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**Human Rights Council**

**Fiftieth session**

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Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,   
political, economic, social and cultural rights,   
including the right to development**

Initial planning and vision for the Mandate

Report of the Special Rapporteur for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change: Initial Planning and Vision for the Mandate [[1]](#footnote-2)\*

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| *Summary* |
| This report of the Special Rapporteur for the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change is submitted to the Human Rights Council in accordance with Council resolution 48/14. As the Special Rapporteur took up his mandate on 1 May 2022, this report is preliminary in nature. The report identifies six thematic priorities that the Special Rapporteur will focus on during his mandate, namely:  (1) The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of mitigation, adaptation, and financial actions to address climate change, with particular emphasis on loss and damage;  (2) Addressing the human rights implications of climate change displacement including legal protection of people displaced across international borders;  (3) Exploring approaches to enhance climate change legislation, supporting climate change litigation and advancing the principal of intergenerational justice;  (4) Corporate accountability with respect to human rights and climate change;  (5) The protection of human rights through just transition for workers in industries that contribute to climate change; and  (6) Exploring the impacts of new technologies associated with climate change mitigation on human rights. Approaches to finding workable solutions to the complexities of climate change and human rights issues will be developed. The Special Rapporteur will work in collaboration with other special procedures mandate holders and seek inputs from State, civil society organisation, business enterprises and inter-government organisations in the advancement of this work. |

Report of the Special Rapporteur for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change: Initial Planning and Vision for the Mandate

1. Introduction
2. Pursuant to its resolution 48/14, the Human Rights Council established a special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. At its forty-ninth session, the Human Rights Council appointed Mr. Ian Fry as the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change and Mr. Ian Fry started his position as the Special Rapporteur on 1 May 2022. The Special Rapporteur presents the current report to the fiftieth session of the Human Rights Council after having submitted the report approximately one month after the Special Rapporteur officially commenced his position. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur presents his initial ideas and plans for the first three years of his mandate (2022 - 2025) with a view to engage in a dialogue and discussion with States and other stakeholders.
3. The relevant operative paragraphs of the Human Rights Council’s resolution 48/14 relating to the thematic priorities of the mandate are found in the Annex A to this report (hereinafter referred to as “mandate resolution”).
4. Coordination and avoiding duplication with other special procedures
5. Since 2008, the Human Rights Council has addressed the relationship between climate change and human rights (A/HRC/10/61) and expressed concerns relating to the impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights, in particular those impact felt by population who are already in a vulnerable situation (res 7/23 and res 10/4). Since then, the Human Rights Council has organized several panels during its sessions and OHCHR has produced several thematic studies at the request of the Human Rights Council.[[2]](#footnote-3) In addition, recently, the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council has embarked on a study on the impact of new technologies for climate protection on the enjoyment of human rights ([A/HRC/AC/26/2](https://daccess-ods.un.org/tmp/4830009.63926315.html) and [A/HRC/AC/27/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2FAC%2F27%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)).[[3]](#footnote-4) Furthermore, the international human rights treaty monitoring bodies have explored the State obligations to protect human rights from impacts of climate change in accordance with their respective international human rights treaties.[[4]](#footnote-5)
6. At the same time, several special procedures mandate-holders have addressed and affirmed the impact of climate change on human rights in their thematic and country visit reports.[[5]](#footnote-6) The Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur to work in close coordination, while avoiding duplication of efforts with other special procedures (paragraphs 2(h) and 2(m) of the mandate resolution, see Annex A). The Special Rapporteur has reviewed and studied salient studies undertaken and references made by special procedures mandate holders on the impact of climate change on human rights and groups pertaining to their respective mandates (see Annex B for non-exhaustive compilation).
7. Considerable work has already been undertaken by other special procedures mandate holders with respect to climate change. The Special Rapporteur will aim to complement this work and avoid overlaps or repetition of existing efforts. The Special Rapporteur will reach out to other special procedures mandate holders and find synergies with their work, consistent with the thematic priorities identified by the Special Rapporteur listed below.
8. Thematic priorities
9. In its resolution 48/14, the Human Rights Council requested several tasks for the Special Rapporteur to carry out. Based on that request, the Special Rapporteur provides his initial ideas of priorities of the mandate and seeks clarification and additional information from States and other stakeholders. The Special Rapporteur will work sequentially through the three-year mandate to address each of these thematic priorities. In line with the above, the Special Rapporteur could present a list of several preliminary ideas for thematic reports to submit to the Human Rights Council and UN General Assembly. It is inevitable that there will be overlaps in undertaking work under these thematic priorities. Nevertheless, the key thematic priorities and sequence of work will be as follows:

• Seventy-seventh session of UN General Assembly (2022): The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of mitigation, adaptation, and financial actions to address climate change, with particular emphasis on loss and damage

• Fifty-third session of Human Rights Council (June 2023): Addressing the human rights implications of climate change displacement

• Seventy-eighth session of UN General Assembly (2023): Exploring approaches to enhance climate change legislation, supporting climate change litigation and advancing the principal of intergenerational justice Fifty-sixth of Human Rights Council (June 2024): Corporate accountability with respect to human rights and climate change

• Seventy-ninth session of UN General Assembly (2024): The protection of human rights through just transition for workers in industries that contribute to climate change

• Exploring the impacts of new technologies associated with climate change mitigation on human rights policy

1. The Special Rapporteur plans to conduct his own mid-term review of the mandate and take stock of the first three year of the mandate by producing a dedicated report in 2024.
2. Explanation of thematic priorities
3. The following represents are preliminary set of strategies for the achievement of the Special Rapporteur’s mandate. As time progresses, these strategies will evolve to reflect the rapidly changing circumstances that confront the international community with respect to climate change.

A. The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of mitigation, adaptation, and financial actions to address climate change, with particular emphasis on loss and damage

1. The Paris Agreement on climate change includes in its preamble the following reference to human rights: “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 [emphasis added],”
2. The Special Rapporteur will explore the functional arrangements of the Paris Agreement, including mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, reporting, technology transfer, capacity building and education, stocktaking and compliance and find entry points for the inclusion of human rights perspectives within these arrangements. The Special Rapporteur will focus on four main elements, consistent with the mandate given to him (res 48/14), namely mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage and finance which are further elaborated below. Particular attention will be given to loss and damage, as the impacts of climate change are creating enormous human rights deprivations and such, it will be the topic of the Special Rapporteur’s thematic report to the seventy-seventh session of the UN General Assembly in 2022.
3. Each one of these aspects fit within the mandate of the Special Rapporteur. Consistent with the paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b) of the mandate resolution (see Annex A).

1. Mitigation

1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Technical Summary of the Working Group III[[6]](#footnote-7), 6th Assessment Report states that effective and equitable climate policies are largely compatible with the broader goal of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty as enshrined in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notwithstanding trade-offs in some cases. It goes on to say that projected global emissions from aggregated NDCs place limiting global warming to 1.5°C beyond reach and make it harder after 2030 to limit warming to 2°C. This means that unless mitigation actions are drastically enhanced, there will be significant human rights implications through the impacts of climate change.
2. The IPCC suggests that shifting development pathways towards sustainability implies making transformative changes that disrupt existing developmental trends. Such choices would not be marginal, but include technological systemic and socio-behavioural changes.
3. Furthermore, the extraction of fossil fuels is already creating significant impacts for communities. Air pollution from the burning of fossil fuels is creating significant human health problems throughout the world. The extraction of oil in sensitive areas is having further impacts on communities and the enjoyment of their human rights.
4. While action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is urgently needed,the IPCC notes that some transformative changes could have significant human rights impacts. Carbon removal technologies, carbon trading, increased use of carbon sequestration and the demand for biofuels are likely to have impacts on the rights of people, particularly indigenous peoples. Mining of metals for electric vehicle batteries and other electricity storage processes are another area where human rights are being affected. Some are already occurring.

*Engagements relating to the thematic priority*

• The Special Rapporteur will engage in dialogues on how to enhance mitigation action that support sustainable development goals, while limiting the human rights impacts arising from a warming atmosphere.

• The Special Rapporteur will engage in processes to review and enhance NDCs to ensure that the human rights implications are understood and inscribed in the NDCs assessment mechanisms.

2. Adaptation

1. The next Conference of Parties to UNFCCC and Paris Agreement (COP27 and CMA4) will be a key date for progressing work on adaptation. COP26 established the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation to assess progress toward the adaptation goal and enable its implementation. It will be important to ensure that obligations to promote and protect human rights in the context of climate change are included in the Global Goal on Adaption considerations are included in the Global Goal on Adaptation. Furthermore, Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement will need to be encouraged to ensure that obligations to promote and protect human rights in the context of climate change in their National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Communications.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will work on guiding principles to assist States to implement its human rights obligations and in doing so, incorporate a human rights-based approach into their adaptation plans. In this context, such plans should provide a gender-responsive, age-sensitive, disability inclusive and social- inclusion perspective consistent with element 2(k) of the mandate resolution (see Annex A).

3. Loss and Damage

1. The IPCC AR6 WG II Technical Summary[[7]](#footnote-8) states that widespread and severe loss and damage to human and natural systems are being driven by human-induced climate changes increasing the frequency and/or intensity and/or duration of extreme weather events, including droughts, wildfires, terrestrial and marine heatwaves, cyclones, and flood. Extremes are surpassing the resilience of some ecological and human systems, and challenging the adaptation capacities of others, including impacts with irreversible consequences. Vulnerable people and human systems, and climate- sensitive species and ecosystems, are most at risk.
2. The Technical Summary goes on to state that the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as wildfires, extreme heat, cyclones, storms, and floods have adversely affected or caused loss and damage to human health; shelter; displacement; incomes and livelihoods; security; and inequality. Over 20 million people have been internally displaced annually by weather-related extreme events since 2008, with storms and floods the most common drivers. Climate-related extreme events are followed by negative impacts on mental health, wellbeing, life satisfaction, happiness, cognitive performance, and aggression in exposed populations.
3. The Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at UNFCCC COP26 (decisions 1/CMA.3[[8]](#footnote-9) and 1/CP.26) acknowledges that climate change has already caused and will increasingly cause loss and damage. As temperatures increase the impacts from climate change related weather extremes and storm events will worsen and create significant human rights impacts for millions of people around the globe. These impacts will lead to increasing loss of life, land, homes and income.
4. The Glasgow Climate Pact reiterates the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for implementing approaches to address loss and damage in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects.
5. At COP26, a proposal for a new loss and damage financing facility was rejected by a number of States. COP26 established the Glasgow Dialogue to discuss possible arrangements for loss and damage funding, with the first discussion to be held in June 2022. Subsequently, at COP27, countries will have another chance to finally establish a financial mechanism to address a critical need and ensure a process to secure adequate, accessible, additional and fit-for-purpose financing.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will explore financing options to dramatically scale up financial support to find redress and compensation for those adversely affected by the impacts of climate change. The Special Rapporteur will consult with States, civil society organisation, business enterprises and intergovernmental organisation to find the best options to enhance funding for loss and damage.

• Consistent with paragraph 2(e) of the mandate resolution (see Annex A), the Special Rapporteur will raise awareness on the human rights affected by climate change, especially of persons living in developing countries particularly vulnerable to climate change, such as least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing States, and encourage increased global cooperation in this regard.

• The Special Rapporteur has reached out to some highly vulnerable Least Developed Countries to request a country visit to develop an understanding and report on the losses and damages these countries have suffered from the adverse impacts of climate change and to explore good practices where some of these losses and damages can be averted.

• The Special Rapporteur will also explore actions to address the human rights aspects of loss and damage that are experienced by individuals and communities in vulnerable situations, namely: women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities, peasants and other people working in rural areas, people living in conditions of water scarcity, drought and desertification, persons belonging to minority groups, homeless persons, persons living in poverty, older persons, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, those living in conflict areas and those already in vulnerable situations, and the importance of recognizing their agency in contributing to climate action.

• The Special Rapporteur will focus on this topic for his report to the seventy-seventh session of the UN General Assembly and in order to inform his report is seeking input from States, business enterprises, civil society organisations and intergovernmental organisations on what actions are necessary with respect to financial support, remedies and redress for particularly individuals and communities in vulnerable situations suffering loss and damage as a consequence of climate change.[[9]](#footnote-10) The Special Rapporteur will prepare a compilation report of the inputs received.

• The Special Rapporteur will also identify practical guidelines for implementing human rights in mitigation and adaptation policies, practices, investments and other projects relating to climate change.

4. Climate change finance

1. It is well recognised that finance for climate change action is drastically underfunded. At the UNFCCC COP26, it was noted by Parties that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties.
2. The COP urged developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications[[10]](#footnote-11). Furthermore, the COP initiated deliberations on a new collective quantified goal on climate finance.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will engage in consultation on a new collective quantified goal initiated by COP on climate finance to ensure that human rights considerations are incorporated within these financial considerations.

B. Addressing the human rights implications of climate change displacement including legal protection of people displaced across international borders

1. The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimates[[11]](#footnote-12) that global forced displacement has surpassed 84 million at mid-2021. As of end of 2020, 49 million are internally displaced people and an estimated 35 million (42 per cent) of the 82.4 million forcibly displaced people are children below 18 years of age.
2. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre data[[12]](#footnote-13), nearly 1,900 disasters triggered 24.9 million new displacements across 140 countries and territories in 2019. This is the highest figure recorded since 2012 and three times the number of displacements caused by conflict and violence.
3. Displaced people are often portrayed as victims of slow-onset events in need of assistance and protection, but the literature also provides examples of how they can be drivers of community-based solutions. For many communities, return is a desirable durable solution, but it is less likely in situations where slow-onset climate processes are at play because they tend to be all but irreversible.
4. In response, a case concerning the deportation of a Kiribati citizen from New Zealand who claimed to be a climate change refugee, the Human Rights Committee held the view[[13]](#footnote-14) that the facts before it do not permit it to conclude that the author’s removal to Kiribati violated his rights under article 6 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
5. It would appear apparent from this finding and the findings of the court that initially heard the case, that persons displaced across international borders are not defined as refugees under the 1951 UN Refugee Convention. Subsequently there appears to be no legal definition for a climate change refugee.
6. Consequently, there are limited legal protections for people displaced across international borders as a consequence of being forcibly displaced by climate change. This means that these people may be deprived of their basic human rights and makes them prone to exploitation and suffering. Women and children and persons with disabilities may be particularly vulnerable to such circumstances. Furthermore, a recent statement by special procedures mandate-holders which the Special Rapporteur joined[[14]](#footnote-15) noted with alarm that among 84 million people who are currently forcibly displaced worldwide, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and gender diverse (LGBT) persons are particularly vulnerable and marginalized. Fleeing persecution and socio-economic exclusion, they often reside in countries that do not provide strong human rights protections or actively discriminate based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will give focus to his work under this thematic area to seek views from interested parties and identify new approaches under international law to give protection to people displaced across international borders as a consequence of the adverse impacts of climate change.

C. Exploring approaches to enhance climate change legislation, supporting climate change litigation and advancing the principal of intergenerational justice

1. Climate change legislation

1. Countries around the world have enacted laws and adopted policies that describe national and international responses to climate change. The Grantham Institute has produced a database[[15]](#footnote-16) on climate change legislation. In this database, they consider legal documents that establish rules and procedures related to reducing energy demand; promoting of low carbon energy supply; restricting the development of fossil fuel based infrastructure; promoting low-carbon buildings; carbon pricing; lower industry emissions; tackling deforestation and promoting sustainable land use; other mitigation efforts; climate-related research and development; low-carbon transportation; enhancing adaptation capabilities; natural disaster risk management.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will produce a series of communication letters focused on climate change legislation and seek submissions on best practices in the development of climate change legislation and its implications for human rights. The Special Rapporteur will seek views on how to enhance the development of human rights protections within climate change law. A report compiling communication letters on good practices in climate change legislation that incorporate human rights and recommendations for enhancement will be developed.

• The Special Rapporteur will participate in educational programs to improve the judiciary’s understanding of human rights law and climate change law. This work has already commenced. On 18 May 2022, the Special Rapporteur gave a keynote speech to at the Inaugural Training for Pacific Judges on Environment and Climate Law, organised by UNEP Asia-Pacific, IUCN and the Pacific Regional Office of the OHCHR.[[16]](#footnote-17)

2. Climate change litigation

1. According to a UNEP report on climate change litigation[[17]](#footnote-18), the current levels of both climate ambition and climate action are inadequate to meet the challenge. As a consequence, individuals, communities, nongovernmental organizations, business entities, subnational governments and others have brought cases seeking to compel enforcement of those laws, replace them with stronger ones (and sometimes weaker ones), extend existing laws to address climate change, or define the relationship between fundamental rights and the impacts of climate change. UNEP suggests that climate cases to date often fall into one or more of six categories: (1) climate rights; (2) domestic enforcement; (3) keeping fossil fuels in the ground; (4) corporate liability and responsibility; (5) failure to adapt and the impacts of adaptation; and (6) climate disclosures and greenwashing.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will monitor the development of climate change litigation, particularly in the context of implementing human rights obligations. Where appropriate, the Special Rapporteur in collaboration with other special procedures mandate-holders may produce *amicus curiae* in certain litigation cases that have particular relevance for implementing and monitoring the compliance of human rights obligations of States and business enterprises with respect to climate change.

3. Intergenerational justice

1. Actions to address climate change must not only consider duties of current generations. It must protect future generations from the adverse impacts of climate change. This is the concept of intergenerational justice and is based on the principal that present generations have certain duties towards future generations. The strengthened constitutional anchoring of intergenerational justice, human rights and climate protection is a key functional element of the Special Rapporteur’s work.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will explore options for enshrining the principle of intergenerational justice in international law and encourage States to incorporate this concept in national constitutions and legislation. The Special Rapporteur will seek out good practices in this respect and promote these practices.

1. Consistent with the principal of intergenerational justice, the Special Rapporteur will explore best practices that allow youth to be represented in courts and to have their views and concerns properly expressed in the judicial process.

D. Corporate accountability in the context of human rights and climate change

1. There is a growing call for companies to disclose the risks they are facing with respect to their human rights responsibilities and their actions to address climate change through transitioning to low-carbon economies. The idea is that disclosure will help investors understand such risks so that they can make more informed investment decisions. There is much speculation as to how companies should assess and report these risks, including whether the disclosures should be mandatory.
2. In recognition of particular challenges involved in assessing and reporting climate change risk, the Financial Stability Board (FSB)– an international body made up of G20 member states that oversees global financial stability – created the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The TCFD is an industry-led initiative made up of representatives from various sectors including banks, insurance companies, and non-financial corporations. In June 2017, they published their final report[[18]](#footnote-19), which recommends that companies include climate-related financial disclosures in their annual financial filings.
3. The TCFD’s recommendations are entirely voluntary and converting the recommendations into requirements will require some work on practical details.
4. Another organisation, the Carbon Disclosure Project has requested information on climate risks and low carbon opportunities from the world’s largest companies on behalf of over 680 institutional investor signatories with a combined US$130 trillion in assets and 200+ major purchasers with over US$5.5 trillion in procurement spend.[[19]](#footnote-20)
5. In 2011, the Human Rights Council endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (res 17/4). Consistent with paragraph 2(l) of the mandate resolution (see Annex A), the Special Rapporteur will work closely with States and relevant stakeholders, including business enterprises, both national and transnational, to comply with all applicable laws and to respect human rights accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to avoid infringing on the human rights and prevent and mitigate adverse human rights impact that are directly linked to their activities, including investment projects, on the enjoyment of human rights in the context of climate change.
6. In 2014, Bolivia and a number of other States proposed the establishment of an open-ended intergovernmental working group on a legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, with a view to elaborating an internationally legally binding instrument to regulate, in human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/RES/26/9).

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will explore these voluntary disclosure projects and determine whether there is adequate reporting on corporate responsibilities to respect human rights and their actions to address climate change. The Special Rapporteur will consider whether such voluntary reporting approaches should become mandatory.

E. The protection of human rights through just transition for workers in industries that contribute to climate change

1. As action is taken to reduce the worlds reliance on fossil fuel, there is a need to provide opportunities for a just transition of workers in industries that contribute to climate change.
2. Essentially the process of just transition refers to a set of principles, processes and practices aimed at ensuring that no people, workers, places, sectors, countries or regions are left behind in the move from a high- carbon to a low-carbon economy. It includes respect and dignity for groups in vulnerable situation. It should also provide for decent jobs; social protection; employment rights; fairness in energy access and use and social dialogue and democratic consultation with relevant stakeholders.
3. Implicit in a just transition is the notion of well-being, equity and justice – the realisation that transitions are inherently disruptive and deliberate effort may be required to ensure communities dependent on fossil-fuel based economies and industries do not suffer disproportionately.
4. Proactive measures incorporated within the concept of just transition include eradication of poverty, regulating prosperity and creating jobs in “green” sectors. In addition, governments, polluting industries, corporations, and those more able to pay higher associated taxes, can pay for transition costs by providing a welfare safety net and adequate compensation to people, communities, and regions that have been impacted by pollution, or are marginalised, or are negatively impacted by a transition from a high- to low- carbon economy and society. There is, nonetheless, increased recognition that resources that can enable the transition, international development institutions, as well as other transitional drivers such as tools, strategies and finance, are scarce.
5. Initiatives have been undertaken to address just transition of workers in industries that contribute to climate change. In 2015, the International Labour Organization (ILO) released “Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all”[[20]](#footnote-21), decided between governments, employers and their organisations, and workers and their trade unions. These Guidelines were both a policy framework and a practical tool to help countries at all levels of development manage the transition to low-carbon economies and can also help them achieve what were then called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Further, after COP26 in Glasgow, the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) called for an immediate start to talks with workers and communities aimed at producing just transition plans.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• The Special Rapporteur will work with the ILO, the ITUC and other interested groups and organizations to ensure that just transition policies are incorporated in government and business enterprises.

• As a first step under this theme, the Special Rapporteur looks forward to participating in a panel discussion at the fifty-first session of the Human Rights Council on the future of the right to work in connection with climate change actions, responses and impacts in the context of sustainable and inclusive economies. This panel was created by Human Rights Council resolution 49/11.

F. Exploring the human right impacts of new technologies associated with climate change mitigation

1. In an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to ameliorate the impacts of climate change, various new technologies have been proposed and explored. Some are close to commercial viability. These new technologies come in a variety of forms and include: carbon dioxide removal (CDR), Stratospheric Aerosol Injection (SAI) and Marine Cloud Brightening (MCB), and the use of various metals for electricity storage. Each of these technologies has potential negative impacts on the enjoyment of human rights.
2. The IPCC AR6 Working Group III report gives considerable weight to the use of CDR. CDR refers to anthropogenic activities removing CO2from the atmosphere and durably storing it in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products. It includes existing and potential anthropogenic enhancement of biological, geochemical or chemical CO2 sinks, but excludes natural CO2 uptake not directly caused by human activities. SAI and MCB processes aim to reflect sunlight away from the Earth as a means of reducing rising temperature. The mining of lithium and the extraction of manganese nodules from the ocean floor are further technological processes within this category of new technologies. Each of these technologies either currently contribute to human rights infringement or have the potential to infringe on the rights of individuals and communities.

*Engagements relating to the thematic priority*

• Consistent with operative paragraph 6 of the mandate resolution (See Annex A), the Special Rapporteur will work with the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council to conduct a study and to prepare a report on the impact of new technologies for climate protection on the enjoyment of human rights, and to submit the report to the Council at its fifty-fourth session.

• Based on the conclusions of the report by the Advisory Committee, the Special Rapporteur will work to develop materials that will advance work on regulatory approaches for ensuring that new technologies do not have adverse human rights impacts.

V. Participation and inclusion

1. For each of the thematic issues listed above, it will be critical to ensure that there is a voice for rights-holders including people whose human rights are affected by these processes. Consistent with paragraph (k) of the mandate resolution (See Annex A), the Special Rapporteur will integrate a gender-responsive, age-sensitive, disability inclusive and social- inclusion perspective throughout the work of the mandate.
2. Underpinning all the thematic work, the Special Rapporteur will work to synthesize knowledge, including indigenous and local traditional knowledge, and identify good practices, strategies and policies that address how human rights are integrated into climate change policies and how these efforts contribute to the promotion and protection of all human rights and poverty alleviation, consistent with paragraph 2(c) of the mandate resolution (See Annex A). Emphasis will be given to reaching out to indigenous peoples through country visits, on-line dialogues and interaction at various forums. The Special Rapporteur attended the meeting of the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform in Bonn, Germany from 1 to 3 June 2022.

Engagements relating to the thematic priority

• In fulfilment of the first element of this approach to participation and inclusion the Special Rapporteur has established a Gender and Climate Justice Research Hub at the Fenner School of Environment and Society at the Australian National University. This Research Hub will give the opportunity for students to review gender-responsive approaches to research for all the thematic issues defined in this report.

• The Special Rapporteur will advocate for the protection of environmental human rights defenders.

VI. Way forward

1. The present report has outlined some of the thematic priorities for the Special Rapporteur in the first three years of the mandate. The Special Rapporteur welcomes comments and reactions to the present report and looks forward to working with all stakeholders to advance the discussion on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change.

**Annex** A: Mandate elements of the Special Rapporteur for the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change

1. In its resolution 48/14 (OP2), the Human Rights Council requested several tasks for the Special Rapporteur to carry out, which is extracted below:

2. Decides to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, with the following mandate:

(a) To study and identify how the adverse effects of climate change, including sudden and slow onset disasters, affect the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and make recommendations on how to address and prevent these adverse effects, in particular ways to strengthen the integration of human rights concerns into policymaking, legislation and plans addressing climate change;

(b) To identify existing challenges, including financial challenges, in States’ efforts to promote and protect human rights while addressing the adverse effects of climate change, and make recommendations regarding respect for, and promotion of, human rights, including in the context of the design and implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies, practices, investments and other projects;

(c) To synthesize knowledge, including indigenous and local traditional knowledge, and identify good practices, strategies and policies that address how human rights are integrated into climate change policies and how these efforts contribute to the promotion and protection of all human rights and poverty alleviation;

(d) To promote and exchange views on lessons learned and best practices related to the adoption of human rights-based, gender-responsive, age-sensitive, disability-inclusive and risk-informed approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which could help in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 13 and 14, to address the economic, cultural, environmental and social challenges that climate change poses for the full enjoyment of human rights for all and in particular to support the resilience and adaptive capacities of people in vulnerable situations to respond to the adverse impact of climate change;

(e) To raise awareness on the human rights affected by climate change, especially of persons living in developing countries particularly vulnerable to climate change, such as least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing States, and encourage increased global cooperation in this regard;

(f) To seek views and contributions from States and other relevant stakeholders, including international organizations, United Nations institutions, agencies, funds and programmes, regional economic commissions, international and regional financial institutions, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society, children and young people, older persons, indigenous peoples, local communities, women’s rights organizations, organizations of persons with disabilities, peasants and other people working in rural areas, academia, scientific institutions and non-governmental organizations, in the discharge of the mandate and develop a regular dialogue and consultation on measures at the domestic and international levels on effective and sustainable climate action that respects, promotes and protects human rights;

(g) To facilitate and contribute to the exchange of technical assistance, capacity- building and international cooperation in support of national efforts, actions and measures to address the adverse impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights, in collaboration with Governments, international organizations, civil society, the technical and academic communities, the private sector and all relevant stakeholders, including by using new and emerging digital technologies;

(h) To work in close coordination, while avoiding duplication of efforts, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, other special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including those related to climate change and the environment;

(i) To conduct country visits and to respond promptly to invitations from States;

(j) To participate in, and contribute to, a human rights perspective to relevant international conferences and events with the aim of promoting a systematic and coherent approach to issues pertaining to the mandate;

(k) To integrate a gender-responsive, age-sensitive, disability inclusive and social- inclusion perspective throughout the work of the mandate;

(l) To work closely with States and relevant stakeholders, including business enterprises, both transnational and others, to adopt a human rights perspective in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to mitigate potential adverse effects of their activities, including investment projects, on human rights in the context of climate change;

(m) To closely coordinate with the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation and to consider every possibility to coordinate his or her work with these mandate holders in the most effective way, including through joint undertakings;

(n) To report annually to the Human Rights Council, starting from its fiftieth session, and to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;

Annex B: Non-exhaustive compilation of work of special procedures on climate change and human rights

A. Work of special procedures mandate-holders on specific human rights impacted by climate change

1. The consequences of climate change will have both direct effect such as threat to right to life and an indirect and gradual effect on human rights, such as increasing stress on access to basic services and vulnerabilities related to livelihoods. Several works by special procedures mandate holders addressed the impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights in accordance with specific human rights.
2. Right to healthy environment: The Special Rapporteur on the human rights and the environment clarified that a safe climate is one of the six substantive element of the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment and is absolutely essential to human life and wellbeing ([A/74/161](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F74%2F161&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) and [A/HRC/49/53](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F49%2F53&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). Furthermore, in his country visits to Norway ([A/HRC/43/53/Add.2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F43%2F53%2FAdd.2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ([A/HRC/49/53/Add).](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/A_HRC_49_53_Add1_AdvanceUneditedVersion.docx)and Fiji ([A/HRC/43/53/Add.1](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/43/53/Add.1)), he outlined the human rights challenges related to climate change.
3. Rights to safe drinking water and sanitation: The consequences of climate change generate situations of water scarcity or destruction of facilities and water contamination, affecting access to water and sanitation services and putting at risk the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation of those who live in situations of vulnerability. Such risks on access to water and sanitation found in different regions and felt by specific groups were highlighted in the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation’s special thematic reports ([part 1](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Water/Climate/climate-change-1.docx), [part 2](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Water/Climate/climate-change-2.docx) and [part 3](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/climate-change-3-final.docx)).
4. Right to adequate housing: Extreme weather events impact the exercise of rights to adequate housing including unplanned and unserviced settlements, on human mobility and on small islands and low-lying coastal zones ([A/64/255](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F64%2F255&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). In addition, climate change has become one of the primary reasons that drive forced evictions and displacement ([A/HRC/47/43](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F47%2F43&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). At the same time the housing and construction sectors are major contributors to climate change. The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing will take stock of the challenges that climate change poses to guaranteeing the right to adequate housing and the ways in which housing contributes to climate change (Report to the 52nd session of Human Rights Council, forthcoming).[[21]](#footnote-22)
5. Right to adequate food: Unsustainable production, industrialized agriculture and consumption patterns has detrimental impacts on environmental and human health and is a main driver of climate change ([A/74/164](https://undocs.org/A/74/164)). At the same time, climate change has adverse impact on the right to adequate food including long-term and deeper impact on food insecurity resulting from climate change that eventually could bring conflicts to countries that have limited capacity to cope. Further, there exists adverse impact of mitigation policies on the right to food, adaptation policies and measures ([A/70/287](https://undocs.org/en/A/70/287)).
6. Right to culture: The conditions allowing all people, without discrimination, to access, participate in and contribute to cultural life are greatly jeopardized by climate change. Additionally, many world heritage sites are already threatened by, among other things, rising sea levels and climate change is a “threat multiplier”, magnifying existing threats to heritage ([A/HRC/40/53](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/40/53)). In addition, the Special Rapporteur on culture introduces the positive potential of cultures and the exercise of cultural rights to serve as critical tools in responding to the climate emergency ([A/75/29](https://www.undocs.org/A/75/298)). Furthermore, in country visits to Tuvalu ([A/HRC/46/34/Add.1](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/46/34/add.1)) and Maldives ([A/HRC/43/50/Add.2](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/43/50/Add.2)), the Special Rapporteur on cultural rights highlighted the impact that climate change has and may have on culture and cultural rights.
7. Right to the highest attainable standard of health: The Special Rapporteur on right to health recommended that States and other actors recognize the particular health impact that climate change and environmental pollution have on certain populations, due in part to socioeconomic inequality, cultural norms and intrinsic psychological factors ([A/71/304](https://undocs.org/A/71/304)). Furthermore, the Special Rapporteur on right to health noted an urgent need for medical education to address and prioritize today’s emerging global and public health issues, including climate change ([A/74/174](https://undocs.org/A/74/174)).
8. Right to development: The Special Rapporteur on the right to development examined climate action at national-level highlighting that climate change is one of the adverse global trends that poses a challenge to the implementation of the right to development. ([A/HRC/48/56](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F48%2F56&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)).
9. Rights to freedom of association and assembly: The ability of individuals to mobilize, organize and connect and to contribute to shaping public opinion and decision-making without fear is essential to the production of effective climate action and just transitions. The Special Rapporteur on the freedom of association and assembly highlighted that ensuring that such contributions can be made requires full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association ([A/76/222](https://undocs.org/A/76/222)).
10. Right to participation: Several special procedures mandate-holders have stressed the importance of participation and inclusion in climate actions. The Special Rapporteur on the right to development recommended that Governments should widen the civic space to allow the democratic and meaningful participation of all stakeholders in multilateral processes, including those related to climate change and that the Green Climate Fund should be directly accessible to States and community-based stakeholders ([A/HRC/42/38](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/42/38)). Similarly, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of association and assembly stressed that the participation of the community and civil society actors is essential to the effective adoption and implementation of integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and disasters ([A/74/349](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3829884?ln=en)).

B. Work of special procedures mandate-holders on specific groups impacted by climate change

1. In addition to its direct and indirect effect, the effects of climate change on human rights are further determined by and exacerbated by non-climatic factors, such as discrimination, inequality, unequal power relationships and situation of vulnerability. The consequences of climate change are felt most acutely by and disproportionate impact those that are already in vulnerable situations or are most sensitive to impacts of climate change. As such, some studies undertaken by international human rights bodies have focused specific groups and population who are disproportionately impacted by the consequences of climate change.
2. Women and girls: Women and girls are often disproportionally affected by the negative impacts of the climate change, owing to pre-existing, deep-rooted and persisting gender inequalities and discrimination. Gender-response climate action for the full and effective enjoyment of the right of women have been highlighted in addition to gender-based violence against women and girls, which is the topic of the upcoming report by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (Report to the seventy-seventh session of the UN General Assembly, forthcoming).[[22]](#footnote-23)
3. Victims of contemporary forms of slavery and/or trafficking: The Special Rapporteur on slavery noted that geography of contemporary forms of slavery will be heavily impacted by change and that exposure to natural disasters, intensified by natural disasters, is emerging as a possible risk factor for and reorganizing force in contemporary forms of slavery ([A/HRC/42/44](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/42/44)). The Special Rapporteur on trafficking will study the legal and policy response to climate change in the context of addressing risks of trafficking in persons (Report to the seventy-seventh session of the UN General Assembly, forthcoming).[[23]](#footnote-24)
4. Internally displaced persons and migrants: As one of the drivers of forced displacement and migration, climate change-related conflicts impact the enjoyment of the rights of internally displaced persons and migrants. The issue of internal displacement in the context of the slow-onset adverse effects of climate change has been addressed by the Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons in several studies [(A/64/214](https://www.undocs.org/A/64/214), [A/66/285](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F66%2F285&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) and [A/75/207](https://undocs.org/A/75/207)). regarding climate change-related migration, the former Special Rapporteur on migrants addressed the impact of climate change and consequences for migration ([A/67/299](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F67%2F299&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)) and building on this report, the current mandate-holder is re-examining the topic (Report to the seventy-seventh session of the UN General Assembly, forthcoming).[[24]](#footnote-25)
5. Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent: Peoples and communities historically subject to exploitation continue to bear the brunt of pollution, environmental degradation, and climate change. The Working Group on People of African Descent provides a guidance on how to effectively address environmental injustice, racial disparities, unequal protection and the unique impact of the climate crisis and environmental racism on people of African Descent ([A/HRC/48/78](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F48%2F78&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)).
6. Racially marginalized groups: The Special Rapporteur on racism is analyzing the challenges and limits of the current UN framework in its ability to remedy climate/environmental harm, with particular regard to the continuing legacies of extractivism, imperialism, colonialism and other historical racial injustices (Report to the seventy-seventh session of the UN General Assembly, forthcoming).[[25]](#footnote-26)
7. Minority communities: Climate change can aggravate the frequency, complexity and severity of crises and their impact on populations, and in particular minority communities ([A/71/254](https://undocs.org/A/71/254)).
8. Indigenous peoples: The Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples conducted a study on the impacts of climate change and climate finance on indigenous peoples’ rights ([A/HRC/36/46](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/36/46)). Indigenous peoples’ own strategies for sustainable development can play an indispensable role in overall global efforts to adapt to climate change and that indigenous governance systems contribute to climate adaptation ([A/73/176](https://undocs.org/A/73/176)).
9. Children: The Special Rapporteur on environment highlighted that climate change and the loss of biodiversity threaten to cause long-term effects that will blight children’s lives for years to come; and providing several recommendations to protect and promote children’s rights in the context of environmental protection ([A/HRC/37/58](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/37/58)).
10. Persons with disabilities: The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities noted that it is important to include persons with disabilities in more specialized or technical areas of government, such as climate change, because persons with disabilities experience the effects of climate change differently and more severely ([A/71/314](https://undocs.org/A/71/314)).
11. Older persons: The Independent Expert on older persons noted that the generalization of older persons as a vulnerable group in need of protection from the impact of disasters fails to recognize their important contribution to, among other things, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that older persons are already making ([A/HRC/42/43](https://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/42/43)).
12. Persons living in poverty: The Special Rapporteur on poverty examined the impact of climate change on human rights, poverty, and inequality; the response of the human rights community; potential paths to transformation, including economic, social, and in the international human rights regime, concluding that climate change is an “unconscionable assault” persons living in poverty ([A/HRC/41/39](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/41/39)).
13. Human rights defenders: The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders raised alarm about the increasing and intensifying violence against environmental human rights defenders and provided recommendations to various stakeholders in order to reverse this worrying trend and to empower and protect those defenders for the sake of humankind’s common environment and sustainable development ([A/71/281](https://undocs.org/A/71/281)). Several other special procedures have raised the issue of protection of environmental human rights defenders.
14. People living in Small island developing States: The Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt expressed support for proposals to address the unsustainable debt burden of small island developing States through, among other things, climate adaptation swaps that would facilitate investment in climate adaptation initiatives and green industries and strengthen the resilience of those countries against natural disasters ([A/71/305](https://undocs.org/A/71/305)).

C. Work of special procedures mandate-holders on human rights obligation and responsibilities of State and business enterprises in the context of human rights

1. Many of the studies introduced above have reaffirmed that human rights obligations provide important protection to the individuals whose rights are affected by climate change or by measures taken to respond to climate change. Such human rights obligations – both procedural and substantive obligations - to climate-related actions have been elaborated the Special Rapporteur on the human rights and environment ([A/HRC/31/52](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F31%2F52&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)).
2. In addition, work is being undertaken to provide initial guidance to States, businesses, investors and other actors on how to integrate climate change considerations into their policies and decisions. The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises is developing an Information Note that elaborates what the three pillars of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights entail for States and business enterprises in relation to climate change.
3. Further, the role of human rights-based international solidarity in responding to climate change, as a common concern of humanity, has been addressed by Independent Expert on international solidarity ([A/HRC/44/44](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F44%2F44&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop)). The Independent Expert noted that it is necessary to extend extraterritorial obligations to cover, among other things, climate and environmental issues ([A/71/280](https://undocs.org/A/71/280)).

1. \* The present report was submitted after the deadline as the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change commenced his position on 1 May 2022.  [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. For more information, see: [https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/hrandclimatechange/pages/hrclimatechangeindex.aspx](%20https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/hrandclimatechange/pages/hrclimatechangeindex.aspx) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. For more information, see: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/impact-new-technologies-climate-protection-enjoyment-human-rights> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. For more information, see: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/climate-change/human-rights-mechanisms-addressing-climate-change> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. For more information, see:<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/SP/List_SP_Reports_Climate_Change.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. IPCC, 2022, Technical Summary, IPCC WG II Sixth Assessment Report, URL: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\_AR6\_WGII\_FinalDraft\_TechnicalSummary.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. IPCC, 2022, Technical Summary, IPCC WG II Sixth Assessment Report, URL: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\_AR6\_WGII\_FinalDraft\_TechnicalSummary.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. UNFCCC, 2021, Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on its third session, held in Glasgow from 31 October to 13 November 2021 , FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1, URL: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021\_10\_add1\_adv.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. See call for input: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/call-input-promotion-and-protection-human-rights-context-mitigation> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. UNFCCC, 2021, Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on its third session, held in Glasgow from 31 October to 13 November 2021 , FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1, URL: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021\_10\_add1\_adv.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. UNHCR, 2021-2022, Refugee Data Finder, URL: https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/ [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2021, Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2020: https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/ [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Human Rights Committee, 2020, Views adopted by the Committee under article 5 (4) of the Optional Protocol, concerning communication No. 2728/2016, CCPR/C/127/D/2728/2016, URL: https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsjvfIjqiI84ZFd1DNP1S9EKG9gxBGj9kie9DBbO0eH5N3hhnsj%2fmXyyUMRGqAMBUPEmGiVv1l5ueyf40YfsDu0dp9yZLW4jePTIgY0yjbRLV1mhxrLmEomP8%2bgyRbPvKRQ%3d%3d. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Joint statement by special procedures, “Forcibly displaced LGBT persons face major challenges in search of safe haven”, URL: https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2022/05/forcibly-displaced-lgbt-persons-face-major-challenges-search-safe-haven. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, Climate Change Laws of the World, URL: http://climate-laws.org. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. See keynote statement: at the Inaugural Training for Pacific Judges on Environment and Climate Law, organized by OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. UNEP, 2021, Global Climate Litigation Report: 2020 Status Review, URL: https://www.unep.org/resources/report/global-climate-litigation-report-2020-status-review. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Financial Stability Board, 2017, Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, URL: https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2020/10/FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report-11052018.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Carbon Disclosure Project, 2022, Climate Change, URL: https://www.cdp.net/en/climate [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. International Labour Organisation, 2015, Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. URL: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\_emp/--emp\_ent/documents/publication/wcms\_432859.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. See the call for input: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/call-input-right-adequate-housing-and-climate-change> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. See the call for input: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/climatecrisis.aspx [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. See the call for input: https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/call-inputs-trafficking-persons-context-climate-change [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. See call for input: https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/report-impact-climate-change-and-protection-human-rights-migrants [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. See call for input: https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/call-submissions-2022-report-climate-and-racial-justice-general [↑](#footnote-ref-26)