



International protection of the common rights of humanity in the face of environmental degradation (interdependence and emerging obstacles)

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Abstract:

Accelerated climate disturbances undermine the foundations of life on the planet, endanger the lives of millions, and will lead to the disappearance of many countries from the map. These changes have caused much attention and full pledge by the international community in the fight against greenhouse gas discharge and the negative effects of such emissions.

However, as the effects become more genuine, it becomes clear that climate change violates the rights of humans and demands an urgent and far-reaching global action. Therefore, the paper studies climate change and how it affects human rights, considering international efforts towards mitigating these effects and the challenges they face.

Keywords: Climate Change, Human Rights and International Cooperation, the Paris Agreement.

Introduction:

Among all the adversities faced by humankind, climate change is possibly the greatest challenge into which we are to walk through in this twenty-first century. Changing temperatures, sea level rise, severe weather events, desertification and other phenomena that threaten the environment in essence and further undermine key human rights.

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Displacement, together with food and water insecurity, the increasing spread of serious diseases, high levels of poverty, and damage to the natural resources on which communities depend, constitute violations of the rights guaranteed in the principles of self-determination and other principles enshrined in international declarations and human rights charters.

Global fundamental concerns regarding environmental suffering and human suffering have emerged, which together human beings now subject to the experience in everyday life. Hence, states have to take all necessary measures at both domestic and international levels by entering into conventions and treaties To mitigate the negative effects of weather phenomena related to climate instability on developing countries.

This study attempts to make a scientific contribution by answering the following problem :

To what extent international efforts have been made in creating effective legal mechanisms for protecting human rights against climate change?

In order to answer this problem, the analytical descriptive approach was used to analyze various reports, conventions and studies on the subject- climate change and human rights - and to analyze and highlight their relationship with each other.

To answer this problem, we follow the following points :

- ✓ Identification of the relationship between climate Switchover and human rights violations under international law.
- ✓ Clarifying the most important international legal difficulties in addressing environmental degradation in order to protect fundamental rights



THE FIRST TOPIC : Clarifying the link between the undermining of fundamental rights and environmental degradation in international law

The climate crisis and its deterioration Touch and endanger a wide range of fundamental rights of all human beings at present, and it is likely to threaten very severe impacts in the future unless ambitious action is taken quite immediately.

The basic human rights under threat include all the rights that guarantee life in a healthy and safe environment and that allow living with dignity, and they are many and have multiple aspects and the list goes on ¹.

As confirmed by a report in 2021 . About the UN Human Rights Council that without action, broad human suffering would follow and that vulnerable groups were most affected by the impacts of climate change ².

At first, we'll focus on, it is necessary to demonstrate the relationship between climate change and its human rights implications. However, before that, we need to clarify the concept of each within the framework of relevant international agreements

FIRST REQUIREMENT: Basic concepts of universal rights and environmental degradation in international law

Environmental problems are a humanitarian issue and through various international charters and agreements the international community has developed basic concepts related to both universal rights and environmental degradation.

Firstly: The general concept of the term Climate change in international law

Climate change, also known as global warming, has become a palpable reality, with frequent and sudden temperature spikes leading to earthquakes, wildfires, floods, and other extreme weather phenomena ³.

Scientifically, we must know that the phenomenon of climatic transformations is the occurrence of changes over time in the atmosphere surrounding the Earth over distant periods of time ⁴, or atmospheric averages, and



the general pattern of weather over a long-term period of time, over decades or more ⁵.

Through important agreements and protocols on global climate change, we seek to find a legal definition for this term, which resulted from the international efforts to address this phenomenon. For example, Before the Paris Agreement, the international community concluded the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer held in 1985 as well as the Montreal Protocol on substances that Deplete the ozone layer, ratified in 1987 and mostly adopted by the countries of the world. This protocol was primarily an international agreement aimed at protecting the ozone layer from harmful chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) , Although this protocol did not explicitly indicate to what was meant by climatic shifts .

Then the UN created the International Panel on Climate Transitions, which was supposed to consist of a scientific study and analysis of everything surrounding climate change through the Meteorological Organisation as well as the UN Environment program, culminating in 1992 with the signing of the Paris Agreement ⁶. But it also did not define the general concept of climatic transformations or environmental degradation but indicated their consequences, whether caused by fluctuations in nature over similar periods of time or by human action ⁷.

There is also another legal definition , of climate transition, which was mentioned in the reports of the International Panel on Climate, which was the basis for drawing up the Convention on Climate. Which identified two climate meanings :the first and narrower meaning refers to "average weather," which entails an average change in the quantity of temperature, precipitation, and wind over a time period that can reach millions of years in value. The other, broader meaning embraces all components of the climate system ⁸.

As for Kyoto environmental agreement 1997, in Japan, it did not give any definition on its own and a complete and exhaustive definition of "climate change." This protocol relied on what was recognized at that time of the effects of human activity on the climate and the warming of the planet.



This first founding document provided the first international legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It adopted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities under which industrialised countries have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions according to different proportions⁹.

As the global climate agreement, reached in Paris in 2015, it failed to provide a complete definition of climate change in its articles. Instead, it followed the same approach as the Kyoto Protocol, as the concept of climate change had already been sufficiently established scientifically. Before the official signing of the agreement, intensive legal studies were conducted. Also, all the signatories agree on the same scientific explanation of the phenomenon of Climate Transformation¹⁰.

Although years have passed to this day, the Paris Agreement continues to inspire and motivate many environmental initiatives and international efforts to combat climate change. This event is also called the 'Climate Change Conference'. Indeed, there were lots of reasons why the media hyped about this event. This legal agreement represents a series of extensive, legally binding commitments for adaptation to climate change, the global climate agreement aims to keep the warming of our planet within safe limits by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This agreement also provides financial support to the countries most affected by climate change to help them adapt to these changes.

Legally binding commitments to acclimatize to climate change, the global climate agreement aims to keep the warming of our planet within safe limits by reducing greenhouse Harmful gas leaks. This agreement also provides financial support to the countries most affected by climate change to help them adapt to these changes.

The agreement also urges for enhanced cooperation in technology development and transfer for further strengthening developing countries' capacity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement also included many flexible mechanisms available, such as nationally determined contributions for greenhouse gas mitigation as well as concrete support for sustainable development¹¹. Nevertheless, the term "climate change" is often interpreted as long-term shifts in temperature and other weather "patterns that are primarily due to the increases in greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, which have resulted through



human activities. Natural disasters such as droughts, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, and others have been provoked by such changes ¹².

Secondly: The general concept of the term universal rights in international law : Fundamental rights include all rights recognised by the international community within the framework of the definition of human dignity and fundamental freedoms. These fundamental rights are defined as acquired by any person in the world, regardless of the various nuances that exist between all people. Natural rights include the right to housing stability, food, water, health, justice, and equality. The international human rights are contained in a set of treaties, conventions, and declarations within which they have been enacted at the global level.¹³. We mention the main ones¹⁴ :The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: as the first-ever legal document detailing the fundamental human rights to be protected universally at all times and forming the very basis of international human rights law. Articles 30 provide the fundamental principles of existing, in addition to the International Covenant on civil and political rights and the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights of 1966.

In addition to these documents, there are many international conventions and treaties that protect civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights , and other internationally protected rights ¹⁵.

SECOND REQUIREMENT :The variability and instability of climatic conditions is a violation of fundamental human rights in international law

Climate change has a wide range of impacts at various levels. At the natural level, significant consequences include sea-level rise, differences in the pattern of precipitation and differences in the ecological medium of both animals and plants, As for Man, environmental degradation is a barrier to the enjoyment of various civil rights, social, and economic rights, and even violates fundamental human rights. Addressing these challenges requires international cooperation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adopt adaptation strategies .



Firstly :Climate transition directly threatens the enjoyment of fundamental rights:

International organisations interested in human rights have highlighted a link between human rights and climate change. The issue first appeared in this regard—in international climate law at the Copenhagen Climate Conference and created further steps to complete the agreement that linked human rights and environmental challenges and this was reaffirmed at the 2015 Paris climate summit¹⁶.

Climate change has direct impacts on human rights through extreme weather events as well as slow changes in climatic conditions, compromising most human rights.

And although humans are the main contributors to global warming through industrial activities that pollute the environment, the consequences of these effects are terrifying for the environment and every living being, but humans are the first to suffer because of this pollution and climate change¹⁷.

Multiple international reports clearly identify that climate change has a negative impact and that it aggravates the humanitarian situation and increases suffering, violating the basic principles of human rights¹⁸.

Around seven million people die every year in the world, as evidenced by various reports from the United Nations. The UN Human Rights Council also established that climate change poses a danger that threatens to aggravate global health problems and leads to serious consequences at the environmental and societal level¹⁹. This renders climate change an immediate threat and recognises the adverse impacts it has on food security. In light of scientific advances, the 2015 Paris Agreement defines climate change as an imminent threat to the stability of societies and exacerbates natural disasters²⁰.

Secondly :Climate transition indirectly threatens the enjoyment of fundamental rights:

Climate changes cause extremely bad effects on human rights, gradually exacerbating many problems that happen slowly and cumulatively over time and



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may not seem immediately visible but ultimately manifest in rights violations over the long term.

These changes are not without their repercussions. Indeed, they lead to several side effects: all forms of poverty, expanding social inequalities, increasing migration, and conflicts and disputes over natural resources.

Affecting international security, climate change threatens to undermine core human rights. It is a threat that can be labeled as non-traditional because it continues to destabilise the core premise of international peace and security. Most researchers advocate for a much broader definition of security to comprise disasters such as climate change, pandemics, and other emerging non-traditional threats impacting health and human security. Such dangers are four types or forms: the most disastrous of extreme weather events; increased transnational human migrations; increased violent conflicts related to food and Scarcity of fresh water, rising sea levels that threaten to swallow Islands and coastal areas²¹.

Based on the IPCC, earthquakes, floods, rising saline oceans, and droughts accounted for the displacement of 184 million people in the size period 2008-2014. The record of the International Organisation for Migration continues in showing that climate-induced migration is destined to become an emerging phenomenon; in 2018, according to this record, a total of 17.2 million people were displaced. By 2050, it is expected that it will reach a figure of 143 million.²².

THE SECOND TOPIC : Identification The most important legal problems to address the climate crisis in order to protect universal rights under international law.

International cooperation for the phenomenon of climate change has been constituted through a series of international agreements to address very sensitive issues, including those relating to fundamental human rights. While dealing with an issue like climate change, which itself crosses national boundaries, cooperation at all levels is extremely vital.

Limited effectiveness of international agreements in climate change issues and inadequate international funding to support the most vulnerable countries in



combating climate change would be the main obstacles to successful international cooperation. This topic will focus on these two issues.

FIRST REQUIREMENT : Limited effectiveness of the role of international conventions to cope with climate change

There are many man-made issues concerning addressing the impact of climate change, making it an increasingly pronounced concern . Moreover, viewing climate change through a human rights perspective is necessary to inform any global policy that may emerge concerning adaptation or mitigation of climate change.

Although there have been international efforts through various significant agreements and protocols, from such efforts little. Thus, this requirement seeks to elucidate some of the obstacles that these agreements encounter in meeting their points of goal achievement, particularly The 1992 climate convention, the Kyoto environmental agreement, and the Paris Agreement.

Firstly : The shortcomings of international agreements preceding the Paris Agreement in addressing the climate transition:

It was in the 1992 climate agreement-as an initial stage of a global legal declaration on climate. The texts referred to opportunities for the developing world to participate in sustainable development, but without specifying precisely the policies and measures related to climate change.

It did not specify the nature of these measures or the states responsible for implementing them. Moreover, the Convention did not include any binding commitments in the strict sense but rather addressed a set of voluntary responsibilities. This, coupled with the significant divergence of interests among states, In particular, with regard to the economic and material aspects of reducing the severity of climate consequences, which poses many major problems for the implementation of the provisions of the agreement²³.

As for the Kyoto environmental agreement, as an initial legally binding international step on greenhouse gas emissions. It has contained many flaws since



it was signed in 1997. One of them is that, paradoxically, they have not imposed obligations on countries to reduce emissions, especially India and China.

This reduced the chances of achieving his goals. In addition to the limited number of polluting countries that have ratified the protocol, the Protocol did not require developing countries, which were experiencing rapid industrial growth, to reduce emissions, and the lack of ratification by the United States of the Protocol is another reason for the weakening of its goal²⁴.

Secondly: The inadequate role of the Paris Agreement in addressing climate change

The Paris Agreement is the most relevant climate agreement to date on Climate Transformation. Countries were equally called to formally put in well-demarcated, voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through what is termed nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The agreement aims to prevent a significant warming of the earth compared to the past. The "carbon neutrality" The expected achievement in the second half of the century indicates that the amount of greenhouse gases emitted at a given time is equivalent to that amount removed from the atmosphere. The Agreement also obliges countries, every five years, to a global stocktake of progress on "the agreement's goals" through parallel implementation with the Sustainable Development Goals²⁵.

However, the Convention has faced numerous criticisms, notably the lack of binding mechanisms to ensure the fulfilment of these commitments and ignoring it by reducing the extraction and use of. Despite international commitments to provide climate finance to developing countries, some major industrialized countries, such as the United States in November 2020, It abandoned this agreement, although it is one of the largest contributors to emissions, under the previous President Donald Trump, who viewed the Convention as a "conspiracy" to destroy his country's economy. But later on, The United States reaffirmed its commitment to participate in global efforts to combat climate change in the 2021



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Adopt the above , Although international conventions such as the Kyoto environmental agreement and The Paris Agreement considered to be interesting international legal texts related to climate degradation and legally binding for the signatory countries and binding on States parties²⁷, However, the implementation of these conventions faces many challenges and obstacles, such as the difficulty of applying reciprocity if it comes to violating a rule of international environmental law. In addition to varying financial and economic capacities compared to the countries most affected by climate change, Countries' varying capacity and willingness to move from carbon-dependent to green economies is one of the most important challenges to global climate change. International cooperation and delays in taking effective action to address climate change²⁸.

**SECND REQUIREMENT : Weak international funding to support
countries most affected by climate change**

The Paris Agreement committed to eliminating harmful leaks while helping countries cope with the consequences of climate Switchover , which includes adjustments in systems and processes to increase the resilience of societies in the face of climate difficulties.

Acclimatize is a top priority for low-emission producing countries but is more affected by the reflections of climate Switchover, as is the case for the most vulnerable countries, such as small island states and developing countries. It shows that nearly half of the world's population is located in climate-hazardous areas, where people are 15 times more vulnerable to climate change than in climate-safe or less hazardous areas. That is why the UN Secretary-General urged to double Financial resources to acclimatize to the reflections of climate Switchover and to distribute it fairly and in ways that did not impose additional restrictions on countries and institutions²⁹.

Developed countries rejected a proposal by developing countries to establish a mechanism to compensate for losses and damage caused by climate change and the devastating effects of storms, droughts, and increasing heatwaves. However, Glasgow's undertakings have made significant progress in recognising the right of developing states to compensation for such losses. Further acceptance by



developed countries of further discussions on the future development of this mechanism follows a total refusal to discuss this over the past years³⁰.

It has been more than evident that more than 60% of climate change adaptation finance is in the form of loans and not grants. Aid should have been given in the form of grants rather than loans, which add to the debt burden of the poor, debt-ridden countries. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the loan aspect of financing is increasing as 52 developing countries are currently facing severe debt problems.

These countries are among the most affected by climate Switchover globally. However, although the developed countries, which are the biggest culprits in this problem, have pledged financial support, the reality is different, only about \$31.7 billion was allocated in 2022, according to World Bank data³¹.

Conclusion :

Climate change is a serious threat to human rights, and what the international community has done is important. And in the right direction, although the perception of danger came late,

If there had been a faster and more comprehensive awareness of major countries regarding this global problem, the results would have been different. This may have saved the world a lot of time, effort, and money.

In this paper it was concluded that:

Results :

1- The issue of climate Switchover cannot be separated from fundamental rights issues, they are two sides of the same coin and mutual influence. Natural factors are not the main cause of the accelerated Earth warming process, They are human activities resulting from the burning of fossil fuels, coal, gas and oil. It was that caused an increased concentration of greenhouse gases, and in turn, climate change directly and indirectly affects fundamental human rights: Health, life, food, water, housing, development, Involuntary population movements.



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2- As a result of the climate switchover crisis, there is a constant increase in carbon emissions, which causes a sharp rise in the Earth's temperature, as it causes a terrible environmental disaster.

3- The climate transition is a systematic threat to global security that can lead to humanitarian crises such as wars in search of food security and human resources due to environmental displacement and asylum, or the extinction of states due to the disappearance of some islands due to incredible sea level rise and terrible floods.

4- Recent decades have witnessed increasing efforts to address climate change, as many international agreements have been reached, most notably the 1992 climate agreement, the Kyoto environmental agreement and the Paris Agreement. These agreements emphasize the seriousness of the threat posed by climate change to our planet.

5- The decision of the administration of the former US president to withdraw from the Paris Agreement weakened international efforts to combat climate change, who claimed it was a conspiracy on America's economy, especially since the United States is one of the most responsible for the problem, although it returned after Joe Biden assumed the presidency in 2021.

6- Conventions reached through international efforts - despite challenges to their implementation - are important developments and steps to address climate change. But they remain insufficient to overcome the essence of the main problem, namely, stopping carbon emissions. and the members of the international community have not done what they have agreed, This confirmed the weakness of international cooperation .

Recommendations:

1-In view of the growing threat posed by climate change to global security, the international community, represented by the UN, has a great responsibility to ensure the implementation of the Paris Agreement by establishing effective implementation mechanisms for the Paris Agreement in a number of respects, both to monitor implementation and through severe sanctions, such as annual fines for each country's high CO2 emissions.



2- The international community through the UN , should determine the share of financial resources provided to developing countries to address climate change in a specific annual schedule and amend this in the Paris Agreement.

3-The UN body has the responsibility to accelerate the reform of the global financial system, in particular by strengthening the role of development financing institutions or the World Bank and making investment in climate action at the lowest cost to countries wishing to invest because the costs of the transition to clean energy are high and international cooperation in this area must be strengthened.

4- It is necessary to strengthen community participation in order to gain environmental and human rights, which are significant in organizing awareness-raising and Press for a radical change in the perception of the environment and fundamental Rights, emphasizing the importance of everyone's participation in decision-making internationally and locally

5- The benefits and opportunities of smart technologies must be balanced against the challenges they pose in their use to cope with climate change in many areas

6- Encourage the development of research and studies by adopting innovative solutions, such as the industry of technologies that are able to absorb CO₂ from the air and develop quick solutions

7- Finally, the right to live in a healthy environment must be at the heart of any future efforts by both States and the international community to combat climate change A shift towards clean energy is necessary to protect the environment and must not be a response to a political or economic crisis. Like Europe, the war in Ukraine led to economic sanctions against Russia, where Russia cut off gas supplies to a number of European countries. This led Europe to research and shift towards clean energy.

¹Report of General Assembly United Nations Report of General Assembly Seventy-fourth session, 'Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Issue of Human Rights Obligations Relating to the Enjoyment of



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²General Assembly United Nations Report of Human Rights Council Forty-sixth session, 'Human Rights and the Global Water Crisis: Water Pollution, Water Scarcity and Water-Related Disasters, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Issue of Human Rights Obligations Relating to the Enjoyment of a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment' (2021) General A/HRC/46/28 9–11
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³Samail Ben Haffaf, 'The Role of International Law in Climate Protection' (2020) 12 the Journal of Studies and Research published by the University of djelfa 280, 282 <<https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/121385>>.

⁴Notably, the climate is different from weather. It is a typical condition of the atmosphere extending over long periods-while weather is short-lived, for example, a day or days. Mohamed Adel Askar, International Environmental Law, Climate Change Challenges and Confrontation, A Detailed Analysis of the Provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol (Dar Al-jamia AL-Djadida 2013) <<https://kolalkotob.com/book6395.html>>.

⁵Al-Sayid Hassan Khaled, Climate Change and Human Rights (first edition, MaktabatJazirat Al-Ward al-haditha 2024) <<https://www.academia.edu/114798226>> accessed 15 November 2024.

⁶Adel Askar (n 4) 37.

⁷This atmosphere within climate change studies is primarily that which consists of air for the breathing of plants and organisms, about 78% in representatives of nitrogen "Nitrogenes" and 21% in oxygen .Layla Boghari, 'International Challenges to Climate Change' (Doctoral Thesis, International Law Specialization, Public Law Department, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Blida 2021) 18.

⁸Mohamed Adel Askar, International Environmental Law, Climate Change Challenges and Confrontation, A Detailed Analysis of the Provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol (Dar Al-jamia AL- Djadida 2013) 37 <<https://kolalkotob.com/book6395.html>>.

⁹Laitim Nadia, 'The evolution of the international legal system in response to climate change: a critical analytical study' (2021) 37 International Journal of Kuwait International Law school 441, 457 <<https://journal.kilaw.edu.kw/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/441-486-Dr.-Nadia-Leitem-.pdf>>.

¹⁰ 'Shared understanding of climate change' purports to identify the phenomenon of climate change; it is hypothesised to be arising from the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere producing increases in global temperatures and producing extreme weather events . Adel Askar (n 4) 71.

¹¹Nadia (n 9) 459.

¹²JadAbdArahmanWassal Sami, 'International Cooperation in the Face of Change' (2022) 14 The legal journal (a journal specialized in legal studies and research) ,Cairo University 711, 799 <https://jlaw.journals.ekb.eg/article_269842.html>.

¹³Alwan Mohammed Yousef , Al-Moussa Mohammed Khalil, International Human Rights Law - Protected Rights (Part 2, First Edition, Dar Al- thakafa 2014) 148.

¹⁴Khaled (n 5) 12–13.

¹⁵Al FatlawiSohailHossin, Human Rights (Dar Al- thakafa 2016) 186–189.



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¹⁶ The first conversations about connecting human rights with climate change were held in the ambit of international climate law at the Copenhagen Climate Conference of 2009. A consensus was reached in terms of respecting human rights in all aspects of climate change policies. In 2010, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reiterated the language of the Human Rights Council, specifying the human rights-climate change link at the Cancun Climate Change Conference (COP16). The agreement acknowledged the applicability of human rights obligations in the context of climate change and was consummated at the 2014 Climate Summit. ZakiyaBelhul, 'Climate Refugee from the Perspective of Human Rights and Security in International Law' (Thèse de doctorat, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Patna 2018) 153–154 <<http://dspace.univ-batna.dz/handle/123456789/142>>.

¹⁷ Ben Haffaf (n 3) 283.

¹⁸ Aziza Bendjemil, 'Impact of Climate Changes on Fundamental Human Rights' (2022) 2 *Al-Mağallaï al-šāmilaï li-l-ḥuqūq*, by Annaba University 88, 98 <<https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/196731>>.

¹⁹ *ibid* 37.

²⁰ Mark Nevitt, 'Is Climate Change a Threat to International Peace and Security?' (2021) 42 *Michigan Journal of International Law* 527, 532 <<https://repository.law.umich.edu/mjil/vol42/iss3/4/>> accessed 27 November 2024.

²¹ *ibid* 533.

²² United Nations, 'Climate Crisis and Migration, UN Search for Modern Solutions' (UN News, 2 August 2019) <<https://news.un.org/ar/story/2019/08/1037761>> accessed 25 November 2024.

²³ Nadia (n 9) 451.

²⁴ *ibid* 457–458.

²⁵ Khaled (n 5) 28.

²⁶ *ibid*.

²⁷ This is confirmed in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: "pactasuntservanda." In other words, each state party to a treaty is obliged to implement it in good faith. Ben Haffaf (n 3) 287.

²⁸ *ibid*.

²⁹ Khaled (n 5) 29.

³⁰ Sami (n 12) 798–808.

³¹ United Nations, 'Finance and Justice' (Climate action) <<https://www.un.org/ar/climatechange/raising-ambition/climate-finance>> accessed 18 November 2024.