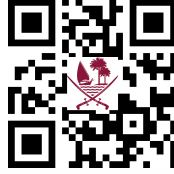




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الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر / جنيف



The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva, and wishes to refer to the latter's note dated October 12th 2023 – concerning the request of information pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 53/6 of 7 July 2023 entitled “Human rights and climate change”, and in preparation of the study on “the impact of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights”.

The Permanent Mission has the honor to attach herewith the information received from the Competent Authorities of the State of Qatar concerning the above-mentioned subject.

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, November 16th 2023



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
United Nations Office at Geneva,
CH-1211 Geneva 10;
E-mail: ohchr-registry@un.org;
Cc: ohchr-right2environment@un.org;

1. Please describe through concrete examples and stories the impacts of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights in your country. Please indicate whether the impact was exceptional or whether an example of many similarly situated cases. Please estimate the number of cases that may be similar in your country.

As a low-lying coastal peninsula of vast desert landscapes, Qatar is highly vulnerable to sea level rise, heat stress, sandstorms, and extreme events, amongst other climate related hazards. Qatar has not experienced any major loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change. However, Qatar is fully equipped with specific adaptation measures to address such calamities.

2. Please describe any relevant quantitative and qualitative data as well as mechanisms and tools to measure, monitor, report on, and evaluate the impacts of loss and damage, including` from extreme weather and slow-onset events, on the full enjoyment of human rights. Please take into account, inter alia, the disproportionate effects on women and girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, persons living in poverty and others in vulnerable situations



The Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) is currently developing the National Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to address both mitigation and adaptation (including loss & damage) taking into account all aspects of climate change.

3. Please describe any specific measures, including public policies, legislation, practices, strategies, or institutional arrangements that your Government has undertaken or plans to undertake at a national, sectoral or sub-national level, in compliance with applicable international human rights law, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, including equity-based approaches and solutions. Please also identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability, including means of implementation.

The Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) is currently finalizing the climate vulnerability and assessment to develop the framework for the development of National Adaptation Plans (NAP) including loss and damage focusing extreme weather conditions, slow-onset events etc., in align with the UNFCCC reporting requirements.



4. Please identify and share examples of promising practices and critical challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of loss and damage, including examples that highlight multilateral cooperation and approaches, at global and regional levels, including equity-based approaches and solutions

The IPCC estimates that around 3.3 to 3.6 billion people are currently living in regions classified as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, with increasing scale and severity. The establishment of new funding arrangements, including a dedicated fund for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC at its 27th session was welcomed by many as a breakthrough. There are many examples of both rapid and slow-onset events resulting in adverse impacts across developing countries, which illustrate the challenges of providing adequate support at scale.

5. Please provide specific recommendations, if possible, on how to address the critical challenges that have been identified, including actions to be taken at country, regional, and global levels, as well as by different groups of stakeholders,



Governments, development agencies, financing institutions, and others

In accordance with the Convention, including Article 4.3, all developing countries that have suffered climate-related loss and damage, without discrimination or any form of exclusion, are eligible to receive financial resources from the Fund. The Fund shall provide urgent and immediate new, additional, predictable, adequate, and significant financial resources 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, especially in the context of ongoing and ex-post (including rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction) action.

6. Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to support climate action and justice that promotes the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of loss and damage.

Have a relevant mandate, window, programme and/or policy for assisting developing countries to respond to loss and damage from sudden and slow onset events, including economic and non-economic loss and damage.

