NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF SPECIAL PROCEDURES REPORTS RELEVANT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent	2021	Report presented to the 48th session of the HRC in 2021 on environmental justice, the climate crisis and people of African Descent, also affirming that "priority should be given to increasing the participation of people of African descent in the design and implementation of climate change emergency response, adaptation and mitigation measures. Opportunities should be taken to address both climate change and racial discrimination together, rather than treating them separately" (A/HRC/48/78)
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism	2023	Report presented to the 78th session of the GA, focusing on the impact of climate change on persons with albinism (A/78/167).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on integrating a gender perspective in implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, noting that the impact of climate change and land acquisition is not gender-neutral and recommending, among other things, that the implementation of SDG 13 on climate action should be gender-responsive, including by ensuring that policies to combat climate should address the root causes of discrimination against women (A/HRC/41/43).
Special Rapporteur for the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, clarifying States' international human rights obligations and businesses' responsibilities to phase out fossil fuels and related subsidies within the current decade (A/HRC/59/42).
	2024	Report presented to the 79th session of the GA, exploring the specificities, challenges and good practices related to access to information on climate change and human rights (A/79/176).
		Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, mapping efforts made in international human rights processes to clarify issues and obligations in relation to climate change (A/HRC/56/46).
	2023	Report presented to the 78th session of the GA, explored the application of human rights obligations in climate change litigation, the critical role of litigation in addressing

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		climate change and the principle of intergenerational equity and its evolution into intergenerational justice (A/78/255).
		Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC in 2023, considering various international, regional and national legal and policy approaches to address people displaced across international borders due to climate change (A/HRC/53/34).
	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, exploring the functional arrangements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, focusing on mitigation, loss and damage, and participation in decision-making processes in the climate change regime (A/77/226).
		Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022, detailing the six thematic priorities of the Special Rapporteur (A/HRC/50/39).
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on climate change, culture and cultural rights (A/75/298).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the importance of public spaces for the exercise of cultural rights and the challenges that must be addressed so that everyone can access and enjoy such spaces, noting, among other things, that natural spaces also face grave risks from climate change, such as erosion of waterfronts or fires owing to resulting droughts and that effective and timely response to the climate emergency will be essential to preserve the ability to enjoy cultural rights related to these spaces and recommending that public authorities should take effective steps to protect natural spaces, including from the effects of the climate emergency, and should facilitate access to natural spaces for all, promoting environmentally sound practices and expression in those spaces (A/74/255).
	2018	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019, providing an overview of the work of her mandate since its creation in 2009 and suggests strategies for advancing cultural rights during the next decade, recalling the impact of climate change on cultural heritage and that 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, such as by fueling conflicts, and noting that the impact of climate change on cultural heritage is an urgent human rights question and must be understood and responded to as such and that cultural heritage in

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		all its forms represents a powerful resource for addressing the challenges caused by climate change (A/HRC/40/53).
Special Rapporteur on the right to development	2024	Report presented to the 79th session of the GA, developing a climate justice framework comprising four pillars (mitigation, adaptation, remediation and transformation) and 12 overarching human rights principles (A/79/168).
	2021	Report presented to the 76th session of the GA in 2021 examining the relationship between the right to development and climate change (A/76/154).
	2021	Report presented to the 48th session of the HRC in 2021 on climate action at the national level, referring, among other things, to climate change as one of the adverse global trends that poses a challenge to the implementation of the right to development (A/HRC/48/56).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the explicit link between the right to development and disaster risk reduction and its practical implications, noting that the number of disaster events per year has been increasing since the 1980s and is likely to continue to do so as a result of, among others, climate change; that majority of the countries most exposed to natural hazards and climate extremes are located in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa; and that the 2030 Agenda includes several SDGs and targets that can contribute to reducing disaster risk and building resilience and thus at the same time contribute to achieving the Goals by reducing disaster risk, including SDG 13 on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, including Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.a, and 13.b (A/74/163).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 presenting guidelines and recommendations on the practical implementation of the right to development, recommending, among other things, 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, that the Green Climate Fund should be directly accessible to States and community-based stakeholders, and that States and other stakeholders should conduct further advocacy to bring the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change into full conformity with the obligation to respect, protect, promote and fulfil human rights, including the right to development (A/HRC/42/38).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the link between South-South cooperation, sustainable

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		development and the right to development, noting that the Paris Agreement on climate change recognizes the importance of international cooperation on adaption efforts and that climate change is one of several global trends adversely affecting the right to development and discussing South-South cooperation in the context of climate change and disaster risk reduction (A/73/271).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on how to establish disability-inclusive policies that are in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and which can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, noting 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 than persons without disabilities and it is therefore important to analyse the implications of all policies and programmes for persons with disabilities (A/71/314).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment	2025	Report presented to the 58th session of the HRC on the ocean and human rights, addressing the impact of climate change on the ocean (A/HRC/58/59).
	2023	Report presented to the 52nd session of the HRC, devoted to women, girls and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and also addressing the impact of climate change on women and girls (A/HRC/52/33).
	2021	Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021, on human rights and the global water crisis: water pollution, water scarcity and water-related disasters, noting that "[t]he increasing frequency and severity of droughts, attributed to climate change, present a major threat to the right to food" (A/HRC/46/28).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020, **"Human rights depend on a healthy biosphere",** indicating climate change as one of the causes of the global nature emergency (A/75/161).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the urgent need to ensure a safe climate for humanity and the right to a healthy environment, stating that climate actions must be designed and implemented using a rights-based approach to tackle the root causes of vulnerability, such as poverty, inequality, discrimination and marginalization, and not merely the symptoms of climate change impacts and to avoid

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Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (*continued*)		threatening or violating human rights; that integrating actions to achieve climate targets and the SDGs, in cooperation with affected communities, will ensure that negative human rights impacts are avoided; and that effective climate actions will propel progress towards achieving multiple SDGs, including reduced air pollution, clean energy for all, improved health, decreased inequality and poverty, and enhanced infrastructure; and recommending that steps should be taken by climate funds to strengthen and harmonize social, environmental and human rights safeguards when financing projects and that all climate funds should require project-specific gender action plans and consistency with the SDGs as prerequisites for project approval (A/74/161).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to a healthy environment and air pollution, examining, among other things, the relationship between air pollution and climate change, noting that a group of pollutants that must be targeted with great urgency because of their substantial negative impacts on climate change and air quality are called short-lived climate pollutants and include black carbon, methane and tropospheric ozone, and recommending that States should, in their national air quality action plans, ensure, among other things, an integrated approach to tackling air pollution and climate change to maximize co-benefits (A/HRC/40/55).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on recommending that the General Assembly should recognize the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, noting, among other things, that many environmental challenges, including climate change, have global or transboundary dimensions and that, despite the Paris Agreement, global emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise, exacerbating the present and future impacts of climate change on human well-being, and concluding that, given the importance of clean air, safe water, healthy ecosystems and a stable climate to the ability of both current and future generations to lead healthy and fulfilling lives, global recognition of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment should be regarded as an urgent moral imperative (A/73/188).
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the **relationship between children's rights and**

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		environmental protection, examining, among other things, the impact of climate change on children's rights; concluding 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).
	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the human rights obligations relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, discussing, among other things, climate change in this context and noting that more diverse ecosystems are more resilient to disasters and to long-term threats such as climate change (A/HRC/34/49).
	2016	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the human rights obligations relating to climate change, examining the increasing attention paid to the relationship between climate change and human rights in recent years, the effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights, and the application of human rights obligations to climate-related actions, and explaining that States have procedural and substantive obligations relating to climate change, as well as duties to protect the rights of the most vulnerable (A/HRC/31/52).
	2015	Report presented to the 28th session of the HRC in 2015 on good practices of Governments, international organizations, civil society organizations, corporations and others in the use of human rights obligations relating to the environment, discussing, among other things, good practices relating to climate change and emphasizing the importance of clarifying and implementing human rights obligations relating to transboundary environmental harm, in particular with regard to the global harm caused by climate change (A/HRC/28/61).
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	2024	Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, focusing on fisheries and the right to food in the context of climate change (A/HRC/55/49).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic, social and cultural rights, noting that climate change-induced weather events is a driver that impedes sustainable development efforts and exacerbates inequality; that SDG 2, Target 2.4 calls for States to invest in more inclusive,

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Special Rapporteur on the right to food (*continued*)		resilient and sustainable food systems and agricultural practices, consistent with greater action on climate change under SDG 13; that SDG 13 is a keystone goal, as realizing the right to food depends on shifting food systems away from industrialized agriculture, which has detrimental impacts on environmental and human health and is a main driver of climate change; and that SDG 13 fails to recognize the heightened vulnerability of women and girls engaged in food production; and that investments in resource extraction, mining and even so-called sustainable development projects designed to adapt to climate change under SDGs 7 and 13 fail to respect the indigenous peoples' rights (A/74/164).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the rights of agricultural workers and the paradoxical challenge they face in realizing their right to food, recommending that States should, among other things, adopt measures to prevent, limit and combat the waste and discard of captured fish, marine and water pollution and environmental damage affecting the ecosystem and marine biodiversity, including as a result of intensive aquaculture, and more generally strengthen measures to limit climate change (A/HRC/40/56).
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the direct and indirect impacts of natural disasters on the **right to food and people's livelihoods**, discussing, among other things, the impact of climate change in this context, noting that climate change has long-term and deeper impacts on food insecurity that eventually could bring conflicts to countries that have limited capacity to cope and stating that it is essential to increase finance to support developing countries in tackling climate change impacts, through adaptation and by addressing loss and damage (A/HRC/37/61).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the right to food in conflict situations, noting that conflict can trigger food insecurity through the loss of assets, the undermining of communities' coping capacities and the breakdown of social support systems, which can also weaken resilience to absorb or recover from other shocks, such as the impacts of climate change and that there is a need for a global convention that gives States and the international community clear legal mandates to prevent famine and protect peoples' right to adequate food given the current situation of famine in protracted conflict and post-conflict areas, as aggravated by climate change (A/72/188).

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Special Rapporteur on the right to food (*continued*)	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the importance of a rights-**based approach to "adequate food"**, noting, among other things, that unsustainable production and consumption patterns, which lead to environmental degradation and climate change, also contribute to the malfunctioning of food system and that the root causes of malnutrition go beyond a lack of sufficient and adequate food, and to combat them requires actions similar to those embedded in a variety of interrelated development goals, including those pertaining to health, access to resources, environmental degradation, climate change and women's empowerment (A/71/282).
	2016	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the structural, cultural, legal, economic and ecological barriers that women face in their fulfilment of the right to food, examining, among other things, climate change as an ecological barrier and addressing why women matter in climate change policies and how to ensure gender sensitive climate change policies, and providing several recommendations in this regard (A/HRC/31/51).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the adverse impact of climate change on the right to food, discussing, among other things, regions affected by food insecurity resulting from climate change, effects on vulnerable populations and their livelihoods, the impact of agriculture and food systems on climate change, the United Nations climate change regime and the right to food, adverse impact of mitigation policies on the right to food, adaptation policies and measures, and agroecology as an alternative to industrial agriculture; stressing that more must be done to develop relevant, effective mitigation and adaptation policies and a human rights approach must be adopted as a means of achieving climate justice; and providing recommendations in this regard (A/70/287).
Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on developments and issues of concern regarding debt-related policies, noting that small island developing States are one group of developing countries that appear at particular risk of debt distress and are also particularly vulnerable to the impacts of global climate change and expressing support for proposals to

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obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights		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).
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	2022	Report presented to the 76th session of the GA in 2022, unpacking the challenges and risks facing individuals, communities and organizations exercising their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in order to support and advance climate justice (A/76/222).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 reflecting on ten years protecting civic space worldwide, affirming that "in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, a key issue that emerged is the role of peaceful assembly and of association in building society's resilience to different crises. Civil society has historically played a key role in recovery efforts after natural disasters and amid humanitarian, health and climate crises. As civic space restrictions have widened and deepened, they have also affected these groups. A trend towards criminalizing humanitarian and climate action activists is a growing concern." (A/HRC/44/50).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the impacts of violations to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association on sustainable development, noting restrictions to civic space also adversely affects the resilience to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters of impoverished and marginalized group, including as promised under SDG Target 1.5, which is relevant to global poverty reduction efforts as climate change threatens to push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030, and that the participation of 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).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the linkages between the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, noting that restrictions on civil society

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		organizations pose difficulties to achieving, among others, SDG 13 on climate action (A/73/279).
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	2023	Report presented to the 54th session of the HRC, examining the toxic impacts of some proposed climate change solutions (A/HRC/54/25).
	2020	Report presented to the 45th session of the HRC on the country visit to Brazil, held from 2 to 13 December 2019, recommending that the country take action to mitigate climate change (A/HRC/45/12/Add.2).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on the elements that are needed to set a rights-based global agenda for advancing the right to mental health, focusing on the effects of climate change on the right to health (A/HRC/44/48).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the education of healthcare workers, noting, among other things, that there is an urgent need for medical education to address and prioritize today's emerging global and public health issues, including climate change, and urging States to, among other things, keep curricula evolving to meet the needs of society and reflective of new knowledge and emerging public health priorities, including climate change (A/74/174).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on SDGs and the right to health, highlighting the mutually reinforcing complementarities between nearly all of the SDGs and the right to health, including SDG 13 and stating, in addressing climate change and environmental pollution, States and other actors must recognize the particular health impact that these environmental issues have on certain populations, due in part to socioeconomic inequality, cultural norms and intrinsic psychological factors (A/71/304).
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	2023	Report presented to the 52nd session of the HRC, addressing the climate crisis and the right to housing (A/HRC/52/28).
	2021	Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC, entitled **"20** Years Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing: Taking stock **– moving forward"**, which contains a chapter devoted to climate change and rights-compliant resilient housing (A/HRC/47/43).

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	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the right to housing of indigenous peoples, discussing, among other things, how climate change poses a significant barrier to the enjoyment of indigenous peoples to their right to housing compared with non-indigenous peoples as they are extremely vulnerable to climate change and rely heavily on the natural environment for their material and cultural existence, and recommending that States should ensure coordination of housing policies between central and local governments and indigenous authorities and their coherence with other policies, including those related to climate change mitigation and adaptation and should also recognize, including through the application of the Paris Agreement, that indigenous peoples are disproportionately affected by climate change and its effect on their housing and land, territories and resources and that all mitigation and adaptation policies that affect indigenous peoples and their right to housing must be carried out in meaningful consultation with them (A/74/183).
	2009	Report presented to the 64th session of the UNGA in 2009 on climate change and the right to adequate housing, examining the effects of climate change on housing in urban settlements, climate change and human mobility, the impact of sea-level rise on housing in small islands and low-lying coastal areas; and a human rights/adequate housing approach to climate change, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/64/255).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the situation of environmental human rights defenders, raising alarm about the increasing and intensifying violence against them and providing 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).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on attacks against and the criminalization of indigenous human rights defenders and available prevention and protection measures, discussing, among other things, that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change affirms the obligation for States to employ impact assessments of projects or of measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on public health and on the quality of the environment and noting that an emerging concern is the rush to undertake climate change

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		adaption and mitigation measures which, unless they build in human rights safeguards, risk undermining the rights of indigenous peoples (A/HRC/39/17).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on indigenous peoples and self-governance, noting that strengthening indigenous peoples' own strategies for sustainable development is not only key to achieving the fulfilment of their economic, social and cultural rights, but can also play an indispensable role in overall global efforts to achieve sustainable development and adapt to climate change and that indigenous governance systems contribute to, among other things, climate adaptation (A/73/176).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the impacts of climate change and climate finance on **indigenous peoples' rights**, examining, among other things, the impact of climate change on indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples' contributions to adaptation and mitigation strategies, the revenant human rights framework and international agreements on climate change, climate finance and safeguards, and some examples of mitigation projects of concern, and providing conclusion and recommendations on this topic to States as well as to funds and donors (A/HRC/36/46).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC focusing on the planned relocation of people in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change (A/HRC/56/47).
	2021	Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021 on housing, land and property issues in the context of internal displacement, also examining the adverse effects of climate change on internal displacement (A/HRC/47/37).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 examining internal displacement in the context of the slow-onset adverse effects of climate change (A/75/207).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the outcomes and commitments on internal displacement of the World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2016, examining essential steps to reduce displacement through prevention and durable solutions, and providing recommendations to promote strategic, monitored and time-bound actions to that end and noting, among other things, there needs to be an increased international focus and cooperation on risk reduction and resilience based on the 2015

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		Sendai Framework and the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change and that Summit addressed displacement in the context of disasters and climate change and participants called for the development of an international mechanism and legal framework for the protection of those displaced by the adverse impacts of climate change (A/71/279).
	2015	Report presented to 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, discussing, among other things, SDG 13 on climate action in relation to internally displaced persons (A/HRC/29/34).
	2011	Report presented to the 66th session of the UNGA in 2011 on the issue of climate change and internal displacement, examining basic concepts and terminology, potential consequences of climate change for displacement patterns, the need for a rights-based approach, the relevance of the human rights framework for internally displaced persons, how to address internal displacement in the context of climate change, participation and procedural rights of affected persons, international cooperation frameworks, and providing recommendation on this topic (A/66/285).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the impact of the conditionality of loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on development and human rights, recommending, among other things, that the IMF support public investments in energy-efficient infrastructure and climate change mitigation projects (A/72/187).
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on international solidarity and climate change, discussing the issue of human rights-based international solidarity in the context of climate change (A/HRC/44/44).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 outlining possible thematic priorities for the mandate, including climate change and international solidarity, taking the view that the challenges presented by climate change, and its adverse consequences for humanity and the environment, are issues that greatly concern States and the international community as a whole (A/HRC/38/40).
Independent Expert on human rights and	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 examining, among other things, the imperative of international solidarity to address global challenges, such as climate change, and noting that it is necessary to extend extraterritorial obligations to cover, among

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international solidarity (*continued*)		other things, climate and environmental issues (A/71/280).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on preventive solidarity and international cooperation, the constituent components of international solidarity, within the context of the proposed draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, emphasizing, among other things, that international solidarity is vital and crucial to the achievement of the sustainable development goals, which will take effect in January 2016, and to the climate agreement to be forged at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (A/70/316).
	2014	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 providing a proposed draft declaration on the right to international solidarity focusing on three areas of concern relevant to the yet to be adopted SDGs, noting that good governance is a precondition to the effective protection of the environment in general and to achieving institutional capacity on combatting and addressing climate change as called for by yet to be adopted SDG 13 on climate action (A/69/366).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, examining the human rights situation of migrants, especially women, children, indigenous peoples, minorities and other groups in specific vulnerable situations, affected by the adverse effects of climate change (A/77/189).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the GA in 2016 outlining proposals for the development of the global compact on migration, noting that, in the context of natural disasters and climate change, migration is increasingly seen as an adaptation measure ensuring resilience through planned mobility and recommending, among other things, that favorable consideration should be given to incorporating into national policies and practices the insights of the State-led Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative to protect and assist migrants in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters and of the Nansen Initiative in its agenda for the protection of persons crossing international borders as a result of natural disasters and climate change, and continuing to develop such initiatives (A/71/285).
	2012	Report presented to the 67th session of the UNGA in 2012 on the impacts of climate change and some of its consequences for migration, examining the UN system and

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		international engagement on migration and climate change, the definition of climate-change-induced migration, the international legal framework relevant to climate-change-induced migration, the need for political engagement on the issue of climate-change-induced migration, and how to recognize the opportunities of migration as adaptation to global environmental change, and providing several conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/67/299).
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the human rights of minorities in situations of humanitarian crises, such as conflict or disasters brought about by natural or man-made hazards, examining, in particular, the specific challenges facing minorities who are already in situations of vulnerability, whether as internally displaced persons, asylum seekers, refugees, or as victims of disasters, and noting that external factors, such as climate can aggravate the frequency, complexity and severity of crises and their impact on populations, and in particular minority communities (A/71/254).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	2023	Report presented to the 78th session of the GA, examining the rights of older persons in the context of climate change-induced disasters, focusing on ways to build forward more equally (A/78/226).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the human rights protection of older persons in emergency situations, discussing, among other things, the protection and human rights of climate-displaced older persons and noting 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).
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on poverty, climate change and social protection (A/HRC/59/51).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the impact of climate change on human rights and especially the rights of people living in or near poverty, examining 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).

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Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, highlighting the racially discriminatory and unjust roots and consequences of environmental degradation, including climate change (A/77/549).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on child slavery, the various forms in which it manifests today, and the key obligations on Member States in preventing and addressing child slavery, noting that child labour in the services and industry sectors is expected to change in the future as some regions become increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, resulting in community displacements from rural to urban environments and recommending that States should build and share knowledge of the implications for child slavery of broader global challenges, such as climate change and migration, to ensure effective and joined-up strategies (A/74/179).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on whether current anti-slavery efforts are fit for purpose to respond effectively to the contemporary forms of slavery which are widespread today as well as to address future forms and manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery, noting that the geography of contemporary forms of slavery will also be heavily impacted by climate and environmental change and that exposure to natural disasters is emerging as a possible risk factor for and reorganizing force in contemporary forms of slavery, and climate change will likely multiply and intensify natural disasters (A/HRC/42/44).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in Somalia, discussing the impact of climate change on the local population, including that the major cause of intra-clan conflicts was competition for resources, namely access to land, water and pasture, which were becoming acute because of climate change and recommending, among other things, that the Government build infrastructure for water collection and storage so that they can be used to sustain the pastoral lifestyles of people and livestock and alleviate the effects of climate change, thus eliminating one of the causes of inter-clan conflicts (A/HRC/42/62).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, addressing the gender dimensions of trafficking in persons in the context of climate change, displacement and disaster risk reduction (A/77/170).
		Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022, focusing on trafficking in persons in the agriculture sector: human rights due diligence and sustainable development, and examining the nexus between climate change and trafficking in persons (A/HRC/50/33).
Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, exploring the nexus between the climate crisis, environmental degradation and related displacement, and violence against women and girls (A/77/136).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the human rights to water and sanitation of forcibly displaced persons, in particular internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in vulnerable situations, while en route, at borders, at reception and at destination, discussing, among other things, the impact of climate change on migration and noting that preparedness is also vital in the context of climate change, which is increasingly becoming a major cause of displacement (A/HRC/39/55).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on service regulation and its role in the progressive realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, recommending, among other things, that States should include, in regulatory frameworks, specific requirements ensuring adequate provision of services to, among others, victims of climate change effects (A/HRC/36/45).