**Call for information - Special Rapporteur on the right to development**

**Climate change related policies and projects from a right to development perspective**

The Human Rights Council, in its resolution 33/14 of 29 September 2016, established the mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to development. Mr. Saad Alfarargi was appointed Special Rapporteur for a period of three years and took up his functions on 1 May 2017. His mandate was extended by three years in March 2020.

In 2021 the Special Rapporteur will be reporting to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the subject of climate change and human rights from the right to development perspective, in the context of the [Paris Agreement on Climate Change](file:///C%3A/Users/harry/Desktop/Paris%20Agreement%20on%20climate%20change), the [2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development,](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld) and core international human rights treaties. Climate change is a global human rights threat multiplier, which already impacts and will increasingly affect, directly and indirectly, a wide range of internationally guaranteed human rights, including in particular all people’s enjoyment of their right to development.

Accordingly, the Special Rapporteur seeks to collect good practices from key stakeholders and experts on the implementation of climate change-oriented policies that are in line with both the right to development and other commitments made under international environmental agreements, as well as information about challenges and areas for improvement. **In order to inform his work on the topic, the Special Rapporteur wishes to secure from various stakeholders, including States, National Human Rights Institutions, international organisations, non-governmental organizations, think tanks, as well as members of academia, input and views on the following topics:**

1. Communities’ participation
2. What measures have been put in place since 2015 to ensure that the most vulnerable and/or disenfranchised segments of the population (such as persons living in extreme poverty, women, indigenous peoples, minority groups, migrants, persons with disabilities, older persons, and children/younger people) are placed at the center of discussions throughout all the stages of the decision-making and conception of projects affecting climate change, including from the planning to the monitoring and evaluation stages?
3. What measures have been taken to ensure that all parts of the society, including indigenous and minority communities and persons with disabilities have access to reliable, timely and easy to comprehend information on all aspects such processes?
4. What policies have been introduced since 2015 and are being implemented to prevent and mitigate the risk posed by climate change to the right to development; in a manner where community participation is ensured throughout both the formulation and evaluation stages of said policies?
5. What measures are in place to ensure that climate change and development policies are based on rights holders’ developmental and/or environmental priorities?
6. What measures are in place to provide rights holders access to reliable, timely, and effective accountability and remedy with regard to the potential negative effects of climate change and development policies?
7. In what way are States providing adequate social protection guarantees and education to individuals/communities in relation to climate change issues, particularly considering the accelerating and non-linear impact that climate change will have across and between states? what open policy space exists where policies and programmes can be evaluated and revised as needed in a transparent and participatory manner by all key stakeholders, including rights holders.
8. International Cooperation and best practices
9. What adaptation and mitigation climate policies have been developed and implemented since 2015 in your country, particularly in relation to SDG 13, its related targets and the Paris Agreement?
10. How are the authorities in your country incorporating sustainability, climate mitigation and adaptation, and just transition into their COVID-19 recovery strategies, including with regard to international cooperation, in order to build back better?
11. In what ways are authorities in your State providing continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries, reporting to each other and the public on how they are implementing climate action, and establishing a robust transparency and accountability system, in line with their commitments under the Paris Agreement? What are ways in which high-income States assist low-income States in responding to and preventing climate change?
12. How is information on relevant policies and good practices in preventing, mitigating or adapting to climate change made publicly available and shared to facilitate international cooperation?
13. In what ways are the authorities in your State and other key stakeholders promoting human rights-driven financing, planning, and implementation of international sustainable development and other climate change sensitive projects? Please identify specific challenges that governments, businesses, or organizations have faced in attempting to employ any such rights-based approach.
14. In evaluating relevant policies, to what extent are the authorities in your State conducting human rights impact assessments and analyzing whether they are achieving the goals of creating employment, providing living wages and good working conditions for the population, all while protecting and ensuring a healthy environment and other fundamental rights of all individuals?

**You are kindly requested to send your submissions to** **srdevelopment@ohchr.org** **by 1 March 2021 in English, French, Spanish or Russian.**