

## SDG 13: Climate Action

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business enterprises</b>	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, recommending, among other things, that the implementation of SDG 13 should be gender-responsive ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/43</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>development</b>	Report presented to the 48th session of the HRC in 2021 on climate action at the national level, referring to <b>Target 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 and 13.b</b> as particularly relevant to the right to development ( <a href="#">A/HRC/48/56</a> ).
	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 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 <b>Target 11.5</b> on reducing number of deaths and number of people affected by disasters and <b>Target 11.B</b> on building resilient cities ( <a href="#">A/74/163</a> ).
	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the link between South-South cooperation, sustainable development, and the right to development, which is relevant to SDG 17's call for such cooperation and discusses, among other things, South-South cooperation in the context of climate change and disaster risk reduction ( <a href="#">A/73/271</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>	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 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-

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Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment (continued)</b>	specific gender action plans and consistency with the SDGs as prerequisites for project approval ( <a href="#">A/74/161</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to breathe clean air, noting, among other things, that improving air quality would benefit human rights related to other SDGs, including SDG 13 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/55</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the relationship between children's rights and environmental protection, discussing, among other things, climate change in this context without specifically referring to SDG 13 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/58</a> ).
	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the human rights obligations relating to climate change, although it does not specifically refer to SDG 13 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/31/52</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the 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, <b>Target 2.4</b> calls for States to invest in more inclusive, 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 href="#">A/74/164</a> ).
	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

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Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b> <b>(continued)</b>	<p>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, and that the Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without special attention to nutrition, and vice versa (<a href="#">A/71/282</a>).</p> <p>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, discussing why women matter in climate change policies, including in mitigation and adaptation policies, how to ensure gender-responsive climate change policies, and noting that climate change is a key ecological barrier in addition to that “many of the climate-related SDGs include gender-specific targets, including those related to” SDGs 1, 2, and 6 (<a href="#">A/HRC/31/51</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the impact of climate change on the right to food, discussing, among other things, sustainability issues in this regard without specifically referring to the 2030 Agenda (<a href="#">A/70/287</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 outlining thematic areas the Special Rapporteur will focus on, including the relationship between climate change and the right to food and a human-rights based approach to the post-2015 agenda (<a href="#">A/69/275</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b>	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 organizations pose difficulties to achieving, among others, SDG 13 ( <a href="#">A/73/279</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	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 ( <a href="#">A/71/304</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the impacts of climate change and climate finance on indigenous peoples’ rights, discussing, among other things, SDG 13, in particular <b>Target 13.B</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/46</a> ).

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Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	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 in relation to internally displaced persons ( <a href="#">A/HRC/29/34</a> ).
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Norway from 19 to 23 September 2016, examining, among other things, Norway's approach to implementing climate change measures for sustainable development ( <a href="#">A/HRC/35/35/Add.1</a> ).
	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 href="#">A/69/366</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>	Report presented to the 25th session of the HRC in 2014 providing a thematic discussion on "[e]nsuring the inclusion of minorities in post-2015 development agendas", including in the SDGs, and addressing, among other things, environmental sustainability and energy, which are relevant to SDG 13 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/25/56</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on extreme <b>poverty</b> and human rights	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020, on the parlous state of poverty eradication, noting that "in relation to climate change, SDG 13 calls for 'urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.' The 2020 Secretary General's SDG progress report notes that 'the global community is way off track to meeting either the 1.5°C or 2°C targets called for in the Paris Agreement.' Despite the Secretary-General's own concerted campaign, the SDGs have had little impact in slowing global warming. Indeed, their focus on economic growth without due consideration for its environmental impact or the extent to which it is currently tied to emissions and extraction is deeply problematic." ( <a href="#">A/HRC/44/40</a> ).