubt, each time our country battles through an environmental disaster, we see a subsequent rise in cases of slavery and human trafficking. When we talk about the link between climate change and modern slavery, what we're really talking about is poverty. Disconnected families, hungry children, and displaced peoples ... we know these factors make people more vulnerable to trafficking and we're seeing with our own eyes and through the scope of history how climate change gives rise to these factors”.

Leading English Newspaper of Bangladesh, ‘The Daily Star’ published an article **“Addressing the Climate Change Displacement issues”** on March, 2013 that written by Md. Arifur Rahman, Chief Executive of YPSA and Dr. Sairul Masreq, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Chittagong and one of the editor of Bangla translated book of climate displacement in Bangladesh.

The Daily Sun, another English news paper of Bangladesh published an article **“Rhetoric and Reality: Climate change, displacement and migration”** on 1st July, 2013 that written by Dr. Md. Shairul Mashreq, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Chittagong.

The Daily Earth, an English newspaper of Bangladesh published a feature **“Climate Change, Displacement and Migration”** on 28th July, 2013 that written by Dr. Md. Shairul Mashreq, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Chittagong.

The Bangladesh Today, a leading English newspaper of Bangladesh published press release of Displacement Solution **“Displacement principles give climate victims hope”** on 25th August, 2013.

Different online and print media published the Bangla version of press release **“Displacement principles give climate victims hope”** in different times. Daily Purbakone, bdnews24, German based media Dutsche Welle’s published the press release for the Bangla readers.

Coastal Bangladesh (Upakol Bangladesh) is an online media published the article **“Climate Displacement and Rights of Climate Displaced Peoples in Bangladesh”** consecutively 5 parts since 10th February to 25th February, 2014. This feature became highly appreciated by readers and

Addressing the climate change displacement issues

Dr. Md. Shairul Mashreq and Md. Arifur Rahman

We have a plenty of climate displacement reports from project papers, studies, research notes and discussion papers. Documents on climate displacement can be found on web site. They include among others, documents from the International Alliance of Research Universities’ March, 2009 conference in Copenhagen, Climate Change: Global Risks, Challenges and Decisions; a seminar presentation made at the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics and Political Science; and other seminar and conference presentations and document prepared by YPSA.

Displacement Solutions published a ground-breaking report on ‘climate displacement’ in Bangladesh. This 36-page report comprehensively examines the scope and causes of climate displacement across Bangladesh. Drawing on extensive fieldwork, the report highlights that climate displacement is not just a phenomenon to be addressed at some point in the future, it is a crisis that is unfolding across Bangladesh now.

Sea-level rise and tropical cyclones in coastal areas, as well as flooding and riverbank erosion in mainland areas, are already resulting in the loss of homes, land and property and leading to mass displacement. Further, all of the natural hazards that are causing displacement are expected to increase in both frequency and intensity as a result of climate change - almost inevitably leading to the displacement of many millions more across Bangladesh.

This report comprehensively examines current and future causes of climate displacement in Bangladesh. The report also examines existing and proposed Government and civil society policies and programmes intended to provide solutions to

climate displacement. The report highlights a number of protection gaps in the response of both the Government of Bangladesh and the international community to the plight of climate displaced persons.

The report emphasises that rights-based solutions, in particular, housing, land and property rights solutions must be utilised as the basis for solving this crisis. The report concludes by proposing a number of concrete recommendations that could be utilised to provide solutions to climate displacement.

The situation in Bangladesh reveals that the problem of climate displacement is only a present one but it is signalling future uncertainties. The government of Bangladesh and that of other poor countries have been urged upon to take heed of the climate displacement nightmare unfolding to add to humanitarian crisis.

All national governments have been directed to make best use of the funds that may be placed at their disposal. Local bureaucracies and other implementing agencies must be sensitised to make best use of the fund keeping an arm’s length from fuzzy governance.

The effects of climate change may cause large-scale human displacement. The global project intervention must address the problem of climate change displacement.

The focus of the global project inter-

vention is contained in a proposal for a convention for climate change displaced persons (CCDPs). The convention would establish an international regime for the provision of pre-emptive, adaptive assistance to those likely to be displaced by the devastation caused by climate change.

The green climate fund is intended to help climate vulnerable countries to fight out global warming. Launched at a UN climate conference at Durban, in December 2011, the green fund is to

channel up Dollar 100 billion a year by 2020 in aid of poor, vulnerable countries to adapt to climate change and cut emissions.

Human rights activists in various countries demanded climate justice and fair deal, heavy compensation package even immigration of the climate displaced people from poor and vulnerable countries.

Marking funds from the recently agreed green climate fund (GCF) of the Durban climate meet (2011) has happened to be ‘one concrete means by which the international community could ensure that the displaced people in Bangladesh receives their fair share of the funds required to deal with the consequence of climate change’.

The United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP-17), Durban 2011, has brought together representatives of the world’s governments, international organisations and civil society. The conference seeks to advance, in a balanced fashion, the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, as well as

the Bali Action Plan agreed at COP 13 in 2007, and the reached at COP 16.

The Chief US negotiator Todd Stern said: ‘Obviously the package is not going to solve climate change by itself, but I think it is a big step forward.’ In a key area, the agreement set up a ‘Green Climate Fund’ to administer assistance to poor nations, which many experts say are already suffering more floods and drought as temperatures steadily mount.

The green climate fund is intended to raise and disburse dollar 100 a year by 2020 to protect poor nations against climate impacts and assist them with low carbon development.

Worst victims in Bangladesh are expected to get formal support from major players in the climate negotiations in Bangladesh, which tops a Global Climate Risk Index published during the Copenhagen talks, strongly backs an extension of the Kyoto Protocol, as the only existing binding instrument on emission cuts, rather than creation of an entirely new climate deal. Bangladesh is also urging rich nations to contribute at least US\$100 billion for a global fund to help poor nations adapt to climate change. Britain, meanwhile, is the first country to contribute 75 million pounds for creation of Bangladesh’s own multi-donor trust fund for climate change adaptation.

The small island states have threatened to boycott the conference. These states including African union have been organised into three alliances each expressing common views about limiting temperature to not more than one degree Celsius. They demanded compensation package for the victims. Human rights activists in various countries demanded climate justice and fair deal, heavy compensation package even immigration of the climate displaced people from poor and vulnerable countries.

viewers of Coastal Bangladesh and also different stakeholders including policy makers because of its information and recommendation by YPSA for ensuring the rights of climate displaced peoples in Bangladesh.

Leading Bangla newspaper, **Daily Bhorer Kagoj** published special article in the anniversary issue on “**Rights of Housing, Lands and Property for Climate Displaced People**” that written by Md. Arifur Rahman, Chief Executive of YPSA on 20th March, 2014. Besides, many online and print media published the different programme report of HLP-2013 in different times.

Challenges

Political situation of Bangladesh

Political situation of Bangladesh from early stage of 2013 was very bad in Bangladesh. This worst situation had hampered the arranged scheduled activities of HLP-2013, which compelled us to extend the project additional 2 months up to February, 2014.

Lessons Learnt

- Mapping study has been very effective for interaction with various stakeholders in the climate change and displacement issue
- Effective tools of advocacy like booklet, sticker, poster, report etc. can motivate the people easily
- Different co-curricular activities (debate, art etc.) can be effective to sensitize children on any burning issues like climate change

Conclusion

This report mainly focused on the four main activities as per TOR that are art and debate competition under the Coastal Kids Project; Advocacy, lobbying and coalition development on climate displacement in Bangladesh through 5 point advocacy materials publication, stakeholder consultation meetings, media awareness build up, linkages with lawyers groups; comprehensive mapping study on actors and institutions across Bangladesh relevant to climate displacement and lastly publication and distribution of Bengali version book for DS publication “Climate Displacement in Bangladesh”.

Over this period YPSA has been successful to organized coastal kids art and debate competition. There are 8 schools from urban and rural area of Chittagong district were participated in the debate competition and one school participated in the art competition. YPSA publish the booklet of 5 key actions for ensuring rights of climate displacement in Bangladesh and Bengali version book of DS publication “Climate Displacement in Bangladesh”. These two publications have been playing vital resource for advocacy on climate displacement issue. YPSA successfully organize the round table discussion in the Chittagong ensuring presence of all relevant stakeholders including Member of Parliament and former minister of Environment and Forest.

A group of lawyers of Chittagong Bar Association are motivated to formation a forum and work for climate displacement issue. YPSA has successfully provided orientation to the journalist to sensitize media on climate displacement issues in Bangladesh. Over this period media started to focusing this issue through their writings and publishing news in the print and online media of Bangladesh.

comprehensive mapping study ‘Climate Displacement in Bangladesh: Stakeholders, Laws and Policies - Mapping the Existing Institutional Framework’ demonstrate that there are a large number of Government and non-Government stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, as well as a large number of laws and policies that are either directly or indirectly relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh. However, despite this abundance of stakeholders and laws, at present they do not combine to create a coherent, comprehensive or effective institutional framework for responding to or planning for climate displacement in Bangladesh. The mapping study identifies 168 institutional and organizational stakeholders and 78 resource persons at the national, regional and international levels, including: 36 Government Ministries, Departments, Institutes and Authorities; 20 International Donors and Funding Organisations; 14 National Civil Society Organisations, Networks and Associations; 45 National NGOs; 23 International NGOs; 30 Academic Institutes, Research Centres; and 78 National Experts. The mapping study also identifies and assesses 22 Laws, Policies, Strategies and Programmes of Action relevant to climate displacement in Bangladesh.

YPSA has been contributed strongly for the formulation of first global policy by Displacement Solution on climate displacement ‘Peninsula Principles on Climate displacement within State” in Australia.

YPSA has been successfully completed the planned activities of HLP-2013 project with the appropriate guidance and support from the DS, Govt. counterpart, like-minded NGOs, civil society and YPSA management. It is remarkable that all staff of YPSA HLP have played the proactive role to keep it on tract. This process will be continued and together with we will be able to achieve our objective.

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