

# Addressing the Rights and Needs of Climate Forced Displaced people in the South-Eastern Coast of Bangladesh

## Project Narrative Report

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Submitted by  
YPSA (Young Power in Social Action)

## a) Summary

Climate change is among the most dreaded problems in the new millennium and climate forced displacement of the communities becoming the major consequence of climate change-induced natural disasters. 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, YPSA has been implementing the project of 'Bangladesh Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights Initiative' climate displaced people since 2012 with the support of Displacement Solutions including community-based relocation of 9 families of Sandwip Island in the Sitakund Upazila of Chittagong district under the One House, One Family at a time pilot project.

YPSA has implemented the project titled "Addressing the Rights and Needs of Climate-Induced Displaced Peoples of South-Eastern Coast of Bangladesh" with the support of the New Venture Fund through CJRF since December 2019 to April 2022. The main focus of the project is to fulfill the rights of vulnerable climate forced displaced households and also give special importance to addressing their basic needs those are living in temporary settings. The project also works with the different stakeholders such as community leaders, local elected government representatives, local level government administration/service providers, local media, NGOs, CSOs as part of advocacy to acknowledge the facts of climate forced displacement and play a positive role in favor of displaced people.

In this reporting year of 1.5 years period of the YPSA-CJRF project, YPSA relocate 8 climate displaced families under the community-based relocation program. All the relocated families received skills development training, obtain facilities of drinking water security, hygiene sanitary latrine, and electricity connection in the relocated houses. Community teams organized different community engagement events by mobilizing community people and doing the campaign with different stakeholders including local level Government administration for claiming their rights and fulfilling their needs. In the different community engagement events, women's participation was very significant. By the project intervention, drinking water facilities significantly improved for displaced people living in the temporary setting having access to safe drinking water. Climate displaced families now using hygiene sanitary latrine, 50 court yard meeting held with the participation of local displaced communities, 4 climate displaced households now living in safe houses after the repairing the damaged houses by YPSA. YPSA organized 2 national level round table meeting and 4 upazila and union level stakeholders consultation events with the participation of Government, Non-Government and other stakeholders for sharing the progress activities and ensure their future role for smooth implementation of the project activities. Media personnel visit in the relocation places of YPSA and published the feature of relocated families in their newspapers. The main challenge of this reporting period is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which compels us to move slowly and do the activities within the limitations. Though indoor events with large gatherings were prohibited during the middle of the year of 2021 including the limitation of work with the local government offices due to COVID-19 YPSA took an alternative plan to do the field level activities with the involvement of the community team maintaining health safety and social distancing.

## b) Major Activities performed

- **Court Yard meeting for climate displaced people:** YPSA has conducted 50 courtyard meetings according to the work plan. Due to the COVID situation, YPSA has conducted the courtyard meeting with limited participants and maintaining the physical distance, and followed health rules like wearing the mask and other safety precautions. Over the time, following important changes have been observed among the participants: a) Increased awareness on



*Courtyard Meeting*



rights of climate displaced people and access to social safety net program; b) Increased hygiene practice of family members; c) Consistent growth of alternative income of women after having skills training and input support from the project such as goat rearing, tailoring business; d) Improved the mindset for the future initiative for starting different climate resilience income-generating activities in the local context.

- **Community Engagement Events by Community Team members:** With the support of YPSA, the Community team organized 10 community engagement events in the working areas. Community events include human chain, community dialogue and memorandum letter submission to Member of Parliaments in the working areas for demanding sustainable embankment, rehabilitation of climate displaced people, and distribution of *khas land* (government-owned land) to displaced people and



*Human chain by the displaced people as a part of campaign activity*

giving priority to climate displaced people in Government rehabilitation programs like *Ashrayan* and *Guchogram* program in these Upazilas. During the community dialogue, memorandum letter submission and human chain events, people demonstrated different festoons and posters for demanding “We do not need relief, required sustainable embankment”, “please save us from losing our home and land”, “We want to live safely, not to be displaced” and so on. These events were published and broadcasted in print and electronic media.

- **Consultation workshop with different stakeholders at the union and upazila level:** YPSA organized 2 union level advocacy meetings and 2 upazila level advocacy meeting with the upazila parishad administration and union council elected bodies with the participation of different stakeholders as a campaign for ensuring the need-based services for the displaced people and giving priority to displaced people in the existing rehabilitation program and sharing the plan of action for the planned relocation of climate displaced people in the safe places in respective areas. Participants of these meetings realized the fact of displaced people and were committed to coming forward to solve the problems of displaced people. They also appreciated the YPSA activities, particularly the capacity building of the community team for claiming their rights, mass awareness-raising among the women, skill development training, need-based support, and relocation program for displaced people.



*Consultation workshop at the Union level*

- **National level workshop/meeting with relevant stakeholders:** YPSA and its partner organization Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD) organized 2 national level round table workshop in Dhaka and Chittagong in this reporting period. In Dhaka, YPSA and CPRD jointly organized workshop in Dhaka with the entitled” A Post-Mortem of COP 26: Outcry, Outcome, and Takeaways”. The discussion was chaired by Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, Chairman, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation. The keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Md.

Shamsuddoha, Chief Executive of CPRD. Many NGO activists, journalists, climate researchers and academicians, CSOs organizations were present in the discussion.

On the other hand, YPSA arranged an advocacy workshop in Chittagong city with the title "Rights and Needs of Climate Displaced People of Urban Chittagong City: Our Responsibility". The chief guest of the meeting was Md. Reazul Karim, Mayor of Chittagong city corporation and Md. Shahjahan Shikder, Mayor of Rangunia Municipality, Rashed Monjur, Mayor of Sandwip Municipality, Mirza Galib, Mayor of Banskhal Municipality were present as the special guest in



*National Level Workshop in Dhaka*

the workshop. In the keynote speech, Mohammad Arifur Rahman, Chief Executive of YPSA said "Chittagong city now becomes the shelter place of climate displaced people who came from different parts of the country. Climate-displaced people are living in roadside, riverside and hilly areas which ultimately fostered the hill cutting and illegal capturing of riversides. Social insecurity and people crowding also increased here. City Corporation struggling to ensure the basic amenities for huge numbers of climate-displaced people in the city. So, Government should take priority action to solve the migration of climate displaced people from the climate vulnerable

areas through the construction of sustainable embankment and employment generation and housing program initiation". Chief guest of the workshop Md. Rezaul Karim, Mayor of Chittagong city corporation said "Chittagong City corporation trying to resolve all kinds of basic amenities and needs of people who are living in the city but due to huge population density and frequent migration from the rural area, it requires time and resource to properly manage them. We all know climate-displaced people are living in different slums and hilltop areas. We are not able to provide the citizenship certificate and necessary documents because of the absence of legal documents from their families. City corporation administration trying to alternative solutions to resolve the problem of climate-displaced families that are coming from different climate-vulnerable areas of the country.

Mohammad Shahjahan, Deputy Director and Head of the YPSA-KM4D department said that YPSA is working for the improvement of the life and livelihood of climate-displaced people for a long time. In a study of YPSA, we have found that the destination of the climate-displaced people from the southeastern coast ultimately is Chattogram city. So, all stakeholders should work on the prevention of the climate displacement problem in climate-vulnerable areas.

- **Capacity building on alternative livelihood of climate displaced households living in temporary settings:** For building capacity on the alternative livelihood of climate-induced displaced people in the



working areas, the YPSA team conducted a needs assessment survey for the training requirement among the displaced people. After that, listed displaced people have segregated as per their vulnerabilities, i.e. highly vulnerable, moderate vulnerable, and low vulnerable. The community team was involved to identify the highly vulnerable families. The criteria for selection of beneficiaries for the training are; a) family monthly income below 5000 Taka; b) living beside the embankment or roadside; c) household family members are more than 6 persons; d) housing



structure are polythene shed; e) earning members are females; and f) the main occupation of the family are day labor, fishermen, rickshaws/van puller/ etc. Based on these criteria and consultation with the community team, YPSA finalized the most vulnerable displaced family list. Through the needs assessment survey it is found that the major alternative livelihood training options are tailoring (sewing machine) training considering the location and scope of displaced communities. Total 12 women were selected for the tailoring training and the training was provided by the locally trained women. All the selected participants successfully completed the training.

- Capacity building of 12 members of 6 relocated households on alternative livelihood:** For building capacity on the alternative livelihood of 12 members of 6 relocated households in the working areas, the YPSA team conducted a needs assessment survey and finally arranged swing training for women and net repairing training for men of the relocated families according to their requirements. YPSA relocated 4 families in Khankhanabad and Chanua union this year. A total of 12 members of 6 selected families receive skill development training.



- Participation in the International Conference:** World leaders, climate experts, and campaigners of 197 countries gathered in Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November 2021 to attend the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) hosted by Scotland, UK. This conference was arranged as part of the commitment to make climate actions related to collective decisions and review progress aligned to the Paris Agreement of COP21. Mohammad Shahjahan, Deputy Director (Head)-KM4D department and Focal Person of Climate Change and Displacement Issue participated in the COP26 of UNFCCC representing YPSA (Young Power in Social Action), as an observer organization from Bangladesh. In addition, he has participated different events and plenary sessions to share YPSA's lessons and experiences that were learned and gathered through working on climate justice-related projects. With the joint initiative of YPSA (Young Power in Social Action), Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs), Climate Action Network International (CAN-I), there



was a side event took place on "Climate-induced migration in South Asia: Impact of loss and damage" on 10th November 2021. Mr. Shahjahan was one of the panelists of this side event. In this event, Harjeet Singh, senior advisor, Climate Impacts of Climate Action Network International and the program moderator, referring to an Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre Report said that "Bangladesh and India have been featured among the top five affected countries in terms


of climate displacement. Here you see the trend of how people in vulnerable areas are forced to move out of their homes in desperate circumstances." He also emphasized that Climate-Induced Migration has been a phenomenon that is affecting millions in South Asian countries concerning the loss of livelihoods and thus resulting in distress migration. This event showcased research outcomes, co-related to climate change with loss and damage, and displacement as a result. At this event, Mohammad Shahjahan has presented the research finding of the Status and Scenario of Climate Change Induced Displaced People in South-Eastern Bangladesh. The presentation

entitled 'Climate Forced Displacement: Grassroots Solution to Address Global Problem', he emphasized climate-induced displacement and migration should be treated as a separate agenda under the UNFCCC, and developed countries should come forward with the technical and financial resources as compensation.

- **Safe drinking water supply to climate displaced people:** The drinking water crisis becomes the major problem of displaced people living in temporary settings, particularly during the winter and summer seasons. Based on the feasibility study and consultation with the Upazila Public Health Department and community team, YPSA installed 1 deep tubewell (1250 feet depth) in the working area. Afterward, people are very happy to take safe drinking water from deep tubewell and opined that they will not suffer any water-borne disease in the future. Besides, YPSA also installed 4 deep tubewells for drinking water facilities in relocation houses of 8 families in Banskhal and Kutubdia upazila.



*Installed Tube well for safe drinking water for displaced people living in temporary settings*

- **Provide sanitation support to displaced people:** YPSA with the support of the community team provided hygienic latrines to 10 families living in temporary settings. Targeted 10 families are very happy after having the hygiene latrine. Beneficiaries stated that they were habituated to using the open latrine and suffered different diseases. Now their disease outbreak has become low over the 6 months after installation of sanitary latrine as they said. Besides, 8 relocated families also benefited through the availability of hygienic latrines in the relocated places.
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- **Link all relocated families with the local elected government representative to claim their rights as a citizen of host community:** YPSA conducted 7 coordination meetings with local elected government representatives and relocated families at Khankhanabad and Chanua union of Banskhal and Barghop including Lamshikhali union of Kutubdia upazila. In these meetings, the YPSA team introduced the relocated families to the 4 union Parishad elected representatives for ensuring all kinds of support to them. In the meeting local community team members, union Parishad chairman, and members, community leaders were present. In the advocacy meeting, relocated 8 climate-displaced families shared their problems and demanded to local government bodies to fulfill their rights.
  - **Meeting with local school committee and teachers for enrolling relocated family children in the school:** YPSA organized 5 meetings with the school and Madrasa committee nearby relocation places of Banskhal and Kutubdia Upazila. The intention of the meeting was to give the opportunity for admission to the children of relocated 8 families. There are 10 school-going students in these families and their opportunity becomes secured after holding meetings with the school and madrasa committee. The relevant authority has given assurance of their admission in the upcoming year of education.
  - **Provide all necessary basic services and other services related information to relocated households on their new home settings:** YPSA organized 3 intensive discussion meetings with the relocated households about their facilities in the relocation



places of Barghop and Lamshikhali union of Kutubdia Upazila. During the discussion meeting, local community team members, community people, and all members of relocated households were present. After the meeting, relocated households were expressing their satisfaction in living in the new places.

- **Organize meeting between relocated families and host community to ensure social cohesion and harmony:** The ultimate intention of the relocation activities of YPSA was to follow the community based resettlement approach in the working areas. So, ensuring social cohesion and harmony between the local host communities and relocated families in new places was the primary requirement of community based relocation. Hence YPSA arranged 3 social cohesion and harmony meeting between relocated families and local communities at Banskhali and Kutubdia upazila. After the meeting, local communities ensure that they will provide all kinds of support to the relocated climate displaced families.
- **Involve media for news and articles on good practices and vulnerabilities of displaced people to draw the attention of policy maker:** YPSA organized 2 media team visit in the working areas to show the relocation activities and capacity-building training for climate displaced people to journalists. They discussed with the beneficiaries their past and present status and collected necessary information from them. The media team discussed with Local Government representatives and the Upazila administration to collect their opinion about the YPSA initiative on right based approach for climate-displaced communities in the Banskhali Upazila.
- **Provide basic need based housing material support to the vulnerable displaced households:** YPSA provides housing material support for repairing the houses of 4 climate-induced displaced households in Banskhali and Kutubdia Upazila through securing roof sheet materials and pillars for making the house standard. YPSA discussed with the local community team members for selection of the beneficiaries of the housing material support. According to the criteria, community team members provide the list of beneficiaries to YPSA for the necessary support. After having the beneficiaries list, the YPSA team physically verified the list and finalized the 4 climate displaced families in the working areas, and provided housing materials support for repairing their damaged houses.



*Climate Displaced families are living happily with newly constructed houses where YPSA supported housing materials in Banskhali*

- **Land Purchase and registration for relocation activities:** YPSA purchased 4 suitable lands from Khankhanabad and Chanua union of Banskhali and Barghop and Lamshikhali union of Kutubdia for relocation of 8 climate displaced families. The first condition for land selection was legally clean and nearby community. YPSA team followed the rigorous process of land selection through discussion of community teams, displaced people, local government representatives, lawyers, landowners to purchase the selected land for relocation. The purchased land is legally registered by YPSA in Upazila Land Registration Office.



*Land Registration*

- **Land Development and House Construction activities:** After purchasing the selected land from landowners and completing registration formalities, YPSA completed land development



*Land development and Construction of houses*

activities in Banshkhali and Kutubdia Upazila. Land development activities were completed through the purchase of sand, soil, silts, and other materials from the vendor and nearby landowners in the 4 relocation places. For providing durable shelter to the climate displaced households, YPSA constructed housing for 8 families in Khankhanabad and Chanua union of Banshkhali and Barghop including Lamshikhali Union of Kutubdia upazila and handover the houses as well. In the relocation site, YPSA also installed 4 deep tubewells for the solution of drinking water facilities, hygiene sanitary latrine for sanitation facilities, skills development training to the family members for maintaining their sustainable livelihood.

- **Solor system 1 for 1 family/Electric connection:** After completion of the houses, 8 selected climate-displaced families finally started living in the YPSA constructed houses in Banshkhali and Kutubdia Upazila. After some days, YPSA ensures the electric connection to all 8 developed houses through communication with local electricity supply authorities. All the relocated families now finding electric connection facilities in their newly built houses.
- **Organizational development support based on assessment:** As part of organizational development, CJRF agreed to provide support to YPSA. With the support of CJRF, YPSA has been developing the 5th Strategic Plan (2021-2026) in this reporting period. To develop the strategic plan, YPSA conducted several workshops with the staff of different projects/branches/regional offices of YPSA and general members of the organization. These workshops were followed by different presentations according to the agendas. The agendas were the introduction and share the objective of the workshop, a very brief presentation on the 4th Strategic plan, lesson learning, SWOT analysis, target audiences for the next five years, thematic areas for the next five years, priority areas under each thematic areas for next five years and expected result, strategies and actions; after each presentation, participants divided into different teams for group discussions and presented their opinions through multi-media. During the group presentation, the floor was open for further discussions and suggestions. The Strategic plan development process also reviewed the



*Consultation Workshop on 5th Strategic Plan of YPSA*

following documents: YPSA constitution, External assessment report, Documents of the previous strategic plan, Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021–2041 introduced by the government of Bangladesh, 8th Five years plan FY 2021 – FY 2025 endorsed by the government of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Delta plan 2100 approved by the government of Bangladesh, UN Sustainable Development Goal 2030, Collecting Program learning and experiences, SWOT analysis and Feedback mechanism.



### c) Progress towards outcomes and objectives

No	Outcome	Achievement
01	Climate forced displaced people have increased capacity to claim their rights and secure their livelihoods	<p>YPSA completed 50 courtyard meetings, 10 Community engagement events by climate displaced people; skills development training (Tailoring) for 12 climate displaced families and 12 members of the 6 relocating households such as tailoring, driving, net preparing for their alternative livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>With this kind of support by YPSA, climate forced displaced people of the working areas are now able to claim their rights by organizing themselves through different campaign programs such as human chain, community dialogue, submitting memorandum letters, etc. Besides, skills training for the alternative livelihood of displaced families have been effective and the income of trained displaced household increased.</p>
2	Relevant stakeholders are playing a positive role in securing rights based solutions to climate forced displacement.	<p>According to the work plan, YPSA arranged 4 Consultation workshops with different stakeholders at the union and upazila level, 2 national-level round table workshop, 5 meetings with local school communities, 3 meetings with the local host community, 7 meetings with local government administration, 3 meeting with service providers for seeking their cordial support to ensuring their actions for the well-being of climate displace families and relocated climate displaced households. In the 2 national level roundtable discussion, civil society and policymakers stated that they will take the necessary role in the future for sustainable livelihood and securing right-based solutions for climate forced displaced people.</p>
3	Decision-makers are taking initiative toward an appropriate policy framework for holistically addressing climate forced displacement.	<p>According to the work plan, YPSA conducted 2 national level round table discussion at Dhaka and Chattogram with the participation of civil society members, journalists, policymakers for sharing their opinion about the CoP-26 in Glasgow, Scotland for future approaches for the wellbeing of climate victims. Besides, YPSA also attends the COP-26 conference while discussing with decision-makers of the Country, they ensured that there will be more funds and humanitarian programs for the betterment of climate-displaced communities in the future.</p>
4	Climate forced displaced people are leading a better life and have increased adaptive capacity due to new support received for critical needs	<p>According to work plan of 2<sup>nd</sup> year, YPSA provided tailoring training to 24 climate displaced and relocated families women members for alternative livelihood generations, installed 5 deep tubewells for secured drinking water for relocated families and displaced communities and 18 hygienic latrines for temporally living climate displaced people and relocated households. Besides, YPSA provide housing materials to 4 climates displaced families for repairing their damaged houses. Trained climate displaced households now able to operate the own swing machine and earning money for the family. Besides, sanitation, drinking water crisis now ended for the climate displaced people of the working areas having hygienic latrines and deep tubewell facilities. Further, damaged houses now repaired through housing materials support and that 4 climate displaced households are now living better houses.</p>
5	Climate forced displaced people have shelter, water, and related facilities in a safer location	<p>According to the work plan, YPSA relocated 8 families for resettlement in the working area through a rigorous selection process. The community team and local Union Parishad representatives supported YPSA for the selection of appropriate displaced households. They are obtaining safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and alternative livelihood. They are also availing electricity connection facilities in the relocated houses.</p>

#### d) Risk Management

Risk Issue	Risk Mitigation
Identifying a few climate forced displaced households (CIDHs) for relocation from the large number of people	YPSA team relocated 8 climate-displaced households in Kutubdia and Banshkhali Upazila for relocating them to safer and secured houses. There are a huge number of displaced households but has only scope to select a few households. So, the YPSA team struggled for the finalization of 8 appropriate families, according to the checklist, and there was a local political influence in the family selection. But YPSA team managed all the influences through involving the community team, advocacy meeting local government representatives, and other stakeholders for finalizing climate displaced families for relocating in the nearby area of their living places.
Land purchase and acquisition	YPSA purchased 4 lands in Banskhali and Kutubdia for relocation of 8 climate displaced families which covered 32 decimals in the area. YPSA faced lots of trouble in purchasing suitable land for relocation activities. Appropriate and legal land selection for purchase and registration for relocating the climate displaced families become the major risk for YPSA. During the field visit, the community team found some lands, but the owners have no legal documents of their land. Some of the lands were found from the sellers, but during the investigation proposed land was found as the Government <i>khas</i> land, which was illegally captured by some influential people. As per Government rule, agricultural land should be prohibited from any development activities. So, the community team and YPSA were very much careful in purchasing non-productive land. After intensive discussion with the community team and local people, YPSA finally purchased the 4 land plots in the 2 Upazilas after authentication by the legal expert, and finally, registration was completed in the Upazila land registration office.
Availability of safe water	There are different locations where groundwater conditions and layers are not good. There was demand from the community for safe drinking water but due to the underground water layer, it was difficult to choose the locations. YPSA and the community team discussed with Officials of the Upazila Public Health Engineering Department about the drinking water crisis and groundwater level in the working areas. They suggested some of the locations, where the installation of deep tubewell is safe and durable. Accordingly, YPSA facilitated the community team to install 1 deep tubewell (1000 feet deep) for solving the drinking water crisis for at least 50 families during the summer season of Kutubdia Upazila. Besides, YPSA installed 4 deep tubewells inside the relocation areas of Banshkhali and Kutubdia to solve the water crisis of relocated climate displaced families. Host community people are also using these deep tubewells as a source of drinking water.

#### e. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- The local-level initiative of YPSA completely depends on the active involvement of community team members in the working areas. Members of the community team supported YPSA at the field level for all kinds of activities including land purchase, beneficiary selection for capacity development, and relocation purposes. So, a good relationship with the community team and their capacity building are necessary for ensuring their voluntary role in social development activities.
- Relocation of climate displaced people should be initiated in the locations where sufficient livelihood and income-generating activities are available and have access to other facilities such as education, health, and growth center.
- Effective advocacy with key officials of relevant stakeholders at the Upazila and Union level can ensure the basic needs as well as the rights of the displaced community.



- To purchase the suitable land which will be sustained long term in the areas, there should be continuous monitoring, discussion with community people, local government representatives to get their opinion.
- National level advocacy meeting with different stakeholders are always vital for experience sharing and suggestion from different policy makers, civil society, NGO workers, researchers for effective program designed for right based approach of climate displaced communities.
- Regular meeting with the local community and local government administration is necessary for building social harmony and cohesion, social security schemes for ensuring rights of relocated climate displaced families
- Regular communication with other grantee partners and with CJRF itself is necessary to add value to the program and for future program planning. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, a number of virtual meeting with CJRF and partners was held and important suggestions and ideas have also been found that have been utilized during implementing the field level activities.

## Certification

All YPSA (Young Power in Social Action) activities conducted with the grant funds were and are consistent with charitable purposes as set forth in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and YPSA (Young Power in Social Action) complied with all provisions and restrictions contained in this Agreement, including, for example and without limitation, those provisions relating to lobbying and political activity.

## Annex –I: Significant Change Table

Key actor groups	Key Changes	What contribution to this change (project activity/or other)	How do this changes support climate justice, adaptation, and /or resilience	Why is this change important?
Community Team Members	-Leadership skills Increased. -Voluntarism mentality increased. -Capacity on social mobilization increased -They are now capable on how to claim their rights and campaign with different stakeholders -Hygiene practice and social distancing behavior	- YPSA has formed 10 community teams following the criteria. After that YPSA provided five capacity-building training to these community team members. The main focus of these trainings were voluntarism and the role of voluntarism in social development; leadership development; problem identification and solving; social mobilization, advocacy	-Community team members organized human chain and community dialogue for the sustainable construction of coastal embankment and rehabilitation of climate displaced people in Banskhal and Kutubdia. Community team members actively supported YPSA and other organizations for implementing humanitarian activities in the Kutubdia and Banskhal Upazila during COVID-19 relief distribution and other initiatives. -With the support of the Community team, 8 climate	Climate forced displaced people have already lost their homes and land and are living in vulnerable situations; they are living without basic needs and rights. This type of change and initiative is required for calming the rights and living with dignity, reducing the severity, getting priority during the

	increased among the team members and motivating other people to protect from COVID-19	for claiming the rights of climate displaced people and dealing with the situation of COVID-19 epidemic, and self-protection.	displaced families were relocated, 16 members of these families received skill development training, 4 families received housing materials support, 12 women received skill development training, 10 families received sanitary latrine; 200 families taking drinking water from newly installed 5 deep tubewells installation in relocated 4 houses and living places of displaced communities.	emergency period, and being included in the mainstream development processes at the local level.
Women Groups of courtyard meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness on rights of climate displaced people increased.</li> <li>- Hygiene practice of family members increased.</li> <li>- Consistent growth of alternative income of women after having skills development training as alternative livelihood.</li> <li>- The practice of wearing masks, social distancing and health safety behavior increased among the women and their families for risk free life from COVID 19 epidemic.</li> </ul>	YPSA has conducted 50 courtyard meetings. The major topics of the courtyard meeting were dynamics of natural disasters; the context of climate displacement; rights of climate displaced persons as human rights, promotion of health safety behavior of all categories of people, the scope of alternative livelihood, information dissemination about the <i>khas land</i> distribution process, information on Government social security schemes and different rehabilitation programs, the benefit of unity and campaign through community engagement for their rights and self-protection during the COVID-19 epidemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resilient to the changing situation by taking alternative income generation, and practicing health hygiene</li> <li>- United and raising voice for climate justice and access to the government exiting services</li> </ul>	These changes are the most important for coping with the changing situation such as alternative livelihood, better health, claiming the rights from relevant authorities, and overall for the empowerment of women.
<b>Local level Government Officials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upazila administration now more concerned on the problem of climate displaced people</li> <li>- Relevant department of local level government gives priority to climate displaced people for any relief and</li> </ul>	- YPSA team conducted several formal and informal advocacy meetings; one to one meeting with local level government officials for taking appropriate steps to solve the problems of climate displaced people and also give priority to relief and rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 homeless people of Banskhal Upazila found cash support from Banskhal Upazila Parishad during July who lost their home during the flood this year. Besides, 15 homeless people found houses this year under the program “ Homeless people who have some land”</li> <li>-Banskhal Upazila administration provided</li> </ul>	To ensure the needs and rights-based support to displaced people by the local level government officials. There are different types of services available in the grassroots but most distressed people remain out of service due to



	<p>rehabilitation program.</p> <p>- Climate displaced people now included in Government different social security schemes.</p> <p>-During the lockdown situation of the COVID-19, upazila administration has given top priority for cash support and food distribution to the coastal erosion prone areas where climate displaced people live.</p>	<p>programs.</p> <p>-Besides, YPSA relocated 8 climate displaced families in Banshkhali and Kutubdia area after close discussion with local government representatives. – During the land development, house construction, and relocated families selection purpose, YPSA has taken the consent from the union Parishad chairman of respective unions and they also visited the relocation activities</p> <p>- YPSA facilitated community team of displaced people to organize 10 campaign programs for their rights such as human chain, community dialogue events with the participation of Government administration.</p>	<p>housing to 20 poor liberation warfighters of the country where 10 persons are living in the disaster-affected coastal area of the Upazila during 2021-22.</p> <p>-Upazila administration repaired and constructed the sustainable embankment in the respective areas while some parts of the embankment were damaged during the cyclone Yass.</p>	<p>lack of information, political biases, and nepotism. Moreover, sometimes there are gaps between the policies and implementation at the grassroots level, but by taking these advocacy and campaign initiatives these gaps can be minimized.</p>
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## Annex –II: Photos of Project Activities