



Permanent Mission of India
to the United Nations Office and
other International Organizations
Avenue Appia 21, 1292 Pregny-
Chambésy, Geneva
Tel. : +41 22 7170600
Email: india.geneva@mea.gov.in

No. GEN/PMI/353/6/2024

30 May 2024

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honour to refer to letter of 1 May 2024 from the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change seeking information for the preparation of thematic report to the 79th session of the UN General Assembly on "Access to information on climate change and human rights".

The Permanent Mission of India has the honour to submit the information in this regard in the enclosed Annexure I.

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,
(Kind Attn: Chief, Special Procedures Branch)
Palais des Nations,
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Call for input - Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change - "Access to information on climate change and human rights"

1. What kind of information should be collected and shared to identify and prevent negative impacts on human rights arising from climate change and climate change response measures? What kind of information can be particularly challenging to access and why?

And

2. Are existing approaches to collect, share and monitor information on climate change and human rights sufficient for the public to assess the magnitude of actual and potential negative impacts on their human rights, and the adequacy of States' responses to these risks? How can these approaches be improved?

- The negative impacts of climate change, inter-alia, includes glacier melting, sea level rise due to global warming (increasing temperatures), projected increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and their consequential effects on vulnerable people and communities rights to food, water, health, shelter, development, and life.
- On all of these effects, there are adequate information collection mechanisms established under the UNFCCC processes and its Paris Agreement, which serve as a reporting as well as information tools, especially with regard to country-Parties national circumstances.
- UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement have their own monitoring mechanisms. As per the agreed reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, Parties including India have been submitting their respective National Communications (NATCOMs); Biennial Update Reports (BURs); and the Biennial Report (BRs).
- The reporting and information under the Paris Agreement follows the transparency framework which monitors and verifies capacity constraints and flexibility measures the needs of developing countries, in producing

mandatory information (Enhanced Transparency Framework / ETF). The ETF will also report on the climate finance and other means of implementation and support (in terms of technology transfer) made available to developing countries by the developed countries, so that there is no lack of parity between obligations expected to be met and available resources.

- Therefore, existing approaches to collect, share and monitor information on various aspects climate change and its linkages with the human rights, as envisioned under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, are sufficient.
- We do not see any challenge on the part of people and community at large to access the above mentioned information, as all most all reports , including the steps being taken by the Government to combat climate change and protect the human rights are published in the public domain.
- Further, as far as India is concerned, the information is also accessible to the Public under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

3. Are there undue barriers to obtain access to information on human rights and climate change that is up to date? (e.g., language and technical accessibility, use of technology, grounds for non-disclosure, other?)

- Same as above

4. Are there examples in which international cooperation effectively supported public access to information on climate change and human rights? What are the challenges in implementing UNFCCC Articles 4 (public access to information) and 6 (public awareness), and Paris Agreement Article 12 (public access to information), and other international instruments and processes that can support/contribute to international cooperation on access to information on climate change and human rights?

- *Same as above*
