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

Azerbaijan,* Bangladesh, Philippines,* Samoa* and Viet Nam: draft resolution

59/... Human rights and climate change

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its commitment to leave no one behind, including, inter alia, its Goal 13 on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,

Reaffirming the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Recalling all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and climate change, and taking note of the panel discussions and reports mandated by those resolutions,

Reaffirming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention,¹ and the objective and principles thereof, and emphasizing that Parties should, in all climate change-related actions, fully respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights,

Recalling that the Paris Agreement² acknowledges that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that 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

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

¹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

² Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.



equality, the empowerment of women and intergenerational equity, and acknowledging the need to respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on the right to life, the right to food, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the rights of children, youth, peasants, and people living in developing States, least developed countries and small island developing States, and in conditions of water scarcity, desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the empowerment of girls,

Reaffirming the commitment to realize the full, effective and sustained implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention, including in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, end hunger and malnutrition and promote livelihood resilience and food security, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Stressing the importance of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and of pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, while recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change,

Noting with serious concern the findings contained in the synthesis report of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change³ and the findings from the contribution of Working Group III to the Assessment Report, which set out that limiting warming to around 1.5°C requires global greenhouse gas emissions to peak before 2025 at the latest, and to be reduced by 43 per cent by 2030, and by 69 per cent by 2040, relative to 2019 levels, and achieving net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, and that, despite progress, global greenhouse gas emissions trajectories are not yet in line with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, and that there is a rapidly narrowing window for raising ambition and implementing existing commitments in order to achieve it,

Stressing the urgency of enhancing ambition for climate action in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement in relation to climate mitigation, adaptation and the provision of the means of implementation, especially finance to developing countries,

Acknowledging that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions, and acknowledging also that article 2 (2) of the Paris Agreement states that the Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/276 of 29 March 2023, in which the Assembly requested an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect of climate change, and Assembly resolution 76/300 of 28 July 2022, on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and taking note of the advisory opinion of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea on climate change and international law⁴ and the final report of the International Law Commission Study Group on sea-level rise in relation to international law,⁵

Emphasizing the importance of the work of the scientific community and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including its assessment reports and special reports, in support of strengthening the global response to climate change, including

³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva, 2023).

⁴ International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, *Request for an Advisory Opinion Submitted by the Commission of Small Island States on Climate Change and International Law*, Advisory Opinion, 21 May 2024.

⁵ A/80/10, annex I.

considering the human dimension, and Indigenous Peoples', peasants' and local communities' knowledge,

Acknowledging that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner, with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, and furthermore, recognizing the need to end hunger and malnutrition and to achieve livelihood resilience in the face of loss and damage brought about by extreme weather and slow-onset events,

Recognizing that poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is one of the greatest global challenges, and that eradicating poverty and ending hunger and malnutrition are critical to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and climate change resilience, the promotion and protection of human rights, inter alia, the full realization of the right to an adequate standard of living, and maintaining resilient livelihoods, particularly of people living in developing countries, including small island developing States and least developed countries, and other climate-vulnerable countries who are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change,

Stressing that human rights obligations, standards and principles have the potential to inform and strengthen international, regional and national policymaking in the area of climate change, thereby promoting policy coherence, legitimacy and sustainable outcomes,

Emphasizing that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, that increase with greater global warming, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination, the rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, the right to work and the right to development, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Expressing concern that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the adverse effects of climate change are felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, race, ethnicity, Indigenous or minority status where applicable, national or social origin, birth or other status, and disability, among others,

Expressing extreme concern that climate change poses severe and irreversible threats to countries, and their present and future generations, and has already had adverse impacts on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments,

Recalling that the Paris Agreement recognizes that Parties may be affected not only by climate change, but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it, and emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

Underscoring that economic and non-economic loss and damage caused by climate change are constraining fiscal space and impeding the ability and capacity of States, particularly developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing States and other climate-vulnerable developing countries, to devote adequate available resources to the realization of human rights,

Acknowledging that climate finance is a tool for addressing climate change in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement⁶ and that it is also important for the enjoyment of human rights by all,

Acknowledging also that significant gaps in climate financing remain in addressing adaptation challenges and in responding to the increased scale and frequency of loss and

⁶ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

damage and the associated economic and non-economic losses caused by the adverse impacts of climate change,

Noting the importance for some of the concept of “climate justice” when taking action to address climate change,

Reaffirming that the mobilization, management and disbursement of climate finance should be guided by the principles of solidarity, climate justice, equitable access, transparency, adequacy, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and recognizing the significance of the advisory proceedings before the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect of climate change,

Welcoming the decisions adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Baku, reaffirming that their effective and robust implementation, particularly with regard to the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, is essential for advancing global climate objectives and achieving a just transition, through adequate adaptation efforts and mitigation measures in developing countries, and welcoming the decision to launch the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”,⁷

Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities, and recalling decision 1/CMA.3,⁸ paragraph 85, in which the need was recognized to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and the eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, including through the deployment and transfer of technology, and the provision of support to developing countries,

Recognizing that States should cooperate on promoting a supportive and open international economic system aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and development in all countries, and thus enabling them to better address the problems of climate change, and noting that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade,

Emphasizing the importance of appropriate remedies and compensation, including through financing, for loss and damage caused by climate change and environmental degradation to redress harm and associated violations of human rights,

Affirming that prioritizing equity, climate justice, social justice, inclusion and just transition processes, when supported by the provision and mobilization of adequate resources, can enable adaptation and ambitious mitigation actions and climate-resilient development, and emphasizing that adaptation outcomes are enhanced by increased support to regions and people with the highest vulnerability to climatic hazards, and that integrating climate adaptation into shock-responsive social protection programmes improves resilience,

Expressing concern that the downward trend in the disbursement of climate funds, particularly in the case of adaptation funds, is hampering the implementation of national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions and strategies of developing countries,

Recognizing that stringent conditions, high transaction costs, complex reporting and lengthy approval processes of climate funds are causing serious obstacles in accessing the various climate funds and thus undermining the effectiveness of climate finance by delaying critical adaptation measures in climate vulnerable countries,

Noting that developing countries under debt stress are facing serious human rights implications as debt servicing is often made through the adoption of austerity measures at the cost of basic public services such as healthcare, education and social protection, and recognizing that, to broaden the fiscal space in those countries, grant-based, earmarked and

⁷ See FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/17/Add.1, decision 1/CMA.6.

⁸ See FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1.

accessible international financing for climate action must be scaled up, particularly targeting people in vulnerable situations,

Expressing concern that climate change directly and disproportionately affects women and girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, persons living in poverty and others in vulnerable situations, undermining their well-being and their enjoyment of a whole range of human rights, and that measures taken to address it may have adverse impacts,

Recognizing that the erosion of livelihoods through, inter alia, the destruction of homes and infrastructure and loss of property and income, human health and food security, partly caused by the adverse effects of climate change, is a push factor for displacement and migration, especially from rural to urban areas, and may contribute to increased risk of exploitation, including child labour, forced labour and trafficking in persons on the move, in particular women and girls,

Emphasizing that social security is a human right and a potent tool in the promotion of social inclusion and human dignity, especially the most marginalized, and underscoring that efforts to realize the right to social security should be inclusive and accessible to all,

Taking note of the study of the International Labour Organization on a global fund for social protection,⁹ which recommends making climate finance available for social protection systems and developing climate adaptation-orientated social protection systems,

Recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change, inter alia, concerning the realization and enjoyment of their human rights, and stressing the importance of the participation of women, including older women, Indigenous women and girls, and women with disabilities, in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policy and decision-making processes, including the provision and mobilization of financial resources in preventing and tackling the crisis,

Reaffirming the need for the continuing implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and its references to human rights, livelihood protection, food security and displacement, and recalling its midterm review, and recognizing that the detrimental impact of disasters on the debt sustainability of many least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing country and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, warrants further attention and that preserving external debt sustainability requires ex ante financing to enable the systematic reduction of disaster risk and resilience-building,

Reaffirming also the critical role of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System in protecting people in the face of cascading natural disasters, including those related to climate change, and recalling the Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative aimed at ensuring universal access to early warning systems by 2027, and the relevant executive action plan for 2023–2027, and welcoming the operationalization of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility to provide long-term, technical and financial support to around 100 developing countries for ensuring access to early warning systems for all,

Acknowledging the importance of technical assistance and capacity-building for States, upon their request, in upholding human rights in the context of climate change mitigation, adaptation and financing and in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, through an age-, disability- and gender-responsive approach, taking into consideration national needs and priorities in consultation with the concerned States,

Expressing concern that developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, lacking the resources to implement their adaptation plans and programmes of action and effective adaptation strategies, may suffer from higher exposure to extreme weather events and slow-onset events in both rural and urban areas,

⁹ Nicola Yeates and others, *A Global Fund for Social Protection: Lessons from the Diverse Experiences of Global Health, Agriculture and Climate Funds* (Geneva, International Labour Organization, 2023).

Expressing grave concern about the illicit financial flows worsening poverty, inequality and wealth concentration and preventing the total realization of the full potential of the economies of developing countries and thus impeding the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights globally, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States, and emphasizing that repatriation of illicit funds can be a potential source for sustainable climate action in the countries of origin,

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the commitments undertaken under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement¹⁰ regarding mitigation, adaptation and the provision and mobilization of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries, and emphasizing also that realizing the goals of the Paris Agreement would enhance the implementation of the Convention and help to ensure the greatest possible adaptation and mitigation efforts in order to avert, minimize and address loss and damage from the adverse impacts of climate change on present and future generations,

Welcoming the decision adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fifth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage that was established at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fourth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, for responding to loss and damage to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events, by providing and assisting in mobilizing new and additional resources, and that these new arrangements complement and include sources, funds, processes and initiatives both under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

Welcoming also the hosting agreement between the Board of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and the Philippines and the trustee arrangements between the Board and the World Bank, as well as the appointment of the Fund's Executive Director during the meeting of the Board held in Baku in September 2024,

Stressing the importance of ensuring that the resource mobilization strategy of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, to be developed by its Board by the end of 2025, delivers the scale and quality of funding needed to address growing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and related human rights impacts,

Looking forward to the adoption of more effective decisions at the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, to be held in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in highlighting the need to respond to the global challenge of climate change, including by reaffirming the commitments to ensure effective climate action while advocating for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Welcoming the convening of a panel discussion, held pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 56/8 of 10 July 2024, on facilitating just transition in the context of addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on the full realization of human rights for all people and ways forward to address the challenges thereto, as well as on best practices and lessons learned,

Noting that the human rights obligations and responsibilities as enshrined in the relevant international human rights instruments provide roles for States as duty bearers and

¹⁰ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

for other responsibility bearers, including businesses, to promote, protect and respect, as would be appropriate, human rights, when taking action to address climate change and the adverse effects thereof,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, taking note of the mandate holder's most recent reports,¹¹ and recalling the reports of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, focusing on addressing the gender dimensions of trafficking in persons in the context of climate change, displacement and disaster risk reduction,¹² the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, focusing on the right to food in the context of natural disasters¹³ and on the adverse impact of climate change on the right to food,¹⁴ the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, focusing on climate change and human rights¹⁵ and on air pollution and human rights,¹⁶ and the report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, on poverty, climate change and social protection,¹⁷

Noting the work of the Climate Vulnerable Forum, which asserts that climate change is a major threat to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and its Traffic Light Assessment of nationally determined contributions,

Noting also the importance of facilitating meaningful interaction between the human rights and climate change communities at both the national and international levels in order to build capacity to deliver responses to climate change that respect and promote human rights, taking into account the Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action and other similar efforts,

Noting further the establishment and work of regional, subregional and other initiatives, such as the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States on addressing the adverse impact of climate change,

1. *Expresses grave concern* that climate change has contributed and continues to contribute to the increased frequency and intensity of both extreme weather events and slow-onset events, and that these adversely affect the full enjoyment of all human rights;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing to address urgently, as they relate to States' human rights obligations, climate change and its adverse consequences for all, particularly in developing countries and for the people whose situation is most vulnerable to climate change;

3. *Calls upon* States to consider, among other aspects, human rights within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention;

4. *Encourages* States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Paris Agreement to do so;

5. *Recognizes* the importance for all countries of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage, and in that regard looks forward to the full operationalization of the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and the new funding arrangements, including the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage that was established at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fourth Conference of the Parties serving

¹¹ A/HRC/59/42, A/HRC/59/42/Add.1 and A/79/176.

¹² A/77/170.

¹³ A/HRC/37/61.

¹⁴ A/70/287.

¹⁵ A/HRC/43/53 and A/74/161.

¹⁶ A/HRC/40/55.

¹⁷ A/HRC/59/51.

as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, for responding to loss and damage to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, in the context of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

6. *Calls for* deep and rapid cuts in global emissions to avert, minimize and address loss and damage from extreme weather and slow-onset climate events that have an adverse impact on the enjoyment of human rights;

7. *Calls upon* States to enhance international cooperation and assistance and reiterates the urgency of scaling up action and support, in particular in financing, the transfer of technology and capacity-building, for mitigation and adaptation measures and to assist developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;

8. *Urges* States to take effective measures to fulfil at least the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Baku, while making additional efforts to assist developing countries in their adaptation and mitigation initiatives, including in the pursuit of fair, equitable, inclusive and sustainable just transition pathways from a high-carbon economy to a low-carbon economy;

9. *Calls upon* all States to adopt a country-driven, people-centred, comprehensive, integrated, gender-responsive, age-inclusive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies based on the best available science, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention and the objective and principles thereof, to address efficiently the economic, cultural and social impact and human rights challenges that climate change presents, for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights for all;

10. *Calls upon* States to better promote the human rights of persons in vulnerable situations, their inclusion in risk reduction decision-making and their access to livelihoods, food and nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation, social protection, health-care services and medicines, education and training, adequate housing and decent work, clean and low-emission energy, science and technology, including digital technology and early warning systems, in the light of the right of everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications, and ensure that services can be adapted to emergency and humanitarian contexts;

11. *Urges* States to allocate adequate resources for comprehensive adaptation and risk reduction strategies, policies and planning to reduce exposure and vulnerability to climatic events and provide anticipatory support for displacement and integrating durable solutions from the early stages of extreme weather and slow-onset events to build resilience and to avert, minimize and address the losses caused by the adverse impacts of climate change;

12. *Calls upon* States and the international community, with developed countries taking the lead, to embark on actionable pathways to provide new, additional, quality, predictable, flexible and grants-based climate funding to developing countries, including dedicated assistance for debt-stressed countries, as progressive implementation of the obligations of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;¹⁸

13. *Calls upon* States and all relevant stakeholders, with developed countries taking the lead, to promote equitable access to finance and resources for enhancing the adaptive capacities of the most affected communities, in accordance with the principles of

¹⁸ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; see FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

equity, climate justice and the right to development by delivering on climate finance commitments and supporting loss and damage mechanisms;

14. *Encourages* States, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and other financial actors to explore effective fiscal space-related measures, including timely, highly concessional and low-cost financial resource mobilization schemes, fair debt relief through equitable debt restructuring and debt-for-development swaps;

15. *Encourages* States, development partners and international financial institutions to adopt simplified procedures for accessing the various climate funds for developing countries, including direct access arrangements for funding, with a focus on ways to increase small grant financing, particularly for people in vulnerable situations;

16. *Encourages* States to continue discussion on a United Nations framework convention on international tax cooperation;

17. *Urges* States, consistent with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to uphold the principle of corporate responsibility to respect human rights, including the responsibility to avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through business activities that may harm the environment and the climate system, in accordance with national pathways, circumstances and approaches;

18. *Calls upon* business enterprises, both transnational and others, as well as international financial institutions, to meet their responsibility to respect human rights, including in the context of climate change and the environment, in conformity with their respective national laws;

19. *Encourages* States to implement human rights education initiatives with respect to the environment and climate change, taking into consideration the World Programme for Human Rights Education;

20. *Reaffirms* its commitment to advocate for combating climate change and addressing its adverse impact on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights, and recognizes the importance of the safe and meaningful participation of civil society in climate action and the work of the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms in the context of climate change, conducted in a regular, systematic, inclusive, accessible and transparent manner;

21. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 47/24 of 14 July 2021, in which the Council decided to incorporate into its annual programme of work, beginning in 2023, at a minimum a panel discussion, decides that the annual panel discussion to be held at the sixty-second session shall be focused on facilitating actionable pathways for gaining momentum in climate financing in the context of addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on the full realization of human rights for all people, and ways forward to address the challenges thereto, as well as on best practices and lessons learned, and also decides that the panel discussion will have International Sign interpretation and captioning;

22. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit a summary report on the panel discussion held at the sixty-second session to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-fourth session, and to make the report available in accessible formats, including in easy-to-read versions;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with and taking into account the views of States, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Labour Organization, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and other stakeholders, to prepare a synthesis report on actionable pathways in mobilizing sufficient climate financing and associated challenges and opportunities in the pursuit of the full realization of human rights for all people, and to submit the report to the Council at its sixty-

third session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue, and also requests the Secretary-General to make the report available in accessible formats, including in easy-to-read versions;

24. *Encourages* relevant special procedure mandate holders to continue to consider the issue of climate change and human rights, including the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights, particularly the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, within their respective mandates;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary for the effective and timely realization of the above-mentioned panel discussion, reports and interactive dialogue;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
