Investigating the Violation of Constitutional and Human Rights due to Climate-Induced Losses and Damages.

Abu Naser

Abstract

Climate Change is the most critical challenge for Bangladesh in the 21st century but we are trying to adapt to this global issue with our capacity and socio-economic development. Unfortunately, we are also failing in adaptation and incur irreparable losses. One-third of the population of Bangladesh has not been freed from the wrath of climate change and the losses caused by extreme climate events. Many parts of this country are facing Cyclones, salinity intrusion, Coastal erosion, Sea level rise, heat waves, droughts, Water scarcity, Floods, and Air pollution. All these problems damage the ecosystem and human system through economic and non-economic ways. These consequences adversely affect agricultural production, access to safe water, and worker productivity, making land uninhabitable and uncultivatable. These cruelties are forcing many people to become climate change refugees. This is how Extreme Climatic events directly or indirectly affect human rights (Declared by UDHR) and in many cases violate our Constitutional Rights. The first intergovernmental panel states that "climate change has clear and immediate implications for the full enjoyment of human rights." So, I argue that we should see climate change as a threat to human rights. Since our contribution to global GHG emissions is extremely low its adverse effects make us more vulnerable. We are penalized without doing a crime and mighty nature inflicts us with its highest degree.

"Despite all attempts to deny, conceal, gloss over, or relativize the issue, the signs of climate change are here and increasingly evident. No one can ignore the fact that in recent years we have witnessed extreme weather phenomena, frequent periods of unusual heat, drought, and other cries of protest," The world in which we live is collapsing and may be nearing the breaking point. It is indubitable that the impact of climate change will increasingly prejudice the lives and families of many persons."

Pope Francis

(October 4, 2023)

(https://www.cnn.com/2023/10/04/world/pope-francis-climate-change-encyclical-intl/index.html)

The statement completely indicates the interrelation between climate change and human rights violations.

KEYWORDS: Climate change, human rights, Constitutional rights, inequalities, Socio-economic.

Introduction

Climate change—the global climate crisis—may be the defining moral issue of the 21st century. (McMichael et al 2012), (A.Sinden et al 2007) It is one of the greatest threats to the human rights of our generation, posing a serious risk to the fundamental rights to life, health, food, and an adequate standard of living of individuals and communities across the world

In recent times, hydrological and meteorological disasters such as Coastal Erosion, Cyclone floods, droughts, and weather storms, Heat waves have been prominent worldwide. Scientific researchers reiterate that human activity, industrialization, and damage to the Earth's ecology are the dominant causes of climate change and the observed global warming (Douglas et al., 2008; IPCC, 2013). Bangladesh is one of the countries that are most vulnerable and imperiled to climate change due to its distinctive geographical position, brittle socioeconomic settings, expanding populace, high poverty, and low degree of financial and technological capabilities (Shahid and Behrawan, 2008). The effects of climate change are violating human rights of people directly and indirectly including - the right to own property (UDHR), the right to life, the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control, Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

The basic linkage between human rights and climate change is the same for loss and damage as for adaptation: Climate change impacts already adversely affect, and will do so even more key areas that are fundamental to fulfilling human rights. The principal human rights obligations in relation to climate change impacts are well established and also have to be seen in conjunction with obligations under the UNFCCC, including the Paris Agreement which is into force. Various statements and publications have strengthened the underpinnings of the human rights and climate change impacts link, including the International Bar Association and Mary Robinson Foundation. The Human Right to Water and Sanitation was recognized by the United Nations General Assembly on 28 July 2010.

Climate change is anticipated to both triggers forced displacement and contribute to voluntary migration both within countries and across international borders, in some cases permanently. Migration to urban areas, or to pursue economic opportunities abroad, by one or more family members not only relieves the pressure on the household by reducing the burden on limited resources but also provides an important source of additional income to those left behind via remittances. The scale of displacement will depend on the extent to which governments act to substantially reduce carbon emissions, build the resilience of vulnerable communities, mitigate climate risk, and adapt to climate change effects. Anthropogenic climate change is the largest, most pervasive threat to the natural environment and human rights of our time. Climate change has already begun to have far-reaching environmental impacts, including many adverse effects on wildlife, natural resources, and the ecological processes that support access to clean water, food, and other basic human needs. These impacts, combined with direct harm to people, property, and physical infrastructure, pose a serious threat to the enjoyment and exercise of human rights across the world(UNHRC Resolutions 10/4 (March 25, 2009)Thus, climate change will have a profound effect on the enjoyment of human rights for billions of people. This is not merely an abstract, future possibility. Climate change is already contributing to drought, ecosystem degradation, and food shortages across the world. (Oxfam, Entering Uncharted Waters,2015) Some regions are hit harder than others, with more clearly attributable linkages to climate change—for example, sea level rise has adversely affected the safety and livelihoods of many coastal inhabitants,(Anthony Oliver-Smith-2009) and rising temperatures are causing significant changes in the Arctic ecosystems that support many indigenous

communities(Sheila Watt-Cloutier,2006) Although UNHRC has not yet issued a clear declaration on the obligations of governments or other actors to respond to the human rights implications of climate change, there is ample evidence that certain obligations do exist. Specifically, the Independent Expert's 2013 mapping report on Human Rights Obligations Relating to the Enjoyment of a Safe, Clean, Healthy, and Sustainable Environment outlines numerous statements from the UN human rights treaties and treaty bodies charged with overseeing them, other UN bodies and mechanisms, regional human rights systems, and international environmental instruments, all recognizing various human rights obligations related to climate change. (UN Independent Expert on Human Rights and the Environment)

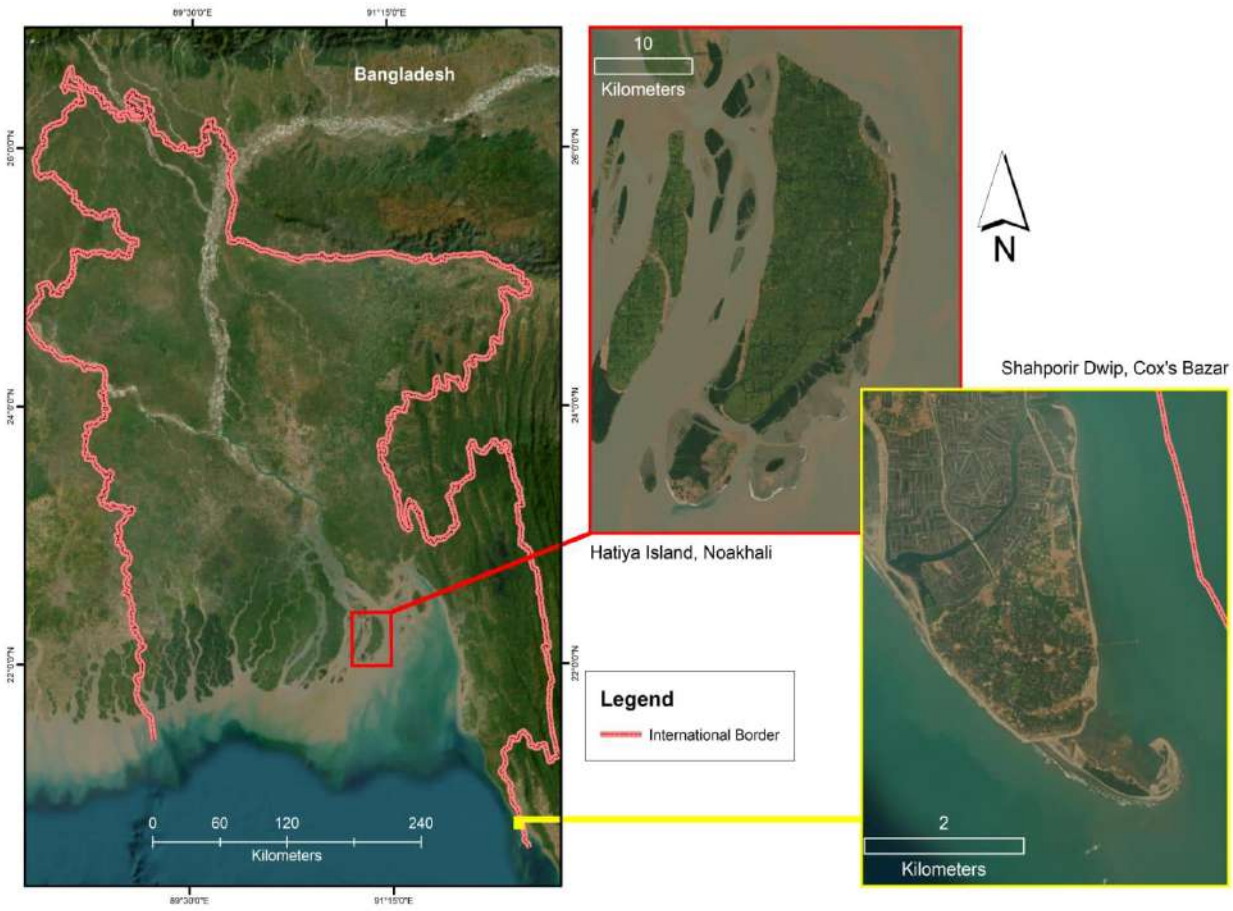
The UNFCCC COP also formally recognized the linkages between climate change and human rights in the 2010 Cancun Agreements, where the Parties agreed to emphasize that countries "should, in all climate change-related actions, fully respect human rights."(The Cancun Agreement,2010) However, the COP has done very little in the past five years to elaborate on how countries should fulfill that goal.

METHODOLOGY

This study followed a mixed-method approach incorporating qualitative and quantitative approaches. Hence, a questionnaire survey and an interview guide were adopted for the quantitative and qualitative approaches, respectively. Besides, an in-depth literature review for secondary data was carried out before collecting data.

Study Area and Data Collection: The study was conducted in Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali, Sahapori islands in Coxs' Bazar and Dhaka metropolitan area Mirpur and Kafrul area. among the coastal fishing communities, farmers, day laborers, school-going students' women, elderly persons, construction workers, and Rickshaw pullers who are marginal people of the country.

The data were collected during October, November, and December 2023. A total of 251 households were selected randomly who were living close to the coastal shore or beside the embankment. I went to all the nearest markets of Chor king, Burir Chor, and Chor Ishwar and arranged FGDs to gather the real scenario. I went to Sahapori Island situated in Coxs Bazar and took interviews with the fisherman and local female to gather data through audio records. The fishermen were interviewed from their boats when they were sitting beside the boats and some interviewed were taken after fishing. A few numbers of fishermen were interviewed when they were mending the nets. I observed the red swelled eyes of the Boatman who is known as Majhi (Boatman of Engine running Fishing Boat).To collect data I have taken the help of Local people, CNG drivers, Auto rikshaw drivers and to reach the remote parts of Hatiya Upazila and Sahapori islands. In Dhaka city, I have collected data from 160 rickshaw pullers and 134 construction workers from different parts of the Mirpur, Kafrul, and Vashantek areas.



Map-1: Study area Hatiya Island, Noakhali and Shahporir Dwip (Island), Cox's Bazar

Data Analysis

The collected data was mostly analyzed with the help of legal experts who were experienced in legal sectors and working as senior advocates and Barristers. The audio files are translated into English and find the essence of the violation of human rights according to my legal acumen and expertise. These people are even don't know about their rights as human beings and they don't have clear knowledge what are their constitutional rights. These people are even not aware of their fundamental rights given by constitute of peoples Republic of Bangladesh.

Results and Discussions

Climate-induced losses and damages

At a high level, the UNFCCC states that loss and damage generally refers to the impacts of climate change that exceed households' and communities' ability to adapt, due to slow onset events (rising sea levels, glacial retreat, desertification, loss of biodiversity) and/or extreme weather events (droughts, heatwaves, and storm surges).

Assessing loss and damage

Loss and damage from climate change are important, but it is not easy to assess.
Any effort to measure loss and damage will involve putting a value not only on property damage and loss of livelihood but also on "non-economic losses." That can include human lives, the loss of species, and even the loss of places and cultures, as when the melting of sea ice takes away the hunting traditions of Indigenous people. A full accounting of loss and damage must also wrestle with the role of climate change in disasters that may have multiple causes. Losses and damages can be characterized as economic and non-economic:

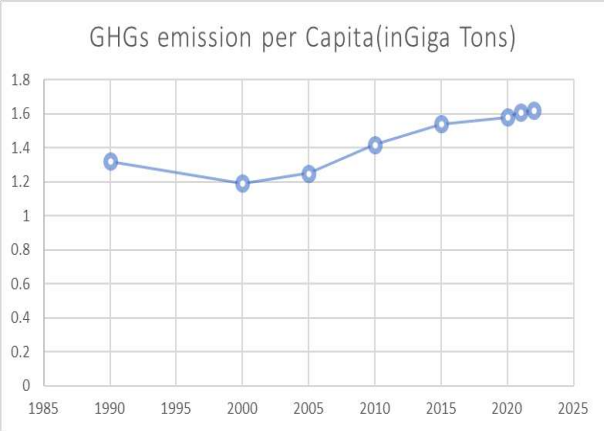
Economic losses include the loss of resources, goods, and services traded in markets that lead to income streams or constitute assets. It also includes the loss of physical assets such as infrastructure and property. Not considering non-economic losses, estimates of economic damages due to climate change range from US$290 billion to $580 billion a year by 2030. (Integrated Assessment, Anil Markandya)

Non-economic losses can be understood as everything that is not a purely economic loss. This includes the loss of human lives, Human rights, customary rights, health, mobility, communities, cultures, societal and cultural identity, heritage, indigenous knowledge, biodiversity, and territory. Non-economic losses can have catastrophic impacts on a community or a nation's history, economic progress, and culture. For example, Due to Ocean Acidification coral reefs, shellfish, and reproduction fishes are extremely impacted so fishermen are failing to catch an expected number of fish which is a threat to their livelihood. The right to life and profession is extremely violated.

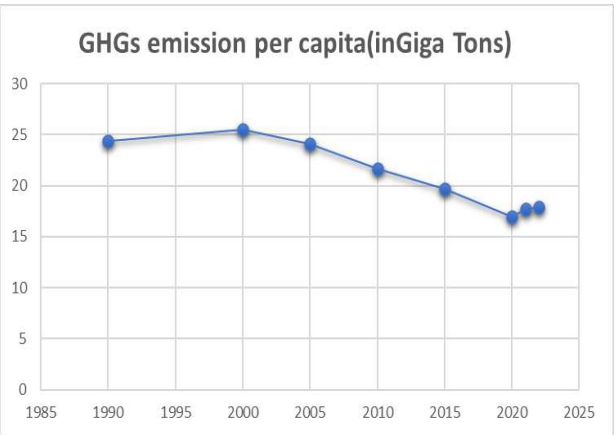
Climate change is a common concern of humankind and Parties should when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity. (2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4)

Scenario of GHGs Emission which accelerates Climate Change induced losses and damages:

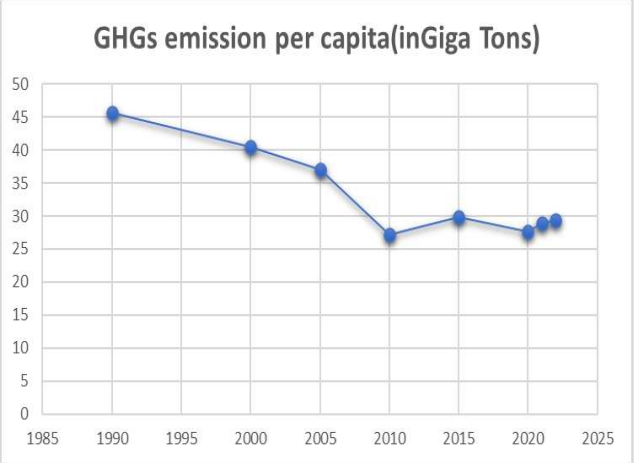
Due to the emission of GHGs Climatic conditions are exacerbating and nature is disturbed by anthropogenic irrational activities thus the people who are geographically vulnerable and financially unstable are becoming victimized by extreme climatic events. The scenario of carbon emission will show how injustice inflicts our people and snatches their civil, political, and cultural rights.



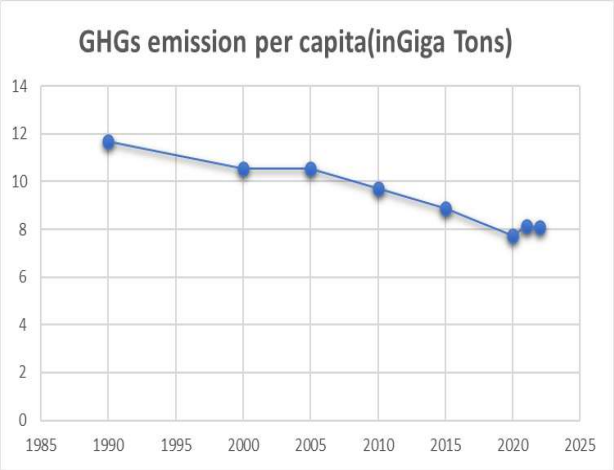
GHGs emission per Capita in Bangladesh



Graph: GHGs emission per Capita in United States



GHGs emission per Capita in United Arab Emirates



GHGs emission per Capita in EU27

(Data source: edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu)
https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2023?vis=ghgpop#emissions_table

From the above emission trends, it's clear and possible to understand that

The average per Capita emission of a Bangladeshi citizen is nearly 1.5 $GtCO_2e$.

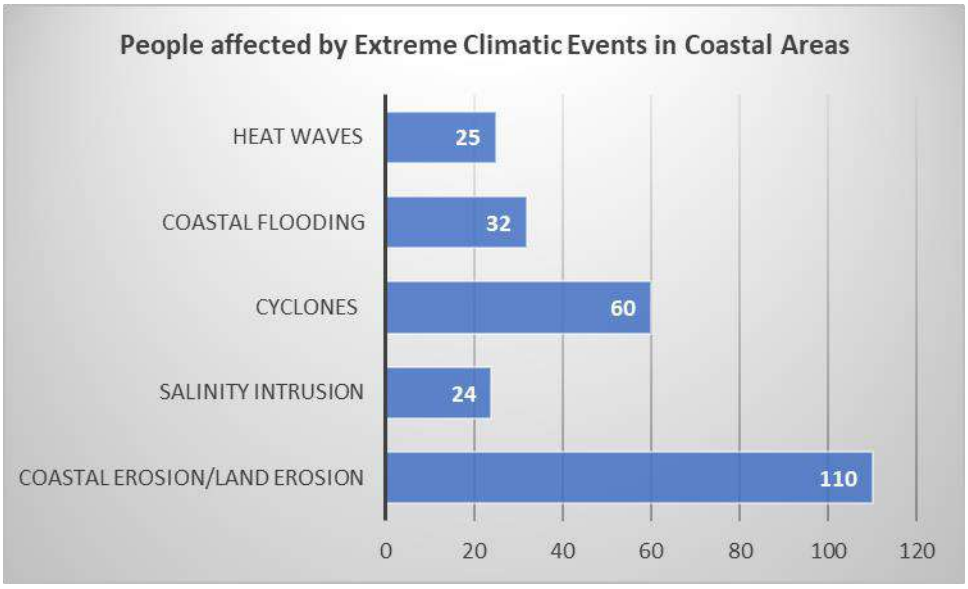
The average per Capita emission of a UAE citizen is nearly 32 $GtCO_2e$ which is 22 times of Bangladesh.

The average per Capita emission of a US citizen is nearly 17$GtCO_2e$ which is 12 times of Bangladesh.

The average per Capita emission of an EU citizen is nearly 9 $GtCO_2e$ which is 6 times of Bangladesh.

Climate Change Climate-Induced Losses in Coastal Areas

The coastal region of Bangladesh covers about 20% of the total land area and over 30% of the cultivable lands of the country. It includes highly diverse ecosystems e.g. the world's largest single tract of mangroves (the Sundarbans), beaches, coral reefs, dunes, and wetlands. Its dynamic natural environment provides a range of goods and services to the people of Bangladesh. (M.H Minar,2013). Extreme Climatic events are occurring nowadays and cause irreparable losses in the Coastal region making lives sorrowful and increasing the rate of deprivation. Extreme Climatic events mostly Land Erosion, Salinity Intrusion, Cyclones with higher frequency, Sea Level Rise, and Heat waves are the major events of Climate Change. All these Cruel events create infringement on human rights and constitutional rights since most of the coastal people belong to low economic conditions. Again, we don't have ultramodern technology and outstanding planning to combat climate change. Substantially we are adapting and maladapting, becoming resilient to these unkind climatic events and our minimum human rights are not being served.



The Clustered bar shows Climate Change induced events in the Coastal area according to opinion of 251 affected people with high confidence.

Climate Change-Induced losses for different Extreme Events

Coastal Erosion /Land Erosion

Affected Area

Coastal regions of Bangladesh such as Noakhali , Khulna , Satkhira,Coxs' Bazar , Bagerhat, Patuakhali, and Barguna.

Photo: Coastal Erosion /Land Erosion in Hatiya Upazila (Photo is taken in winter) In the rainy season it will go underwater.

Impacts and Complications

Cultivable land is declining, Houses and infrastructures are being washed away, Coastal forests are going underwater, Natural barriers of cyclones are decreasing, and people losing their Shelter, Due to Climate Migration Number of climate refugees is increasing. People are bound to leave their birthplace and houses.

Photo: Erosion of coastal Greenbelt in Hatiya Upazila (Noakhali District).

2. Salinity increases in Seawater and Salinity intrusion in the local area

Affected Area: Coastal regions of Bangladesh such as Noakhali, Khulna, Satkhira, Coxs' Bazar, Bagerhat, Patuakhali

Impacts and Complications

Through alteration of different, physiological processes of organisms (such as survival, reproduction and development, growth, metabolism, thermal tolerance, immune response, and behavioral responses are changing.(Hossain.2015) So the population of fish, Crabs, and Squids is declining. The livelihood of Fishermen is impacted, they need to go deep sea to catch fish which increases their costs. Many fishermen were caught in cyclones and lost their lives. Sometimes Fishermen were saved but their boats and nets were lost in the sea. Sea levels are rising, and Coastal mangrove plants are decreasing due to high salinity.

Photo: Saline water enters cultivable land in Sahapori Island Cox's Bazar

> Amena Khatun a 60 years woman of Chor Ishwar stated -**" I am acutely facing the scarcity of water for cooking and drinking. Here, normal tube well water can't be used due to high salinity. I Can't afford a deep tube well so that I with my sons' wives are to fetch water from a distant place. But in the Rainy season, it's very tough and painful to collect water for drinking and cooking."**

The inhabitants of Coastal areas and islands, especially those dependent on farming and fishing, deeply feel the impact of these events. Saltwater intrusion has compromised freshwater reservoirs and rendered fertile lands infertile, posing significant challenges to crop production. Homegrown vegetable patches have dwindled. So, livelihood is hampered and life is becoming painful and difficult. The availability of drinkable water is declining. Tubewell is not working to give fresh water. Even Deep tube-wells also contain high salinity and irons. So many diseases affect people due to unhealthy water supply.

Cyclones and Storms

According to my study, I have found that Cyclones mostly affect the lives of people, houses, crops, and infrastructures of Village Markets and Hats. The no cyclones and storms are becoming more frequent and attack with higher intensity than in past years. The people of the coastal area have taken the Cyclones as their fate, they considered it a Natural phenomenon and the punishment of Almighty God. According to early warning people living close to shore usually take shelter at the nearest Cyclone shelter or like to go to their relatives' homes in safe areas. I have found that many fishermen who are in the deep sea sometimes fail to reach the safe zone and get affected by cyclones. At the time of cyclones, fishermen can't go for fishing approximately 2-4 days and fail to earn a livelihood. Students can't go to school college and Madrasah (Muslim religion-based education institute). Many people sell their hens, ducks, and goats at low prices to protect them from cyclones. Even They don't have separate shelters for their livestock. Women and Young girls face different health issues when they stay in cyclone shelters. Pordanshil women feel uneasy in the shelter center. Mothers feel worried for their young girls in the shelter center since there is a risk of sexual harassment in the shelter center. Besides, Sanitation is very poor and people face a scarcity of drinking water. According to the provided data in shelter center govt. doesn't supply food and water. The medical camp is not arranged all the time. After shock of a cyclone is acute because people become disheartened and mentally weak when they see their broken and roofless houses. In Some cases, houses are demolished and nothing is left for them. Their mental health is disturbed after every extreme climatic event.

Photo: Cyclone affected house of Md. Parvez Shunnerchor (3 No ward) Hatiya Upazila

Statement of Mohammad Akbar (40) from Sahpori Island in Teknaf**: "Our lives have no price. We used to fight against the furious sea. But nowadays this profession is becoming worthless since enough quantity of fishes are not caught in our net. We can't recover the loss and dadon is not fully recovered. Again, some boatmen bought new boats by spending a lot of money but the boats and nets were affected by Cyclone and storms. Many parts of the boats are damaged when the boats are anchored on shore at the time of Storms. Moreover, the fish we are getting today are cheap, we can't catch expensive fish since the Big company's fishing ship catches the exclusive and expensive fish"**

Coastal Flooding

Most of the coastal flooding comes with Cyclones and storms. As Global temperatures rise, Severe Cyclone Frequency increases. Cyclones can Generate waves and surge up to 7m. Again coastal inundation is also experienced due to sea level rise, extreme precipitation, and Hightide.

Affected Area: Coastal regions of Bangladesh such as Noakhali, Khulna, Satkhira, Coxs' Bazar, Bagerhat, Patuakhali and Barguna

Impacts and Complications

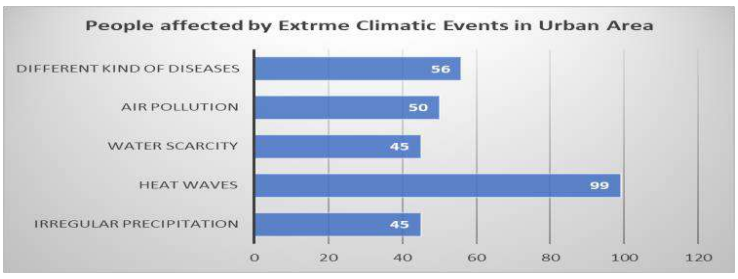
Extreme Coastal Flooding can cause saline intrusion into Aquifers, Coastal cultivable land is destroyed due to salinity intrusion. Crops are damaged. low-lying area is extremely affected and houses are impacted by floods. The scarcity of drinking water is faced by the coastal people. Creates Skin diseases and other waterborne diseases. Day by these places are becoming a place full of water but nothing to drink. Lands are becoming infertile and going into the sea decreasing the opportunities for livelihood and creating a Scarcity of foods.

Climate Change induced losses and damages in Urban Areas of Bangladesh

Population density in urban areas is higher than the Rural area of Bangladesh. The concentration of GHGs is increasing day by day due to anthropogenic emissions. As a result, vulnerability increases due to higher exposure, Socioeconomic conditions, and geographical location. It's According to this study found that urban areas are mostly affected by several extreme climatic Conditions including Heat waves, irregular precipitation, water scarcity, and Air pollution. Day by day urban areas are becoming urban heat islands.

Impacts and Complications

Since the density of the population in urban areas is higher so there is the highest number of exposures to extreme climatic events which causes different kinds of health issues such as Heat strokes, Allergy, and lung infections. Working hours decrease in extreme weather conditions affects the livelihood of marginal and poor people. The number of climate migrants is increasing in urban areas day by day and again affected by other climate change-induced events. Access to uncontaminated water and sanitation are very limited in Urban areas since groundwater level is declining. Replenishment of aquifers is failing as a result urban areas are going to face an acute scarcity of water. Again, Vector-borne and water-borne diseases are increasing every year. The weather conditions are becoming favorable for the growth of mosquitos. Bacteria and viruses are coming to human exposure due to melting of ice and glaciers causing many new diseases that are deadly and turn into an epidemic. Studies of heat waves and their adverse health consequences have identified vulnerable populations at especially high risk of morbidity and mortality, including older people, people living alone, urban populations, and those living in homes without air conditioning. (Keller RC.2015)



The Clustered bar shows Climate change-induced events in Urban areas according to the opinions of 295 affected people with high confidence.

Declining of Assets to Climate-induced Losses and Damages that Affect Human Rights

Types of Assets/Capital	Impacts	Affected Human right and Constitutional Rights
Human Capital	Food Uncertainty and malnutrition. Disease/ Poor Health Condition Unemployment Increases Rate of Education Decrease Knowledge and Skill Gap	Right to life, Right to work, Right to a Healthy Environment and Well-being
Social capital	Social Relationship Degradation Decrease Organizational Movement Decrease Medical facilities and Access to health Decrease Social standard	right to life, right to health, right to an adequate standard of living, right to self-determination, right to mobility, right against discrimination
Financial capital	Loan facilities decrease since the Sources of loans decrease. Barrier to get occupation and income sources. Decrease of savings Poor Storage of Crops	right to life, right to health, right to an adequate standard of living, right to self-determination, right to mobility, right against discrimination
Physical Capital	Loss of Housing Loss/declining of Agricultural Assets Loss of Non-Agricultural Assets Non-Agricultural equipment Loss of Solar Power and Deteriorated Power Supply	right to life, right to health, right to an adequate standard of living, Right to shelter
Natural Capital	Decrease of Land Area The source of Drinking water is decreasing Loss of livestock and scarcity of animal foods, Poor animal health Natural fish sources are at the downfall Paucity of fish in Sea and rivers Social Forestry and Homestead gardening are gradually decreasing.	Right to work and livelihood, right to water and sanitation, right to health and well-being.

Table 1: Assets affected due to climate change-induced losses and damage

Justification of Violation of Human Rights Due to Effects of Climate Change

Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality, and adequate conditions of life, In an environment of Quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

People who have been displaced or who have migrated suffer a severe lack of human rights facilities and fierce competition for unbiased access to wealth, as well as the effects of fast urbanization, water shortages, lack of power, hardship, and the rising intensity and occurrence of catastrophes (Goodwin-gill and Mcadam, 2017)

The Affected Human Rights (UDHR) and Constitutional Rights

Article 3 of UDHR: Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.

Article 17 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 25 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Article 23 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work, and protection against unemployment.

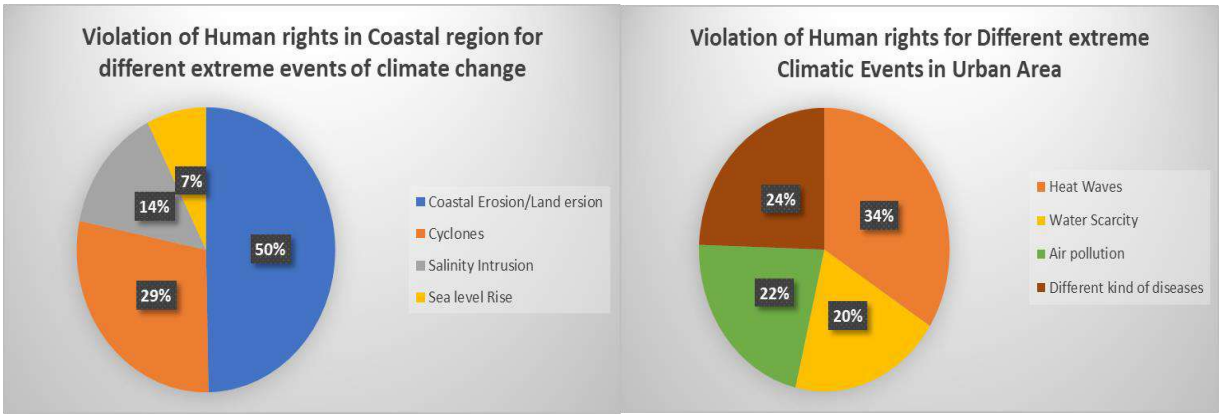
Violation of Constitutional Rights of Bangladesh:

1. Violates Article-15(a) the provision of the necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care;

2.Article-15(d) the right to social security, that is to say, to public assistance in cases of undeserved want arising from unemployment, illness or disablement, or suffered by widows or orphans or in old age, or other such cases.

3. Violates Article-18(2) The State shall adopt effective measures to prevent prostitution and gambling. Due to migration and extreme poverty, many women are choosing prostitution as a last option for living and arranging food for their children.

4. Article-32. No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty save in accordance with law.



The pie chart shows the No. of human rights violation due to extreme Climatic events Coastal Area vs Urban Area

Recommendations

- The research concludes with a call for urgent action, proposing measures to:
- Mitigate economic losses through sustainable development and climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Address the disparity in GHG emissions, emphasizing the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Implement adaptation strategies in coastal areas, including improved cyclone shelters, sustainable fisheries management, and resilient agricultural practices.
- Safeguard human rights through targeted interventions, addressing the specific vulnerabilities of women, children, and marginalized communities. A human rights-based framework is to be instituted for adaptation to climate change. By identifying the violation of human rights and constitutional rights due to Anthropogenic Climate change-induced losses and damages reparations are to be distributed among the communities to enhance the quality of life and livelihood.
- To reduce the Climate change Migration, loans are to be distributed among the people and communities without any interest so that they can recover the losses.
- Embankments and dykes are to be repaired and to be newly constructed so that vulnerability and risks are reduced.
- Addressing Climate Change-induced losses and damages concerning violation of human rights.
- Oil and fossil fuel Companies are to be bound to invest in infrastructure development and capacity building against Climate change-induced extreme events.
- We need a strong Climate Diplomacy to address losses and damages and fund raising to cover the losses.
- Implementation of NAP(National Adaptation Plan) and Including the protection of human rights and constitutional provisions for safeguarding vulnerable people.

Conclusion

Each year, a significant number of individuals in Bangladesh are affected by Climate Change induced extreme events and damages by losing their lives, assets, property, and lands. Many people migrate within the country due to internal displacement, changing their profession, and becoming refugees. This phenomenon is especially prevalent in the vulnerable coastal areas. Bangladesh is highly susceptible to extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods, and sea-level rise due to its geography and climate. These environmental factors often lead to displacement among those living in low-lying coastal regions. The marginalized communities living in poverty-stricken areas along the coast are disproportionately affected by natural disasters and lack sufficient resources or support systems to cope with them. As a result, their human rights are injured. Due to rural-to-urban migration driven by economic opportunities, many people flock towards major cities like Dhaka where housing options may already be limited. When faced with sudden natural disasters or conflicts in these densely populated areas, Violations of human rights are inevitable. Due to extreme climatic events internal strife arising from political tensions can also result in violation of constitutional and human rights in Bangladesh's borders. Ethnic minorities who are living in hilly areas are also facing the wrath of climate change and they are bound to leave their birthplace and become homeless and workless.

Among the overall population of the disaster-prone areas in Bangladesh, Coastal Areas and island dwellers are some of the most vulnerable people to Climate change-induced disasters, these inhabitants fight against enormous complications about lives and livelihood without discriminating, which makes them even more vulnerable. This study aimed to examine the impact on the lives and livelihoods caused by climate change, including the violation of Human rights and constitutional rights. It is revealed that the Islands and coastal belt dwellers are displaced to a new place from their ancestral locations due to climate-induced disasters like floods, land erosion, Salinity intrusion, and Cyclones and their consequences. The migrated people reported facing huge impediments such as housing and sanitation problems, food uncertainty, health problems, and various social issues after being displaced in a new place. Even though they formulated copious adaptation strategies like reducing expenditure and food consumption, begging, livestock rearing, and taking shelter in demesne land to eliminate their livelihood issues and to sustain lives. The livelihood resilience strategies of affected people were interrupted owing to numerous obstacles, such as paucity of money, lack of own land, unprotected housing, and social insecurity. All these problems combinedly or solely snatch their human rights and constitutional rights silently These proletariat people can’t lodge complaints against anybody so, their all complaints are submitted to the almighty Creator.

Funding:

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Ethical Considerations

Data collection method was fair and nobody was harmed psychologically or morally. All the collected data are protected. No photo was taken without permission. At the time of collecting data the a, the author didn’t trespass on any pron private property and didn’t violate any human rights or religious binding. All data were collected in a gender sensitive way.

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