Eighty-five percent of all people in the world have experienced extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change.\(^1\) These impacts disproportionately affect marginalised and disadvantaged groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minorities.\(^2\) Thus, adapting to the impacts of climate change is no longer a choice, but an urgent priority. Doing it right will save lives, enhance resilience, and protect human rights. However, human rights considerations are rarely incorporated into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that countries are developing as part of their commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The few countries that do mention human rights do so nominally, and not in a way that guides any part of the NAP process. Human rights are “the missing piece” in the NAP planning process.\(^3\) To ensure that climate change adaptation is truly fair and equitable, and leaves no one behind, human rights must be included in the process of adaptation planning. Human rights must also be considered to

\(^1\) Callaghan, M, et.al. (2021) ‘Machine-learning-based evidence and attribution mapping of 100,000 climate impact studies, Nature Climate Change 11, 966-972


ensure that countries’ climate action is aligned with their obligations under the international human rights instruments, which is reiterated in the preamble of the Paris Agreement.

The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) and the Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI) discuss how countries are doing in the research report entitled: ‘Human Rights in the Process of National Adaptation Planning’. This report assesses the extent to which existing national adaptation plans have integrated human rights principles and approaches in their planning and implementation in order to understand the gaps, and identify best practices, in making adaptation fairer and more equitable. This study reports on the outcome of the mapping conducted on multisectoral NAPs available in English at the time of the analysis (2020-2021). It also discusses entry points to ensure that human rights principles are a meaningful part of the planning process.

RWI, with the support from the Government of Sweden, is pleased to invite you to this webinar where the publication ‘Human Rights in the Process of National Adaptation Planning’ will be introduced. This report, together with RWI’s discussion brief on ‘Pathways to a Just and Fair Adaptation’ (2021), marks the beginning of RWI’s research initiative on human rights and climate change adaptation. These two publications are required readings for climate change adaptation policymakers, NAP planners, development practitioners and business leaders, all of whom play a crucial role in formulating and implementing the NAPs.

**Why is this relevant?**

The research papers draw on the diverse range of approaches to climate change adaptation planning from across the world, and compile good examples and innovative ways to mainstream human rights in NAP planning. The publications also offer some recommendations, which sets the scene for RWI’s upcoming handbook on incorporating a rights-based approach to climate change adaptation planning and programming more broadly that will guide national and local climate change adaptation stakeholders on ensuring that adaptation measures are truly equitable and inclusive, and leave no one behind.
Agenda (GMT +7)
9.00 – 9.05  Opening and welcome
Jason Squire (The Raoul Wallenberg Institute)

9.05 – 09.15  Setting the scene: human rights and climate change adaptation
Victor Bernard (The Raoul Wallenberg Institute)

9.15 – 9.35  Presentation of the key findings of the report
Albert Salamanca (Stockholm Environment Institute) (Online)

9.35 – 9.55  Coffee Break

9.55 – 11.20  Moderated interactive dialogue and Q & A
Moderator:
Windi Arini (Raoul Wallenberg Institute)

Discussants:
Dr. Albert Salamanca (Stockholm Environment Institute)
Dr. Vong Sok (ASEAN Secretariat, Environment Division)
Dr. Saut Sagala (Resilience Development Initiative)
Mr. Arif Wibowo (Ministry for the Environment)
TBC

11.20 – 11.30  Closing Remarks
Windi Arini (The Raoul Wallenberg Institute)