

IMPACT OF THE CLIMATE CHANGES ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS

“**HUMAN RIGHTS**” an expression we use every time. Indeed, some weeks can't pass without we hearing for example through media or in the forums “fights for the human rights”, “protection of the human rights” and others. Nowadays, we note an exponential growth of structures having for goal protection of the human rights, and better still in more the share of the countries following the example Cameroun; the state, being in the wake of the international community, adopts laws tending to the improvement of the respect of the human rights, example of the law N°2004/016 of bearing July 22, 2004 creation, organization and operation of the commission of the human rights and freedoms.

When we hear “Human right”, we understand ineluctably that it is the man as an human being which is indexed. But who is at the origin of the violation of the human rights? Because according to the design of the liberal democracy, the human rights returns to the rights inherent in the human nature, therefore former and higher than the state and than this one must respect not only in the order of the goals, but also in the order of the means.

In an explicit way, men in their inter actions are guided by hegemonic instincts which push them to make exactions on the others. Thus the man is at the center of the incidences on the human rights

But very subsidiarily and in an implicit way, the interactions, better still the actions of the man on nature can involve incidences on the human rights. It is this new form of “terrorism” of the human rights which deserves to attract our glance, because being little known or badly.

Nature is all that we have of invaluable, and all negative actions can involve considerable damages such as the climate changes.

The man in his activity and its research of the vital minimum, make some acts which affect our ecosystem. It is for examples the accelerated deforestation of the forest which gets oxygen to us, the advanced industrialization from which the smoked resulting ones from the burn of the toxic objects or the biological and organic compounds are harmful for our environment. In the same way we will not fail to stress the gas emissions of greenhouse effect which are the leading cause of the warming of the atmosphere.

Of these direct or indirect actions of Man, the phenomenon of the climate change is from now perceptible, because even the meteorologists do not manage any more day after day to provide with precision time that it shoed. The change climatic ineluctably involves the turning into a desert or the projection of the dessert, the dryness, the famine, because the destruction of the layer of ozone makes the rains rare and thus we cannot have vegetation in these zones. In the same way the climate changes involves the rise of the sea level, which leads to the floods, the strong currents of marsh, the tsunamis as the recent case of Burma where the floods made more than one score of thousands of death, without counting the missings. This effect boom row of the activity of the man on nature produces disastrous effects on the human rights. The human rights of which we refer here exist apart from any political organization. They are freedom (article 10 and 11 of the declaration of the human rights and the citizen of August 27, 1789), the property (article 17) and safety (article 7,8 and 9). These rights are what CONSTANT Benjamin called “civil liberty”; because they relate to

the personal life exclusively, better still the freedom of the private life. The climate changes act on the human rights in this sense that the man does not have any more:

- Freedom: he is not any more free of its movements because they are conditioned by the “whims” of nature, and it is what explains the fact of the migrations, or the presence in a territory of moved or refugees who change their environment researching of the vital strict minimum.
- - The property: it is a right inherent to the man just for the only fact of being a human being; the man must be able to have what it wishes. Because of the climate changes this right becomes random, because what the man has today can disappear tomorrow by the effect of the floods, the tsunamis and the dryness.
- Safety: the man does not any more feel sure of his living condition, because constantly, an unforeseen flood can disturb the course of its activities, or the dryness (due to violence exerted by the luminous rays) can cause the scarcity of certain food products essential to the survival of the man. It is in optics to fight against the incidences of the climate change, that it is advised to build itself in certain areas according to a type of plan, or to practise a certain type of agriculture according to the type of ground.

The more devastator impact of the human rights due to the climate change is death. Indeed, There are zones, generally in the Subsaharian Africa where strong heat, due to the degradation of the layer of ozone and gases of greenhouse effect, involved the dryness, and of this fact the lack of food, or drinking water

We will not cease recalling ultimately that it is the man who is the source of his misfortunes. The climate changes are due to the action of the man on nature and by opposite phenomenon; this nature reacts on us differently, by causing food shortages, floods and more serious still of deaths. Thus if the man does not reduce his production of carbonic gas (combustion of oil, toxic smoke coming from industries), the temperature will rise in an excessive way and will involve the dryness, the turning into a desert, the rise of the sea level, the refugees, moved and even of deaths, from where the importance of sensitizings on the degradation of nature.