**Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development**

**Call for input for the 2024 reports**

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to development, Mr Surya Deva, will present his 2024 reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the following themes: (a) Climate justice: Loss and damage; and (b) The right to development of children and future generations.

To inform these two thematic reports, the Special Rapporteur seeks to collect input on certain specific issues from States and all other stakeholders. *Please feel free to answer the questions most relevant for your work*.

1. **Climate justice: Loss and damage**

The Special Rapporteur in his vision report to the Human Rights Council ([A/HRC/54/27](https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5427-reinvigorating-right-development-vision-future)) highlighted climate change as one of the major disruptors to realising the right to development. In 2022, the State parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to establish a Loss and Damage Fund (Fund). The Fund, to be hosted by the World Bank for an initial period of four years, came to life at COP28 with about USD800 million being committed by various States. Against this context, this report will focus on the interface between the right to development and loss and damage from climate change. It will explore the impacts of loss and damage on realising the right to development, the basis of responsibility for loss and damage, the contours (both financial and non-financial components) and bearers (States and other actors) of this responsibility from a climate justice perspective, and the human rights-based approach to administer the Fund.

Specific questions / issues

1. How is the realisation of the right to development impacted by both economic and non-economic loss and damage from climate change? How is the impact experienced differently and/or disproportionately by different individuals (e.g., children and women), groups (e.g., Indigenous Peoples) and States (e.g., Small Island Developing States)?
2. What are the obligations of States and other actors such as development finance institutions and businesses to prevent, mitigate and remediate the impacts of climate change-related loss and damage on human rights, including the right to development?
3. What is the legal and/or moral basis for States and other actors including businesses to contribute to the Fund for climate change-related loss and damage?
4. In addition to making a financial contribution to the Fund, what non-financial components may be relevant from a climate justice perspective (e.g., transfer of green technologies, building of capacity and relocation pathways for climate-induced migrants)?
5. How should a human rights-based approach to operationalise and administer the Fund look like (e.g., integration of considerations such as accessibility, non-discrimination, fair representation in decision making, gender responsiveness, and accommodation for marginalised communities and countries especially vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change)?
6. How to ensure that the Fund and/or climate finance (including for mitigation and adaptation) does not result in a debt trap for developing countries?
7. **The right to development of children and future generations**

The Special Rapporteur in his vision report to the Human Rights Council ([A/HRC/54/27](https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5427-reinvigorating-right-development-vision-future)) underlined his priority to focus on the development aspirations of certain marginalised or vulnerable beneficiaries, including children, youth and future generations. This report will focus on what the right to development (economic, social, political and cultural development) means for children and future generations, how their human rights are impacted by decisions taken by the present adult generation, and how to ensure a meaningful participation of children and future generations in decision-making processes at all levels. This report will draw, among others, on the principle of intergenerational equity, the General Comment No. 26 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Maastricht Principles on the Human Rights of Future Generations.

Specific questions / issues

1. What does the right to development mean for children in line with the relevant policy frameworks and normative instruments? What about the right to development of future generations?
2. How are the human rights of children and future generations impacted by development-related decisions (e.g., related to economic development or new technologies) made by the present adult generation? Please provide examples from your country or area of work.
3. How to ensure a meaningful participation of children and future generations in development-related decisions at all levels (e.g., in policy formulation or impact assessment)? Are there any existing good practices or models?
4. How to integrate an intersectional approach to the participation of children to ensure that differentiated impacts on children due to various discriminations, exclusions or vulnerabilities are considered? Kindly share any good practices.
5. What measures should be taken to protect and empower child human rights defenders?
6. How to create child-friendly judicial and non-judicial remedial mechanisms to address violations of children’s rights in the context of development policies, projects or programmes?

**You are kindly requested to send your submission (maximum 6 pages or 3,000 words) to** [**hrc-sr-development@un.org**](mailto:hrc-sr-development@un.org) **by 29 February 2024 in English, French, Spanish or Russian.**

*All submissions will be made publicly available and posted on the Special Rapporteur’s homepage at the OHCHR website.*