



7th Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum (APAN) Enabling Resilience for All: The Critical Decade to Scale-up Action

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IR: Inclusive Resilience; ESR: Economic Sector Resilience; NBR: Nature-based Resilience; CLR: Communities and Local Resilience

Example: 7APAN_Day1_IR_Session.docx; 7APAN_Day4_NBR_Session.docx

Session's title	Supporting Human Rights-based Inclusive Resilience for All
Enabler:	Planning and Processes
Stream:	Inclusive Resilience
Day and time:	9th March 2021, 14.00 – 15.30 pm
Lead organiser:	The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Regional Office for South-East Asia
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Keynote Speaker:	Mr. Saad Alfarargi, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to development <i>To introduce the topic with an inspirational opening talk</i> Ms. Camille Pross, Research Associate, Stockholm Environment Institute <i>To set the scene with presentation on intersections of climate resilience, vulnerability and human rights</i>
Session Moderator:	Kavita Naidu, Consultant at Edith Cowan University and Member of the UNFCCC Women & Gender Constituency <i>To introduce the panel, and moderate the discussions among the panel and with the audience</i>
Speakers and panellists:	Representatives from specific climate vulnerable group/s which include; - Youth representatives: o Sunishma Singh , Resilience Officer working for UN Habitat under the Adaptation Fund Project, Former COP 25 Fiji Representative in Madrid o Louise Mabulo , Founder of the Cacao Project, Young Champion of the Earth 2019, United Nations Environment Programme - Indigenous Peoples

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Tishiko King, Torres Strait Islander woman and Seed Mob community organizer</i> - LGBTIQ+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Emily Dwyer, Founder and Co-Director at Edge Effect</i> - People with Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Abia Akram, Lead of South Asia Disability Forum and one of the orgs that co-created and rolled out IASC Disability Guidelines in humanitarian</i>
<p>Format of the session:</p>	<p>The session will start with the keynote address from the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to development and a presentation from SEI to set the scene on the intersections of climate resilience, vulnerability and human rights.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session will transition to the panel of individuals who represent different population groups whose voices are often unheard in climate action – this panel could have a first round of 2 minutes each sharing their personal experience with Climate Change resilience building through rights based mechanisms (or the importance of human rights - based approaches) followed by a second round where each panellist responds to a question;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can human rights-based planning support inclusive resilience? - What recommendations do you have to enable or improve rights based planning for inclusive resilience? -What implications has COVID-19 had on rights based planning for inclusive resilience? <p>Followed by Q and A session</p>
<p>Background to the discussion: (max 300 words)</p>	<p>The Asia and the Pacific region, which is home to 60 percent of the world's population, has experienced the impact of climate change which adversely affect the full enjoyment of a broad range of human rights. However, the effects of climate change are experienced to varying degrees across and within countries due to differences in exposure, vulnerability and coping capacities. While high-income countries are generally less vulnerable and more resilient, the developing countries, in particularly low- and middle-income countries are disproportionately affected by disasters and extreme climate events.</p> <p>According to UN ESCAP's Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019, vulnerable and marginalized communities were among the hardest hit by disasters in the region. An individual's capacity to adapt to climate change depends on a variety of factors, including social status, gender, poverty level, access to resources and discriminatory practices and other underlying structural inequalities. Crises such as COVID-19 amplify those effects, including through impacts on access to food and land, water and sanitation, housing, livelihoods, decent work, healthcare and other basic necessities. Women in particular face disproportionate impacts of these double crises due to their care taking roles and unpaid work burdens.</p> <p>The human rights framework requires that global efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change be guided by relevant human rights norms, obligations and principles. The Preamble of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change makes it clear that all States "should, when taking</p>

	<p>action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights". These obligations also require States to take a human rights-based approach to protect those most vulnerable to climate change from its worst impacts. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development all reaffirm State commitments to a human rights-based approach to development and climate action. Under a human rights-based approach, plans, policies and programmes are anchored in a system of rights and corresponding obligations established by international law. However, the international commitments might not be reflected in the national policy contexts.</p> <p>This panel discussion will be informed by the analytical study of OHCHR on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change (A/HRC/44/30). It will also be informed by the insights of two UN Women studies: Climate change, gender equality and human rights in Asia and Review of Gender-Responsiveness and Disability-Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific that are both conducted by Stockholm Environment Institute under the EmPower-project. The findings of these studies will set the scene for a deeper discussion on how human rights based approaches to planning and processes can support inclusive resilience building for different groups.</p> <p>The session presents an opportunity to develop a more profound understanding of the impacts of climate change on the rights of different groups who often are more vulnerable to climate change due to the underlying systemic inequalities, to empower them and highlight their agency in climate action and to identify opportunities to implement a gender responsive and human rights- based approach to climate action in the context of the adverse impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Short description of what the session will be about: (max 150 words)</p>	<p>A human rights-based approach can be used to guide policies and measures of climate change mitigation and adaptation to ensure that no one is left behind. The panel discussion will provide an opportunity for people and civil society organizations to discuss the adverse impacts of climate change on the effective enjoyment of the rights of vulnerable peoples. The particular attention will be on the good practices in the gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to the planning and processes of the climate adaptation.</p>
<p>Session's objectives: (max 150 words)</p>	<p>This panel discussion will focus on good practices and lessons learned in applying the gender-responsive and human rights based approach to climate action to promote and protect of the rights of vulnerable groups in the context of climate change.</p> <p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance understanding of the impacts of climate change, particularly on different population groups; • To highlight the benefits of gender-responsive and right-based climate action to the climate resilience;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify good practices in the promotion and protection of the rights of different population groups in the context of the adverse impacts of climate change; • To share lessons learned in promoting gender-responsive and rights-based climate action; • To identify opportunities for regional and international cooperation in climate adaptation actions which promote and protect the rights of climate vulnerable groups
Key questions to be discussed: (up to 3 key questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can human rights based planning support inclusive resilience? • What recommendations on the promising innovations and best practices do you have to enable or improve rights based planning for inclusive resilience? • What implications has covid-19 had on the inclusion of poor, marginalized and climate vulnerable groups in climate and disaster planning and processes?
Key messages: (up to 3 key messages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 accelerates already existing inequalities due to climate change. The poor and marginalized are among those worst impacted by both COVID-19 and environmental harms such as climate change that threaten full and effective enjoyment of all human rights. Women in particular are disproportionately affected. • Climate change disproportionately impacts individuals, groups and peoples already living in vulnerable situations – including women, children, the poor, minorities, migrants, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities. Crises such as COVID-19 amplify those impacts, including through adverse effects on access to food and land, water and sanitation, housing, livelihoods, decent work, healthcare and other basic necessities. • The imperative for human rights-based approaches to planning and processes addressing the impacts of climate change is more critical than ever before to ensure no one is left behind, recovery is sustainable and inclusive and the rights of current and future generations are respected.

Agenda:

Time		
13.30-14.00	Registration	Via Zoom Webinar
	Technical Announcement	<i>Share title slide and technical announcements in chat</i>
14.00 – 14.05	Welcome	<i>Session Moderator will introduce session and speakers, explain approach and what this session wants to achieve (which is collective learning and actions) by challenging presenters and sharing learning from audience too.</i>
14.05 – 14.15	Keynote speaker	Mr. Saad Alfarargi, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to development (10 min)
14.15 – 14.25	Presentation	Presentation from the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) to set the scene of the session. (10 min)
14.25 – 14.30	Intro to Panel	Introduction of Panellist (5 Min)
14.30 – 14.50	Panel Discussion	30 min 1st Round (10 min)

		<p>10 min: moderator will give 2 min to each presenter to share their <i>personal experiences</i> on the impacts of climate change, particularly on different population groups;</p> <p>2nd Round (10 min)</p> <p>10 min: moderator will give 2 min to each presenter to answer the posed question/s and share their learning</p> <p><i>How can human rights-based planning support inclusive resilience?</i></p>
14.50 – 15.00	Q/A from the floor	<p>10 min: moderator will invite audience to share their challenges as well as challenge presenters on their learning</p>
15.00 – 15.10		<p>3rd Round (10 min)</p> <p>10 min moderator will give 2 min to each presenter to answer the posed question/s and share their learning</p> <p><i>What recommendations do you have to enable or improve rights based planning for inclusive resilience?</i></p>
15.10 – 15.25	Q/A from the floor	<p>15 min: moderator will invite audience to share their challenges as well as challenge presenters on their learning</p>
15.25– 15.30	Closing and Note of Thanks	<p>3 min: summarizing by moderator</p> <p>2 min: Thank you speakers, penelist and participants on behalf of the organizing team – OHCHR SEARO</p>