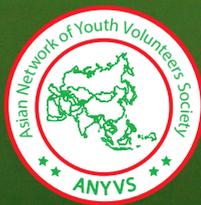


THE GREEN VOLUNTEERS

ISSUE: 02

“CHANGE YOURSELF CHANGE THE WORLD”



Published By:

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society

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EDITORIAL

Md. Roshidul Hasan

Professor & Head, Dept. of Computer Science & Information Technology,

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President, Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society

I always used to say that ***“The Volunteerism is nothing but love and affection”***. No volunteer expect any return or reward for their activities and works. But it is obvious to get reward or recognition, it encourages volunteers to conduct more volunteer works.

We are happy to publish our 2nd issue of the magazine “The Green Volunteers” focused on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially on, Goal 1. No Poverty; 2. Zero hunger; 3. Good Health and well-being; 5. Gender equity; 6. Clean water and sanitation, 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 10. Reduced inequality, 13. Climate Action, and 17. Partnership for the goal. We have received very informative eight articles and finally we are contented to publish nine articles for the 2nd Issue of “The Green Volunteers (TGV)”. After a long gap and many obstacles, finally we are able to publish our 2nd issue of TGV. I am really grateful to all contributors, every executive member of Asian Network of Youth Volunteers,

specially Tonmoy Ahmed, Dipika Roy Prapti and Md. Mahmudul Haque for their enormous efforts to make this happen.

As we know the youth are doing everything best to positively change their surrounding that leads to change the world. It never ceases to me how many options the youth have today to choose from, and many of them unable to make decision yet are unhappy with their lives. But I really admire them who have a clear vision and become youth achiever at their own way. This comes naturally to some and not so naturally to others.

I hope we can continue to publish the magazine “The Green Volunteers” in regular interval (two issues a year).

With ever-flowing gratitude.

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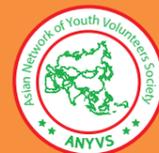
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**CHANGE YOURSELF
CHANGE THE WORLD**



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ABOUT

ASIAN NETWORK OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS (ANYV) SOCIETY



Name of Organization	: Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) Society
Registration	: Registered Society under Societies Registration Act XXI 1860 No S-12565/2017 of Bangladesh
Year of Registration	: 2017
Year of Journey Started	: 2010
Type of Organization	: Non-profitable, Non-Govt., Voluntary and Charitable Organization
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Moto	: "Change yourself Change the world"

WHO WE ARE

Asian Network of Youth Volunteer Society (ANYV), registered in Bangladesh under Society Act XXI 1860 No S-12565/2017 on 5th February 2017, is a Non-political, Non-profitable, Non-Govt., voluntary and Charitable Organization.

ANYV mainly came into existence in the year 2010 in name of "Green Volunteer Organization" with the vision of deploying secularism & standing against discrimination and towards development and national progress through various types of works to achieve a self-reliant community.

Now, we help to create an indiscriminate, secular, peaceful, innovative and resilient environment and society. We are willing to stand beside our people against inequality in cities and villages across the country. It assists society's most vulnerable, helping

women, youth and minorities access justice and opportunities, to ensure no one is left behind. We do not waver in its commitment to human rights, rule of law, or inclusive governance.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Creation of self-reliance by adoption of voluntary participatory approach.
2. Emphasize on women empowerment
3. Creation of social awareness on health, nutrition, education, sanitation etc.
4. To organize Social, Cultural and Environmental activities, Channelizing youth energy into creative and constructive action
5. To encourage individuals to make the choice to change the way the live in order to achieve ongoing and long term goals in life.





PHILIPPINES

MARAVILLAS'S STORY

QUENNIE FAYE B. MARAVILLAS

It was in 2010 when I started my career as a student leader in our university in the province of Albay. At first, I did not take it seriously because I did not think I would win as I thought that I was nobody. I was just someone who was hoping and dreaming that I could contribute in youth empowerment and nation building.

I have met a lot of different people and organizations throughout my journey and I have learned various advocacies on Students Rights and Welfare, Women Empowerment, Human Rights especially volunteerism.

When I was young, I thought that being an active participant and speaker in forums and symposiums is already enough in volunteerism – it is more than that. It is more on doing it on actual situations in order to truly use our knowledge in things that can change and help in Nation Building.

When I was 20 years old, I decided to found my own organization named Tarabangan Albay which means Albay Helps. It is focused on organizing humanitarian missions in the hour of disastrous situations in our province and regions in the vicinity.



"My name is Quennie Faye B. Maravillas from the Philippines and this is my story."

In 2013 when Typhoon Haiyan hit our country, we were grateful to receive so much support from the People of Albay and all throughout the world. We were able to receive thousands of donations that I personally gave to the victims in Basey, Samar which is one of the most affected places.

In 2014, there was a threat of volcanic eruption that disrupted the lives of thousands of families living near the area of the danger zones. With the help of my family that we were able to gather volunteers, who helped us distribute cash for the affected families.

Every year, we organize parties for kids and teach them to pay back one day when they are older by also helping others. We would ask partnership with different barangays to distribute school supplies

before classes resumes.

We also went to different barangays teaching the parents about financial literacy and helped them understand the importance of saving and investing. I have this vision and strong hope that we are able to help well on how to stand on their own that someday, they could build their own future for themselves.

With so many things happening I thought of doing something different. It was in 2018 when I got hired at The Forum for Family Planning and Development Inc. This was the organization I volunteered with in organizing their events about reproductive health trainings and empowering women.

The organization has given me a lot of opportunities

and helped me become an advocate for Mental Health, Safe Spaces, Reproductive Health and Gender Equality.

I started to be invited by the different schools and universities that tackle the same issues on how we can improve the lives of others by making sure that a law exists that support and protects every advocacy.

When Safe Space Law was passed, it was truly a great victory since there had not been any laws that protected the victim of sexual harassment in public spaces. With its implementation, we are able to empower women to report and talk more about this issue.

BLOG IDEA 1

WHY I WORK WITH MIND MECHANICS – AS SOFTS SKILLS ACADEMY

MST SULTANA RAZIA

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

YB-TECHHUBS

A SBK FOUNDATION INITIATIVE



BANGLADESH

Passion, Persistence, Performance – All I can think of when it comes to talking about soft skills experience with Mind Mechanics. It was not very long ago when I watched the mesmerizing techniques of empowering the young minds, which made me fall in love with both the thought and the process of enriching the youth. The interactive discussion and the openness of the participants along with the kinesthetic activities were very refreshing. Behind this there was the set of amazing facilitation skills applied by this man named Imran Khurshid who was the Lead Facilitator of this organization. He knew how to bring out the best among his learners with different personalities. He also knew how to facilitate them bring out the best solutions, which I love reiterating in his language - “to co-create solutions to the challenges that the participants were facing in their own contexts”.

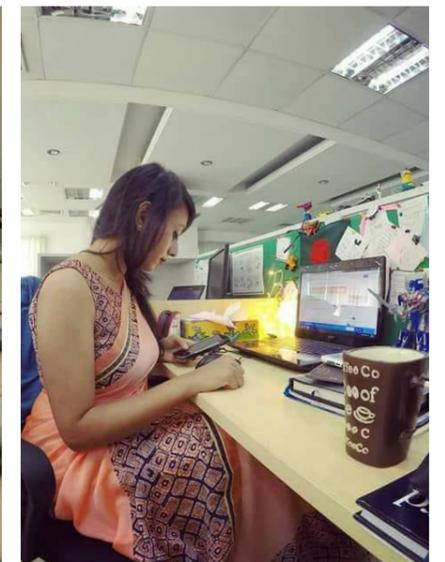


“Passion, Persistence, Performance – All I can think of when it comes to talking about soft skills experience with Mind Mechanics.”

As I discovered, I could help Mind mechanics document the sessions with pictures which would help in spreading the story of the impact that he was creating to more target groups. I felt a connection with Mind Mechanics because I realized that Imran felt the same zeal with Mind Mechanics as I felt it with photography. I was overwhelmed with joy as I found that my skills and passion for photography

could lead towards a greater success of Mind Mechanics. As there were more and more sessions where I was bringing my passion for photography into fruition, I observed his leadership skills that he applied in leading the team which I was now so glad to be a part of! During his sessions I tried to take as many pictures as I could as there were various interactions and activities and I did not want to miss out documenting any. He once

told me “Don’t you ever sit and relax? Your photography skills are great, and I like the energy inside you”. Soon, I went a step further and took the opportunity to even co-facilitate a few sessions with him. You never know what skills can come to help and how much you can learn by being active and volunteering at certain positions.



BLOG IDEA 2

PAINTING OUR STAIRWAY USING PHOTOSHOP TO REACH THE SDGS

As I had co-facilitated more than 20 learning sessions at Mind Mechanics Academy (and which I loved doing) for participants coming from various backgrounds, the day I was going to conduct a session on photo-editing for the first time, I could feel the rapturous frenzy and could hardly wait for it to start ! I was so excited to recall the experiences and the energy that we put while designing and delivering the sessions at those to ensure that we really got a satisfactory ROI for our training programs.

Let's revisit some of my cherishing moments unfolded at the training session. I was greeted warmly by the organizers of the American Center. I was thrilled at the presence of as many as 25 participants drawn from such a wide spectrum. I saw that everyone was so eager to hear more about "the art of editing images" and learn the tools and techniques hands-on. While in the other session that

I had co-facilitated I enjoyed the experiential learning facilitated by Imran Khurshid. Today, being in his shoes for the first time was so exciting and I was inspired once again to recollect the learning outcomes on andragogy and learning design that I got from Imran through coaching.

How I Designed the Sessions: As I learned from Imran, when we engage the learners in the learning process and help them co-create and assess themselves, they are in "their prime" in terms of participation and retention. So in my sessions on Photoshop I incorporated quizzes and interactive discussions. It was a moment of pride and joy for me as I saw the attendants get completely immersed in active learning.

I designed my session on Photoshop based on my practical experience in photography. I kept in mind about the basic learning needs of the participants and their

passion on taking photos. I took into consideration the need of the learners to apply major functions of photo-editing software's and making the images compatible for using them on the web. It was fun to work with Imran and discover the methodologies and principles of learning that I applied to make these two 5-hour long sessions effective. Although Imran is a trainer of soft skills which enhance the leadership qualities in a person, he has been equally excellent in designing learning sessions and planning resources for a technical topic like this as well! It was so much fun to learn from him.

As I was reviewing the content and Imran was ideating about meaningful ways to equip the participants with, I reflected on the importance of all the subtopics tied with my session. I realized the growing importance of caring for photo editing software in

the realm of photojournalism, a powerful tool in bringing to life the untold tales from across the world. Safa, a participant who was 18 years old shared with me that she was so happy to learn about the new tools and how it helped her sharpen her creativity. Overall, conducting the training session on one of my areas of expertise for a diverse target group had been so amazing and it will remain as a momentous one in lifetime.

What did we Achieve through this?

This topic on Photoshop that I trained and the methodologies that I applied while conducting these sessions helped me to attain long term and short-term goals. Firstly, it helped me to empower the women and men of various age groups develop their aesthetic abilities, which helped to stimulate their creativity. Secondly, it contributed to multiple SDGs. It did so in the following ways:

Goal 4: Quality Education
Goal 5: Gender Equality, and
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
Furthermore, as the women get more employable and economically stable through



such training programs, they get the chance to practice values like as equality, future orientation and work orientation. Also, they get the chance to practice change and personal control over their environment.

All these goals were important as one of my personal goals in life is to create "sustainable impact" in people's lives.

What I Learned about my Learners:

This training session allowed me to learn and to identify different needs of the target group. As they represented different educational backgrounds and cultural perspectives, I with the help of Imran, got to learn how to address the diverse needs of participants. The group activities always helped to bridge the gaps and co-create meaningful solutions. You can also read this blog entry by Imran to learn what helps

adult learners get engaged into active learning. Indeed many of the learners, through their participation and enthusiasm have made my experience immensely joyous.

I am so thankful to the Makerspace of U.S. Embassy-Dhaka for organizing this event. I loved the environment there and the participants who I met within such a short period of time. I am also glad to be a part of U.S Center which is working to help people to learn the various soft skills and meet the SDGs.

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

I have been working with Microsoft Bangladesh as an ICT trainer aiming to develop 500 female service engineers from different village of Bangladesh. I have also been working as an ICT trainer with Shakti Foundation Bangladesh and worked as a facilitator for “Hour of Code” program for school children in collaboration with different types of organizations and US Embassy Dhaka. I have also been working as a photojournalist in several news portals to capture stories of people’s lives. I have my own blog www.raziaaidt.wordpress.com where I share the stories of struggles and success of women throughout Bangladesh. This has helped to promote diversity and human rights through access to information.

Recently, I have started working with “Mind Mechanics” – a platform to train the young people on Soft Skills. I work as its pro bono photographer and share its stories through pictures to help the idea of Soft Skills learning (in areas of emotional intelligence, critical thinking, etc.) grow in Bangladesh to help in

leadership development of people.

Hence I promote diversity and human rights through my work and engagement with the different networks.

I have been working with Shakti Foundation as a Trainer since February 2017 right after its inception in January 2017. This organization works with disadvantaged women from different parts of Bangladesh by helping them become independent, socially active, and self-sufficient entrepreneurs and to help them get equal rights in the job market.

The activities of Shakti have been to train the women on ICT to become financially



independent.

I have trained women in 5 days long training programs inside and outside of the capital city of Bangladesh. The activities included training the participants to become familiarized ICT to ensure that they can continue to maintain their computer hardware and the software in their own entrepreneurial ventures or as ICT professionals. These programs were funded by Microsoft Bangladesh and Shakti Foundation.

The next steps that Shakti Foundation wants to take is to provide loans to the women after training them ICT so that

they can be entrepreneurs. There is lack of equality between men and women in Bangladesh. In many cases, such as in education, and garments and service sector they are not given equal rights.

At a personal and professional level this can be addressed by providing ICT Education to the disadvantaged women in Bangladesh. They can be trained on ICT skills so that they can have more employment opportunities, access to more knowledge for personal development, and access to communication technology, which will ensure human rights.

The government of Bangladesh has the agenda of attaining “Digital Bangladesh”. If the youth can be trained to achieve ICT literacy and to help other youths attain it then it will be easier for the government of Bangladesh to reach such vision.

My works align with goal 4, 5, 10 and 17. As I have found, a lot of women, even if they are aware about the importance of education do not have access to ICT. At some places there is a dearth of good teachers of ICT. So teaching



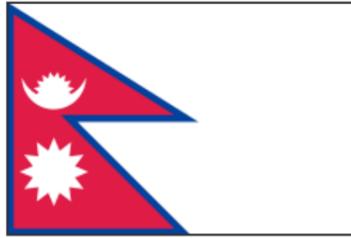
ICT helps in meeting goal 4. Since the women are learning about ICT, more jobs will be created, which is helping me to attain goal 5. I helped train 500 female service engineers in 2016.

As I am helping the disadvantaged women learn about ICT it is also helping them earn the basic human rights that they would not be able to meet otherwise. Moreover, it is helping to reduce inequality, hence meeting goal 10. As my works have been facilitated by the partnership between Shakti Foundation and Microsoft Bangladesh Ltd., it is leading towards achieving goal 17.

I am a part of the network of both Shakti Foundation and Microsoft Bangladesh. I have managed to reach out to various stakeholders – both within these two organizations and outside of it. I have actively supported

the top managements of both of these organizations and have let them know the learning needs of the community that I have worked with. These have included the unarticulated needs of the target community.

At the same time I have continued my relationship with the target community to help them find out areas that they would further need to reach their full potential. I have my own blog where I share photo-stories. At present I work with “Ekhon” (www.ekhon24.com) which helps me to share the stories of people from disadvantaged backgrounds with change-makers and policy makers.



NEPAL

SEXIST TRADITION IN WESTERN NEPAL 'CHAUPADI' SANDHYA UPRETY

Geographically, Nepal is divided into mountains, hills and plains and for administrative purpose it has been divided into five development regions. Out of these five regions, Mid-western and Western Development Regions lag behind overall development and gender equality. In many parts of Nepal woman who is on her period is believed to bring bad luck into the home.

The custom called Chaupadi is derived from two Hindu words; Chau meaning Menstruation and Padi means Women. According to religious folklore, Indra, the King of Heaven was accused of killing a Brahmin and because of the illicit acts with women that Indra committed during his quest to redeem his sin, for these acts all women were said to be punished through menstruation.

The Nepal Supreme Court banned Chaupadi in 2005, but it is a practice that is still heavily widespread in the Mid and Western Regions of Nepal. Menstruating women are believed to offend the Hindu gods and bring down a curse on their households if they remain indoors. So they are forced to live in cowsheds and makeshift huts which are away from home, regardless extreme



"The Nepal Supreme Court banned Chaupadi in 2005, but it is a practice that is still heavily widespread in the Mid and Western Regions of Nepal."



hot or cold weather. They eat separately and generally has to spend 7days away from home every month. Each month they are punished for nothing more than being a woman.

If contact is made with the women during her chau then it is said that one must be purified, and washed for example in cow urine. In some areas women are not even taught or aware of the use of sanitary towels and so are forced to bare the condemned stains of their unwashed clothes. Girls are restricted from even going to school

during such time. Chaupadi has several health impacts associated with it. They often caught with pneumonia or suffer fatal snake bite. This practice is linked to several diseases, rapes, attack of wild animals and even death of young girls and women. Chaupadi is a story of women in extreme pain, humiliated and discrimination. The problem is directly related to women violence. In a few family women have begun to sleep in their own home, in others women wanted to stop this practice but didn't have the power to assert

themselves and yet other women take the practice for granted and actually said they liked it.

Discrimination against girls and women has deep roots in Nepal. Solution of this practice called chaupadi lie in communication with the younger generation, giving them guidance where needed so that they can have choice to make decision and this is the choice that can empower women.



BANGLADESH

FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

DR. SHUVO MAJUMDER

MBBS, MD IN COURSE,
DEPARTMENT OF RESPIRATORY MEDICINE,
BANGABANDHU SHEIKH MUJIB MEDICAL UNIVERSITY



"The aim of exchange donation is creating awareness for the relative regarding importance of regular blood donation and at the same time maintaining the blood reserve for other patients."

During the 3rd year of my MBBS course, I was posted to hospital ward where patient were actually treated. It was surgery department. Very first day I have noticed that every patients from very poor to higher class of origin are actually poor regarding one condition and that is blood requirement during operation of a patient. Their helpless face stroked my heart and I was thinking about an way that might resolve their problem. Then I found an voluntary organization in my campus that was working for it. The name of organization is SANDHANI. There I worked mainly as a motivator to grow awareness of blood donation among peoples. We collected blood from the donor and at the same time gave the donor some privileges like some essential blood investigations - blood group, screening for Hepatitis B and C, Malaria and Syphilis totally free of cost. These blood are then distributed to those patients who have an actual need of blood of specific blood group type with free of cost but with an exchange donation from their relatives of different blood group type. The aim of exchange donation is creating awareness for the relative regarding

importance of regular blood donation and at the same time maintaining the blood reserve for other patients.

Patients of government hospital are usually poor. Although government provides some but not all free medication, patient need to buy other medication some of having higher market price. So some patient ultimately can't buy their necessary medication. We then started making a medicine bank with the help of our teachers. We collected medicine from our teachers that was the physician sample medicine given by pharmaceuticals company to teachers as a part of advertising their drug to physician. After collecting medicine we rearranged it according to typing of medicine and conditions where it was given.

Winter is very cold in our climatic country. As most people lives below the line of poverty, people especially children suffers a lot during the winter because of lacking warm clothings. With a view to helping those we collected old warm clothes from the both boys and girls hostel and at the same time we collected



money to buy blanket from teachers and students whom were wanted to be a part with the novelty. Then we distributed those cloths and blanket to the needy people of remote places.

After passing my MBBS, during the time of internship period I took part in medical camp to provide free health facilities and medication for the poor people. Those medical camps were arranged sometimes by our colleagues and sometime by local organizations.

All the activities give me intense pleasure and fill up my heart with divine happiness. When I decided to take admission in medical college, I was dreaming to serve for the distress people

and finally my dream became true. Now as I am engaged with my post graduation study, I hardly manage time for doing those activities. But when I have a free time, I am trying to engage with such type of activities and now I am working with my hometown friends for the street child. And now I am dreaming to be the greatest physician for the people of my country.

SPEAKING THROUGH CELLS & BODY

DIPIKA ROY PRAPTI

CULTURAL SECRETARY

ASIAN NETWORK OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERS



BANGLADESH

Volunteerism is something like helping others. As a volunteer exactly when I had started my work I really don't know. Once in my childhood I saw a girl abruptly got senseless & fell down on the earth. Seeing this I ran hurriedly towards her for helping and also called on others surrounding to help her, maybe this was my start of volunteerism though I am not sure yet. It means volunteerism has no age, no class, no community, no place actually nothing. Volunteerism is something beyond. One person possesses volunteerism in himself only, we attain volunteerism by nature. So, this is a thing neither to teach nor to learn, this is an inborn quality. But, we can definitely inspire others by our own volunteer work to flame out this heavenly attribute in themselves.

There are various sectors of volunteerism. Though I have experience of working at different sectors, here I would like to share about Dance & Yoga. Mmmmm....sounds interesting, isn't it? I always like the way to ignite one's strength from inside. So, from my perspective dance & yoga are one of the best among many more. These are like telling tales through cells & body.

Wait wait...let me explain. Two years back



"It means volunteerism has no age, no class, no community, no place actually nothing. Volunteerism is something beyond."

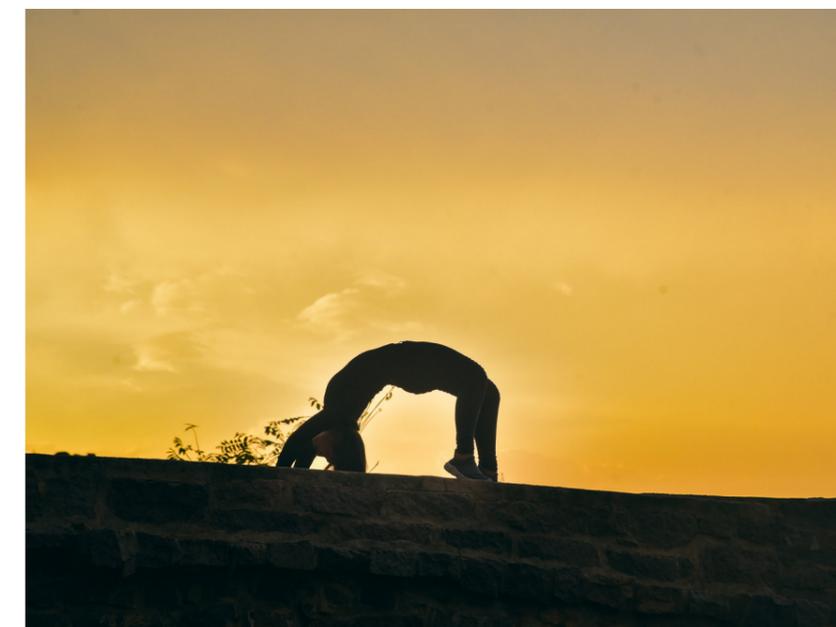


during studying at University I used to train Yoga voluntarily to my friends, juniors & seniors at hostel. There I found, after providing them the basics of Yoga, they became more confident same as I was after my own yoga learning. I taught them several steps to remain cure from various diseases and it worked. I observed their hard work and later happiness on face and most importantly confidence that they regained. So, I consider this a part of volunteerism as Yoga made me more empowered than ever before. I am happy that I could make some girls mentally empowered, strong & healthy from inside which covers goal 03: Good health & well-being as well as woman empowerment.

Dance & yoga have helped me to enhance my inner strength and I tried & am still

trying to beautify other souls with the blessings of these. As a dancer I have participated international and many national programs. They are: South Asian Universities Youth Festival 2017, 100 Bangladeshi Youth Delegation to India 2019, National: Marks allrounder 2009, Bangladesh Shishu Academy competitions, Foreign ministry program, some television

shows and many more. From every afield, I have learned and realized that culture as well as performing arts has a very strong impact on human mind and society. If we practice good culture, we can even blow all the negative energy & inhuman mentality from the society and transfer to a beautiful place to live. Happy volunteering!





BANGLADESH

CLIMATE INJUSTICE TRADE-OFF HUMAN RIGHT: IN THE WAKE OF LOSS AND DAMAGE NEGOTIATION NEXUS

MUNIVA ISLAM

1. CONTEMPORARY SCENARIO: CLIMATE INDUCED MIGRATION



“Because frequent change in the weather pattern is getting unavoidable to tackle and become exposure of diverse adverse environmental events that are highly human driven than natural unfortunately.”

Global climate change and its associated impact is the most talked hot topic in the present era. Because frequent change in the weather pattern is getting unavoidable to tackle and become exposure of diverse adverse environmental events that are highly human driven than natural unfortunately. Developing world is now become more concern about climate change and migration pattern as increase in the frequency and severity of chronic environmental events and sudden onset disasters are mostly present in these areas. Many commentators' have already adopted different risk centric approaches to address the issues related to climate-induced displacement. Climate risk refers to the combination of the likelihood of the occurrence of a weather or climate event, and the consequences of that occurrence. During climate change, people displaced often have been termed as “Climate Change Refugees”.

Given the context, human mobility in the context of extreme environmental events are often considered as climate induced migration. Climate change and induced migration mostly happen in Asia and the Pacific as these areas are highly considered disaster prone in global perspective as well as in terms of disasters and vulnerable population. According to Robert McLeman consequences of climate factors as the drivers of forced migration takes two distant form, climate processes and climate events. Sea-level rise, salinization of agricultural land, desertification, and growing water scarcity and food insecurity etc. are considered as slow onset changes of climate process.

Whereas Climate events refer sudden and dramatic hazards such as storms, hurricanes and typhoons, monsoon floods, glacial lake outburst floods. Amazingly, both the drivers' e.g. slow and sudden climatic events are rising up as rising global average temperature resulting from human activities that has direct influence in rising green house gases (GHG) in



the atmosphere since the industrial revolution.

A report of ‘Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters’ reveals that about 87 percent of recorded disasters in 2014 was related to climate. While the frequency of geo-physical disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions) remained broadly constant, the climate-related disasters rose by 44 percent from the 1994-2000 average According to a report of Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 42 million or more people were displaced due to extreme environment events like storms, floods, heat and cold wave, drought and sea level rise in Asia and the Pacific in year 2010 and 2011.

During this time some people migrated within their country while some migrated across national borders.

Climate induced migration is a complex global issue, though it is not treated solely as discrete category set apart from other migration dynamics. Environmental migration typically as a consequence of enormous environmental factors intertwined with many other social and economic factors. People in part of Asia and the Pacific are facing different problem due to migration impacts. It is projected that countries and people of Asia and the Pacific will be threaten in by different migration flows. Climate induces migration will mostly occur within countries while enormous cross border movement will also take place in these areas. These consequences will again pose immense pressure on the natural resources of the country, forced to unplanned urbanization and will highly

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influence social and economic security.

Several discussions have been taken place to address diverse migration impacts and probable policy options to make out vulnerable situations. Many of deliberations about climate induced migration impacts focused on humanitarian assistance and legal protection, though policy debate specifically within development context needed to be addressed. Proper initiatives and planned actions implications needed to be focused on the migrants exposed to social, economic and environmental risk towards sustainability. To reduce and tackle adverse environmental events, governments of countries should strengthen resilience at risk communities and develop adaptation policies to manage risks well. Proper channelization of financial support and basic urban infrastructural development immediately after disaster events needed under consideration.

Generally environmental migration induced the vulnerable section of society

who are mostly low skilled people and often deprived from basic services and protections. During extreme environmental events they prone to high risks to survive in the affected areas and find no other option rather migrate to another place or often cross country boundaries losing everything in search of new hope to live again better. The decision to move often bring bad fate to them. Though all efforts are taken to ensure people can stay in their own places, it is also important to recognize that migration can be an option for people to deal with environmental events.

Considering the importance of climate induced migration, more research and policy driven discussion is needed based on gender specific climate vulnerable in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Though some international cooperation organization are working for migration management but they are not adequate in number. Moreover, they have more interest to grab financial benefits rather proactively working toward environmental migration management, resettlement or relocation.

Therefore, international protection frameworks need to be strengthened and enforced through improved migration management. Proper channelization of fund is another policy issue need to be addressed for climate management. Though several international funding for financing climate induces migration management, they need to be effective, strongly committed and properly allocated as required to international government panel level. To manage environment migration well every country government needs to develop National Adaptation Programs of Action, poverty reduction strategies and other development plans. Private financial tools play also very important role in migration management but there also need proper regulatory framework to manage it well. However, remittance of migrants plays an influential role to recover the families and communities living in the areas that are highly disaster prone and are subject to environmental risk.

In sum, Climate induced migration is already causing people migrate to Asia and



the Pacific countries that are already counted as the top vulnerable countries worldwide including Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Philippines, Afghanistan and Myanmar. Migration due to extreme environment events often make situation worse for the migrants for some unavoidable uncertainties like human trafficking, abusing, torture etc. they face. Taking proper actions today, governments can minimize the future risk associated to climate change and livelihood as well.

2. CLIMATE JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Climate induced migration is a result of diverse set of causes

and consequences of climate as well as environmental events. Lot of visible and invisible climate factors that have long term residual impact of disasters play influential role on people who migrate from their native places. Though migrate to another safe place is easy solution for migrants but consider the long-term effect may not bring good outcome. Evidence from previous studies implies that climate induced migrants face violation, denial and abuse of human rights while crossing international border. In some cases, they are found struggling to live safely in foreign countries even earning livelihood.

Human movement due to climate events violating right

mostly to the vulnerable communities and countries. Climate shocks grasp their everything they manage to live with their hard earning. Losing everything they tried to shift to another place within country or often cross international boundary in the hope of live again better. But harsh reality is opposite as they risk their livelihood and even life struggling with diverse challenges. Climate migrants have to face such circumstances that make them compromise to human right instruments such as right to self-determination, right to life right to health, right to water, means of subsistence, standard of living and adequate and right to property. Being a human,

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these basic principles should never be compromised according to human right law. The consequences of climate change and migration increases poverty and inequality in country context, posing threat to cultural existence of certain community groups. Young woman and children face risk of human trafficking and sexual exploitation as well as woman headed household face risk and challenges to survive and manage family in adverse circumstances and uncertainty.

Extreme environmental events while causing death to poor and vulnerable people,

it can't be justice at all. It is injustice to someone who has to compromise their basic principle rights and move from their own places to intra or inter state due to climate shocks when they are not even responsible for it.

Talking about climate induced migration and its consequences, UNFCCC clearly point out the causal relationship between climate change and human activity. While a report of UNHCR in 2009 observe that there is certain causal link between climate change and violation of human rights.

Climate change is a justice

concern as human activity often considered a part of a broader, fundamental challenge of how to live sustainably on earth. The choices we make now can reflect through our behavioral activities and practices that might pose threat to living species and global environmental changes. We know which human activities are responsible for raising emission of GHG gases and what choices can minimize the risk of future catastrophic climate changes. So, the consequences of our choices now both in individual and collective level can make climate change a justice concern.



Considering the scientific evidence of current climate change, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) generate the world's most authoritative synthesis of recent climate science findings in the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) implies that "it is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the 20th century". In the Paris Climate Change Agreement of 2015, countries agreed to "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels". This agreement brings a hope to make collective action toward universal support and multilateral achievement to rethink the consequences of global climate impact.

Yet, the agreement is based on a bottom up, voluntary approach defined through "nationally determined contributions" (NDCs) which lack legally binding targets on either GHG emission reductions (mitigation) or

climate finance. Sufficient and fair mitigation is thus dependent on political will; there are no "enforceable specific amounts". There means to require countries to reduce emissions by specific amounts". There arises policy debate among many countries around the existence of climate change and appropriate policy responses. Climate change policy focus should be toward justice as well as more about balance. If policies accrue to the powerful while harm is felt by vulnerable, then it would not reasonable to consider justice. "The questions asked under a climate justice framework would include: who should bear what costs? How should benefits be adequately distributed? What level of harm, or responsibility to act, are we as a global community willing to accept? And who gets a voice in asking these questions and setting these priorities? The movement towards justice policy responses to climate change has been labelled climate justice" The climate justice will be ensured if those contributed most will take the responsibility to protect them.

3. UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS ON

CLIMATE RISKS AND ASSOCIATED L&D

Climate change and its associated loss and damage are one of the most concerning issues in the low-income developing countries of the world. Frequent rise of global temperature and its associated impact in the global climate change is posing threat to the vulnerable least developed countries as they still have lacked in mitigation and adaptation strategies to fight with adverse climate events. There are many evidences of loss and damage experiences from local level as well as from unusual extreme and slow onset climate events.

Since 1991 the Alliance of the Small Island states (AOSIS) feared to loss their land due to consistent rising sea level, raised their voice against the loss and damage associated with impact of global climate change. As consequences, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) took place on discussion though the effort gone in vain. In spite of continuous denied of developed countries to put out clear discussion, Loss

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and damage has started to manifest the context of induced migration and inadequate mitigation and adaptation support to the vulnerable low-income developing countries.

Back in time AOSIS and developing country groups combine effort to demand justice against loss and damage associated with extreme climate events, the developed country group denied to get in open discussion and able to avoid for long time as they feared to be liable and compensate for loss and damage.

Developed country group has avoided the entire loss and damage issue in the UNFCCC negotiation process and tried to shift the whole policy structure over the years, which caused propagation of 'manifest climate injustice' to the developing countries.

Following continuous argument of AOSIS and developing country groups for loss and damage compensation, finally in 2007, the issue entered in the UNFCCC negotiation at COP 13 that held in Bali, though got momentum at COP 16

held in Cancun in year 2010 that decided to establish a 'Work Programme' on loss and damage under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (Decision 1/CP.16, Para 28).

The decision at COP was read as 'decides to hereby establish a work programme in order to consider, including through workshops and expert meetings, as appropriate, approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; (...)'.
 liability and compensation issue regarding loss and damage hanging for half a decade and delayed since the COP process started, suddenly in year 2010, the issue got momentum to make progression of discussion about the unjustifiable loss and damage compensation. After long time denial of developed country's conscious consideration, at COP 18 held in Doha in 2012, the developing country group bound developed country to trade off their standalone compensation. The developed country group bartered having compensation under an institutional mechanism and then finally the compensation was substituted by rehabilitation



Establishment of work programme on loss and damage at COP16 and further negotiation of COP bring forth several noticeable outcomes to discourse loss and damage. The decisions was taken in those COP implies a) decision taken at COP 18 held in Doha in 2012 focus on convention in promoting the implementation approached to address loss and damage associated with adverse effects of climate change (Decision 3/CP.18, Para 5), b) decision at COP 18 focus on establishment of an institutional arrangement, such as an international mechanism, including its functions and modalities (Decision 3/CP.18; Para 9), c) establishment of an

institutional mechanism called 'the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM)' for L&D at COP 19 held in Warsaw in 2013 (Decision 2/CP.19/ Para 1), d) decision at COP 19 focus on the role of the WIM under the agreement with of WIM's major functions, such as enhance knowledge, strengthen dialogue, enhance coordination and financial and other support, (Decision 2/CP.19/ Para 5) and lastly, e) insertion of a standalone Article (Article 8) for L&D in the Paris Climate Agreement at COP 21 held in Paris in 2015 (Decision 1/CP 21/Paris Agreement/Art 8).

Interestingly, though the political disagreement of the developed country group on

liability and compensation issue regarding loss and damage hanging for half a decade and delayed since the COP process started, suddenly in year 2010, the issue got momentum to make progression of discussion about the unjustifiable loss and damage compensation. After long time denial of developed country's conscious consideration, at COP 18 held in Doha in 2012, the developing country group bound developed country to trade off their standalone compensation. The developed country group bartered having compensation under an institutional mechanism and then finally the compensation was substituted by rehabilitation



according to the decision of COP (Decision 3/CP.18; Para 7/iv), which stated as '.....identify and develop appropriate approaches to address loss and damageincluding through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer tools, and approaches to rehabilitate from loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change'... Unlikely, at COP 21, the developing country groups once gain trade off their compensation demand in the Paris Climate agreement to exchange of having a standalone loss and damage under Article 8. Seemingly, at COP 21 developed country group again denied at the Paris Agreement that they will not provide any compensation for loss and damage regarding liability (Decision, 1/CP.21, para 51). Apart from denial of developed country group to compensate for loss and damage, other achievements like establishment of Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) at COP 19 in Warsaw in 2013 and standalone Article L & D at the Paris Agreement in 2015 somewhere raise expectation to developing country groups getting hope and enhancing action to get support on the ground of loss and damage. The afterward Paris Agreement decision stated as 'Parties should enhance understanding, action and support,... on a cooperative and facilitative

basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change' (Decision 1/ CP.21; Paris Agreement/ Article 8/ Para 3).

The post Paris Agreements after COP 21, developed country group still not ready to agree discuss about loss and damage as a key issue along with adaptation and mitigation. Although there is some procedural progress come out at the post Paris Agreement toward enhancing understanding, knowledge and cooperation, no notable progress was realized in strengthening action and support loss and damage ground. As consequence,

COP 22 and COP 23 held in Marrakesh in 2016 and in Bonn in 2017 respectively under the presidency of Fiji. As usual developing country group ask for an open discussion on action and support for loss and damage agenda. The developed country group again tried to keep aside the discussion on loss and damage, though COP 23 in Marrakesh in 2016 was published as the core loss and damage negotiation platform. However, again COP 23 ended with no considerable progress as well as no permanent agenda item for implementing action and support on loss and damage agenda (Ibid). Though the outcome of COP23 was trivial but afterward meeting of UNFCCC in May 18 (48th SB meeting) and purview of the WIM and its Executive committee under COP 25 held in 2019, the developed country group was found seemingly afraid of reappearing compensation claim. The outcome of the COP25 raised significant concerns over the 'manifest climate injustice' that AOSIS and developing country groups are facing substantial loss and damage associated with climate change at the present day what they are not

even responsible for. The COP 23 held in Bonn in 2017 was considered as the second COP since after the first COP 21 held in 2015 named as Paris Climate Agreement (PA). The negotiation of post Paris COPs are expected to be more technical and transitional with the responsibilities to the country parties to develop 'Paris Rulebook', as the developed countries agreed to start implementation of PA from year 2020. As consequence, COP 23 was the most transitional and technical one in terms of finalizing 'Paris Rulebook', designing the 'Facilitative Dialogue' and assembling collective efforts of the country parties. However, the COP 23 was symbolized as the L&D COP, as at this COP 23, AOSIS countries did presidency for the first time in UNFCCC negotiation as the member stated government of Fiji. Because these countries experienced severe consecutive dangerous climate impacts during last few years.

Moreover, the COP 23 was not only considered for procedural progress of Paris Agreement, it put effort to respond to

the growing demand of identifying L&D phenomenon. The delegates attend the COP 23 found seemingly eventful aggregating the country efforts toward emission of GHG, as consequence of reducing Earth's temperature well below 2 degree centigrade which has been increasing consistently since the pre industrial period. Though activities relating to increase CO2 in the earth atmosphere are needed immediate considerable strategy to limit, no significant aggregate concern are put it as should be by the country parties in the COPs platform. Emission of level of GHG is continually rising, in last four years CO2 emission recorded as 403 per million in comparison the baseline emission of 280 parts per million since the pre industrial level.

4. POLICY ADVOCACY FOR RIGHTS AND JUSTICE BASED POLITICAL DECISION /AGREEMENT FOR ADDRESSING CLIMATE-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

As climate change and related consequence highly violates human

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rights, proper rights-based policy approach should be developed and implemented through understanding and cooperation basis. Realizing the fact, policy guidelines based on human rights has been developed by common understanding of United Nations. This policy approach outlines key human rights principles like inequalities, vulnerabilities, distribution of power, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness, non-discrimination and equality, participation and inclusion, accountability etc. considering international human rights standards and law.

The Un developed human rights-based approach are the following:

- Though policies and programmes are formulated, human rights should be the main objective.
- Must obliged responsibilities to meet by right bearer to implement for right holders
- The guiding principles under Universally declared law of human rights should be followed in all phases of policy implication

process. A human rights-based approach should be integrated in any climate change adaptation or mitigation measures, such as the promotion of alternative energy sources, forest conservation or tree-planting projects, resettlement schemes and others.

- Inclusion of human mobility under the UNFCCC requires certain technical guidance on which policies can be sought. At the same time, it should be acknowledged in an inherently political sphere because issues of human mobility cannot be addressed under UNFCCC without also reconfiguring its political dimension.
- Expedite international effort-sharing on protecting (climate) displaced people. - Support overburdened countries to protect their internally displaced citizens, both within and across borders
- Develop and implement guidelines for reducing and addressing non-economic losses - Cost of mobility often can be very high. Planned relocation measures can

be adopted to combat non-economic loss.

- Engage at the science policy interface - Systematically establish a channel to communicate with the relevant communities.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

As Earth's major natural systems are getting worsening with increasing level of CO2 emission, the country parties need to set target and establish emission commitment under their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) realizing the faster and obvious extreme climate change risky outcome in near future. Research finding of scientist's projection would rather shoot-up 3 degree centigrade if the emission target (overreaching goal of the Paris Agreement) of CO2 well below 2 degree centigrade is not taken under effective consideration. Seemingly, from the pre industrial period Earth has been experiencing numerous extreme climate events such as localized extremes like the hottest non-El Niño year, hottest summer, wild fires, cyclones and typhoons, changes in the precipitation

leading to early floods or flash floods etc. In the meantime, global temperature has already risen about 1.1 degree centigrade, yet, pledge to limit earth temperature and stabilize natural eco system commitment at the Paris Agreement is denied consciously the country parties. Considering the context, urgent policy attention and undertaking required strategies and actions to address loss and damage on world demand should be considered as an 'all

alone' approach rather than other approaches. Firstly, adopting robust mitigation action to avoid and minimize L&D; secondly, minimizing the probability and extent of L&D through undertaking 'ex-ante' measures, such as enhanced adaptation action and comprehensive disaster risk reduction; and thirdly, offsetting L&D incurred from both the sudden and slow onset events and from their residual impacts.

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"CHANGE YOURSELF CHANGE THE WORLD"

YOUTH ON THE MOVE TO FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

S. M. SAIFY IQBAL

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT

CENTRE FOR PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

AND DEVELOPMENT – CPRD.

According to IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) special report on 1.5 degree centigrade, global average temperature has surpassed the border line of 1 degree. Also it's been predicted that if we fail to transform from fossil fuel based economy to 100% renewable energy based economy, subsequently the rate of global temperature increase will be more severe. For instance, rising of sea level would be 10 cm higher in the event of 2 degree centigrade temperature rise compared to 1.5 degree. IPCC also estimated that about 350 million urban residents are exposed to severe drought by 2100 in case of 1.5 degree global warming whilst this number will be 410 million for 2 degree temperature rise. Even, only half degree temperature rise would exacerbate food security by lowering yield and reducing nutritional content in the tropical zone.

The 2018 UN Climate Change Conference was held from 2-15 December, 2018 in Katowice, Poland where global leaders met to finalize the implementing framework of key decisions (known as the Paris Rule



“Even, only half degree temperature rise would exacerbate food security by lowering yield and reducing nutritional content in the tropical zone.”



BANGLADESH

Book) taken under the Paris Agreement at COP 21. The Paris Agreement incorporates different themes of interest such as adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage, NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions), finance, global stocktake, compliance mechanism etc. which were included in a series of articles. Among all of these themes, NDCs for mitigation drew significant attention which was discussed in Article 3 in the Paris Agreement. The article 3 portrays that all parties are to undertake and communicate concerted effort in order to achieve the purpose of the Paris Agreement as the purpose

of the Paris Agreement was set to limit the temperature well below 20C above pre-industrial level and if possible, then below 1.50C.

Youths are playing vital roles both locally and globally to reduce GHGs emissions resulted from uncontrollable use of fossil fuels, unsustainable agricultural practice and large scale deforestation worldwide as today's youth are engaged with different types of environmental actions such as raising awareness for changing our routine lifestyle to emit low carbon, promoting tree plantation in the community, educating

people on the adverse impact of climate change along with their responsibilities to save our planet, embracing and implementing different adaptation & mitigation projects etc. They are also socially and environmentally aware of the necessity of transition to low carbon economy and a climate resilient community as they are experiencing the present nature of the climate anomalies and also will be the victim of the future global climate shift.

Considering the necessity of youth involvement in international climate negotiation process,



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United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) formulated YOUNGO – an youth constituency under the UNFCCC process that bring youth people together to give them first-hand knowledge of the UNFCCC process, assist in network building and provide them number of opportunities such as - i) meeting with the high level officials of UNFCCC to share their thoughts; ii) making technical and policy input; iii) discussing with negotiators about the policy framework, and so on. The ultimate goal of YOUNGO is to the empowerment of youth so that they can raise their voice at the UNFCCC conference and also encourage to engage themselves with innovative adaptation and mitigation projects for the ultimate climate solution.

Another platform named the United Nations Joint Framework Initiative on Children, Youth and Climate Change (Joint Framework Initiative) has been working for ensuring youth participation in the climate change movement since 2008 with help of 16 intergovernmental entities such as UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, The World

Bank etc. These entities are assisting youth generation by providing necessary fund to implement their innovative ideas of different adaptation and mitigation actions. For instance, in Ghana, Bright Generation Community Foundation with support from the UNDP implemented a project named “Bamboo Bicycle Project” in order to introduce an alternative mode of transport which is healthy and energy intensive. To implement this project, they bought 15,000 seeding of Bamboo for primary start-up as their main motto is to use bamboo instead of steel while manufacturing bi-cycle. About 0.005 ton/5kg CO₂ is recorded to be released at the time of the production of a steel frame while a bamboo tree sequesters carbon and also produces oxygen. In addition to, a number of school student in Barbados implemented a project regarding the use of biodiesel as an alternative fuel to reduce emissions of CO₂. In this project, they were able to produce approximately 3000 litres of biodiesel which helped to cut CO₂ emission upto 6000 tons.

Back in Bangladesh, youths

are also playing remarkable role to fight against climate change as several youth based clubs, alliances and organizations are working on the ground. They are organizing symposium, rally, conference etc. to raise awareness among the people on the necessity of tree plantation and adoption of renewable energy to create a mark in achieving global climate goal by 2100. For example, Works for Green Bangladesh (WGB) - a youth based advocacy organization arranges different types of programmes such as campaign to raise awareness in order to reduce carbon emission as well as tree plantation programme in different schools and universities. International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) is currently implementing a youth mentorship programme to build capacity of youth people on different climate change issues, particularly on climate governance by arranging a series of workshop, photovoice, conference and media outreach. Apart from these organizations, there are number of youth based alliances and institutions in Bangladesh who are working



and advocating to reduce GHGs emission for saving our planet from global warming.

Given the context of youth's fight against climate change as well as creating footsteps to achieve sustainable goal no. 13 which was set as “Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy), they should be considered as one

of the significant stakeholders in contributing to achieve SDG 2030. Ironically, a major portion of youth are fronting massive challenges such social discrimination, lack of educational and employment opportunities, gender inequality, health risks etc. Moreover, still a major segment of youth is not included in development process due to lack of proper nurturing and recognition from social, governmental

and civil society organizations, lack of adequate funding, lack of their inclusion in decision making process, and not having explicit action plans. So, it is high time the aforementioned problems of young people should be addressed for tapping the hidden potential of them as they are future torch bearers in ending climate injustice.

DISASTER MANAGERS ALSO PLAY THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS



BROJEN MONDAL

STUDENT

FACULTY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PATUAKHALI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY (PSTU)

Volunteerism generates well-being for people and their communities. It is known as the power of a volunteer. Volunteering is someone spending time, unpaid, doing something that aims to benefit the environment or someone who they're not closely related to. Volunteering must be a choice freely made by each individual. It is an opportunity for volunteers, and volunteer organizations, to raise awareness of, and gain recognition for, the contribution they make to their communities.

Patuakhali Science and Technology University (PSTU) is the Pioneer of Disaster Management Education in Bangladesh. Faculty of Disaster Management, PSTU offers B.Sc (Hons.), MS, PGD degree in Disaster Management. Disaster Managers also serve the role of volunteers.

At 2015 Disaster Managers of PSTU collected fund for the rehabilitation and recovery program of Earthquake affected victims of Nepal from the University campus and the surroundings area. Through the Nepali Students of PSTU the Disaster Managers



Volunteering is someone spending time, unpaid, doing something that aims to benefit the environment or someone who they're not closely related to.

send those collected money to the Earthquake affected people of Nepal.

At 2017 the young Disaster Managers of PSTU also collected fund for the rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction program of Flood affected victims of Northern part (Dinajpur)

of Bangladesh from the University campus and the surroundings area. They provided the cash money at BIROL and BOCAGANJ upazilla

to the real & highly affected people after proper screening the affected area. To reduce the disaster risks and mitigate the vulnerability the young

Disaster Managers want to engage themselves with this kind of activities.



Fund Collection for the Earthquake Victims of Nepal

Relief Distribution among Flood Victims at Dinajpur, Bangladesh





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Team Building Activities

2019

Team building is a regular activity of "ANYV" that creates strong bonding among the ANYV members and activists. It's inspiring to work together & can improve the ability to think rationally and strategically. Our last "Team building Program" was held on 21 April, 2019 at Dhanmondi 32.



ANYV NEPAL CHAPTER

("IoT on Mass communication and Journalism & website designing" at DIBYABHUMI MULTIPLE COLLEGE") (2019)

ANYV had arranged a training program on "IoT on Mass communication and Journalism & website designing" at DIBYABHUMI MULTIPLE COLLEGE (Affiliated to Tribhuvan University), Kupondole, Lalitpur in Nepal on 15 February, 2019. They were provided with the knowledge on how the technology is incorporating in every sector of human life & how to make the best use of internet in mass communication & journalism. After getting training on basic website designing they were suggested about the way to approach for freelancing and earn money online.



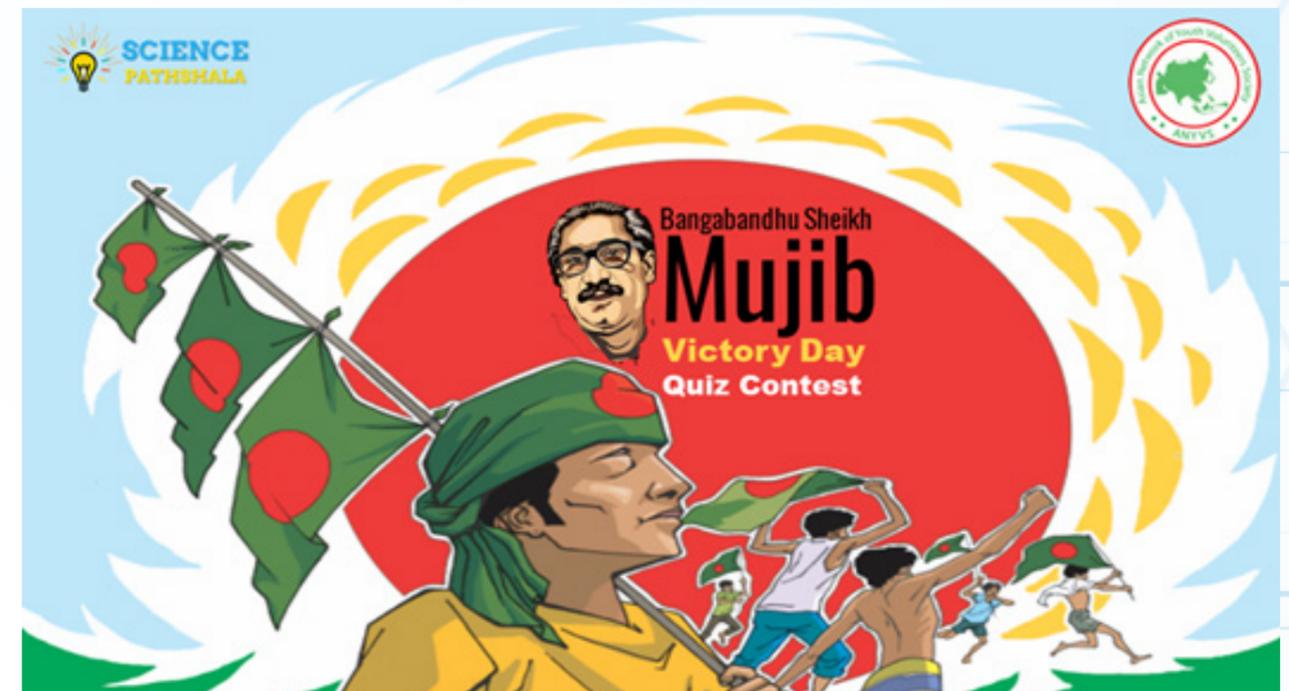
Worldwide online quiz competition on victory day on "Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib"

2018

To celebrate the glorious victory day of Bangladesh on 16 December, we organized a worldwide online quiz contest "**HOW MUCH DO WE KNOW ABOUT OUR FATHER OF NATION: BANGABANDHU SHIEKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN**" hosted by "Science Pathshala".

The duration of the contest was 12 hours & open for all. As a result we got top 3 winner from the competition. They are:

1. Sadia Afrin Ani, Environmental Science & Technology, Jessore University of Science & Technology
2. Md. Raihan Kabir, M.B.S, Carmichal College, Rangpur
3. Md. Al Amin, M.S, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University



Warm cloth distribution among 1200 poor 2018

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers (ANYV) had arranged a warm cloth distribution program at Chatmohor Upazilla in Pabna district. They distributed 1200 warm cloths in two villages of Panchuriya and Dilalpur. The distribution was done in the presence of Mr. Roshidul Hasan (President of ANYV), MR. Golam Mohammad Mostakim (Asst. Professor of BSMRAU), Dipika Roy (Cultural secretary of ANYV) and the local considerable people.

This great initiative was taken by the honorable President of ANYV Mr. Roshidul Hasan and Vice President Tonmoy Ahmed. Their intimate effort made this happen, they lobbied the rich people of the society to feel the real misery of poor people in acute winter coming in these areas of North Bengal. Among them Sonia Bashir Kabir, Prof Dr. Mamunur Roshid, Nazmul Hasan Sanim, Riyad Arefin, Mohendra Nath Paul, Anamul Haque Palash, Shamim Ara, Dr. Tofayel, Mohammad Ali, Sefaul Islam, Sourav Rajbongshi were our side. We really felt privileged having all of them beside us and grateful to their contribution. All our efforts made 1200 smily faces.



Participation of ANYV at Joy Bangla Youth Award 2018

ANYV had participated at Joy Bangla Youth Award 2018 where our Honorable President "Roshidul hasan" was invited as a speaker at career talk session on E-village before lots of young energy of Bangladesh. In this program the chief guest was

1. **SAJEEB WAZED JOY**, (ICT Advisor to Honorable Prime Minister) who handed over awards to the awardees.
2. **NASRUL HAMID**, MP, (Honorable State Minister of Power Energy & Mineral Resources & Trustee of CRI)
3. **RADWAN MUJIB SIDDIQ**, (CRI Trustee and Head of Strategy and Program),
4. **MUSTAFA JABBAR**, (Honorable Minister, Ministry of Post, Telecommunication and Information Technology),
5. **ZUNAID AHMED PALAK**, MP, (Honorable State Minister for ICT Division) and others were attended at the event.



World IOT expo 2018, Wuxi, China

ANYV PARTICIPATED AT "World IOT expo 2018", in Wuxi, China and presented article on smart agriculture technology and how smart technology can enhance the potential & production of agriculture.



Activation on "E-Village" at Shatkhira & Jessore was done by ANYV



Awareness Raising Work for Energy Efficiency & Conservation Promotion Financing Project

Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority, SREDA, Power Division, MPEMR, The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in cooperation with Development Partner, JICA took a historic decision preparing an Energy Efficiency & Conservation Master Plan to renew their commitment to National Energy Security where ANYV was an execution partner heightened commitment to work together to create a more energy secured, prosperous and vibrant economy in Bangladesh using Energy Efficiency & Conservation as the lowest hanging opportunity.

Project objective was to encourage more industries stakeholders to be conscious about the benefit which will be brought about by saving energy in their production activities. Further the Works made various EE&C (Energy Efficiency and Conservation) activities conducted by SREDA (including Energy Efficiency and Conservation Promotion Financing Project), and also to encourage the industry sector to participate in group organized (collective). EE&C activities so that mutual information sharing among the companies and organizations was realized.

ANYV here had arranged several brainstorming meetings on Energy Efficiency and Conservation Business Coalition to discuss on the following agendas:

1. Open discussion about the benefit on EE&C Business Coalition
2. Finding the expectation of EE&C Business Coalition
3. Finding a sustainable plan for EE&C Business Coalition.
4. Other

RESULT:

1. Got about 50 Industries to sign on that made a firm commitment from industries will ultimately support launching the EE&C Business Coalition.
2. Announcement of the Coalition by a National Seminar of all signatories and Media Reporting. After organizing a decent-sized group of signatories, the proposed EE&C Business Coalition was formally brought under the spotlight followed by formal announcement ceremony and attendance by Top Policymakers and Industry Owners.
3. We created a "EE&C" Website and a Mobile App as a website itself can be used to accomplish many different marketing strategies to help the coalition growing, On the other hand Apps help the end users perform single or multiple tasks. And can tell people how they can join the coalition and continue adding new signatories.
4. Trial Run & Launching of the Website and the App had done so that The Society would offer a practical test of the intervention to discover its effectiveness before formal launching.
5. Finally a seminar on "National Consultation Seminar on Energy Efficiency and conservation Business Coalition" was held on August 30, 2018 to move towards a Green & Clean Energy technology.

Awareness Campaign for Rural Development



School Program for Children at Prison's Assistance Nepal

School Program for Children at Prison's Assistance Nepal Organized by Asian Network of Youth Volunteers



School Program, Chittagong

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers arranged a School Program at Chittagong.



Youth Festival, Sherpur 2012

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers joined in the youth festival in Sherpur in 2012.



Sharing happiness with street children

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers's President Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan distributed food to the poor people at the day of great festival, Eid-ul-fitre.



Food Distribution Program

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers's President Professor Md. Roshidul Hasan distributed food to the poor people at the day of great festival, Eid-ul-fitre.



International Volunteer's Day 2012

Asian Network of Youth Volunteers celebrated International Volunteer's Day in 2012 at Gazipur. Asian Network of Youth Volunteers formerly knew as Green Volunteers.



Warm Cloths Distribution 2012

ANYV volunteers distributed warm cloths. They Collected huge amount of warm clothes from the university students for the helpless poor people in rural areas. Rural poor people save money by getting the clothes.



Team Building Program

ANYV organized a Team Building Program at Central Playground Venue: This program helps volunteers to creates harmony among the team members,creates leadership capability among the members,discovers new ideas of team building,discovers new ideas of upcoming events.



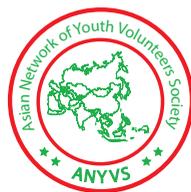


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