

Summary

Climate change threatens the effective enjoyment of a series of human rights. There is an express link between the climate change and human rights. The [UNFCCC](#) through Cancun agreements, **explicitly calls on States to respect human rights when taking actions to address climate change.** The [Preamble to the Paris agreement](#)¹, calls on States to respect and promote human rights in all actions to address climate change. [Working Group II of the IPCC in 2022](#), suggested that “*Climate justice comprises justice that links development and human rights to achieve a rights-based approach to addressing climate change*”.² The international human rights law framework, through its [Article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) guarantees that all human beings are entitled to a social and international order in which their rights and freedoms can be fully realized. The adverse impacts of climate change threaten this order and the rights and freedoms of all people. In July 2022, The UN General Assembly adopted [Resolution A.76/L.75](#) recognizing access to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right. The Human Rights Council [Resolution A/HRC/RES/41/21](#) adopted in 2019, highlights that climate change has an impact on, among others, the rights to life, self-determination, development, health, food, water and sanitation, adequate housing and a range of cultural rights.

Under the 3rd UPR cycle, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) accepted the recommendations 147.37 and 147.38 that it will continue its efforts in addressing the negative impacts of climate change and will develop strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change. Although, the GoB has taken some measures to implement these recommendations, **negative impacts of climate change remain the root cause of many ongoing human rights violations in Bangladesh.** Here, we would also like to highlight that the climate change related disasters are not solely the result of the inaction for mitigation on the part of a national governments i.e. GoB - but also a result of global climate injustice which requires global response. **Through this submission, the consulting organizations urge the GoB to seek cooperation with other states to acquire more resources, technical expertise, knowledge sharing and push for a call on climate justice.** Not acquiring sufficient cooperation from other states is a continuous violation of basic human rights of people of Bangladesh especially the ones suffering from climate disasters.

This submission highlights the impacts of climate change in the last four years of human rights issues of right to life, right to water and sanitation, right to housing, right to education, right to culture with specific focus on loss and damage we well as women and children’s rights. We urge the GoB to accept following main recommendations in the upcoming 4th UPR Review for Bangladesh:

1. Seek cooperation with other states to acquire more resources, technical expertise, knowledge sharing and push for a global call on climate justice.
2. Initiate countrywide mapping of climate displacement and develop national database; ensure housing, land and property for the victim of climate displacement; create sustainable alternative employment opportunities for the displaced people, initiate skill-development and employment generation programs in the climate-vulnerable areas.
3. Ensure that the development project, including the adaptation and mitigation projects, are followed by a robust Environmental impact Assessment (EIA) and strong Social, Environmental and Cultural protection measures.

4. Introduce special girls' education scheme, blended with technical skills, in the climate risk exposed areas. Also enact specific law banning forced marriages and ensure complete enforcement of the same.
5. Ensure availability of safe drinking water and for irrigation to the water stressed communities in climate -vulnerable areas.
6. Ensure child education in climate-vulnerable areas and in the displaced communities.

Climate change and human rights

Under the 3rd UPR Review Cycle in 2018, The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) supported following recommendations on climate change:

147.37 Continue its efforts in addressing the negative impacts of climate change.

147.38 Develop strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change.

Progress made in the implementation of recommendations

1. Bangladesh has demonstrated remarkable commitment towards addressing climate change at the domestic level policy framework. Some of the key measures include – National Plan of Disaster Management, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Renewable Energy Policy, Climate Change Trust Fund and Green Growth Strategy.
2. In the last 4 years several works have been done regarding policies and interventions on climate change issues by the GoB. The BCCSAP is in the final stage, Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (CCGAP) is at the stage of the review and Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (MCP) is published. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) discusses climate resilience, justice and human rights. It also highlights the issues of water scarcity, food security etc. Bangladesh submitted the Third National Communication to UNFCCC in 2019-2020. Bangladesh raised emission reduction targets in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2021. The updated NDC covers four sectors, Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry & other Land use (AFOLU), and Waste. The GoB has prepared a Roadmap and Action Plan for implementing NDC up to 2041. The GoB has also decided to scrap 10 coal-based power plants in 2021 to align with mitigation targets.
3. The GoB follows **human rights-based approach** as one of the four of its planning principles. One of the pillars on which BCCSAP is built, covers food security, social protection, and health issues to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable in society, including women and children are protected from climate change. All programs under BCCSAP have focus on the specific needs of vulnerable people.
4. Since, climate change is now a growing humanitarian crisis for Bangladesh, building adaptive capacities and adaptation have been placed at the very core of climate policies and plans of the country. For instance, the draft **Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (MCP)**, the overarching plan of Bangladesh, has set to operationalize systematic financing to minimize and avert loss and damage impacts through **Mujib Locally Led Adaptation Hubs**. These hubs are envisaged to support high degrees of resilience and gender-responsive local opportunities for prosperity to counteract internal migration and enhanced adaptation. The MCP also aims to support locally led adaptation actions for the most disadvantaged communities. Actions outlined across the MCP contribute to increasing protection and resilience of women from climatic shocks and climate-related crises. The MCP also includes plan to continue to support housing initiatives like “Ashrayan”, to settle displaced and landless people through the extension of land

ownership, ensuring visibility of the vulnerable and enabling their access to services, and also continue to strengthen country-wide national initiatives for rehabilitation of beggars who are often migrants as victims of climate-induced disasters like river erosion, floods and droughts, through rehabilitation centres with training and healthcare facilities and alternative employment. **These are envisaged to protect a number of the human rights of the climate victims.**

5. In order to reduce climate change vulnerability of and impacts on different genders, communities and groups and reduce violation of their rights from climate change-induced disasters, the **NAP**, 2023-2050 has been formulated taking well into account the increasing risks and vulnerabilities for communities who are mostly dependent on natural resources for livelihoods, the differentiated risks and vulnerabilities among women (e.g., adverse health consequences of women due to climate change), the elderly, children and youth, and the disproportionate risks and vulnerabilities among persons with disabilities, following a country-driven, participatory, gender-responsive and inclusive process.
6. Despite having a host of plans, policies, and serious commitment by the GoB, **negative impacts of climate change remain the root cause of many ongoing human rights violations being committed on communities and people of Bangladesh.** Some of the well-intended plans and schemes and strategies developed by the GoB are marred by the delay in implementation, lack of capacity of the duty bearers as well as mal-practices on the ground.

Climate change and right to life

6. Right to life is guaranteed through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ([UDHR, article 3, 25](#)) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ([ICCPR, article 6](#)). The human rights committee in its [General Comment no. 36 \(para 62\)](#) on right to life has stated that that **climate change is one of “the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to enjoy the right to life”**. The Human Rights Council in its analytical study³ has stated that in order to uphold the right to life, States have an obligation to take affirmative action to mitigate climate change and thus prevent foreseeable loss of life. The constitution of Bangladesh in its article 32 provides that “no person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty save in accordance with law.”¹
7. The negative impact of climate change continues to threaten communities in Bangladesh. **Since the last UPR Review cycle, there has been no change in terms of occurrence of loss of lives due to climate disasters.** The most recent cyclone Sitrang (2022) caused death of 24 people⁴. In the same year, 141 people died during a massive flood. There was already growing number of deaths from lightning resulting in death of 250 people in 2021 and 362 in 2021⁵. The loss of lives due to climate disasters are not limited to the direct occurrence of the disaster but continues even in the aftermath of the disasters. These lives unfortunately are not accounted as climate deaths.
8. The early warning system of climate disasters could play a major role in preventing loss of lives. Many lives can be saved from floods if the marginal communities living in the

remote areas have access to early warning system for floods. In Bangladesh, although, the present cyclone Early Warning System (EWS) employs signal-based warning processes for river and sea ports, however there are no similar mechanisms in place for floods⁶. A study conducted by Practical Action in Bangladesh in two Upazilas of Faridpur, found that the lack of better communication has been the main barrier (50%) in getting flood early warning in remote Char areas of Bangladesh followed by lack of proper dissemination channel (47%) as well as a lack of authenticity of the information (9%)⁷.

9. The **additional loss of lives due to climate disaster continue to happen in climate change hotspots like coastal and floodplain areas** such as Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Kurigarm, Gaibandha and Sirajganj. People are affected drastically by hunger, diseases, displacement and loss of income, leading to poverty in the aftermath of the climate disasters. Frequent and sever occurrence of natural disasters brought on by climate change adds more deaths due to the occurrence of malaria, dengue fever, dysentery and other water-borne ailments⁸.
10. The NAP of Bangladesh already points out that out of 2.86 million hectares of coastal and offshore lands, about 1.056 million hectares are affected by soil salinity of different degrees. The threatening matter is the coastal area of Bangladesh covers about 20% of the country and more than 30% of the cultivable land. Historical soil salinity data shows that the problem is already increasing and is evident of salinity intrusion due to climate change. In addition, climate induced flooding in Bangladesh will be intensified in 2050s affecting most of the country other than the coastal areas and eastern hills.
11. **Right to life also includes right to adequate standard of living.** In coastal and flood plain areas, the loss and damage to the livelihood support system of communities is the most common occurring feature of the ongoing climate crisis. **There is permanent damage to the agriculture land.** Aggravated by climate change, the harmful effects of salinity on the coastal communities of Bangladesh are increasing day by day. It is becoming more and more difficult to get access to fresh water. High tidal flow happens during June-July in many areas. The water level gets so high during the new moon that it lasts 6-7 days. As a result, many homestead gardening and other plantations get damaged.
12. Additionally, due to frequent cyclones and floods, the river embankments are breached, and salty water enters the agricultural land. **Due to the stagnant salt water in the land for a long time, many pieces of land have become unfit for cultivation.** As a result, many farmers have become unemployed. As there is a shortage of alternative employment in the area, most of the farmers are forced to sell their agricultural land at a low price and migrate to a city. There are many families who used to live in different villages in the coastal areas even a few years ago, but due to climate change, they are forced to leave their ancestral land and settle elsewhere due to lack of agriculture or alternative livelihood options⁹. A concrete example has been brought forward by a consulting partner that in the district of Kumkhali, crop yields have significantly reduced over the years due to the climate change¹⁰. The 8th Five Year Plan of Bangladesh also highlights that when a large area of agricultural cropping land goes under water or became salinized, it will affect the livelihood of the people living in coastal region, which will lead them to migrate in urban areas.

13. In Shariatpur, young people had to migrate 7-8 times due to river erosion. This is a common scenario in char areas, where the displacement rate is not less than 5-6 times. Also, no adaptation interventions work in those char areas as there is no option for farming, educational institutions, hospitals, etc.

Climate change and right to adequate housing

11. It has been established through the human rights law framework ([ICESCR, article 11](#) and [HRC Resolution 37/4](#)) that the **adverse effects of climate change has an impact on right to housing**. In the context of Bangladesh, due to the extreme and repetitive climate events communities living in coastal and flood plain areas are forced to become “climate migrants”¹¹ in urban areas where they end up living in slum and squatters which is a direct denial of their right to adequate housing. There exists no specific measures or established mechanisms to provide support to these climate migrants in the cities.
12. As per the experiences collected by consulting partners, such climate related migration shows the trend that also reflects that **progressive realization of right to adequate housing is not attainable in the near future** – For example, a report¹² by a consulting partner highlighted that on the southwest coastal belt (Khulna and Bagerhat) temporary migration has become a more frequent and recurrent coping strategy for many households in Greater Khulna district. The report indicates that after surveying around 70% of households (14 unions under 3 upazilas), at least one member was found to be working outside the village. Meanwhile, seasonal migration due to climate change for the entire family is costly and risky, particularly for children who may drop out of school to work with their parents or be left alone at home. Another survey conducted in 2018 and 2020 in the Khulna and Bagerhat districts of Bangladesh showed that temporary migration has become increasingly frequent and longer in duration, with at least one household member working outside the village. As per survey conducted by another consulting partner, with 168 respondents in an urban slum in Rajshahi city, northern Bangladesh, it was found that climate disasters have resulted in the loss of homes and farmland, forcing people to mortgage their way into the cities.¹³
13. Climate migrants in the urban slums in the major cities also have to compromise on the adequate accommodation, living environment, safe water source, sanitation, health and hygiene maintenance and other basic amenities. A consulting partner in a survey¹⁴ found that - In Barishal, cyclone (2022) and riverbank erosion affected displaced, and migrants are found to live in the compact and single-unit houses that lack ventilation, daylight, space and privacy. The narrow and improper drainage system coupled with frequent inundation by the tidal flood of Kirtankhola river caused stagnant water for several days causing the suffering to informal settlers from less mobility, health impairments and economic loss and damage.

Climate change and right to water and sanitation

14. Climate change affects the availability, quality, and quantity of water for basic human needs and threatens the enjoyment of the human rights to water and sanitation. In Bangladesh, the **climate change and climate disasters are already affecting the fresh drinking water facilities**. The current source of freshwater facilities in the southwest coastal belt is insufficient and unavailable for the communities. The accessibility and availability of safe drinking water is also a major concern especially in

south-western coastal belt.

15. In a survey¹⁵ conducted by a consulting partner, it was found that more than 90% of the respondents in Garuikhali and Kumkhali village in Paikgasa, Khulna, the primary source of drinking water was found to be between 0-1 km away from their households, while about 9% had to travel more than 1 km. Due to homestead ponds in Kumkhali possessing lower levels of the salinity, 70% of the respondents have to travel 0.5 km to collect water for drinking. It was also found that the water security has been impacted by different climatic events. Salinity intrusion in village ponds has largely affected the access to fresh drinking water in two villages leaving only 5% of the respondents with access to fresh drinking water. Mobility in accessing fresh drinking water is further restricted as a result of inundation due to high intensity short term rainfall. Consumption and household usage of saline and contaminated water give rise to water borne diseases like diarrhea, cholera, stomach bugs, and skin diseases.

Climate change and right to health

17. **Climate change impacts health in a number of ways:** directly, through extreme weather or changes in temperature; and indirectly through changes to natural systems that result in crop failures, expanding disease vectors, and displacement of persons.
18. The constitution of Bangladesh through its article 15(a) mentions that securing the provision of the basic necessities of life also includes medical care. Article 18(1) of the constitution states the improvement of public health as among the primary duties of the State. Although, Bangladesh has attained significant improvement in family planning through fertility regulation, child immunization and reducing the child mortality rate, **hazards-induced health problems have not received much attention yet.** The human vulnerability to diseases and other health related issues due to climate change have increased significantly and have not received much attention yet.
19. As per the experience of a consulting partner¹⁶, in the Southwest Coastal Belt of Bangladesh, women and children have been found to suffer from numerous health problems including skin ailments, high blood pressure, pre-eclampsia that are the result of climate change. High exposure to excessive water salinity has a direct impact on women's reproductive health issues. Heat stroke is another health issue that is on increase in the North-west part of the country. In the face of economic challenge and limited availability of dignified job, disaster affected people are bound to refrain from taking any formal medical treatment. Even in the severe cases like pregnancy, they rely on the medicine sellers or quack doctors. In addition, they are paid less attention to by the government and local authority; no satellite/community clinic is there for the inhabitants of the urban slums e.g., there is no community clinic in Chandmari Colony in Barisal within 3-4km range.
20. Mental health also is being compromised among people of climate victims due to the impacts caused by different hazards.¹⁷

Climate change and rights of women and children

21. **Women in Bangladesh continue to suffer the most from the adverse impact of climate change at different levels.** As per the work experience of consulting partners¹⁸,

it has been observed that due to the extreme and repetitive climate events people are forced to migrate in urban areas where they end up living in slum and squatters. Absence of all sort of utility services in slum area make life miserable especially for women.

22. **During signal and crisis moments, women are always the last to get to the shelter house;** often, they do not have proper space. In the southern part, salinity intrusion is a huge, negative impact on women's health. Moreover, in every climate-vulnerable spot of Bangladesh, common issues are often found to be water and food crises, eventually leading to health problems. Skin diseases and gynecological health problems are prominent.
23. Results from a dietary diversity survey conducted by a consulting partner¹⁹ among slum and squatter dwellers showed that women's dietary diversity scored a meagre 5.2 on average (out of 10). Their education is being disrupted.
24. In case of girl child, they face sexual harassment, so family de-shoulders their responsibilities by marrying them off. Climate migrants in urban slums, particularly women and adolescent girls face continuous threat and risk of sexual harassment and domestic violence induced by poverty, hunger and moral degradation.
25. **Women climate migrants also face economic challenge and limited availability of dignified jobs.** They also have lack of access to basic medical facilities forcing them to rely on medicine sellers or quack doctors even in cases of pregnancy. The underprivileged and impoverished women in the coastal belt in many cases are bound to bribe the local representative to get access to social safety net programs.
26. The impacts of climate change is also **severely impacting children's right to education.** A study carried out by a consulting partner²⁰ on climate victims in Shyamnagar Upazila of Satkhira district, highlights that around half of the respondent families have been found to experience dropout of their children from school before completing Secondary School Certificate (SSC) level due to disaster-borne financial crisis/poverty during the post-disaster period. Often, the mainstream educational institutions don't admit the students after a certain period of a year, who suffered study gaps due to disaster, eventually leading them to permanently drop out. Also, often **school premises are used as disaster shelters**, by the landless and disaster-affected people for prolonged period, thereby deteriorating the educational environment and opportunity of children's right to education.
27. **Dalit communities, transgender, and ethnic communities (special-need people) also face severe crises due to climate change.** They face further challenges in the shelter during a crisis moment.

Right to social security

28. By Article 15 of the Constitution, the government is responsible to secure the right to social security to the undeserved arising from unemployment, illness or disablement, or suffered by widows or orphans or in old age, or in other such cases. However, **there have been instances where the climate victims are being denied access to social security** which is essential for their survival.
29. As per the field survey conducted by a consulting partner²¹ in Bangabandhu, the "migrant" status makes it difficult for climate migrants to access old age, pregnancy and disable allowance. Also, due to no social safety net, the fisherman community in the Bagerhat and Satkhira are forced to take loan at the higher interest rates of 20 to 96% pushing them into the cycle of extreme poverty.

Human rights violations in the context of loss and damage

30. Climate change induced human rights violations continues in Bangladesh in many other spheres. **The violation of right to property is a common occurrence in climate disasters.** As per the research carried out by a consulting partner²², climate-afflicted people are increasingly losing their properties including land, houses, standing crops and all belongings due to the recurrence of cyclones, storm surges, riverbank erosion, flood etc. in different climate hotspots of the country. Among the hazards, riverbank erosion mostly causes loss of properties overnight.
31. Forced displacements caused by **riverbank erosion are also affecting right to culture of people in Bangladesh.** In the southern part, embankments are very fragile. As per the consulting partners, there are several cases of displacement, as well religious displacement. In the past, People came together and performed rituals at Masjids, Mandir, etc. Now, the situation is changing in the southern point. In the northern region, in drought-prone areas, extreme water scarcity compels people to suicide. A study by a consulting partner has also found that the loss of cultural traits including festivals and celebrations are getting diminished by forced displacement and loss of traditional spaces of cultural festivities²³.

Recommendations

The GoB has accepted the recommendation on mitigation measures on climate change and has shown serious commitments to improve on mitigation measures on climate change. However, the complexity of climate issues requires much stronger support from the international community. Some of the concerns raised in this submission cannot be addressed by the GoB without the support of the international community.

Main recommendation

32. **Seek cooperation with other states** to acquire more resources, technical expertise, knowledge sharing and push for a call on climate justice. Not acquiring sufficient cooperation from other states is a continuous violation of basic human rights of people of Bangladesh especially the ones suffering from climate disasters.

Specific recommendations

33. **Build strong and sustainable protection and shelters** to riverbank erosion, tidal surge and other infrastructures to protect life and properties of the vulnerable communities from the weather extreme events that become frequent and intense due to climate change.
34. **Introduce community centric robust early warning system** for the people at scale which will empower them to take decision and protect their lives and livelihood. Also, **build adequate number of cyclone shelters containing basic facilities** for the disadvantaged groups (e.g., the physically challenged, pregnant women, etc.) in the cyclone-prone coastal areas to save human lives while ensuring adequate social and

cultural safeguard and respect to the disadvantaged group.

35. **Ensure 100 percent of evacuation** of cyclone, floods and storm surge exposed communities with locally comprehensible, commonly accessible early warning and disaster forecasting systems.
36. **Ensure that the development project, including the adaptation and mitigation projects, are followed by a robust Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** and strong Social Environmental and Cultural protection measures so that the project implementation do not cause human rights violations due to maladaptation, environmental pollution, and involuntary displacement.
37. **Initiate countrywide mapping of climate displacement and develop national database**; ensure housing, land, and property for the victim of climate displacement; create sustainable alternative employment opportunities for the displaced people; initiate skill-development and employment generation programs in the climate-vulnerable areas; comprehensive rehabilitation so that the entire community can live together in the new place with unscathed societal setting.
38. **Recognize climate-induced migration**; monitor the flow of climate-induced migrants at the source and destination; **devise social safety net program** addressing the impact group; **create sustainable alternative employment opportunities** and investment support.
39. **Ensure proper beneficiary selection**, free from political biases in the projects and interventions taken by the government; ensure transparency and accountability mechanism in social safety net program; scale up the benefits in quantity and coverage to ensure rights of the climate victims.
40. **Review of the land law** to ensure ownership of the land formed by accretion in favor of the land's original owner.
41. **Ensure availability of safe drinking water and for irrigation** to the water stressed communities in coastal, Barind with massive desalinization plants, rainwater harvesting systems, restoration, and management of common water bodies etc. **Ensuring peoples' access to the public commons** e.g., wetlands, forests and Khas lands is critically important to building resilience and as empowering the marginalized communities with social power over the power on the vested interest group.
42. Ensure that the **women climate migrants have access to employment opportunities and access to health facilities**.
43. **Introduce special girls' education scheme**, blended with technical skills, in the climate risk exposed areas and for the displaced communities as a countermeasure to early marriage and social discrimination. Also **Enact specific law banning forced marriages** and ensure complete enforcement thereof.
44. **Ensure child education in climate-vulnerable areas** and in the displaced communities; provide special financial support for educational expenses to the children of the disaster-torn families; support safe storage of educational materials; and ensure their admission in education at any time of the year, even if there is a significant study

gap.

Endnotes

¹ The preamble reads that - "... Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, 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 Reference - Report of the Working Group II of the IPCC, Footnote 14, explanation to justice

³ Reference - UN Document A/HRC/32/23, paras. 34 and 48

⁴ This figure comes from the Needs Assessment Working Groups (NAWG) under the UN cluster system, and several consulting partners of this joint submission are members of the NAWG.

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ban-bangladesh-nawg-jna-cyclone_sitrang_2022_situation_analysis-version_4-26-10-2022.pdf

⁵ As per the account of consulting partners.

⁶ Source - <https://floodresilience.net.bd/%E0%A6%AC%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%97/early-warning-systems-to-reduce-loss-and-damage-in-riverine-char-communities-in-bangladesh>

⁷ Source – Practical action study. Available at Practical Action. (2022). Practical Action's approach in disseminating localized flood early warning in Bangladesh. Dhaka. Retrieved from <https://floodresilience.net/resources/item/practical-actions-approach-in-disseminating-localized-flood-early-warning-in-bangladesh/>

⁸ Source – experience of consulting partners. Reference also available at https://www.icccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Panii_Jibon_ICCCAD_Action_Research_Report_2019.pdf and https://washmatters.wateraid.org/sites/g/files/jkxooof256/files/mission-critical-invest-in-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-for-a-healthy-and-green-economic-recovery_0.pdf

⁹ Source – input provided by a consulting partner, available at <https://cprdbd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Locally-Led-Adaptation-Planning.pdf> and <https://ypsa.org/ypsa/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Climate-Change-Induced-Disasters-and-Displacement.pdf>

¹⁰ Source - input provided by a consulting partner, available at https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sOhObxYmrpk4p6umD8_VUyk_pZJlusid

¹¹ Climate migrant term refers to an individual who engage in primarily voluntary movement driven by the impact of sudden or gradual climate change, such as "abnormally heavy rainfalls, prolonged droughts, desertification, environmental degradation, or sea-level rise and cyclones".

¹² Source – Insights on Migration amid Climate Change. Dhaka: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Ovivashi Karmi Unnayan Program (OKUP). Retrieved from <https://www.helvetas.org/Publications-PDFs/Switzerland/International%20Newsletter%20Highlights/Insights%20on%20Migration%20amid%20Climate%20Change.pdf>

¹³ Source - WaterAid. (2021). Baseline Study: Composite Actions for Climate Migrants in Urban Slums (CACMUS) Project. Retrieved from <https://www.wateraid.org/bd/sites/g/files/jkxooof236/files/2022-08/Composite%20Actions%20for%20Climate%20Migrants%20in%20Urban%20Slums%20%28CACMUS%29%20Project.pdf>

¹⁴ Source - Field survey on socio-economic vulnerabilities of climate migrants living in Bangabandhu Colony, Barishal conducted by CPRD in 2022.

¹⁵ Source – Survey and study conducted by Helvetas. Available at https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sOhObxYmrpk4p6umD8_VUyk_pZJlusid

¹⁶ CPRD (2022) Evolution, Pattern and Extent of Loss and Damage: An Investigation in the Climate Hotspots of Bangladesh, Center for Participatory Research and Development, Dhaka

¹⁷ Reference - Raza et al. (2023) Stressed and depressed: Climate change and mental health in Bangladesh. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/stressed-and-depressed-climate-change-and-mental-health-bangladesh>

¹⁸ Reference - HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Ovivashi Karmi Unnayan Program (OKUP) . (2021). Insights on Migration amid Climate Change. Dhaka: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Ovivashi Karmi Unnayan Program (OKUP). Retrieved from <https://www.helvetas.org/Publications-PDFs/Switzerland/International%20Newsletter%20Highlights/Insights%20on%20Migration%20amid%20Climate%20Change.pdf>

¹⁹ Reference -

https://admin.concern.net/sites/default/files/media/migrated/key_barriers_to_adequate_infant_and_young_child_feeding_practices_in_bangladesh.pdf

²⁰ A study on the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities, especially women, living in south-west coastal belt of Bangladesh conducted by CPRD in January 2023.

²¹ Field survey on socio-economic vulnerabilities of climate migrants living in Bangabandhu Colony, Barishal conducted by CPRD in 2022

²² Source - CPRD (2022) Evolution, Pattern and Extent of Loss and Damage: An Investigation in the Climate Hotspots of Bangladesh, Center for Participatory Research and Development, Dhaka

²³ CPRD et al. (2020) Climate-Induced Migration and Displacement in Bangladesh. <https://cansouthasia.net/climate-induced-migration-and-displacement-in-bangladesh/>